

## 2022 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE

### ROMAN LIFE TEST

1. **patria potestas**, the authority of a Roman father over his descendants, is also described by all of the following Latin phrases **except**:  
 a) patria maiestas    b) patrium ius    c) imperium paternum    d) pontifex maximus
2. A **noverca** was a(n):  
 a) daughter-in-law    b) mother-in-law    c) step-mother    d) step-daughter
3. In the name **Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus**, the **cognomen** is:  
 a) Publius    b) Cornelius    c) Scipio    d) Africanus
4. In the female names **Caecilia Metelli**, **Iulia Caesaris**, and **Tullia Ciceronis**, which form of the fathers' cognomina are used?  
 a) nominative    b) genitive    c) dative    d) ablative
5. Which day after birth was celebrated as a baby boy's **dies lustricus**?  
 a) 1st    b) 7th    c) 9th    d) 14th
6. Commonly a boy **born in the morning hours** would receive the **praenomen**:  
 a) Marcus    b) Gaius    c) Mamercus    d) Manius
7. After a baby was born, it was laid at the feet of the father. The act of the father lifting the baby from the floor and accepting the child as his own was called:  
 a) genius    b) exponere    c) susceptio    d) manus
8. **Creputia**, **lunulae** and the **bullae** were given to babies in order to:  
 a) show wealth and status    b) protect against evil    c) feed them    d) change diapers
9. Ancient Roman children and adults had household pets. Which pet would have been **unknown**?  
 a) monkey    b) goose    c) cat    d) guinea pig    e) dog
10. At what age did Roman boys begin to attend school?  
 a) 5    b) 7    c) 9    d) 10
11. The term for the Roman enslaved person who accompanied a boy to school was:  
 a) rhetor    b) grammaticus    c) paedagogus    d) plagosus
12. The Roman game of chance using **knucklebones** from **sheep** or **goats** had the Latin name:  
 a) tali    b) fritillus    c) tesserae    d) trigon
13. When playing **knucklebones** the highest throw was called a:  
 a) Dog    b) Vulture    c) Jupiter    d) Venus
14. According to the ancient Roman calendar, which day would be considered a lucky day for a wedding?  
 a) February 14    b) May 4    c) August 24    d) December 25
15. The **tunica recta**, or Roman wedding gown, was put on and worn by the bride:  
 a) before she went to sleep the night before the wedding  
 b) at dawn on her wedding day  
 c) immediately after eating lunch with her bride's maids on her wedding day  
 d) in the presence of the Vestal Virgins immediately prior to the wedding ceremony
16. The **flammeum**, or wedding veil was the color:  
 a) yellow/orange    b) white/ivory    c) rose/ blush pink    d) lavender/purple
17. The woolen belt or knot tied around the bride's waist by her mother was called the **Knot of**:  
 a) Venus    b) Juno    c) Hercules    d) Alexander
18. The **matron of honor** was called the:  
 a) sponsalia    b) pronuba    c) dos    d) sarcina

