

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2002**  
**CUSTOMS**

1. Which of the following was **NOT** a step in the cursus honorum?  
a. consul b. praetor c. censor d. quaestor
2. Which colors for racing companies were added by the emperor Domitian?  
a. red and white b. red and green c. purple and gold d. blue and gold
3. The Roman spirits of the cupboard or pantry:  
a. penates b. animae c. manes d. lares
4. What did the "twelfth hour" mean to the Romans?  
a. the hour after sunrise b. midday c. the hour before sunset d. midnight
5. All of the following were considered honorable occupations for members of the noble class **EXCEPT**  
a. commerce. b. brickmaking. c. quarrying. d. agriculture.
6. Which of the following interpreted a divine message given by the flight pattern or eating habits of birds?  
a. aedile b. flamen c. haruspex d. augur
7. A popular place in Rome for recreational exercise originally used as a military drill ground:  
a. Circus Maximus b. Campus Martius c. Forum d. Colosseum
8. Once around the spina in a circus was called a  
a. meta. b. curriculum. c. carcer. d. cursus.
9. Definition of a gens:  
a. all households whose heads were descended through males from a common ancestor.  
b. the branch of a tribe whose members had the same cognomen.  
c. all citizens related by blood through either the male or female line.  
d. all persons under the authority of the head of a house.
10. The right of intermarriage between plebeians and patricians was called  
a. iusta nuptia. b. cara cognatio. c. ius coemptiones. d. ius conubii.
11. A bronze or marble table with three legs:  
a. solium b. abacus c. mensa delphica d. cathedra

12. Physicians and surgeons in Rome were sometimes slaves but more often were freedmen or foreigners, especially  
a. Egyptians. b. Spaniards. c. Syrians. d. Greeks.
13. A husband's authority over his wife was called  
a. patria potestas. b. manus. c. dominica potestas. d. peculium.
14. How many lictors accompanied a dictator?  
a. 6 b. 12 c. 18 d. 24
15. Another name for garum:  
a. fercula b. liquamen c. antecena d. promulsis
16. How was the arbiter bibendi chosen?  
a. by the host b. by a throw of the dice c. by age d. by rank
17. Express in Roman terms our date of September 7.  
a. a.d. VII Id. Sept. b. Non. Sept. c. a.d. IX Id. Sept. d. Id. Sept.
18. Which part of a Roman meal would include eggs?  
a. cena b. secunda mensa c. gustus d. vesperna
19. A Roman inkstand usually had two compartments, one for black ink and the other for  
a. red. b. brown. c. blue. d. green.
20. If a Samnite were matched against a Thracian during gladiatorial games, the audience would see a  
a. charioteer fighting a man with a trident.  
b. heavily-armed man fighting a lightly-armed one.  
c. man with two swords fighting one with a net.  
d. blindfolded man fighting an animal.
21. When Pompey married Julius Caesar's daughter, he became Caesar's  
a. gener. b. socer. c. nepos. d. consobrinus.
22. A wax mask portrait of the deceased was called a(n)  
a. columbarium. b. titulus. c. imago. d. olla.
23. All of the following statements about a Roman wedding dress are true **EXCEPT**  
a. it was woven in one piece. b. it fell full length to the feet. c. it was white.  
d. it was fastened at the waist with a "knot of Juno," the goddess of marriage.

