

1. *Pridie Nonas Octobres* refers to which date?  
a. October 4      b. October 5      c. October 6      d. October 7
2. The abbreviation C. referred to which Roman praenomen?  
a. Gaius      b. Gnaeus      c. Cornelius      d. Claudius
3. The oldest and most solemn form of Roman marriage was known as :  
a. *usus*      b. *coemptio*      c. *confarreatio*      d. *sponsalia*
4. The structures which had numerous niches for holding urns containing ashes of the dead were called:  
a. *sepulchra*      b. *sarcophagi*      c. *ustrinae*      d. *columbaria*
5. The turning posts at each end of the central barrier in the Circus Maximus were called:  
a. *spinae*      b. *carceres*      c. *metae*      d. *bigae*
6. The Roman meal that was eaten shortly after rising in the morning was the :  
a. *cena*      b. *vesperna*      c. *ientaculum*      d. *prandium*
7. What is the customary number of couches and diners at a Roman dinner party?  
a. 3 couches/6 people      b. 3 couches/9 people      c. 4 couches/ 8 people  
d. 4 couches/ 12 people
8. The *toga* that was worn by a victorious general in a triumph was called a *toga*:  
a. *picta*      b. *candida*      c. *pulla*      d. *pura*
9. All of the following were colors of racing companies EXCEPT:  
a. purple      b. blue      c. green      d. black
10. In formal situations, a Roman would be addressed by his:  
a. *cognomen*      b. *nomen*      c. *praenomen & nomen*      d. *nomen & cognomen*
11. Which of the following was NOT part of the Roman wedding day ritual?  
a. a wedding feast      b. public joining of hands  
c. a bridal procession      d. dedication of the bride's toys & bulla
12. The period of mourning observed by immediate family of the deceased was termed the "\_\_\_\_ Days of Sorrow."  
a. Three      b. Nine      c. Twelve      d. Thirty
13. Which one of the following groups of priests was involved in the rituals of declaring war and making treaties?  
a. *Salii*      b. *Luperci*      c. *Fetiales*      d. *Epulones*
14. The Flamen Dialis was the priest of:  
a. Jupiter      b. Mars      c. Neptune      d. Apollo

15. The eastern mystery religion called Mithraism was most popular among what class of people?  
a. women                      b. aristocrats                      c. soldiers                      d. foreigners
16. The *haruspices*, priests who interpreted the will of the gods by examining the organs of sacrificial animals, originated in :  
a. Greece                      b. Egypt                      c. Syria                      d. Etruria
17. A *lectus*, *cathedra*, *monopodium* and a *solium* would be most commonly found in;  
a. the domus                      b. the curia                      c. the circus                      d. the amphitheatre
18. A Lararium was a/an:  
a. type of public fountain      b. latrine      c. shrine to the household gods  
d. exercise area at the baths
19. Which occupation was considered most honorable by upper class Romans?  
a. law                      b. medicine                      c. commerce                      d. agriculture
20. The great market in Rome that housed 150 shops, covering three levels of terraces adjacent to his Forum, was built by the Emperor:  
a. Augustus                      b. Trajan                      c. Hadrian                      d. Vespasian
21. Which of the following did **NOT** occur in the Circus Maximus?  
a. acrobatic performances on horseback                      b. wild beast hunts  
c. theatrical performances                      d. gladiatorial combats
22. The official who dragged the bodies of the dead out of the arena after a gladiatorial game was dressed as:  
a. Dis                      b. Hermes                      c. Orchus                      d. Charon
23. The first permanent theatre at Rome was built by:  
a. Publius Cornelius Scipio                      b. Gaius Iulius Caesar  
c. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus                      d. Titus Flavius Vespasianus
24. The festival concerned with the purification of sheep and shepherds, celebrated on April 21, was the :  
a. Liberalia                      b. Palilia                      c. Fordicidia                      d. Lupercalia
25. The gladiator who was armed with a curved sword and a small round shield was called a:  
a. *murmillo*                      b. Thracian                      c. Samnite                      d. *retiarius*
26. At the theatre, which group sat behind the senators?  
a. *equites*                      b. nobles                      c. priests                      d. plebians
27. What part of the name Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator is an agnomen?  
a. Quintus                      b. Fabius                      c. Maximus                      d. Cunctator

