



**FOCUS:** Answering multiple-choice reference questions about longer passages.

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**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage and the reference questions that follow. Mark the choice that best answers each question.

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### The Public Baths of Ancient Rome



## Reading &gt; Lesson 6: Reference Questions &gt; Exercise 6.2

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage and the reference questions that follow. Mark the choice that best answers each question.

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In the Roman world, the public baths were such an important feature of urban life that in the fourth century A.D., there were 856 small baths in the city of Rome itself in addition to the 11 major baths, which were constructed by the emperors over several centuries (and constantly refurbished). Designed with marble-clad walls and mosaic floors, these were vast, luxuriously appointed complexes offering far more than just bathing. They were complete social centers, much like modern health clubs and community centers, and they housed libraries, lecture halls, and gardens, as well as at least one exercise court, swimming pool, and sweating room alongside the actual bathing facilities.

At the baths, Romans could enjoy the camaraderie of friends, gossip about co-workers, act as advisors, or negotiate business deals. Here, they were provided with a pleasant setting for good conversation, physical exercise, and intellectual stimulation to supplement the refreshing spring water brought in from Rome's celebrated network of stone waterways. Admission was open to virtually everyone for a small fee, and on any given day a bather would encounter both commoners and aristocrats, even the emperor and his **entourage**, using the facilities. Men and women bathed separately, however. Usually, this separation was achieved by assigning different times of day for male and female bathers. Sometimes, men and women had separate bathing facilities in the same building, although they might share a common exercise area and central heating system.

Unlike today's business culture, the Roman workday ended at lunchtime, providing people with the opportunity to go to

the baths in the afternoon. As this was a common occurrence, people often relaxed and unwound during the day. Upon arrival at the baths, the bather would undress in the apodyterium, or changing room, and then do light exercises in the palaestra, perhaps followed by a massage or swim. Bathing proper began with submersion in a pool in the tepidarium, which was full of warm water, then included a hot bath in the caldarium, and concluded with a plunge into cold water in the frigidarium. After changing back into street clothes in the apodyterium, he or she could complete a perfect day by going to a fine dinner with his or her friends or business clients, all of whom were feeling well-refreshed and relaxed.



## Reading &gt; Lesson 6: Reference Questions &gt; Exercise 6.2

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1 The word **itself** refers to

- ☐ feature
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ urban life
- ☐ addition

In the Roman world, the public baths were such an important feature of urban life that in the fourth century A.D., there were 856 small baths in the city of Rome **itself** in addition to the 11 major baths, which were constructed by the emperors over several centuries (and constantly refurbished). Designed with marble-clad walls and mosaic floors, these were vast, luxuriously appointed complexes offering far more than just bathing. They were complete social centers, much like modern health clubs and community centers, and they housed libraries, lecture halls, and gardens, as well as at least one exercise court, swimming pool, and sweating room alongside the actual bathing facilities.

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2 The word **these** refers to

- ☐ public baths
- ☐ several centuries
- ☐ walls and floors
- ☐ luxurious appointments

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3 The word **Here**, refers to

- ☐ the baths
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ the setting
- ☐ celebrated network

At the baths, Romans could enjoy the camaraderie of friends, gossip about co-workers, act as advisors, or negotiate business deals. **Here**, they were provided with a pleasant setting for good conversation, physical exercise, and intellectual stimulation to supplement the refreshing spring water brought in from Rome's celebrated network of stone waterways. Admission was open to virtually everyone for a small fee, and on any given day a bather would encounter both commoners and aristocrats, even the emperor and his entourage, using the facilities. Men and women bathed separately, however. Usually, this separation was achieved by assigning different times of day for male and female bathers. Sometimes, men and women had separate bathing facilities in the same building, although they might share a common exercise area and central heating system.

Unlike today's business culture, the Roman workday ended at lunchtime, providing people with the opportunity to go to the baths in the afternoon. As this was a common occurrence, people often relaxed and unwound during the day. Upon arrival at the baths, the bather would undress in the apodyterium, or changing room, and then do light





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4 The phrase **the facilities** refers to

- ☐ the swimming pools
- ☐ the stone waterways
- ☐ the bathing areas
- ☐ the features of the baths

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5 The phrase **this separation** refers to

- ☐ friends and businessmen
- ☐ commoners and aristocrats
- ☐ the emperor and his entourage
- ☐ men and women

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6 The word **this** refers to

- ☐ relaxing and unwinding
- ☐ going to the baths after lunch
- ☐ the Roman workday
- ☐ the Roman lunchtime

Emperor and his associates being the richest men and women bathed separately, however. Usually, this separation was achieved by assigning different times of day for male and female bathers. Sometimes, men and women had separate bathing facilities in the same building, although they might share a common exercise area and central heating system.

Unlike today's business culture, the Roman workday ended at lunchtime, providing people with the opportunity to go to the baths in the afternoon. As **this** was a common occurrence, people often relaxed and unwound during the day. Upon arrival at the baths, the bather would undress in the apodyterium, or changing room, and then do light exercises in the palaestra, perhaps followed by a massage or swim. Bathing proper began with submersion in a pool in the tepidarium, which was full of warm water, then included a hot bath in the caldarium, and concluded with a plunge into cold water in the frigidarium. After changing back into street clothes in the apodyterium, he or she could complete a perfect day by going to a fine dinner with his or her friends or business clients, all of whom were feeling well-refreshed and relaxed.



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7 The phrase **he or she** refers to

- ☐ the Roman bather
- ☐ businesspeople
- ☐ workers
- ☐ business clients

Emperor and his associates being the richest men and women bathed separately, however. Usually, this separation was achieved by assigning different times of day for male and female bathers. Sometimes, men and women had separate bathing facilities in the same building, although they might share a common exercise area and central heating system.

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8 The word **all** refers to

- ☐ street clothes
- ☐ friends and clients
- ☐ fine dinners
- ☐ apodyterium

emperor and the senators using the tepidarium and women bathed separately, however. Usually, this separation was achieved by assigning different times of day for male and female bathers. Sometimes, men and women had separate bathing facilities in the same building, although they might share a common exercise area and central heating system.

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