## ROMAN LIFE – ALL LEVELS Ohio Junior Classical League – 2012

1. A Roman breakfast was called a. <i>ientaculum</i> b. <i>cena</i>	c. prandium	d. vesperna
2. The large rectangular shawl worn by Roman women a. <i>stola</i> b. <i>tunica</i>	was called a c. <i>palla</i>	d. zona
3. The dividing wall in the racing course of a Roman cir a. <i>carceres</i> b. <i>spina</i>	rcus was the c. <i>metae</i>	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
<ul><li>5. In Roman baths, the changing room was called the</li><li>a. <i>caldarium</i></li><li>b. <i>apodyterium</i></li></ul>	 c. laconicum	d. unctorium
<ul><li>6. Wax tablets on which Romans wrote were</li><li>a. <i>tabulae</i></li><li>b. <i>volumen</i></li></ul>	c. suasoria	d. <i>rudes</i>
<ul><li>7. In a Roman house formal meals were usually eaten in a. <i>cubiculum</i> b. <i>culina</i></li></ul>	n a c. <i>tablinum</i>	d. triclinium
8. The <i>lati clavi</i> was found on a's tunic. a. senator b. knight	c. priest	d. slave
9. The guardian spirit believed to come into the world v a. genius b. Juno	vith the birth of a boy wa c. Vesta	s his 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 die a. beans b. potatoes	et of early Romans? c. tomatoes	d. corn
<ul><li>12. The <i>salutatio</i> was the morning greeting between</li><li>a. husband and wife b. fathers and children</li></ul>	 c. clients and patrons	d. legatus and legionaries
13. Beast hunts in the circus were known as: a. <i>desultores</i> b. <i>venationes</i>	c. ludus Troiae	d. agitatores
14. Caecuban and Falernian were famous Italian         a. roads       b. cheeses	c. wines	d. aqueducts
15. The <i>deductio</i> 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 a. 150 denariib. 175 denarii	Domitian was approxim c. 200 denarii	ately d. 225 denarii
<ul><li>17. White chalk on the feet of slaves to be sold at auctiona. were imported</li><li>c. were free from disease</li></ul>	on indicated that the slave b. were able to read and d. came with no guarar	d write
18. Slaves born in the household were known asa. calonesb. vernae	c. alumni	d. vilici
19. Which fruit was not known in Roman times? a. peaches b. cherries	c. oranges	d. pears
20. The <i>galea</i> 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 Rom a. grammaticusb. ludi magister	nan school boy was a c. <i>rhetor</i>	d. <i>paedagogus</i>

22. A war machine for hurling heavy stones and blocks of wood was aa. ariesb. ballistac. catapultad. scorpio				
23. The protective charm wore on a c a. <i>crepundia</i> b. <i>lu</i>	chain or cord by Ro <i>inulae</i>	man children was a c. <i>bulla</i>	d. <i>pupus</i>	
24. The most common racing style in a. <i>quadrigae</i> b. <i>bi</i>		involved c. <i>seiuges</i>	d. septeinges	
<ul><li>25. <i>Mulsa</i> was</li><li>a. a fermented mixture of hor</li><li>c. goat's milk</li></ul>	ney and water	b. a mixture of honey a d. undiluted wine	nd wine	
26. The <i>penates</i> were the protecting s a. the storeroom b. th	spirits of ne crossroads	c. bridges	d. the fields	
27. A chariot race generally consisted a. 4 b. 7	-	c. 10	d. no certain number	
28. Full beards became popular durir a. Augustus b. N		c. Trajan	d. Hadrian	
29. In a Roman oration, the conclusio a. <i>exordium</i> b. <i>re</i>	on was the efutatio	c. confirmatio	d. peroration	
30. Which precious stones were NOT a. emeraldsb. di	Г used in Roman jev iamonds	welry? c. pearls	d. rubies	
31. The three parts of a Roman dinner were gustus, cena, anda. commissatiob. secunda mensac. symposiumd. conviva				
32. <i>Calcei</i> were worn a. on the head b. ar	round the waist	c. around the neck	d. on the feet	
<ul> <li>33. Which of the following was true of <i>hospitium</i>?</li> <li>a. failure to fulfill its obligations was considered sacrilege</li> <li>b. obligations of <i>hospitium</i> were passed down from fathers to sons</li> <li>c. tokens were exchanged as signs of identification</li> <li>d. all are true</li> </ul>				
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				
	<i>iberalia</i>	c. Lupercalia	d. Feralia	
35. The priests who supervised all re a. <i>augures</i> b. <i>fe</i>	etiales	c. pontifices	d. haruspices	
<ul> <li>36. Which of the following was NOT true of Roman clothing?</li> <li>a. Most of it was made of wool</li> <li>b. Steel needles and linen thread were used by professional seamstresses</li> <li>c. Ready-to-wear clothes were easily bought in Rome</li> <li>d. Dirty garments were sent out to fullers for cleaning</li> </ul>				
37. A Roman <i>designator</i> was a/an a. undertaker b. ba		c. playwright	d. secretary	
38. The pre-wedding engagement or a. <i>confarreatio</i> b. <i>m</i>	betrothal ceremony anumissio	was called c. <i>sponsalia</i>	d. <i>recitatio</i>	
39. Which material would the Romana. clothb. be		been made of c. ivory	d. metal	
40. A Roman general his <i>paluda</i> a. wore b. ro	<i>mentum</i> . ode in	c. fought with	d. ate	

