2001 GICL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM: 1004. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. A Roman marriage involving the fictitious sale of the bride is called:
   a) usus  b) jus conubii  c) coemptio  d) renuntiare

2. The authority of the pater familias over his descendants was called:
   a) dominica potestas  b) sui juris  c) patria potestas  d) manus

3. Until a name was given, a Roman child was called:
   a) pupus  b) puer  c) sanctus  d) crepundia

4. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica, which word is the nomen?
   a) Publius  b) Cornelius  c) Scipio  d) Nasica

5. In the name Marcus Livius Augustae L. Ismarus, the phrase Augustae L. indicates that Marcus Livius Ismarus was:
   a) Augusta’s son  b) Augusta’s slave  c) Augusta’s husband  d) Augusta’s freedman

6. Which was not a part of the theater?
   a) scaena  b) cavea  c) cuneus  d) subligaculum

7. Ludi scaenici were public games involving:
   a) plays  b) gladiators  c) chariot races  d) athletics

8. The dividing wall in the circus was called:
   a) carceres  b) spina  c) calx  d) metae

9. Racing drivers at the circus were called:
   a) factiones  b) aurigae  c) cunei  d) centenarii

10. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:
    a) dator ludorum  b) praecinctiones  c) agitatores  d) desultores

11. The Amphitheatrum Flavium is also known as the:
    a) Circus Maximus  b) Colosseum  c) Roman Forum  d) Theater of Pompey

12. Heavy-armed gladiators were called:
    a) Sammites  b) Thracians  c) retiarii  d) venatores

13. The Cloaca Maxima was Rome’s first:
    a) sewer  b) aqueduct  c) highway  d) amphitheater

14. A Roman gentleman of the upper class received visits from his clients each morning. This ritual was called:
    a) salutatio  b) saturnalia  c) suovetaurilia  d) solarium

15. Praetors:
    a) supervised public buildings  b) paid for the peoples’ bread and circuses  
    c) acted as judges  d) insured Rome’s water supply

16. The Augustales were a college of priests in charge of the worship of the emperor Augustus and succeeding emperors. What class did the Augustales come from?
    a) nobles  b) equites  c) freedmen  d) slaves

17. A publicanus was a:
    a) shopkeeper  b) innkeeper  c) secretary  d) tax collector

18. The social class which engaged in “big business” in Rome were the:
    a) equites  b) liberti  c) patricians  d) plebeians

19. The highest ranking men in the Roman civil service were called:
    a) alae  b) bullae  c) fibulae  d) scribae
20. Dessert, consisting of pastry, sweets, nuts, and fruit, was called:
   a) triclinium    b) cena       c) mulsum
   d) secunda mensa

21. The rex bibendi supervised:
   a) religious ceremonies b) chariot racing c) drinking parties
d) public executions

22. A hypocaust was:
   a) a heating system    b) domestic indoor plumbing
c) a public restroom d) a small bathtub

23. The locker room in a public bath is called a:
   a) apodyterium    b) laconicum      c) caldarium
   d) tepidarium

24. The tool used to scrape the perspiration from a bather was called:
   a) furca       b) coclear       c) culter
   d) strigilis

25. Gallic bracae were:
   a) trousers       b) pointed hats
   c) leather sword belts d) socks

26. Fibulae were:
   a) bracelets       b) safety pins
   c) earrings        d) belts

27. The toga praetexta was bordered with the color:
   a) purple    b) gold       c) green
   d) black

28. The garment worn by victorious generals in triumphal processions, and later by emperors, was called:
   a) toga libera b) toga candida c) toga picta
   d) toga pulla

29. The stola was a garment for:
   a) a Roman matron b) a slave
   c) a gladiator    d) a senator

30. A traveler’s hat was called the:
   a) paenula b) petasus        c) paedagogus
   d) pronuba

31. Manumission refers to:
   a) buying slaves b) branding slaves
   c) freeing slaves d) marrying slaves

32. The tabellarius was the slave responsible for:
   a) cooking b) delivering letters
   c) keeping the books d) overseeing the farm

33. The slave in charge of managing the farm was called:
   a) vilicus b) carnisex c) agitator
   d) secutor

34. Funerary buildings intended to receive a great number of urns were called:
   a) numinae b) curatores c) sarcophagi
   d) columbaria

35. Wax busts of ancestors who had held curule offices were called:
   a) tabulae b) imagines c) stirpes
   d) arcae

36. The chief priest of Roman state religion was the:
   a) pontifex maximus b) flamen Dialis c) rex sacrorum
   d) flamen Quirini

37. An apartment building was called an:
   a) imperator b) impluvium c) indutus
   d) insula

38. The Roman Senate met in the:
   a) compluvium b) cubiculum c) culina
   d) curia

39. The Roman word for money, pecunia, originally referred to:
   a) livestock b) bronze c) silver
   d) land

40. The solarium and clepsydra were devices for:
   a) heating the baths b) baking bread c) building roads
   d) telling time