2001 GJCL 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 <i>pater familias</i> over his descendants was called: a) <i>dominica potestas</i> b) <i>sui juris</i> c) <i>patria potestas</i> d) <i>manus</i>		
3.	Until a name was given, a Roman child was called: a) <i>pupus</i> b) <i>puer</i> c) <i>sanctus</i> d) <i>crepundia</i>		
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 <i>Marcus Livius Augustae L. Ismarus</i> , the phrase <i>Augustae L.</i> indicates that Marcus Ismarus was: a) Augusta's son b) Augusta's slave c) Augusta's husband d) Augusta's		
6.	Which was not a part of the theater?a) scaenab) caveac) cuneusd) subligaculum		
7.	Ludi scaenici were public games involving:a) playsb) gladiatorsc) chariot racesd) athletics		
8.	The dividing wall in the circus was called: a) <i>carceres</i> b) <i>spina</i> c) <i>calx</i> d) <i>metae</i>		
9.	Racing drivers at the circus were called:a) factionesb) aurigaec) cuneid) centenarii		
10.	Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called: a) <i>dator ludorum</i> b) <i>praecinctiones</i> c) <i>agitatores</i> d) <i>desultores</i>		
11.	The Amphitheatrum Flavium is also known as the:a) Circus Maximusb) Colosseumc) Roman Forumd) Theater of Pompey		
12.	Heavy-armed gladiators were called: a) Samnites b) Thracians c) <i>retiarii</i> d) <i>venatores</i>		
13.	The Cloaca Maxima was Rome's first:a) sewerb) aqueductc) highwayd) amphitheater		
14.	A Roman gentleman of the upper class received visits from his clients each morning. This ritu a) salutatio b) saturnalia c) suovetaurilia d) solarium	al was called:	
15.	Praetors:a) supervised public buildingsb) paid for the peoples' bread and circusesc) acted as judgesd) insured Rome's water supply		
16.	The Augustales were a college of priests in charge of the worship of the emperor Augustus ar emperors. What class did the Augustales come from? a) nobles b) equites c) freedmen d) slaves	d succeeding	
17.	A publicanus was a:a) shopkeeperb) innkeeperc) secretaryd) tax collector		
18.	The social class which engaged in "big business" in Rome were the: a) equites b) liberti c) patricians d) plebeians	d) plebeians	
19.	The highest ranking men in the Roman civil service were called:a) alaeb) bullaec) fibulaed) scribae		

20.	Dessert, consisting of pastry, sweets, nuts, and fruit, was called: a) <i>triclinium</i> b) <i>cena</i> c) <i>mulsum</i>	d) secunda mensa
21.	The <i>rex bibendi</i> supervised: a) religious ceremonies b) chariot racing c) drinking parties	d) public executions
22.	A hypocaust was:a) a heating systemb) domestic indoor plumbingc) a public restroomd) a small bathtub	
23.	The locker room in a public bath is called a: a) <i>apodyterium</i> b) <i>laconicum</i> c) <i>caldarium</i>	d) <i>tepidarium</i>
24.	The tool used to scrape the perspiration from a bather was called: a) <i>furca</i> b) <i>cocleare</i> c) <i>culter</i>	d) strigilis
25.	Gallic bracae were:a) trousersb) pointed hatsc) leather sword belts	d) socks
26.	Fibulae were:a) braceletsb) safety pinsc) earrings	d) belts
27.	The <i>toga praetexta</i> was bordered with the color: a) purple b) gold c) green	d) black
28.	The garment worn by victorious generals in triumphal processions, a a) toga libera b) toga candida c) toga picta	nd later by emperors, was called: d) <i>toga pulla</i>
29.	The <i>stola</i> 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 slave	es d) marrying slaves
32.	The <i>tabellarius</i> 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) carnifex c) agitator	d) secutor
34.	Funerary buildings intended to receive a great number of urns were a a) numinae b) curatores c) sarcophagi	called: d) <i>columbaria</i>
35.	Wax busts of ancestors who had held curule offices were called: a) <i>tabulae</i> b) <i>imagines</i> c) <i>stirpes</i>	d) arcae
36.	The chief priest of Roman state religion was the: a) <i>pontifex maximus</i> b) <i>flamen Dialis</i> c) <i>rex sacrorum</i>	d) flamen Quirini
37.	An apartment building was called an: a) <i>imperator</i> b) <i>impluvium</i> c) <i>indutus</i>	d) insula
38.	The Roman Senate met in the: a) <i>compluvium</i> b) <i>cubiculum</i> c) <i>culina</i>	d) curia
39.	The Roman word for money, <i>pecunia</i> , originally referred to: a) livestock b) bronze c) silver	d) land
40.	The <i>solarium</i> and <i>clepsydra</i> were devices for: a) heating the baths b) baking bread c) building roads	d) telling time