

1984 STATE LATIN FORUM

CUSTOMS TEST

1. Cena, ientaculum, vesperna all relate to:  
(A) the army (B) government (C) meals (D) calendar
2. Agnates were:  
(A) household gods (B) holidays (C) relatives (D) teachers
3. Sportula was:  
(A) dowry (B) daily dose of a new client (C) used in gladiatorial combat (D) armless
4. Priests of Jupiter were:  
(A) Pronubae (B) Secutores (C) Salii (D) Pontifex Maximus
5. A designator was:  
(A) a gardener (B) an undertaker (C) slave who announced the time of day (D) lower government official
6. Which of the following was a female?  
(A) nutrix (B) auriga (C) scriba (D) paedagogus
7. When a gladiator won his freedom, he received a rudis. This was a  
(A) wooden sword (B) iron ring (C) leather bracelet (D) sum of money
8. Law courts were called:  
(A) Curiae (B) Basilicae (C) Bracae (D) Comitia
9. Strigills were used in:  
(A) kitchen (B) bath (C) garden (D) arena
10. The rostra was found in:  
(A) Circus Maximus (B) Temple of Jupiter Stator (C) Campus Martius (D) Forum
11. Quirites was another name for:  
(A) citizens (B) senators (C) small children (D) knights
12. Choose the one that does not relate to the others:  
(A) columbarium (B) masks (C) meta (D) paradus
13. In trigon, a game played by three players, \_\_\_ balls were used.  
(A) as many as possible (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) none
14. Which of the following would not be found in the Circus Maximus?  
(A) meta (B) spina (C) raeda (D) quadrigae
15. Which of these was not an article of Roman footwear?  
(A) Soluae (B) Tiberius (C) Calceus (D) Caligula

16. During the Republic \_\_\_\_\_ was the prevailing color for clothing.  
 (A) albus (B) purpura (C) saffron (D) caeruleus.
17. The guardian spirit of a girl was called her:  
 (A) Genius (B) Juno (C) Bulla (D) Palla
18. Polygamy in Rome was:  
 (A) common (B) never sanctioned (C) practiced only by the Optimates (D) practiced only by Plebeians
19. A Roman judge was a:  
 (A) praetor (B) quaestor (C) aedile (D) cliens
20. The production of salt was:  
 (A) carried out by guilds (B) a government monopoly (C) an individual operation (D) none of these
21. Roman roads were built primarily for:  
 (A) soldiers (B) merchants (C) leisure travel (D) commemorating the builder
22. Roman women were not allowed to:  
 (A) wear wigs (B) dye their hair (C) marry before age 14 (D) wear the corona civica
23. Which of these would be found in a Roman bibliotheca?  
 (A) cornua (B) spina (C) puls (D) petasus
24. Dies Iustitiae, incense, crepundia all pertain to:  
 (A) death (B) birth (C) sacrifice to the gods (D) marriage ceremony
25. Which does not apply to the Lares?  
 (A) were household gods (B) were guardian spirits of the field (C) had Kalends, Ides & Nones sacred to them (D) were worshipped only on special days.
26. The usual hour for bathing was:  
 (A) between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. (B) between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. (C) after 4 p.m. (D) none of these
27. In the field of entertainment the Romans preferred:  
 (A) tragedy (B) comedy (C) farce (D) historical drama
28. The Via Appia at first extended from Rome to:  
 (A) Brundisium (B) Ostia (C) Capua (D) Tartentum
29. Only a respectable Roman lady could wear the:  
 (A) palla (B) tunica, (C) soleae (D) stola

30. During the Republican period and early Empire, a full beard was the mark of a:
  - (A) barbarian (B) priest of Mars (C) philosopher (D) young rebel
31. The Roman religion might be referred to as:
  - (A) sine die (B) quid pro quo (C) ad finem (D) patria potestas
32. Flamines were priests of:
  - (A) Jupiter (B) Mars (C) Quirinus (D) all of these
33. A.U.C. corresponds to which date:
  - (A) 476 A.D. (B) 312 B.C. (C) 753 B.C. (D) 537 A.D.
34. "Nos morituri te salutamus" was said by:
  - (A) the bride in the marriage ceremony (B) a man adopting a son (C) a master freeing a slave (D) gladiators
35. In a Roman funeral procession the women wore clothing that was:
  - (A) white (B) black (C) purple (D) any color they chose
36. A freedman did not have the right to:
  - (A) own property (B) hold office (C) vote (D) own slaves
37. The expression "cursus honorum" referred to the:
  - (A) order of office (B) courts at Rome (C) gladiatorial rewards (D) Roman roads
38. For outdoor living the Roman family particularly enjoyed the:
  - (A) atrium (B) peristylum (C) tablinum (D) triclinium
39. One of the most famous bathing establishments in Rome was built by:
  - (A) Caesar (B) Caracalla (C) Cato (D) Cincinnatus
40. The chief official of the Roman religion was the:
  - (A) Consul (B) pontifex maximus (C) imperator (D) Quaestor
41. The class of society that connoted wealth was the:
  - (A) patrician (B) plebeian (C) equestrian (D) senatorial
42. The power to veto any law was exercised by the:
  - (A) quaestor (B) tribune (C) aedile (D) praetor
43. In time of extreme danger, a dictator was appointed with supreme power for:
  - (A) 1 year (B) 30 days (C) 6 months (D) none of these
44. A common Roman mosaic bore the phrase:
  - (A) caveat emptor (B) cave canem (C) carpe diem (D) S.P.Q.R.
45. Which architectural feature used today is copied from the ancient Romans?
  - (A) minaret (B) rounded arch (C) flying buttress (D) church spire

46. A modern fortuneteller may be compared to a Roman:  
(A) lictor (B) pater familias (C) pontifex maximus (D) augur
47. In ancient Rome the men who performed the services of modern policemen were:  
(A) pedites (B) aquiliferi (C) vigiles (D) nuntii
48. Along which road would ancient Romans have viewed a triumphal procession?  
(A) Via Aurelia (B) Via Sacra (C) Via Flaminia (D) Via Romana
49. What hill was the original site of Rome and later the place where the wealthy resided?  
(A) Esquiline (B) Quirinal (C) Palatine (D) Viminal
50. The garb of the adult male was:  
(A) toga candida (B) toga praetexta (C) tunica (D) toga virilis