

Latin 3/4 Poetry

| Customs 41 44 | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Question | A | B | C | D |
| "Ego Gaius, tu Gaia" was said at a Roman | bath | funeral | wedding | election |
| A PECULIUM was an allowance given to Roman slaves: a PECULIOLUM, as the suffix indicates was a | large sum of money | promise of an inheritance | small savings account | heavy fine levied by a court |
| A Roman would most likely use a FIBULA: | on clothing | in cooking | while building a road | when writing a book |
| A Roman would see SPINA, METAE, OVA ET DELPHINI at the: | Thermae | Circus Maximus | Templum Vestae | Curia |
| A young Roman might travel to Athens to study, among other things, Stoicism and Epicureanism, which were | rhetorical techniques | ancient philosophies | architectural principles | ancient law codes |
| Apicius tells us that GARUM was an important item in Roman: | cooking | clothing | travel | engineering |
| AVUS, CONSOBRINA, NEPOS, and SOCER are words used to denote Roman: | occupations | religious festivals | crops | family relationships |
| CONFARREATIO, COEMPTIO, and USUS are all ____ rites. | birth | marriage | coming of age | funeral |
| LUPERCALIA, SATURNALIA, and MATRONALIA refer to | hills of Rome | famous battles | Roman festivals | epic poems |
| MANES, CONCLAMATIO, and the CYPRESS TREE are all associated with Roman: | patron/client relationships | educational system | political elections | funerals |
| The augurs in ancient Rome were best known for: | lending money | racing chariots | curing sick people | interpreting the flight pattern of birds |

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| The AX AND RODS which symbolize Roman authority are called: | lictors | fascēs | imperium | triumph |
| The charm worn by Roman children was called the: | bullā | oculus | caligae | fibula |
| The Latin word PECUNIA reveals that the economy of the earliest Romans depended on: | livestock | landholdings | metal ingots | salt |
| The suffix -alia added to a Roman name has a special meaning. CERELIA means ____ of Ceres. | deification | family | festival | monument |
| The terms NUMEN, FLAMEN, and HARUSPEX are associated with Roman: | entertainment | religion | clothing | slavery |
| To the Romans, the words DI PENATES meant | most sacred days | household gods | high priests | divine punishments |
| When did a Roman girl put aside her bulla and the playthings of her childhood? | when she officially inherited her mother's property | on her wedding day | on the day she completed her schooling | on her tenth birthday |
| Which groups associated with the Roman house? | strigiles, laconica, hypocaustum | bullā, fibula, anulus | spina, factiones, metae | vestibulum, alae, triclinium |
| Which Roman magistrate oversaw the counting of Roman citizens, supervised public morality, and revised the roster of the Senate? | censor | aedile | tribune | praetor |
| With what aspect of Roman life are the following terms associated: POLLICE VERSO, VENATIO, LANISTA, RETIARIUS, and MUNERA? | sea travel | children's games | gladiatorial shows | cooking |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| With what Roman institution are the following terms associated: EPITHALAMIUM, CONFARREATIO, TALASSIO, DOS? | funerals | birth of a child | weddings | dedication of a temple |
| You might find the words IN PERPETUUM AVE ATQUE VALE on a Roman | tombstone | shop | milestone | villa |