1. A Roman breakfast was called ____.
   a. ientaculum  b. cena  c. prandium  d. vesperna

2. The large rectangular shawl worn by Roman women was called a ____.
   a. stola  b. tunica  c. palla  d. zona

3. The dividing wall in the racing course of a Roman circus was the ____.
   a. carceres  b. spina  c. metae  d. ova

4. The Ides of March fell on what date in our calendar?
   a. March 1  b. March 5  c. March 13  d. March 15

5. In Roman baths, the changing room was called the ____.
   a. caldarium  b. apodyterium  c. laconicum  d. unctorium

6. Wax tablets on which Romans wrote were ____.
   a. tabulae  b. volumen  c. suasoria  d. rudes

7. In a Roman house formal meals were usually eaten in a ____.
   a. cubiculum  b. culina  c. tablinum  d. triclinium

8. The **lati clavi** was found on a ____’s tunic.
   a. senator  b. knight  c. priest  d. slave

9. The guardian spirit believed to come into the world with the birth of a boy was his ____.
   a. genius  b. Juno  c. Vesta  d. nutrix

10. The meat most preferred by the Romans was ____.
    a. beef  b. mutton  c. venison  d. pork

11. Which of the following was very common in the diet of early Romans?
    a. beans  b. potatoes  c. tomatoes  d. corn

12. The **salutatio** was the morning greeting between ____.
    a. husband and wife  b. fathers and children  c. clients and patrons  d. legatus and legionaries

13. Beast hunts in the circus were known as:
    a. desultores  b. venationes  c. ludus Troiae  d. agitatores

14. Caecuban and Falernian were famous Italian ____.
    a. roads  b. cheeses  c. wines  d. aqueducts

15. The **deductio** was an important part of ____.
    a. a wedding  b. a funeral  c. a school  d. a banquet

16. The yearly pay of a Roman soldier up to the time of Domitian was approximately ____.
    a. 150 denarii  b. 175 denarii  c. 200 denarii  d. 225 denarii

17. White chalk on the feet of slaves to be sold at auction indicated that the slaves ____.
    a. were imported  b. were able to read and write  c. were free from disease  d. came with no guarantee

18. Slaves born in the household were known as ____.
    a. calones  b. vernaes  c. alumni  d. vilici

19. Which fruit was not known in Roman times?
    a. peaches  b. cherries  c. oranges  d. pears

20. The **galea** of a Roman legionary was his ____.
    a. breastplate  b. shield  c. woolen cloak  d. helmet

21. The teacher of the second school attended by a Roman school boy was a ____.
    a. grammaticus  b. ludi magister  c. rhetor  d. paedagogus
22. A war machine for hurling heavy stones and blocks of wood was a ___.  
   a. aries  
   b. ballista  
   c. catapulta  
   d. scorpio

23. The protective charm wore on a chain or cord by Roman children was a ___.  
   a. crepundia  
   b. lunulae  
   c. bulla  
   d. pupus

24. The most common racing style in the Roman circus involved ___.  
   a. quadrigae  
   b. bigae  
   c. seige  
   d. septeinges

25. Muls was ___.  
   a. a fermented mixture of honey and water  
   b. a mixture of honey and wine  
   c. goat’s milk  
   d. undiluted wine

26. The penates were the protecting spirits of ___.  
   a. the storeroom  
   b. the crossroads  
   c. bridges  
   d. the fields

27. A chariot race generally consisted of ___ laps.  
   a. 4  
   b. 7  
   c. 10  
   d. no certain number

28. Full beards became popular during the reign of ___.  
   a. Augustus  
   b. Nero  
   c. Trajan  
   d. Hadrian

29. In a Roman oration, the conclusion was the ___.  
   a. exordium  
   b. refutatio  
   c. confirmatio  
   d. peroration

30. Which precious stones were NOT used in Roman jewelry?  
   a. emeralds  
   b. diamonds  
   c. pearls  
   d. rubies

31. The three parts of a Roman dinner were gustus, cena, and ___.  
   a. commissatio  
   b. secunda mensa  
   c. symposium  
   d. conviva

32. Calcei were worn ___.  
   a. on the head  
   b. around the waist  
   c. around the neck  
   d. on the feet

33. Which of the following was true of hospitium?  
   a. failure to fulfill its obligations was considered sacrilege  
   b. obligations of hospitium were passed down from fathers to sons  
   c. tokens were exchanged as signs of identification  
   d. all are true

34. The Roman festival during which it was usual for Roman boys to put on the manly toga and be listed among the citizens on the Capitoline hill was the ___.  
   a. Saturnalia  
   b. Liberalia  
   c. Lupercalia  
   d. Feralia

35. The priests who supervised all religious matters and regulated the calendar were ___.  
   a. augures  
   b. fetiales  
   c. pontifices  
   d. haruspices

36. Which of the following was NOT true of Roman clothing?  
   a. Most of it was made of wool  
   b. Steel needles and linen thread were used by professional seamstresses  
   c. Ready-to-wear clothes were easily bought in Rome  
   d. Dirty garments were sent out to fullers for cleaning

