

STATE LATIN FORUM 1981

CUSTOMS

1. Rome's main exports were: a. legions and lawgivers b. lawgivers and bankers c. leather and grain d. gold and other minerals e. olive products and wine
2. Announcements for a gladiatorial combat were: a. made from the rostra b. written on a wall c. given by a herald d. given in the thermae e. only made by word of mouth from friend to friend
3. A plaque with a goat on the front of a building denoted: a. the building was an insulae b. the abode of a fortune teller c. the living quarters of a family of nobility d. the owner owned property in the country e. a store selling milk
- x 4. A girl's first husband is selected by: a. the groom's parents b. the bride's parents c. the groom d. the birde e. the state
5. Contubernium is: a. slave marriage b. a lively banquet c. a bookcase d. a shop selling vegetables e. the right to vote
6. Decimated originally meant: a. the cutting of an animal carcass into ten parts b. the beheading of every tenth man in a cohort guilty of treason c. cutting into ten parts the body of a man guilty of a major crime d. killing every tenth person of a town especially difficult to subdue e. none of these
7. A tesserarius: a. a chest for keeping family records b. a copper coin c. a two-wheeled cart d. the bearer of the watchword e. an evening party
8. "Do you promise to give your daughter to be my wedded wife" are words spoken: a. during a Roman wedding b. when the groom and bride's father first decide on an engagement c. during the betrothal party given by the bride's father d. during the betrothal party given by the groom e. not at all
9. Marius' mule was: a. wine diluted very slightly with water b. a well-trained pack animal c. a lazy camp servant d. a staff arranged as a knapsack e. anyone with plebeian tastes
10. The most popular and costly of the gems was the: a. sapphire b. ruby c. emerald d. garnet e. pearl
11. Dos is to sponsa as: a. price is to demand b. cold is to winter c. chariot is to charioteer d. wool is to toga e. Green Stamps are to groceries
12. Because of flooding and water in the city streets, most Roman streets had: a. large culverts b. arched walkways c. sides two feet lower than the centers d. stepping stones e. nothing to help the problem

13. An average city street is: a. not over 15' wide b. paved with lava blocks c. likely to have a Lares Compitales d. three answers are correct e. two answers are correct
14. Vespasian and Titus left behind the great architectural memorial: a. Circus Maximus b. Colosseum c. Baths of Caracalla d. Basilica e. Pantheon
15. The Tiber flows along the: a. north b. south c. east d. west e. southeast side of Rome.
16. Vici were: a. vicious animals used in combats b. parts of a lavish dining room c. precincts of a city d. adornments for the hair e. neighbors
17. Concrete was: a. used extensively in Rome b. used only in a very few of Rome's edifices c. invented but not used by the Romans d. used only in the eastern provinces e. invented centuries later
18. The Janiculum is: a. a door b. a hill c. a gate d. a temple e. a bridge
19. A bride's hair was parted into six sections with a: a. twig from a rose b. comb c. her father's walking stick d. a spear e. a gold stylus
20. The wedding cake was consecrated by: a. a Vestal Virgin b. an auger c. the Pontifex Maximus d. a praetor e. an aedile
21. The villicus: a. was a farm steward b. played the clown role in a mime c. portrayed the deceased in the funeral parade d. was a dungeon for incorrigible slaves e. was a peppery spice
22. In every legion there were: a. 60 b. 6 c. 1 d. 10 e. 12 military tribunes.
23. The reda might well be used in the: a. kitchen b. school for gladiators c. elementary school d. roads e. wedding
24. A forced march means: a. 20 miles at 4 miles an hour b. heavy armor for each man c. approximately 60 pounds of baggage per man d. two answers are correct e. three answers are correct
25. The mustaceum: a. is made of meal, new wine and flavoring of bay leaves b. is an important part of the wedding c. must be made by the bride's mother d. two answers are correct e. three answers are correct
26. When casual acquaintances met on the street, it was quite likely they would: a. kiss b. wave with the palm upward c. shake hands d. bow e. ignore each other

27. A modest household living in an insulae would probably have (during the empire): a. no slaves b. 2 or 3 slaves c. 10 or 11 slaves d. 19 or 20 slaves e. at least 25 slaves
28. "To belong to the Aricine Bridge" means: a. you shop at this ancient flea market b. you are a begger c. you own one of the fanciest houses in Rome d. you are a fisherman e. you sell highly prized mullet.
29. A cenacula is: a. flat b. a utility room c. a dining couch d. a midnight snack e. vehicle similar to a bike
30. In a Roman home the fauces are: a. similar to cupboards b. coal heaters c. green houses d. passageways e. chapels
31. Very early Roman homes (Punic War days) that had one central room often had an ater which was: a. a hall b. a "black place" c. an open hearth area d. two answers are correct e. three answers are correct
32. In the culina one is likely to: a. garden b. bathe c. worship d. cook e. plead
33. Slaves of a well-to-do family inhabit: a. their own quarters built in the rear of the home b. tenements built only for slaves c. the second story of the home d. the cellar of the master's home e. the stable
34. Women are excluded from: a. senate seats b. serving as a judge c. serving as a juror d. two answers are correct e. three answers are correct
35. Hypocausts were used as a means of: a. warming the floors b. baking bread c. heating water d. preventing kitchen fires e. washing clothes
36. A common name for a Roman fresco might be: a. wall paper b. foundations c. fountains d. porches e. statues
37. The imagines were: a. small grottoes b. busts of famous people c. paintings of the face only d. facial wax masks e. household gods
38. The ambitus was: a. a 2 1/2 foot passageway between insulae b. the room storing the arca c. small rooms around the courtyard d. the third course of a banquet e. a drink of honey and wine
39. The gladitorial games have their origin with: a. the Romans themselves b. the Egyptians c. the Greeks d. the Sabines e. the Etruscans

40. On the Ludi Sollemnes: a. no court was held b. all laborers got a day of rest c. the thermae were closed d. two answers are correct e. three answers are correct
41. The main reason the circus and the amphitheater were more popular than the theater with the Romans was: a. the Romans were blood-thirsty b. the mimes and pantomimes were not very well done c. the plots of the plays were unrealistic d. athletes developed their skills more highly than actors e. the Romans liked to bet
42. The lanista was: a. an actor portraying the deceased in the funeral parade b. the principal assistant of the Pontifex Maximus c. the one in charge of the gladiatorial schools d. the assistant of the praetor e. none of the above
43. The strepidus or clown is found: a. in mime plays b. in pantomimes c. as an act between games in the amphitheater d. as the comic relief in Greek tragedy e. as entertainment for weddings
44. To receive the wooden sword meant: a. the gladiator has survived his first contest b. the gladiator is honorably discharged c. a soldier has completed his first year of duty d. a soldier has killed his first enemy e. a gladiator has killed his first opponent
45. The jubilatores were to the circus as: a. advertisements are to pro football b. the P.A. system is to the Kentucky Derby c. XXIII is to the Super Bowl d. the greyhound is to racing e. olive oil is to salad dressing
46. Tickets to the Colosseum were made of: a. paper b. wax c. bone d. wool e. leather
47. The agitator was: a. a rabble rouser b. a herdsman c. an actor d. a charioteer e. an officer in the auxiliary forces
48. The first step up the cursus honorum was: a. Vestal Virgin b. praetor c. consul d. quaestor e. aedile
49. The background of the stage of a Roman theater was usually a. painted white b. a mosaic c. decorated to look like a forest d. painted to represent the front of a palace e. left unadorned
50. Hoplomachia is another name for: a. beast fights b. a battle formation c. gladiatorial combat d. a war play e. none of these