

1982 STATE LATIN FORM
CUSTOMS

1. The stola matronalis was worn by a woman when she a. went to a funeral
b. attended a banquet c. slept d. traveled e. married
2. An armless chair with a curved back was a a. solium b. lectus c. mensa
d. cathedra e. monopodium
3. A topiarius was an expert in a. weaving cloth b. trimming hedges
c. planting crops d. making jewelry e. designing houses
4. The strongbox of a Roman family was kept in the a. alae b. vestibulum
c. atrium d. impluvium e. tablinum
5. A clepsydra was a a. cooking utensil b. lamp c. dish d. knife e. clock
6. The entrances to the Colosseum numbered a. 60 b. 40 c. 80 d. 20 e. 90
7. Morituri te salutant was the motto of a. Caesar's 10th legion
b. the Praetorian Guard c. the Plebs d. City slaves e. the Gladiatores
8. A great estate was identified as a a. villa alta b. villa urbana
c. villa rustica d. villa uxor e. villa media
9. The first permanent theater in Rome was built by a. Pompey b. Augustus
c. Titus d. Caesar e. Cicero
10. Augures a. were a division of the Senate b. acted as tax collectors
c. had charge of public buildings d. instructed soldiers e. interpreted
the will of the gods.
11. Gambling was unrestricted during the a. Matronalia b. Saturnalia
c. Liberalia d. Quinquatria e. Larentalia
12. A civil service position that was always in great demand was that of
a. edile b. scribe c. tribune d. senator e. lictor
13. Dancing priests were a. Socii b. Salii c. Salutes d. Saguli e. Saltes
14. Carceres were used in the a. senate house b. temples c. atria d. circus
e. arena
15. Often given at elaborate dinners were a. doggie bags b. scrolls
c. souvenirs d. proscriptions e. weapons
16. The bibliotheca contained a. books b. musical instruments c. drinking mugs
d. kitchen equipment e. horses
17. One thing rarely prepared in the Roman home was a. cheese b. salad
c. eggs d. bread e. meat
18. Carriages used by the Vestals were identified as a. carri b. fulmena
c. flamines d. basternae e. felices
19. The _____ were made from ivory, stone, or close grained wood and marked
with dots. a. chess pieces b. knucklebones c. dice d. playing cards
e. dominoes

20. To benefit from the hot mineral springs the Romans went to a. Paiae
b. Ostia c. Pimpeii d. Brundisium e. Athens
21. Public baths were first heard of after a. the Civil Wars b. the Battle of Actium c. Pompey's Eastern Campaign d. the Second Punic War
e. Caesar's First Crossing to Britain
22. Libarii were a. public reading rooms b. writers c. educated plebs
d. educated slaves e. areas where books were stored
23. Columbaria were a. public baths b. burial places c. opulent dinners
d. special temples e. city housing developments
24. A designator was a professional a. lawyer b. architect c. undertaker
d. doctor e. designer
25. Our dates of Easter and Memorial Day often coincide with the a. Matronalia
b. Violaria Rosaria c. Saturnalia d. Lupercalia e. Feburalia
26. As soon as a child was born it was a. baptized by the mother b. taken to a temple
c. put in the cradle d. laid at the father's feet e. dressed
27. Training schols for gladiators were the property of both the a. Senate and the army
b. emperor and the nobles c. Senate and regular dealers
d. nobles and regular dealers e. emperor and the army
28. An imposing part of the funeral procession was a. the musicians b. the family
c. friends baring the sarcophagus d. friends imitating important family gods
e. actors wearing masks of the ancestors
29. A Roman usually made a long tour to visit famous cities and strange sites
a. every summer b. once every 3 years c. possibly once in a lifetime
d. only in winter e. always in the spring
30. Roman writing instruments were a. tabula et stylus b. mensa et cathedra
c. gladius et hasta d. toga et stola e. cibus et vinum
31. The Saturnalia was celebrated in a. March b. August c. April d. October
e. December
32. The palaestra was used for a. bathing b. practice games c. study
d. gladiatorial contests e. plays
33. Patron deity of hospitality was a. Mars b. Apollo c. Jupiter d. Mercury
e. Bacchus
34. In the heyday of the Roman Empire a network of highways covered the Roman world.
The extent of miles of this network is estimated at a. 500 b. 5,000
c. 5,000,000 d. 500,000 e. 50,000
35. To the Roman, the choicest domestic meat was a. beef b. veal c. pork
d. lamb e. goat
36. To honor themselves the Roman emperors frequently erected a. temples
b. circuses c. theaters d. arches e. baths

37. The hours of a Roman day numbered a. 10 b. 6 c. 12 d. 8 e. 5
38. A wooden sword was a a. radix b. rana c. raptor d. rudis e. ratis
39. In the gladiatorial schools the doctores were the a. slaves b. cooks
c. overseers d. trainers e. owners
40. The naumachiae were a. naval battles b. chariot races c. dinner parties
d. political meetings e. types of drama
41. A farmer's almanac required an elementary knowledge of a. mathematics
b. rhetoric c. geography d. astronomy e. astrology
42. A flamen dialis was a priest of a. Apollo b. Bacchus c. Jupiter
d. Mercury e. Mars
43. The cisium was used for a. preparation of food b. a fast journey
c. packing clothes d. making a sacrifice e. cleaning purposes
44. One of the Roman memorial days was known as the a. Sacrificium b. Novendiali
c. Parentalia d. Lupercalia e. Gens Dies
45. Domina potestas was a master's power over his a. slaves b. business
c. the street in front of his house d. property e. wife and children
46. A Vestal's length of service was a. 10 years b. 20 years c. 30 years
d. until she reached age 40 e. for life
47. Adfines were Roman a. territories b. funeral urns c. campaigns
d. in-laws
48. The tabulae were a. chests b. jewelry c. vegetables d. wills
e. account books
49. Spoiled wine was often used for a. fertilizer b. seasoning c. vinegar
d. mixed drinks e. disinfectants
50. Next to wheat the chief staff of life was a. oranges b. olives c. shellfish
d. lettuce e. milk