41. In a Roman theater the actors performed on the a. <i>scaena</i> b. <i>proscaenium</i>	c. cavea	d. cunei	
42. The toga worn by a victorious general in his triumple a. <i>picta</i> b. <i>praetexta</i>	h was the <i>toga</i> c. <i>candida</i>	d. virilis	
43. The <i>imagines</i> were stored in recesses of the a. <i>latrina</i> b. <i>peristylum</i>	c. tablinum	d. atrium	
44. How many couches were usually found in a Roman a. one b. two	dining room? c. three	d. four	
45. A <i>iuridicus</i> was an official sent to a province to help a. taxes b. foreign attacks	p its governor with hand c. law cases	ling d. correspondence	
<ul><li>46. The Romans used arches in their aqueducts</li><li>a. to better withstand earthquakes</li><li>c. for ease of repair</li></ul>	b. to allow the wind to blow through them d. all of the above		
<ul><li>47. <i>Trigon</i> was</li><li>a. a type of table</li><li>c. a ball game</li></ul>	b. a part of a military of a garden of herbs	amp	
48. A straight, high-backed chair with solid arms used b a. <i>sella curulis</i> b. <i>cathedra</i>	by the patron to receive h c. <i>solium</i>	his clients was called the d. <i>sella</i>	
49. Which was NOT a color of the chariot-racing <i>factio</i> a. blue b. red	nes? c. gold	d. silver	
50. What piece of clothing was the symbol of Roman cia. <i>toga</i> b. <i>tunica</i>	itizenship? c. <i>paenula</i>	d. synthesis	
<ul><li>51. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, what a. Publius b. Cornelius</li></ul>	iich part is the <i>praenome</i> c. Scipio	n? d. Africanus	
52. The oldest known Roman amphitheater has been ex a. Ostia b. Pompeii	cavated at c. Rome	d. Nuceria	
53. The least experienced men in a legion marched in thea. agmenb. novissimum agmenc. primum agmend. none of these			
<ul><li>54. The time from midnight to 3 A.M. was the</li><li>a. <i>prima vigilia</i> b. <i>secunda vigilia</i></li></ul>	c. tertia vigilia	d. quarta vigilia	
55. In which month were the <i>Nones</i> on the 5th day of th a. March b. October	ne month? c. November	d. May	
<ul><li>56. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus w</li><li>a. Publius</li><li>b. Cornelius</li></ul>	hich part indicates adopt c. Scipio	tion? d. Aemilianus	
<ul> <li>57. A <i>consul designatus</i> was</li> <li>a. an ex-consul</li> <li>c. a consul serving his second term</li> </ul>		ho had not yet taken office onsul, but not yet elected	
58. In the Republic Roman censors were elected for a terma. 6 monthsb. 1 year	erm of c. 18 months	d. 5 years	
59. The <i>clepsydra</i> was useda. to mill breadb. 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. <i>Tali</i> and <i>tesserae</i> were used to a. gamble b. clean	c. cook	d. dress	

<ul><li>62. A Roman male was freed from his father's authority</li><li>a. when he married</li><li>c. when he or his father lost his citizenship</li></ul>		b. when he received the manly toga d. when he became a father himself		
63. The age for a man to becom a. 31	ne consul <i>suo anno</i> was _ b. 40	 c. 43	d. 46	
64. The tribunal at Pompeii was called the in the Roman Forum.a. basilicab. rostrac. curiad. cloaca maxima				
65. <i>Peculium</i> was a slave's a. property	 b. marriage	c. trade	d. bedroom	
66. Charioteers were called a. <i>umbrae</i>	 b. <i>aurigae</i>	c. agnati	d. tirones	
67. The highest ranking officer a. <i>primus pilus</i>	to serve his entire career b. <i>optio</i>	in the army was a c. <i>legatus</i>	d. praefectus castrorum	
68. The power of a husband ov a. <i>dominica potestas</i>		c. manus	d. coemptio	
69. The lowest-ranking commissioned officers in a Roman legion werea. centurionesb. praefectic. decurionesd. tribuni militum				
70. How many centurions were a. 20	e in each legion? b. 40	c. 60	d. 100	
71. An atrium lacking an <i>implu</i> a. <i>atrium corinthium</i>	wium or compluvium was b. atrium displuviatum		d. atrium testudinatum	
72. Roman market-days were h a. 5th day	neld every b. 7th day	c. 9th day	d. 14th day	
73. <i>Talassio</i> was shouted durin a. a gladiatorial show	•	c. a wedding	d. Saturnalia	
74. Gladiators who fought with a. <i>retiarii</i>	n nets and a trident were c b. <i>murmilliones</i>	called c. <i>bestarii</i>	d. essedarii	
75. Consuls, praetors, and cens a. the <i>comitia centuria</i> c. the <i>comitia Tributa</i>		b. the Roman Senate d. none of the above		