

1978 Florida State Latin Forum
Customs Done

1. The sinus was (a) a person's last (resp or hiccough) (b) a fold in the toga (c) the upper portion of the nose (d) a break door
2. The strong box kept in the atrium was the (a) crepundia (b) bidis (c) arca (d) dos
3. Pylades and Bathyllus were very well known for their skill in (a) training horses (b) pantomimes (c) boxing (d) composing fabulae palliatae
4. The traditional answer of the praetor to the combatants, "Ave, praetor, morituri te salutaris" is (a) Vale (b) Ave (c) Io (d) Lude incipimus
magistrate we, about to die salute you
5. Every small village during the early republic maintained a central focus which is a (an) (a) hearth (b) well for water (c) bulletin board (d) place to vote
6. Carbasus means (a) linen (b) a long drinking party (c) volunteer gladiators (d) a back door
7. The schola grammatici specialized in (a) language, composition, and rhetoric (b) the study of the Twelve Tables (c) the study of arithmetic without the use of zero (d) the study of alchemy and astrology
8. The shoes of officials were (a) brown (b) black (c) white (d) red
9. Additional names were called (a) cognomen (b) agnomina (c) nomen (d) praenomina
10. Mulleus was (a) the shoe of a patrician (b) knucklebones (c) a traveling cart (d) a torch
11. Harena was very important to the gladiatorial contests because it is (a) the instructor of the gladiators (b) the underground rooms where combatants prepared themselves for the contest (c) the admittance ticket (d) the sand to cover the field
12. Roman children played with all of these except (a) balls (b) dogs (c) turtles (d) cats
13. Relinquere nuce means (a) to grow up (b) to abandon the nest (c) to leave the matter alone (d) to remain at night
14. Romans loved a pompa which is (a) an acrobatic exhibition (b) a foot race (c) a parade (d) a wrestling match
15. Gladiatorial contests, a rather late importation from Etruria, were ~~at~~ originally (a) funeral games (b) contests to punish rebellious slaves (c) contests to punish Christians (d) entertainment for the holidays
16. Prandium (If dawn is at 6:00 A.M.) was served (a) the fifth hour (b) the ninth hour (c) the first watch (d) the second hour

Secunda mensa usually consisted of (a) oysters, asparagus, eggs (b) potatoes, chicken, vegetables (c) wine and water (d) nuts, fruits, sweets

- 18. Which answer is not true regarding the way food was eaten? (a) finger bowls and napkins were used (b) knives were the only utensils used (c) guests reclined on their left elbow (d) food was taken with the fingers
- 19. Free workers belonged to unions chiefly because the unions (a) helped secure shorter working hours (b) provided burials for the members who died (c) provided medical benefits (d) furnished police protection
- 20. Shops were usually (a) a room at the front of a private residence (b) two large rooms, one to display items and a second the workshop to make the items (c) located in commercial zones away from residential areas
- 21. All of these foods were unknown to the Romans except (a) beans (b) potatoes (c) tomatoes (d) oranges
- 22. The manes were (a) guardian spirits of the girl (b) spirits of the dead (c) short wooden swords (d) the property of a slave
- 23. The horrea were (a) grain doles given to the plebeians (b) privately owned baths (c) punishment given auxiliaries who flee the enemy (d) tall storehouses for the keeping of grain
- 24. The principilus was (a) the head of the whole corps of centurions (b) the first mortgage on property (c) the first actors on stage (d) money saved to buy freedom
- 25. A funeral procession may include all of the following except (a) designator (b) imagines (c) professional clowns (d) delator
undercover was built by ancestors (PP 371 Roman life)
- 26. The "Gabinian Gincture" refers to (a) the manner in which a toga is girded about the body (b) enclosure tactics used in laying siege to a town (c) a merciless method of strangulation (d) an undergarment
- 27. The most fashionable residence district was (a) the Aventine (b) the Palatine (c) the Capitoline (d) the Esquiline
- 28. *our sea* Mare nostrum is (a) the Atlantic Ocean (b) the Black Sea (c) the Mediterranean Sea (d) the Ionian Sea
- 29. The baths were the (a) balneae (b) circenses (c) tablinum (d) impluvium
- 30. The toga worn by a boy of an aristocratic family was the (a) toga candida (b) toga virilis (c) toga praetexta (d) toga alba
- 31. The reception room of a house was the (a) peristyle (b) triclinium (c) atrium (d) tablinum
- 32. The symbol of power of the senate was (a) AUG (b) SPQR (c) fasces (d) pontifex

- 32. The bullae was (a) name for a Roman coin (b) an amulet worn by children (c) a child's play (d) a toy
- 33. The chief priest of the Romans was the (a) aedile (b) praetor (c) tribune (d) pontifex maximus
- 34. The area in Rome set aside for athletic exercises was (a) thermae (b) circus maximus (c) Campus Martius (d) Colosseum
- 35. The word which most accurately translates emperor is (a) rex (b) dux (c) principio (d) princeps
- 36. Rostra means (a) platform (b) beaks (c) record office (d) bronze
- 37. The oldest guilds were (a) pharmacists, goldsmiths and morticians (b) flute-blowers, veterinarians, morticians (c) pharmacists, flute-blowers, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ morticians (d) flute-blowers, carpenters, fullers
- 38. The acta diurna (a) was read (b) read (c) written (d) acted
- 39. The procurator of a household (a) acts as general chamberlain (b) manages the storeroom (c) enforces discipline (d) does the purchasing
- 40. Honesta missio was (a) the second step of the cursus honorum (b) an honorable discharge from the military (c) an emissary sent on secret matters (d) food sent to the provinces
- 41. The Senate House was the (a) Curia (b) Cursus (c) Comitia (d) Domus Senatūs
- 42. The Quirites were (a) worshipers of Quirinus (b) residents of the Quirinal Hill (c) Roman citizens (d) quarrelsome defenders
- 43. The natatio was an unheated swimming pool. (a) true (b) false
- 44. The Flavian Amphitheater is the Colosseum. (a) true (b) false
- 45. Cato and Varro furnish us with a great deal of information about Roman life. (a) true (b) false
- 46. Many aurigae were Moors. (a) true (b) false
- 47. Ciriū, Aceptor, Delicatus and Cotynus were all well known gladiators. (a) true (b) false (horses)
- 48. The winner of the chariot race was called out loudly by the officials called dilatores. (a) true (b) false
- 49. Our best source for Roman customs material during the first century A.D. was Tacitus. (a) true (b) false

Tie Breakers

Numbers 44 - 50 above are true or false. If the number is FALSE, write it correctly below.