

STATE LATIN FORUM 1980

ROMAN CUSTOMS

1. The first source of Roman wealth was  
(a) flocks and herds (b) small farms (c) orchards (d) olives (e) grapes
2. The Romans believed that formal education should be followed by a period of:  
(a) work in a business (b) labor on a farm (c) study and travel abroad  
(d) complete leisure at home (e) study at home
3. The colors red, white, blue, and green were used to distinguish  
(a) slaves at auction (b) actors (c) musicians (d) gladiators  
(e) chariot racing factions
4. In the Roman circuses, the carcer was  
(a) the lap marker (b) the starting chamber for the chariots and teams  
(c) the starting line (d) the goal post (e) the pen for wild animals
5. In Rome the destitute (friendless poor) were buried  
(a) by Vestal Virgins (b) in individual shrines (c) in shaded parks  
(d) in abandoned cellars (e) in a garbage dump with dead animals
6. The customary number of "Days of Sorrow" following burial was  
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 12 (e) 15
7. After 200 BC the bronze as was replaced by the  
(a) sestertius (b) denarius (c) aureus (d) drachma (e) centavo
8. Trousers were worn in Rome by  
(a) the Pontifex Maximus (b) plebeians (c) pedites (d) boys (e) barbarians
9. The old traditional Roman year began on the first of  
(a) January (b) March (c) July (d) October (e) December
10. Favorable days for work or business were  
(a) dies atri (b) dies nefasti (c) dies fasti (d) dies lustrici
11. The Roman Festival held on February 15 in honor of the dead was the  
(a) Lupercalia (b) Saturnalia (c) Feralia (d) Quirinalia (e) Caristia
12. An amphora was  
(a) a wine storage jar (b) a female slave (c) a children's toy (d) crude  
olive oil (e) vinegar
13. A man's subligaculum was  
(a) a head covering (b) underwear (c) a riding habit (d) a soldier's  
cape (e) a military tunic
14. Imagines were  
(a) portraits (b) wax busts of ancestors (c) dreams (d) ghosts (e) garden statues
15. Concrete walls were often faced with bits of stone having one smooth face but  
no regular size or shape with the rough sides out. This method of facing walls  
was called  
(a) opus incertum (b) opus reticulatum (c) opus concretum (d) opus briticum
16. The type of sacrifice in which a sheep, hog, and bull were offered was called  
(a) parentalia (b) fasti (c) suovetaurilia (d) interfectus taurus (e) necromia

- Some wealthy Romans equipped their houses with a central heating system called  
(a) tepidarium (b) thermae (c) aestus (d) caldarium (e) hypocaust
18. Insulae were  
(a) intersections (b) apartments (c) insulation (d) street corners (e) islands
19. The words of consent of a Roman bride were:  
(a) Tempus fugit (b) Di bene vortant Spondeo. (c) Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia  
(d) Spondesne Gaiam, tuam filiam (e) Di bene vortant!
20. A petasus was a  
(a) footsoldier's helmet (b) wide-brimmed traveling hat (c) winged horse  
(d) bronze coin (e) gold coin
21. A cenotaphium was  
(a) an empty tomb (b) a funeral urn (c) a family tomb (d) a communal tomb  
(e) a gravestone
22. A Roman doctor was most frequently a  
(a) well-intentioned friend (b) quack (c) Gallic slave (d) educated Greek  
or oriental slave (e) graduate of a school of medicine
23. The spina was  
(a) a gate (b) a wall to divide the racecourse (c) the spectators' seat  
(d) a game (e) a rose
24. Dominica Potestas meant  
(a) the power of the clan (b) the power of the ancestor (c) the power of the  
father (d) the power of the mother (e) the power of the Senate
25. Shops were built  
(a) on the outside walls of houses (b) along the walls to the atrium  
(c) in separate buildings (d) outside of town only
26. Calcei were  
(a) hats (b) belts (c) shoes (d) cloaks (e) socks
27. The Ides  
(a) were always the 13th of every month (b) were a movable date (c) took place  
only on certain months (d) the 9th of each month (e) the 1st of each month
28. Holidays  
(a) were, during the empire, for the pleasure of the lower class (b) always had  
religious significance (c) never had religious significance (d) were only for  
rest and pleasure
29. The obelisk is a structure of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.  
(a) Roman (b) Egyptian (c) Greek (d) Etruscan (e) Gallic
30. Horrea were  
(a) a fishing boats (b) storms (c) warehouses (d) nightmares (e) weapons
31. Most Roman clothing was made from  
(a) polyester (b) cotton (c) pure wool (d) fine silk (e) linen
32. The agitatores were  
(a) slave overseers (b) chariot drivers (c) members of a political clique  
(d) military engineers (e) members of a wedding procession

33. The earliest Roman seats of ~~the~~   
 (a) scati (b) sol (c) solia (d) supina (e) solis
34. A Roman child was given his praenomen on the 8th or 9th day after his birth. This was called   
 (a) dies natus post (b) dies lustricus (c) dies nuntiatus (d) dies laetus
35. The chief meal of the Romans was called   
 (a) comida (b) prandium (c) mediana (d) cena (e) vespera
36. In sealing a letter a Roman used   
 (a) cera, linum, signum (b) graphium signum (c) stylum and graphium   
 (d) cera and stylum (e) stylum, graphium and signum
37. The name "Marcus" was a common   
 (a) nomen (b) cognomen (c) praenomen (d) nickname
38. The usual number of laps to a chariot race was   
 (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 9 (d) 5
39. Temples and alters to the gods were built by   
 (a) private enterprise (b) the government (c) individual families   
 (d) priests (e) religious societies
40. The shoes of officials were   
 (a) brown (b) black (c) white (d) red (e) dark green
41. The stilus was used as a   
 (a) sword (b) dagger (c) writing instrument (d) spear (e) arrow
42. Our best source for Roman customs material during the first century is   
 (a) Suetonius (b) Livy (c) Tacitus (d) Pliny the Younger (e) Pliny the Elder
43. The freedman was not permitted to   
 (a) hold office (b) have slaves (c) vote (d) hold property (e) marry
44. ~~A vernae~~ ~~were~~   
 (a) fig trees (b) Roman shoes (c) slaves born into the familia   
 (d) cooking utensils (e) shops
45. A titulus was   
 (a) a common name (b) a kitchen (c) scroll hung from an autioned slave's neck   
 (d) couch placed in atrium (e) the name of the Roman post
46. The quinquatria was   
 (a) the last festival of the year (b) a holiday on the 19-23 of March   
 (c) the 5th day of the month (d) the 4th day of the month (e) a rhyme scene
47. The fixed length of the school year was   
 (a) 9 months like ours (b) summers only (c) 6 months (d) all year   
 (e) there was no fixed length
48. The pergula was   
 (a) a shed that served as a school room (b) meat dish enjoyed by Romans (c) milestone   
 along the road (d) town outside Rome famous for its baths (e) type of stone   
 used for construction
49. Animals that weren't common pets until late in Roman history were   
 (a) doves (b) dog (c) geese (d) cat (e) pigeons
50. The second wedding feast was called the   
 (a) tegulae (b) repotia (c) bulla (d) suasoria (e) cumerus