

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1985

CUSTOMS

1. Which animals are associated with the Suovetaurilia?
a. horse, chicken, bear b. pig, sheep, bull c. elephant, horse, ass d. cow, turkey, dove e. eagle, hawk, falcon
2. Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus had special priests called
a. Lares b. Flamines c. Di Penates d. Reges e. Augures
3. A piece of armor extending upward to protect the neck from side blows of a sword:
a. parma b. galerus c. sica d. essedum e. rudis
4. A Vestal Virgin was required to serve for _____ years.
a. 10 b. 20 c. 30 d. 40 e. no set time
5. Term for a gladiator who wore a helmet with no eye slits and thus, fought blind:
a. hoplomachus b. tiro c. andabata d. secutor e. retiarius
6. sistra
a. holy water b. food offerings c. sacred rattles d. priestesses
e. kitchen utensils
7. the observation of omens:
a. imperium b. genius loci c. votum d. privigna e. augurium
8. A gladiatorial trainer was called a
a. essedarius b. thrax c. myrmillo d. lanista e. andabata
9. Which of the following was NOT considered a charm against the evil eye?
a. coral b. ox horns c. hunchbacks d. phallic symbols e. all were charms
10. A gladiator armed with a lasso and a curved piece of wood:
a. dimachaerus b. andabata c. hoplomachus d. laquearis
e. secutor
11. The promise of repayment for a particular favor from a god:
~~a.~~ genius loci b. onus ~~c.~~ sponsa d. votum e. none of these
12. The spirits or powers which the ancient Romans associated with everything surrounding man and with all his acts:
a. numina b. augures c. salii d. flamines e. sacra
13. The Temple of Vesta was closed in
a. A.D. 382 b. A.D. 348 c. A.D. 453 d. A.D. 285 e. A.D. 229

14. It may be said that the genius loci was the same as the
 a. Di Penates b. numina c. Lar d. paterfamilias e. none of these
15. The Pantheon was rebuilt by
 a. Diocletian b. Vespasian c. Hadrian d. Nero e. Caligula
16. The secunda mensa is
 a. breakfast b. lunch c. dinner d. brunch e. dessert
17. The entrance hall is called a
 a. fauces b. cantharus c. ala d. hortus e. atrium
18. The two original chariot factions were
 a. blue and green b. brown and blue c. orange and yellow
 d. red and white e. purple and gold
19. The skin scraper was called a
 a. unctorium b. quadrans c. laconicum d. b & c e. none of these
20. A macellum was a
 a. cloth shop b. wine shop c. bakery d. tavern e. none of these
21. Pronubae were
 a. dolls b. matrons of honor c. marbles d. young girls e. ring bearers
22. The Palazzo Sermoneta in modern Rome near the ancient Forum was originally a
 a. theater b. race track c. market square d. amphitheater
 e. none of these
23. Which was NOT consumed by the Romans?
 a. rice b. clams c. coffee d. a & c e. a, b, & c
24. The slave acting as a personal tutor of a young Roman boy attending school:
 a. agon b. carruca c. paedagogus d. editor e. none of these
25. The belt women wore just beneath the bosom was called a
 a. strophium b. nenia c. mustaceum d. synthesis e. none of these
26. Center of a Roman house with a pool to catch rainwater:
 a. fauces b. tablinum c. cubiculum d. ala e. atrium
27. Amphorae were
 a. libraries b. large scrolls c. wine barrels d. food shops
 e. vegetable bins

28. Latrunculi were
a. chess b. checkers c. odds or evens d. marbles e. a or b
29. _____ enabled Roman theater audiences to follow a play since the spectators could tell at a glance the nature of any of the characters.
a. scenery b. masks c. costumes d. make-up e. none of these
30. Trajan celebrated his victories in Dacia by exhibiting _____ pairs of gladiators on one occasion.
a. 500 b. 2500 c. 100 d. 5000 e. 10,000
31. Pantomimi was the term used for
a. opera b. ballet c. mimicry d. chess e. odd or even
32. The toga was adapted from the himation by the
a. Greeks b. Romans c. Etruscans d. Samnites e. Latins
33. A reservoir was called a
a. castellum b. lacerna c. caput aquarum d. laconicum
e. cucullus
34. A one-handled cup was called a
a. cantharus b. bucca c. skyphos d. amphora e. none of these
35. Thermopolia was the term for
a. wine vats b. soup bowls c. a green grocer's shop d. cook shops
e. hot baths
36. Wooden shoes worn by peasants were called
a. caligae b. soleae c. cuculli d. sculponeae e. calcei
37. An ergasteria was a
a. cattle disease b. slave workshop c. hotel d. hospital
e. none of these
38. Which of the following was similar to a Greek chlamys?
a. sculponeae b. sagum c. soleae d. cucullus e. none of these
39. According to legend, Romulus built the Circus Maximus on the site of an altar to the god of advice and protector of the bountiful harvest. This god was called
a. Liber b. Ops c. Terminus d. Consus e. Genius
40. Bestiarii were to wild animals as secutores were to
a. funambuli b. retiarii c. aurigae d. pilarii e. none of these
41. The Circus Maximus could seat about _____ spectators.
a. 50,000 b. 80,000 c. 125,000 d. 200,000 e. 250,000

42. The toga pulla was worn by
a. mourners b. children c. old men d. beggars e. matrons
43. Romans wore the pilleus
a. at dinner b. on social calls c. at the baths d. at festivals
e. on the march
44. New Year's gifts were called
a. neniae b. mustacea c. strenae d. repotia e. nundina
45. The Ides fell on the 15th of
a. March b. July c. October d. May e. all of these
46. The horologium was a
a. water clock b. teacher c. sundial d. funeral e. theater
section assigned to plebeians
47. Which of the following does NOT belong?
a. penna b. ater c. atramentarium d. praecinatio e. all belong
48. In what year did the Romans begin celebrating the Saturnalia?
a. 753 b. 449 c. 217 d. 346 e. 507
49. In what month was the Terminalia celebrated?
a. December b. February c. July d. September e. May
50. Litters borne by mules were called
a. basternae b. pinstores c. endromes d. graphia e. patruleles