STATE LATIN FORUM - 1986

CUSTOMS

- 1. Which of these buildings contained government deposit vaults?
 - Temple of Concord b. Temple of Mars Ultor c. Temple of Iuppiter Stator
 - Temple of Venus & Rome e. Temple of the Divine Julius
- 2. A popular drink of hot, mulled wine was
 - a. thermopolium b. copus c. peculum d. lucrum
- 3. The Emporium was
 - a. section of Rome containing grain elevators b. a list for distribution
 - of free grain c. a section of wharves on the Tiber d. the Navy docks
 - at Ostia e. meeting place of trade guilds
- 4. The oldest aqueduct in Rome is the
 - a. Aqua Marcia b. Aqua Iulia c. Aqua Appia d. Aqua Anio e. Aqua Claudia
- 5. Trade guilds were originally organized for the purpose of
 - a. protecting the workers against exploitation b. training young beginners
 - c. obtaining government assistance d. worshipping a patron deity
 - e. competing with slave labor
- 6. Hadrian replaced Nero's Golden House with
 - a. Temple of Venus & Rome b. Golden Milestone c. Tullianum Prison d. Curia
 - e. Temple of Janus
- 7. Legal litigations proceeded in the enormous hall of the a. Curia b. Rostra c. Lacus Curtius d. Pantheon e. Basilica Iulia
- 8. The Acta Diurna can be compared best to today's
 - a. morning religious services b. health spas c. daily newspaper
 - d. recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance e. farmers' almanac
- 9. The Roman equivalent to our undertaker was called
 - a. imago b. vigiles c. designator d. cultor e. archimimus
- 10. Which of the following is not included in an opulent funeral procession? a. an actor miming the deceased b. wax masks of ancestors c. a band of musicians d. great tables of food e. sketches of the deceased's accomplishments
- 11. Which ritual is enacted as soon as a man dies? a. reading of the will b. calling the dead man's name three times c. hanging cypress on the door d. building of the funeral pyre e. writing of a suitable
- 12. A cure-all medicine composed of sixty-one different elements was called a. archiater b. antidote c. tonsor d. theriac e. tessera

- 13. To be "cut off from fire and water" is

 a. to be exiled b. to be killed c. to be imprisoned d. to be scourged

 e. to be cast off the Tarpeian Rock
- 14. The ancient formula, "Nihil vos moramur, patres conscripti," was used a. at the commencement of a triumphal parade b. at the dismissal of the Senate c. at the declaration of war d. at public religious ceremonials e. at the funeral of an emperor
- 15. The great system of charcoal furnaces beneath buildings is called
 a. balneator b. caldaria c. unctorium d. popinae e. hypocausts
- 16. The Tombs of both Augustus and Hadrian lie in the
 a. Circus Maximus b. land beyond the Janiculum c. Campus Martius
 d. Forum Trajani e. Via Sacra
- 17. "Iubilatores" were used for a. spreading news of winners at the Circus b. mourning for important deaths c. presiding at holiday festivities d. dancing at a boy's coming of age ceremony e. broadcasting daily news
- 18. The retiarii et Thraces area. racing factions b. priests c. gladiators d. policemen and firemene. shields and swords
- 19. The duty of deciding which days were "fasti" and which were "nefasti," belonged to a. augures b. flamines c. pontifices d. salii e. venators
- The "Flamen Dialis" is a priest of
 a. Jupiter b. Mars c. Quirinus d. Bona Dea e. Bacchus
- 21. The primary duties of the "Fetiales" involved a. care of twelve sacred shields b. reading the skies for favorable omens c. leaping and chanting ancient Latin incantations d. care of the Sybelline Books e. declaring war and signing treaties
- 22. Another important religious fraternity is the "Fratres Arvales" whose duties center around
 a. preserving the nails and hair of priests b. blessing the fields
 c. banishing malevolent ghosts d. naming a newborn baby e. cleansing the Temple of Vesta
- 23. Which is not an honor given only to Vestal Virgins?

