

I. Directions: In this question you will find a series of five statements; each containing a blank. At the end of the series, is a list of answers. Write the number of the answer you select on the answer sheet, not on the test itself. Use each answer only once.

1. In grammar school, boys were drilled in enunciation because of the importance of _____ in Roman life.
2. Music and _____ completed the ordinary course of study in grammar school.
3. Schools of _____ were formed which corresponded somewhat to our colleges.
4. For young men of noble and wealthy families, the school named in question 3 was followed by _____.
5. The Roman youths who studied in Athens already knew _____.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. geometry | 4. rhetoric |
| 2. Greek | 5. travel abroad |
| 3. oratory | |

6. The boy attendant at religious services was called a/an _____.
7. The Roman term for the gardener who did fancy trimming was _____.
8. A heavily armed gladiator was known as _____.
9. The slave foreman who was in charge of a large country estate was called _____.
10. The Latin name for chariot-driver was _____.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. villous | 4. secutor |
| 2. topiarius | 5. camillus |
| 3. auriga | |

11. A litter used in the late empire period which used mules instead of bearers _____.
12. A large four wheeled wagon used for traveling _____.
13. A luxurious traveling coach used during the late empire _____.
14. A light cart used by a man traveling alone with little baggage _____.
15. A four wheeled cart used in state processions _____.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. pilentum | 4. carruca |
| 2. reeda | 5. cisium |
| 3. basterna | |

16. A kind of fish eaten by Romans _____.
17. The appetizer course of a Roman meal _____.
18. One of many Latin names which means "pig" _____.
19. Partridge made from meal which was popular with the early Romans _____.
20. A drink made of wine and honey _____.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. sus | 4. promulsis |
| 2. puls | 5. mulsum |
| 3. rhombus | |

II. Three answers are suggested. Write the number of the most appropriate answer on your answer sheet.

21. For the Roman citizen the day began _____ 1) about the third hour -- 9:00 a.m. to us. 2) before sunrise. 3) about 11:00 a.m. by our time.
22. Weddings usually occurred _____ 1) early in the evening 2) right after lunch 3) in the early morning.
23. By the time of the Republic, the homes of the poor people in the city were _____ 1) unheated tenement houses 2) thatched huts with a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape 3) a one room house made of stones or animal skins.
24. A Roman gentleman's 'nomenclator' was _____ 1) the name by which he was called by his family and his slaves. 2) the slave who whispered to him the names of people who spoke to him. 3) the post by the entrance to his home on which was carved the family name.

Roman Customs

25. In Rome the practice of law 1) often led to political advancement. 2) was profitable because of the fees a lawyer could charge. 3) was limited because of the difficult examination one had to pass before he was allowed to practice.
26. In the Roman house the center of family living was the
1) atrium 2) peristylum 3) triclinium
27. Many wealthy Romans also had elaborate country houses called
1) domiciliae 2) casae 3) villae
28. The Latin word meaning Roman household is
1) gens 2) familia 3) paterfamilias
29. A Roman's name corresponding to our given name is
1) praenomen 2) cognomen 3) nomen
30. The most famous arena in Rome was the
1) Colosseum 2) Circus Maximus 3) Pantheon
31. By the end of the Republic, all but the wealthy people in the city lived in apartment houses called
1) condominiums 2) tenementa 3) insulae
32. We learn a lot about life in country towns from 1) inscriptions streets and buildings, 2) Roman writers who were born in the provinces, 3) the ruins of cities like Pompeii
33. "Familia rustica" was the term referring to the-- 1) small farmer's household, 2) wealthy landowner's family, 3) the slaves and their manager operating an estate for a master who lived somewhere else.

III. If the statement is true, put a plus sign (+) on your answer sheet; if the statement is false, put a zero (0) on the answer sheet.

34. Roman women sometimes dyed their hair and also wore wigs.
35. Tunics were not worn by Roman women and girls.
36. The "prandium" was a lunch eaten about midday.
37. The favorite drink of the Romans at breakfast was milk sweetened with honey.
38. Instead of butter the Romans used olive oil.
39. The toga was the formal garment worn by all Roman men.
40. The "mater familias" held a very respected position in the home.
41. Public education in Rome was compulsory.
42. Hats were rarely worn by the ancient Romans.
43. The abbreviation C. stands for the Roman name 'Gaius'.
44. Julius Caesar eventually gave Roman citizenship to Greek physicians.
45. Lentulus was a famous Greek physician who came to Rome in the second century A. D.
46. The "Augustales" was a college of priests to which wealthy nobles belonged.
47. Horseback riding was hard work because the Romans used no saddles.
48. The usual time for family devotions in the Roman household was during the pause just before dessert.
49. Only the dissipated drank wine straight.
50. Plays were more popular than chariot races.
51. Julius Caesar adjusted the calendar so the months were divided into weeks.
52. The elaborate public baths also housed libraries, restaurants, and shops.
53. The aqueduct "Aqua Marcia", built about 140 B. C. is still carrying drinking water to Rome.

IV. Matching: identify the terms in column A by writing the letter of the definition you choose from column B on your answer sheet. Note that there is an extra definition.

- | A | B | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 54. mustum | a. a couch | h. step-daughter |
| 55. gener | b. uncle | i. armless chair |
| 56. lectus | c. fresh grape juice | |
| 57. amphora | d. son-in-law | |
| 58. cathedra | e. a safety pin | |
| 59. privigna | f. dining table | |
| 60. fibula | g. large storage jar for wine | |
| 61. avunculus | | |

Roman Customs

V. In this question you have only two choices of answers, a or b
Write the letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

62. A grain unknown to the Romans (a.rye -- b.corn)
63. As a salve the Romans used (a.butter -- b.olive oil)
64. The lower millstone on the mill which ground grain--
(a.meta -- b.catillus)
65. The stalls where the chariots and teams were stationed when
ready for the race to begin (a.spina -- b.carceres)
66. By the end of the Republic, chariot teams for racing were
furnished by racing companies called
(a. spina -- b.factiones)
67. Gladitorial combats were (a.invented by the Romans --
b.introduced from Etruria)
68. The "Amphitheatrum Flavium" is known to us as the
(a. Colosseum -- b.Circus Maximus)
69. Roads built by the Romans were bounded on the sides by
(a.ditches -- b.curbstones)
70. The first of the great Roman aqueducts was
(a.Aqua Marcia -- b.Aqua Appia)
71. The famous main sewer in Rome was the
(a.Cloaca Maxima -- b.Aqua Claudia)
72. Criminals executed by the authorities were (a.thrown into pits
on the Esquiline Hill -- b.not buried at all)
73. A well known Greek physician who came to live in Rome was
(a.Damocles -- b.Galen)
74. The guardian spirit which Romans believed came into the world
at the birth of a girl was called her (a.Bulla -- b.Juno)
75. Manumission of slaves refers to (a.freeing them -- b.pun-
ishing them.