28. The *Cloaca Maxima* was said to have been built by:  
 a. Numa Pompilius    b. Ancus Martius    c. Tarquinius Superbus  
 d. Servius Tullius
29. One food that was UNKNOWN to the Romans was:  
 a. asparagus    b. onions    c. tomatoes    d. pumpkins
30. Behind a triumphator walked a public slave who whispered in his ear:  
 a. "Morituri te salutamus"    b. "Carpe diem"  
 c. "Te deum"    d. "Hominem te memento"
31. A garment similar to a modern bathrobe and worn by a man after exercise was called:  
 a. *paenula*    b. *laena*    c. *endormis*    d. *sagum*
32. Cases between a Roman citizen and a foreigner were heard by this Roman magistrate:  
 a. *praetor urbanus*    b. *praetor peregrinus*    c. *praefectus urbi*  
 d. *praefectus vigilum*
33. The assembly which elected higher magistrates and in which the wealthy had a higher percentage of the votes was called the:  
 a. *comitia curiata*    b. *comitia tributa*    c. *concilium plebis*  
 d. *comitia centuriata*
34. The number of lictors who attended a dictator was:  
 a. 6    b. 12    c. 18    d. 24
35. The officer in the army who bore the eagle was called the:  
 a. *aquilifer*    b. *legatus*    c. *signifer*    d. *centurion*
36. The *salutatio* was the morning duty of a:  
 a. soldier    b. *paedagogus*    c. client    d. *augur*
37. The room in the *thermae* which would have been farthest from the hypocaust was the:  
 a. *caldarium*    b. *laconium*    c. *apodyterium*    d. *tepidarium*
38. *Plebius, castrensis, sordidus, and rusticus* were types of:  
 a. houses    b. bread    c. hair styles    d. oratory
39. *Cornua, umbilicus, volumen, and titulus* were items having to do with:  
 a. siege engines    b. children's games    c. books    d. weaving
40. The slave of a slave was called a:  
 a. *vicarius*    b. *carnifex*    c. *paedagogus*    d. *natrrix*
41. A new consul was called a *novus homo* if his ancestors had never attained the:  
 a. censorship    b. tribunate    c. aedileship    d. consulship

42. The building technique which uses small square -ended stones set diagonally to form a net-like pattern was known as *opus* \_\_\_\_.
- a. *reticulatum*      b. *incertum*      c. *testaceum*      d. *quadratum*
43. Most elementary schools in Rome were held:
- a. in the home of the teacher      b. under the awning outside of a shop  
c. at the various homes of pupils      d. in a small building outside of town
44. *Velites, principes, hastati* and *triarii* were types of:
- a. household slaves      b. trade guilds      c. soldiers      d. gladiators
45. A hobnailed sandal with a leather upper piece worn by soldiers was called a:
- a. *calceus*      b. *solea*      c. *soccus*      d. *caliga*
46. The Janiculum refers to a:
- a. hill      b. Roman god      c. gate      d. bridge
47. What author depicted the ideal farm as about 240 *jugera*, located at the foot of a hill, facing south, inclined a little and near a market town?
- a. Cato the Elder      b. Vergil      c. Pliny the Elder      d. Lucretius
48. The *toga* with a *latus clavus* was worn by:
- a. equestrians      b. candidates for office      c. those in mourning  
d. senators
49. The traditional punishment for an unchaste Vestal Virgin was to be:
- a. thrown from the Tarpeian rock      b. crucified  
c. buried alive      d. strangled in the Mamertine Prison
50. *Dupondii, quadrans, solidus* and *sestertius* refer to:
- a. coins      b. carriages      c. building techniques  
d. sections of a military camp