 a. pardoning a criminal sentenced to die b. declaring war c. testifying in court without taking an oath d. burial inside the City e. nominating public offices
- 24. The sacred priestesses of Vesta were said to have been initiated by a. Romulus b. L. Junius Brutus c. Numa Pompilius d. Lars Porsena e. Servius Tullius
- 25. The officer in the army who bore the eagle was called the a. signifer b. tesserarius c. legatus legionis d. praefectus cohortis e. aquilifer

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- 2f. Attendents who preceded important personages and carried the fasces were called a. curules b. aediles c. quaestors d. primi e. lictores
- 27. The usual number of laps in a chariot race was a. 7 b. 11 c. 13 d. 24 e. 27
- 28. Who could wear the toga praetexta?

 a. boys over sixteen b. boys under sixteen c. magistrates & priests d. candidates for political office e. both b & c
- 29. The duties of censors included

 a. property assessment b. maintenence of high morals c. scheduling the order of society d. all the previous e. none of the previous
- 30. The "cursus honorum" was

 a. the road from Rome to Brundisium b. the first lap at the Circus Maximus

 c. the order of economic classes d. the ranking of priestly colleges

 e. none of the above
- 31. Directly north of Rome lies which famous mountain?
 a. Vesuvius b. Albinus c. Aetna d. Soracte e. K-2
- 32. Roman architects are famous for their development of the a. flying buttress b. stone and lintel doorways c. arch and vault d. apartment houses e. spires
- 33. What color was a bridal costume?
 a. scarlet b. saffron c. blue d. white e. purple and gold
- 34. The paenula, worn by travelers, farmers, and outdoors workers, is similar to our a. jeans b. jacket c. sweat shirt d. cape e. raincoat
- 35. Since early settlements were often surrounded by a ditch over which evil spirits could not pass, it became necessary to appoint a bridge-maker for passage. Which religious office would that be?
 - a. Lar b. pontifex c. haruspex d. salius e. janitor
- 36. The Roman toga is actually a development of the Greek and Etruscan a. chlamys b. sagum c. himation d. calcei e. sculponae
- 37. An "editor" was
 a. a father-in-law b. sponsor of public games c. scribe d. orator
 e. leading actor
- 38. Behind a triumphator walked a public slave who whispered in his ear a. Morituri nos te salutamus b. Carpe diem c. Gutta cavat lapidem d. Hominem te memento e. Te deum
- 39. Merchant ships sailed the Mediterranean coast only during
 a. summer months b. winter and spring c. spring and summer d. autumn
 and winter e. winter months

- 40. The ideal number of guests for a dinner party was considered a. three b. twelve c. nine d. twenty e. fifteen
- 41. Mare Nostrum refers to
 a. Tyrrhenum Sea b. Adriatic Sea c. Euxine Sea d. Aegean Sea
 e. Mediterranean Sea
- 42. The sharing of the spelt-cake, or confarreatio, is part of what ceremony?

 a. wedding b. funeral c. triumphal d. birth of first son c. reading of the will
- 43. Which of the following vegetables were not available in ancient Rome?
 a. cucumbers b. beans c. potatoes d. onions e. cabbages
- 44. The most popular meat appeared to be a. beef :b. peacock c. pork d. mutton e. veal
- 45. The rex bibendi presided over the a. dies nefasti b. commissatio c. confarreatio d. secunda mensa e. magister equitum
- 46. A soldier's shield was made ofa. metalb. braided horsehairc. brassd. leathere. none of the above
- 47. At the gladitorial combats, the man who dragged dead bodies off the arena with a hook was often dressed as a. Dis b. Bacchus c. Charon d. Orchus e. Mars
- 48. Roman townhouses frequently gave the appearance of having spacious grounds by use of
 a. miniature gardens b. large atrium c. peristyles d. landscape painting e. landscape murals
- 49. An ancient custom which affords protection to the poor and obligatory assistance to the wealthy is the institution of a. freedmen b. clientage c. banking d. loan companies e. military careers
- 50. At the theatre, which group sat behind the Senators?
 a. plebians b. visitors c. nobiles d. priests e. equites

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