

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1990

CUSTOMS

1. Which of these foods did the Romans eat?  
a. maize b. cabbage c. potatoes d. tomatoes
2. Which of the following is NOT a cloak or a cape?  
a. mulleus b. abolla c. lacerna d. paenula
3. Who performed acrobatic tricks with two galloping horses?  
a. auctorati b. desultores c. editores d. lanistae
4. Which of the following is NOT a gladiator?  
a. retarius b. dimachareus c. balnea d. secutor
5. Who shaped and trimmed shrubs into figures?  
a. cenotaphium b. fetialis c. columbar d. topiarius
6. What was the opening by which light entered the atrium?  
a. compluvium b. arca c. peristylum d. impluvium
7. The kitchen in a Roman house?  
a. culina b. taberna c. ala d. latrina
8. Which is NOT a Roman meal?  
a. ientaculum b. munera c. vesperna d. prandium
9. The cabinets in a Roman house:  
a. armaria b. pondera c. maenianum d. talaes
10. Which of the following is NOT associated with a slave sale?  
a. hasta b. pilleus c. titulus d. amurca
11. Name for a water-clock:  
a. aquifer b. clepsydra c. hypocaustum d. tegula
12. Which throw of the tali was the "Venus throw"?  
a. 1,1,1,1 b. 1,3,4,6 c. 2,3,5,6 d. 6,6,6,6
13. Volunteer gladiators:  
a. coronae b. auctorati c. fasciolae d. reticulae
14. Term for a slave owned by another slave:  
a. vicarius b. ciniflones c. endormis d. peregrinus
15. Which family name reveals origins as a baker?  
a. Fabius b. Piso c. Ovidius d. Vitellius
16. Which of the following does NOT belong in the group?  
a. apodyterium b. proscaenium c. unctorium d. laconicum

17. Mock naval battles on artificial lakes were called  
a. venationes. b. naumachiae. c. marinaria.  
d. navigationes.
18. Which of the following is NOT a wheeled vehicle?  
a. carpentum b. basterna c. raeda d. petoritum
19. What was the biblioteca in a Roman house?  
a. bedroom b. sunroom c. bath d. library
20. The cloaca maxima:  
a. largest aqueduct b. main water source c. primary sewer  
d. public fountain
21. All persons who had a common ancestor through the male line were called  
a. cognati. b. adrogati. c. adfines. d. agnati.
22. Which of the following was commonplace in early Rome?  
a. polygamy b. divorce c. dowry d. marriage license
23. Which feast day was usually selected to celebrate a boy becoming a man?  
a. Feralia b. Lupercalia c. Liberalia d. Saturnalia
24. The manager of an estate:  
a. vilicus b. noverca c. privignus d. lanista
25. What were the imagines?  
a. dreams sent by Mercury b. rituals supervised by the Pontifex Maximus  
c. actors in comedies d. death masks of ancestors
26. The power of a Roman husband over his wife was called  
a. caput. b. dominica potestas. c. manus. d. cara cognatio.
27. Which of the following was NOT cultivated by the Romans?  
a. peach b. orange c. apricot d. cherry
28. Term for the private property of a slave:  
a. arbustum b. peculium c. cisium d. acetum
29. Which of the following is NOT associated with building?  
a. opus caementicium b. opus incertum c. opus reticulatum  
d. opus solium

30. An apartment with balconies and windows facing both the courtyard and the street:  
 a. domus equestris b. domus ianalis c. domus alaris  
 d. domus duplex
31. The dining couch was reached by a footstool called a  
 a. fulcrum. b. lychnus. c. scamnum. d. fercula.
32. Notebooks used in schools were called tabellae or  
 a. volumina. b. pugillares. c. trochi. d. latrunculi.
33. A bride's hair was fastened around her head with strips of white wool called  
 a. verna. b. carbasi. c. vittae. d. candidi.
34. Peasants either went barefoot or wore wooden shoes called  
 a. suspensurae. b. caligae. c. cuculli. d. sculponeae.
35. Who sat on the oppida during the chariot races?  
 a. emperor b. trainers b. nobles d. musicians
36. The Samnis, Thrax, and Myrmillo are associated with the  
 a. Colosseum. b. Balnea. c. Basilica. d. Forum.
37. Deliveries into Rome had to be made  
 a. on weekends. b. at night. c. in the morning. d. before 4 P.M.
38. Who set up the Golden Milestone in the Forum from which all distances to Rome are measured?  
 a. Augustus b. Claudius c. Julius Caesar d. Sulla
39. If a farmer had to cut down a grove of trees, what did he sacrifice to the numen of that grove?  
 a. calf b. pig c. sheep d. goat
40. What was the pomerium?  
 a. an orchard b. a weapon c. the city boundary d. a hat worn by travelers
41. Which of the following, according to Cato, could cure sores, poor hearing, growths, and stomach troubles?  
 a. cabbage b. wine c. beans d. olives
42. A laudatio:  
 a. advertisement b. campaign speech c. eulogy d. game
43. Large slave workshops:  
 a. millaria b. onerariae c. ergasteria d. sarracum

44. On which hill did most of the nobles live?  
a. Esquiline b. Janiculum c. Capitoline d. Palatine
45. The Temple of Mars Ultor is found in the Forum of  
a. Caesar. b. Nerva. c. Trajan. d. Augustus.
46. Cassides, thoraces, and ocreae were all used by  
a. farmers. b. soldiers. c. priests. d. businessmen.
47. How many lictors accompanied the consul?  
a. 4 b. 6 c. 8 d. 12
48. Which officials were responsible for public buildings,  
streets, and markets?  
a. quaestors b. aediles c. praetors d. censors
49. A lustrum was held every  
a. 6 months. b. 18 months. c. 2 years. d. 5 years.
50. In which of the following months did the Ides fall on the  
13th day?  
a. June b. October c. March d. May