19. The procession of the wedding party to the forum was called:  
 a) confarreatio    b) usus    c) coemptio    d) deductio
20. During the procession of the wedding party to the groom's house, all of the following items were carried near the bride **except the:**  
 a) bridal bouquet    b) distaff    c) spindle    d) wedding torch
21. During the procession to her new husband's house, the bride carried three coins. She gave each coin as an offering to all of the following **except the:**  
 a) gods of the crossroads    c) priest who performed the wedding ceremony  
 b) groom as a symbol of her dowry    d) Lares of groom's house
22. Which one of the following marriage customs of modern times originated in and was practiced by the ancient Romans?  
 a) tossing the bridal bouquet to unmarried women  
 b) carrying the bride across the threshold/ doorway of her new home  
 c) making a champagne toast to the newlyweds  
 d) writing "Just Married" on the back of the chariot
23. **Matronalia**, the Roman holiday honoring wives and mothers, was celebrated on the first day of:  
 a) January    b) February    c) March    d) May
24. The Vestal Virgins were priestesses whose duty was to:  
 a) tend the fire at the Temple of Vesta    c) chaperone young Roman girls at parties  
 b) weave wedding dresses for brides    d) bless newly engaged couples
25. Vestal Virgins began serving between the ages of six to ten years of age. They then were required to serve for:  
 a) 20 years    b) 25 years    c) 30 years    d) their lifetime
26. The **Salii** were the dancing priests of:  
 a) Jupiter    b) Apollo    c) Saturn    d) Mars
27. The College of Priests in charge of the **Sibylline Books** were the:  
 a) augures    b) pontifices    c) quindecimviri    d) flamines
28. The **Flamen Dialis** was the priest of:  
 a) Jupiter    b) Apollo    c) Saturn    d) Mars
29. The usual time for family offerings to the household gods was at **cena** just before:  
 a) gustatio    b) fercula    c) promulsis    d) secunda mensa
30. The family worshiped their household gods at the:  
 a) forum    b) templum    c) lararium    d) cubiculum
31. The dining room in the Roman house was called the:  
 a) tablinum    b) culina    c) peristylum    d) triclinium
32. This very **necessary room** was usually located near the **culina** due to the indoor water supply:  
 a) atrium    b) ala    c) latrina    d) tablinum
33. Which of the following fruits were not eaten by the ancient Romans?  
 a) cherries    b) pomegranates    c) oranges    d) apricots
34. Which of the following nuts were not eaten by the ancient Romans?  
 a) almond    b) pistachio    c) walnut    d) pecan
35. Which of the following vegetables was unknown to the ancient Romans?  
 a) onion    b) potato    c) asparagus    d) carrot
36. If you were transported back to ancient Rome via magic time machine, which of the following modern day cereal brands would it be impossible to replicate?  
 a) Honey Bunches of Oats    b) Raisin Bran    c) Cocoa Puffs    d) Apple Cinnamon Cheerios
37. Still using the magic time machine, what dinner entree would you **be unable** to order in ancient Rome?  
 a) lamb kabobs    b) pork chops    c) rotisserie style chicken    d) spaghetti with tomato sauce

38. Which of the following kinds of protein was the favorite of the ancient Romans?  
 a) fish                      b) mutton                      c) pork                      d) beef                      e) goat
39. Which of the following types of bread was considered the finest by the Romans?  
 a) panis siliginus    b) panis sordidus                      c) panis rusticus                      d) panis plebeius
40. Which of these is vinegar?  
 a) mustum                      b) mulsum                      c) mulsa                      d) acetum
41. Roman diners ate dinner by using only spoons and:  
 a) forks                      b) knives                      c) fingers                      d) straws
42. Which of these clothing items is **not** a term for a **brightly colored dinner dress** worn over the tunica by the ultra fashionable?  
 a) synthesis                      b) vestis cenatoria                      c) endromis                      d) cenatorium
43. Which item of clothing was only worn by women?  
 a) palla                      b) toga                      c) tunica                      d) solea
44. What item of jewelry was used to hold clothing such as the toga and the stola together?  
 a) anulus                      b) fibula                      c) lunula                      d) armilla
45. Which gem used in jewelry was most highly valued by Roman women?  
 a) amethyst                      b) pearl                      c) citrine                      d) diamond
46. "Semper Ubi, Sub Ubi!" - *Always wear underwear!* This is an old Latin joke that was once featured on a 1990's comedy show called "*Frasier*". Joking aside, it is good advice! Which of the following Latin clothing terms is **not** a form of underwear?  
 a) strophium                      b) subligaculum                      c) mamillare                      d) lacerna
47. Which type of toga would have been very bright white in color?  
 a) toga pulla                      b) toga pura                      c) toga candida                      d) toga virilis
48. Which style of toga was worn by a victorious general during his triumphal procession?  
 a) toga picta                      b) toga pura                      c) toga candida                      d) toga virilis
49. Which of the following was **not** a hat?  
 a) petasus                      b) pileus                      c) causia                      d) laena
50. Which of the following was/ were **not** worn to adorn a woman's hair?  
 a) flabellum                      b) reticulae                      c) fasciolae                      d) vittae
51. Choose the Latin word meaning the military helmet originally only made of leather.  
 a) cassis                      b) galea                      c) lorica                      d) cingulum
52. Which of the following soldiers carried the bronze eagle standard of the legion?  
 a) cornicen                      b) aquilifer                      c) signifer                      d) tesserarius
53. What term is used for a large seize engine used to throw darts and stones?  
 a) scorpio                      b) ballista                      c) catapulta                      d) onager
54. Which Roman soldier was in charge of distributing passwords?  
 a) cornicen                      b) aquilifer                      c) signifer                      d) tesserarius
55. What was the name of the cane carried by the centurion as a symbol of rank?  
 a) vitis                      b) vallum                      c) horrea                      d) fax
56. Which weapon was designed and built to break apart after use so that an enemy could not reuse it as their own?  
 a) pugio                      b) gladius                      c) pilum                      d) scutum
57. Which weapon was designed for very close combat situations?  
 a) pugio                      b) gladius                      c) pilum                      d) trident
58. The officer commanding a legion was called:  
 a) legatus                      b) optio                      c) primus pilus                      d) praefectus castrorum

