

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1983

CUSTOMS

Directions: Fill in the space on your answer sheet which corresponds to the letter of the correct answer.

1. The earliest Roman religion was simply a belief in:
a. munera b. animism c. hypocausts d. lictors e. none of these
2. A girl chosen to be a Vestal Virgin was between the ages of:
a. 6-10 b. 7-10 c. 8-12 d. 5-13 e. 3-6
3. Senate sessions had to be ended before dark due to:
a. poor lighting b. criminal element c. too noisy at night
d. mealtime e. religious taboos
4. A naturalized citizen:
a. chose his own name b. kept his real name c. was given his
sponsor's name d. two of these e. three of these
5. School always began on:
a. March 1 b. January 1 c. September 24 d. March 24 e. May 15
6. The god of hospitality was:
a. Mars b. Vulcan c. Jupiter d. Neptune e. Apollo
7. The synthesis was worn:
a. over the tunic b. under the tunic c. on the legs d. only
for marriages e. only on the Saturnalia
8. Roman women used parasols because:
a. it was hot b. it was sunny c. they didn't wear hats d. two
of these e. three of these
9. Puls was:
a. a cosmetic b. grain c. porridge d. fruit e. a game
10. The Campus Martius was located between which hills?
a. Viminal and Quirinal b. Capitoline and Palatine c. Esquiline
and Caelian d. Capitoline and Quirinal e. Palatine and Aventine
11. Trigon was a:
a. costume b. game c. contestant d. prize e. weapon
12. In a trial by jury, the mark N.L. on a wax tablet meant:
a. not guilty b. guilty c. no verdict d. not legal e. not
responsible

13. The corona civica was given to a soldier who:
a. was the first to scale a city's walls b. saved a legion under siege c. saved a fellow citizen's life d. won a naval battle
e. none of these
14. The word columbarium actually means:
a. pigeon-cote b. funeral urn c. column d. "sleeping together"
e. none of these
15. "Marriage" between slaves was called:
a. confarreatio b. contubernium c. manus d. usus e. usucapio
16. The cheapest and most humble variety of bread was called:
a. panis secundus b. mustaceum c. libae d. panis sordidus
e. none of these
17. The highest grade of papyrus was called:
a. emporetica b. hieratica c. codex d. umbilicus e. stylus
18. How many horsemen were in a turma?
a. none b. 4 c. 30 d. 10 e. 100
19. The president of the college of priests known as the Fetiales was the:
a. Pontifex Maximus b. Amata c. Flamen Dialis d. Flamen Quirinalis
e. Pater Patratus
20. The bath in a bull's blood which was taken by priests of Mithras was called:
a. taurobolium b. sistrum c. eucharist d. laconium e. mors solis
21. The original Roman calendar began with the month of:
a. January b. December c. August d. March e. February
22. The Ides fell on the 13th in all months except:
a. March b. May c. July d. October e. all of these
23. The number of ounces in a Roman pound was:
a. 12 b. 16 c. 14 d. 6 e. 10
24. Which of the following was true about a woman caught in adultery during the time of Augustus?
a. her father could kill her if he caught her b. her husband could not kill her if he caught her c. her husband was compelled by law to divorce her d. she would lose half her dowry, a third of her property, and be banished to an island e. all are true
25. A more elegant version of the paenula which could only be worn by generals was the:
a. toga triumphalis b. cucullus c. paludamentum d. synthesis
e. sagum

26. The offering to the gods at a meal was made:
a. before the meal b. after the meal c. after the cena and before the secunda mensa d. after the symposium e. after the meat was carved and sprinkled with the sacrum sal
27. The body of the deceased lay in state in the:
a. columbarium b. atrium c. Temple of Libitina d. piticulum
e. Romans never displayed dead bodies
28. The Roman king who decreed that no one should kill a child under three years of age was:
a. Romulus b. Numa c. Tarquin the Elder d. Servius Tullius
e. Marcus Ancius
29. Crepundia were:
a. appetizers b. funeral urns c. rattles d. shoes e. none of these
30. Sub hasta venire meant:
a. to marry b. to enter the army c. to duel to the death d. to be sold into slavery e. none of these
31. A cap on a slave's head meant:
a. that he had epilepsy b. that he was Phoenician c. that he was a run-away d. that the buyer took all risks e. none of these
32. Which of these festivals is not connected with the spirits of the dead?
a. Violaria b. Liberalia c. Rosaria d. Feralia e. all are connected to the spirits of the dead
33. The goal posts marking the end of the course on a race track are:
a. spinae b. carceres c. curricula d. metae e. none of these
34. A ducenarius was:
a. a conquering general b. a horse which had won two hundred races
c. the leader of a turma d. a man who coined money e. none of these
35. The Romans understood and practiced which of the following?
a. contour plowing b. green manuring c. crop rotation d. seed selection e. all of these
36. The sermo patrius was:
a. the Roman expression for "mother tongue" b. the funeral oration given by the eldest son at his father's funeral c. your uncle on your father's side d. the language of the patrician class e. none of these
37. The letters TI were an abbreviation for the praenomen:
a. Titus b. Tigellinus c. Tiberius d. Tigranes e. Tullius

38. The two basic divisions of Roman clothing were:
a. toga and stola b. toga and tunica c. indutus and amictus
d. subligaculum and toga e. none of these
39. The choicest domestic meat was:
a. beef b. chicken c. mutton d. rabbit e. pork
40. The slaves who wrote letters were called:
a. librarii b. servi ab epistulis c. servi a manu d. amanuenses
e. all of these
41. Marcipor, Lucipor, Olipor, and Aulipor all were:
a. Gauls b. holy days c. once slaves d. cognomina ex virtute
e. none of these
42. In public demonstrations expressing sympathy with a fallen leader,
a consul would have:
a. worn the toga pulla b. worn the toga lugendi c. worn the toga
sordidatus d. worn a plain toga e. a and b
43. A patrician's shoes were called:
a. caligulae b. pilleus c. petasti d. mulleus e. mullus
44. The first permanent theatre built in Rome was built by:
a. Marcellus b. Pompey c. Julius Caesar d. Plautus e. Scipio
Africanus
45. A piscatrix was:
a. a female fish seller b. a musical instrument resembling the lute
c. a baker d. a bleach e. none of these
46. The penalty for gambling:
a. was abolished by Augustus b. was a fine of four times the stakes
c. was death d. did not apply during Saturnalia e. both b and d
47. A balneus was:
a. a public bath b. a private bath c. ointment used for burns
d. ointment used on open wounds e. a game similar to dice
48. In the time of Hadrian, the title vir clarissimus referred to:
a. a prefect b. a procurator c. a member of the royal family
d. a senator and members of a senator's family e. a foreign dignitary
49. A rich woman might do all of the following during her toilet except:
a. pluck her eyebrows b. use tooth powders to whiten her teeth
c. use belladonna to dilate her pupils d. use a curling iron
e. use a concoction of rats' heads, rat excrement, hellebore, and
pepper to keep her hair from falling out.
50. Defrutum was:
a. a mixture of boiled wine and honey b. a fish sauce much used by
the Romans c. another name for silphium d. used only during the
suovetaurilia e. none of these