37. A Roman designator was a/an ___.  
   a. undertaker  
   b. baker  
   c. playwright  
   d. secretary

38. The pre-wedding engagement or betrothal ceremony was called ___.  
   a. confarreatio  
   b. manumissio  
   c. sponsalia  
   d. recitatio

39. Which material would the Roman stilus NOT have been made of ___.  
   a. cloth  
   b. bone  
   c. ivory  
   d. metal

40. A Roman general ___ his paludamentum.  
   a. wore  
   b. rode in  
   c. fought with  
   d. ate
41. In a Roman theater the actors performed on the ___.
   a. scena  b. proscaenium  c. cavea  d. cunei
42. The toga worn by a victorious general in his triumph was the toga ___.
   a. picta  b. praetexta  c. candida  d. virilis
43. The imaginæ were stored in recesses of the ___.
   a. latrina  b. peristylum  c. tablinum  d. atrium
44. How many couches were usually found in a Roman dining room?
   a. one  b. two  c. three  d. four
45. A iuridicus was an official sent to a province to help its governor with handling ___.
   a. taxes  b. foreign attacks  c. law cases  d. correspondence
46. The Romans used arches in their aqueducts ___.
   a. to better withstand earthquakes  b. to allow the wind to blow through them
   c. for ease of repair  d. all of the above
47. Trigon was ___.
   a. a type of table  b. a part of a military camp
   c. a ball game  d. a garden of herbs
48. A straight, high-backed chair with solid arms used by the patron to receive his clients was called the ___.
   a. sella curulis  b. cathedra  c. solium  d. sella
49. Which was NOT a color of the chariot-racing factiones?
   a. blue  b. red  c. gold  d. silver
50. What piece of clothing was the symbol of Roman citizenship?
   a. toga  b. tunica  c. paenula  d. synthesis
51. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, which part is the praenomen?
52. The oldest known Roman amphitheater has been excavated at ___.
53. The least experienced men in a legion marched in the ___.
   a. agmen  b. novissimum agmen  c. primum agmen  d. none of these
54. The time from midnight to 3 A.M. was the ___.
   a. prima vigilia  b. secunda vigilia  c. tertia vigilia  d. quarta vigilia
55. In which month were the Nones on the 5th day of the month?
   a. March  b. October  c. November  d. May
56. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus which part indicates adoption?
57. A consul designatus was ___.
   a. an ex-consul  b. an elected consul who had not yet taken office
   c. a consul serving his second term  d. a man running for consul, but not yet elected
58. In the Republic Roman censors were elected for a term of ___.
   a. 6 months  b. 1 year  c. 18 months  d. 5 years
59. The clepsydra was used ___.
   a. to mill bread  b. to build a road  c. to tell time  d. to ride a horse
60. A Roman wedding veil was usually ___.
   a. white  b. black  c. golden  d. flame-colored
61. Tali and tesserae were used to ___.
   a. gamble  b. clean  c. cook  d. dress
62. A Roman male was freed from his father’s authority ____.
   a. when he married                                     b. when he received the manly toga
   c. when he or his father lost his citizenship         d. when he became a father himself

63. The age for a man to become consul *suo anno* was ____.
   a. 31                                                b. 40
   c. 43                                                d. 46

64. The tribunal at Pompeii was called the ____ in the Roman Forum.
   a. *basilica*                                         b. *rostra*
   c. *curia*                                            d. *cloaca maxima*

65. *Peculium* was a slave’s ____.
   a. property                                          b. marriage
   c. trade                                             d. bedroom

66. Charioteers were called ____.
   a. *umbrae*                                           b. *aurigae*
   c. *agnati*                                           d. *tirones*

67. The highest ranking officer to serve his entire career in the army was a ____.
   a. *primus pilus*                                     b. *optio*
   c. *legatus*                                          d. *praefectus castrorum*

68. The power of a husband over his wife was ____.
   a. *dominica potestas*                                b. *patria potestas*
   c. *manus*                                            d. *coemptio*

69. The lowest-ranking commissioned officers in a Roman legion were ____.
   a. *centuriones*                                      b. *praefecti*
   c. *decuriones*                                       d. *tribuni militum*

70. How many centurions were in each legion?
   a. 20                                                b. 40
   c. 60                                                d. 100

71. An atrium lacking an *impluvium* or *compluvium* was the ____.
   a. *atrium corinthium*                                b. *atrium displuviatum*
   c. *atrium tetrastylon*                              d. *atrium testudinatum*

72. Roman market-days were held every ____.
   a. 5th day                                            b. 7th day
   c. 9th day                                            d. 14th day

73. *Talassio* was shouted during ____.
   a. a gladiatorial show                                b. a battle
   c. a wedding                                          d. Saturnalia

74. Gladiators who fought with nets and a trident were called ____.
   a. *retiarii*                                         b. *murmilliones*
   c. *bestarii*                                         d. *essedarii*

75. Consuls, praetors, and censors were elected by ____.
   a. the *comitia centuriata*                           b. the Roman Senate
   c. the *comitia Tributa*                              d. none of the above