

1. A Roman breakfast was called what?
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. *carcares* b. *spina* c. *metae* d. *ova*
4. The door of a house where someone had died would be draped with which plant?
a. palms b. laurel wreaths c. oak leaves d. cypress branches
5. In Roman baths, the changing room was called _____.
a. *caldarium* b. *apodyterium* c. *laconicum* d. *unctorium*
6. Wax tablets on which Romans wrote were called _____.
a. *tabulae* b. *volume* c. *suasoria* d. *rudes*
7. In a Roman house, meals were usually eaten in a _____.
a. *cubiculum* b. *culina* c. *tablinum* d. *triclinium*
8. The *lati clavi* were on the tunics of _____.
a. senators b. knights c. priests d. slaves
9. The guardian spirit believed to come into the world with the birth of a boy was _____.
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 most common in the diet of the 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. agitators
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. verna 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 age for a man to become consul suo anno was _____. a. 31 b. 40 c. 43 d. 46
24. Peculium was a slave's _____. a. property b. marriage c. trade d. bedroom
25. The highest ranking officer to serve his entire career in the army was a _____.
a. primus pilus b. optio c. legatus d. praefectus castrorum

26. Focalia were worn around the _____. a. chest b. stomach c. legs d. throat
27. What was the fancy dinner outfit worn by fashionable people especially at Saturnalia?
a. endromis b. synthesis c. toga libera d. tunica laticlavia
28. What guild professionally cleaned woolen garments?
a. vestiarii b. vespillones c. pistores d. fullones
29. Freshly mashed grape juice was called _____. a. mustum. b. amurca c. acetum. d. oleum
30. Sizes of farms were measured in units called? a. latifundia b. arbusta. c. viridaria. d. iugera.
31. Which meal was lunch? a. ientaculum b. prandium c. cena d. commissatio
32. Which is not a term for a pig? a. cicer b. porcus c. sus d. aper
33. What office was held in an emergency for six months?
a. consul b. dictator c. aedile d. censor
34. Who were the recipients of sportulae?
a. soldiers b. children c. clients d. slaves
35. Which officials could veto decision of the Senate?
a. tribune b. censor c. praetor d. aedile
36. Trigon was a ____
a. three horse chariot c. footrace of three laps
b. drinking game played with three dice d. ballgame involving three players
37. Rattles hung around a baby's neck were called:
a. bullae b. crepundia c. nutrices d. pupi
38. Who carried the legion's eagle?
a. legatus b. aquilifer c. optio d. cornicen
39. Which piece of equipment did NOT hurl weapons?
a. ballista b. scorpio c. pluteus d. onager
40. What item did Cato recommend that a slave receive every two years?
a. wooden shoes b. hat c. tunic d. woolen blanket
41. Who opened the first public libraries in Rome?
a. Asinius Pollio b. Augustus c. Julius Caesar d. Trajan
42. What insured the authenticity of a letter?
a. the signature of the author c. sealed envelopes
b. linen thread ties d. a drop of wax with a seal impression
43. How was papyrus smoothed for writing?
a. polished with a pumice stone c. trimmed smooth with a knife
b. rubbed with cedar oil d. glued together in sections
44. Who supervised the building of Rome's "regina viarum"?
a. Julius Caesar b. Appius Claudius c. L. Cornelius Sulla d. Tiberius Gracchus
45. What was the Cloaca Maxima? a. an aqueduct b. a cistern c. a racetrack d. a sewer
46. Which of the following is not a table?
a. clepsydra b. monopodium c. mensa delphica d. abacus
47. Which is the correct sequence of dates in a Roman month (first to last)?
a. Nones, Ides, Kalends c. Kalends, Nones, Ides
b. Ides, Nones, Kalends d. Kalends, Ides, Nones
48. In what month was Lupercalia celebrated?
a. January b. February c. March d. April
49. The ornamental geometric arrangement of flower beds was called a _____.
a. topiarius b. peristylum c. xystus d. hortus
50. What did the Romans call a stepson?
a. gener b. socer c. vitricus d. privignus