59. Each recruit for the army was given a medical exam. Vegetius, who wrote a Roman military manual, gave guidelines for the new recruits. Roman soldiers should meet all the following physical standards **except**:
- a) long fingers      b) brawny arms      c) alert eyes      d) flabby feet
60. Which area of the Roman legionary fortress was used as a hospital?
- a) praetorium      b) valetudinarium      c) sacellum      d) basilica
61. Gladiators fought in the styles of warriors from other countries. Which gladiator fought in the style of armies near Turkey and mainland Greece carrying a small round shield and a curved sword?
- a) Thrax      b) Myrmillo      c) Secutor      d) Hoplomachus
62. The famous amphitheater in Rome where the gladiators fought was known as the:
- a) Circus Maximus      b) Colosseum      c) Campus Martius      d) Pantheon
63. Mock naval battles fought in the same amphitheater were called:
- a) naumachia      b) maniple      c) vexillum      d) contubernium
64. This type of gladiator fought from a chariot:
- a) retiarius      b) essedarius      c) samnis      d) laquearius
65. This type of gladiator fought using a trident and a net:
- a) retiarius      b) essedarius      c) samnis      d) laquearius
66. This gladiator fought using a lasso:
- a) retiarius      b) essedarius      c) samnis      d) laquearius
67. Which of the following was given as a reward to brave gladiators allowed to retire?
- a) harena      b) mappa      c) lanista      d) rudius
68. Which of the following was used as a signal to start a chariot race?
- a) harena      b) mappa      c) lanista      d) rudius
69. In Rome, chariots were raced in the:
- a) Circus Maximus      b) Colosseum      c) Campus Martius      d) Pantheon
70. The color of the **factiones** added during the reign of the **Emperor Augustus** for the chariot races was:
- a) russata      b) albata      c) veneta      d) prasina

**Tie Breakers: Please mark your answers on #96 - 100 on the answer sheet.**

96. The Latin word for a charioteer is:
- a) auriga      b) biga      c) carcares      d) quadriga
97. The Latin word for the skylight in the Roman house where the rain fell into the atrium is:
- a) impluvium      b) compluvium      c) thermopolium      d) curriculum
98. Latin words and phrases such as **Salve! Cave Canem!** and **Nihil intret mali!** were often worked into mosaics found in the Roman house near the:
- a) alae      b) solarium      c) bibliotheca      d) ostium
99. **Castella** and **fistulae** had to do with:
- a) water      b) windows      c) temples      d) frescoes
100. In Roman comedy plays, the actor performing the part of an enslaved person wore a wig in the color:
- a) white      b) gray      c) black      d) red