24. Which teacher trained students for a career in law and politics?  
a. rhetor b. litterator c. magister d. grammaticus
25. The earliest amphitheater known to us from either literary or archeological evidence was built in 75 B.C. at  
a. Rome. b. Nimes. c. Verona. d. Pompeii.
26. The chief garment designated as indutus:  
a. toga b. palla c. tunica d. stola
27. All of the following statements about the tablinum are correct **EXCEPT**  
a. it was located between the atrium and peristylum.  
b. it contained tabellae and the arca.  
c. it was the room where the master lay in state after his death.  
d. it could be bypassed through a corridor at the side.
28. The toga that was crimsoned and embroidered in gold:  
a. pura b. candida c. pulla d. picta.
29. The festival celebrated on April 25 to reach a pax with the spirit of mildew or grain rust:  
a. Robigalia b. Lupercalia c. Ambarvalia d. Frumentaria
30. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of cloak?  
a. lacerna b. abolla c. trabea d. membrana
31. By the second century B.C., plays were staged  
a. after lunch. b. in the early evening. c. in the morning. d. at night.
32. Which of the following were used to seal a letter?  
a. linium, cera, signum b. cera, graphium, signum  
c. graphium, cera, umbilicus d. umbilicus, schedae, linum
33. "Marius' mule" became a slang term used by the Roman army for the  
a. turma. b. sarcina. c. gladius. d. tabernaculum.
34. What was "mustum"?  
a. the first fluid from an olive pressing b. the fresh juice from a grape press  
c. the spoiled wine given to slaves d. a mixture of wine and honey
35. The abbreviation "S." stands for the praenomen  
a. Sextus. b. Servius. c. Spurius. d. Salvius.

36. Upon manumission an ex-slave used his own name as a(n)  
a. praenomen. b. cognomen. c. agnomen. d. nomen.
37. Horizontal aisles in a circus were called  
a. praeciniones. b. cunei. c. gradus. d. alae.
38. Opus reticulatum describes a type of  
a military siege engine. b. plowing used on hillsides. c. wall construction.  
d. dinnerware made in Lugdunum.
39. All of the following statements about a triclinium are true **EXCEPT**  
a. it was always located near the kitchen.  
b. there could be separate dining rooms for different seasons.  
c. the peristylum could be used for dining.  
d. a dining couch sloped from front to rear.
40. In what order did a Roman usually visit the rooms in a bath?  
a. apodyterium, tepidarium, caldarium, frigidarium, unctorium  
b. tepidarium, caldarium, unctorium, frigidarium, apodyterium  
c. unctorium, caldarium, tepidarium, apodyterium, frigidarium  
d. caldarium, tepidarium, frigidarium, apodyterium, unctorium
41. What were contubernia?  
a. bedrooms in a villa b. large litters for long journeys  
c. permanent connections between slaves d. tombs for funeral urns
42. All of the following conveniences for travelers could be found on Roman roads **EXCEPT**  
a. footpaths for pedestrians.  
b. shelters for protection from inclement weather.  
c. seats beside milestones.  
d. fountains for travelers and watering troughs for animals.
43. The cart used in triumphal processions for carrying the spoils of war:  
a. pilentum b. carruca c. petoritum d. carpentum
44. The best place for a vineyard:  
a. close to a river b. in a flat, shady area c. in a well-plowed field  
d. on the sunny side of a hill
45. All of the following guilds traced their organization back to Numa **EXCEPT**  
a. tree-bearers. b. flutists. c. potters. d. goldsmiths.

46. The paenula was a dark, heavy cloak of coarse wool, leather, or fur worn by all of the following **EXCEPT**
- soldiers in severe climates.
  - upper class citizens.
  - slaves.
  - women.
47. The sundial was introduced into Rome c. 268 B.C. from
- Spain.
  - Greece.
  - India.
  - Egypt.
48. A Roman leap-year was called a bissextile year because
- six extra days were scattered throughout the year.
  - the sixth month was doubled to align the calendar with the solar year.
  - twelve extra days were added to the shortest month.
  - the sixth day before the Kalends of March occurs twice in it.
49. When a man traveled alone with little baggage, he often used a two-wheeled, uncovered cart called a
- raeda.
  - cisium.
  - bastarna.
  - plaustrum.
50. Probably the Roman equivalent of our modern skyboxes would have been the box of the dator ludorum and the seats for his friends located
- in the oppida.
  - opposite the carceres.
  - on the spina.
  - over the processional gate.

