

## 2009 FJCL State Latin Forum

### Customs

1. When Tiberius Claudius Nero Germanicus holds his infant son in his arms on the day of his lustratio, the name he gives him must contain which of these?
  - a. Tiberius
  - b. Claudius
  - c. Nero
  - d. both Claudius & Nero
2. Why did a father place a bulla around his young son's neck?
  - a. To mark him as a member of his gens.
  - b. To protect him from the evil eye.
  - c. To reflect the gens of his mother.
  - d. To indicate that he is a citizen.
3. If a baby survives for five years and then dies, how long would the official period of mourning be?
  - a. five months
  - b. twelve months
  - c. ten months
  - d. there was no official mourning period
4. Although it was subsequently forbidden by the Twelve Tables, where was the most ancient place for the burial of the *paterfamilias*?
  - a. on the Capitoline
  - b. in the Forum Romanum
  - c. under the hearthstone
  - d. in the tablinum
5. *Mancipatio* could be used to do which of these?
  - a. disinherit a son
  - b. sell someone into slavery
  - c. emancipate a son
  - d. all of these
6. A *sponsalia* announced which of these?
  - a. coming of age
  - b. forthcoming marriage
  - c. emancipation of a slave
  - d. sale of land
7. At the time of engagement, gifts were given \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. by the bride's *paterfamilias* to the groom's *paterfamilias*.
  - b. by the guests at the engagement party to the couple.
  - c. by the groom to the bride.
  - d. by the engaged couple to each other.
8. During which festival did householders walk through their homes at midnight throwing black beans over their shoulders for ghosts to devour?
  - a. Parentalia
  - b. Populifugia
  - c. Lemuria
  - d. Lupercalia
9. The birds which were carried with the army in cages for the purpose of providing omens for battle were what?
  - a. chickens
  - b. crows
  - c. geese
  - d. pigeons
10. When there was need, by whom were new Vestal Virgins chosen?
  - a. Rex Sacrorum
  - b. Pontifex Maximus
  - c. The Head Vestal
  - d. the Flamen Dialis

11. Why were sacrifices usually accompanied by the music of a tibicen?
  - a. it kept the victim calm
  - b. it prevented hearing words of ill omen
  - c. music was used to honor the god
  - d. there was usually dancing around the altar
  
12. Which was the only style atrium which had no compluvium?
  - a. Tuscan
  - b. Corinthian
  - c. Tetrastylon
  - d. Testudinatum
  
13. What was the colonnade at the rear of the house which surrounded an open court with gardens called?
  - a. hortus
  - b. ostium
  - c. peristylum
  - d. tablinum
  
14. Which of the following could a patrician in Rome not be?
  - a. senator
  - b. doctor
  - c. priest
  - d. lawyer
  
15. In which profession are women known to have worked?
  - a. bakers
  - b. doctors
  - c. jewelers
  - d. bankers
  
16. What were the colors red, white, blue, green, purple, and gold used to distinguish?
  - a. reserved seats in the amphitheater
  - b. different characters on a Roman stage
  - c. different classes of ship
  - d. different chariot teams
  
17. What was a *velarium* used to protect?
  - a. spectators from the sun in the amphitheater
  - b. spectators from the wild beasts in the amphitheater
  - c. a traveler's head from rain
  - d. chariots from each other in the starting gate
  
18. Criminals condemned to die in the amphitheater were called what?
  - a. bestiarii
  - b. meridiani
  - c. hoplomachi
  - d. tirones
  
19. If a man broke off an engagement, what happened to the engagement ring?
  - a. It was kept by the woman
  - b. It was returned to the man.
  - c. It was dedicated on the altar of Juno
  - d. It was melted in a special ceremony.
  
20. What term was given to a husband's power over his wife?
  - a. usus
  - b. patria potestas
  - c. dominica potestas
  - d. manus
  
21. During the time of Augustus, the \_\_\_\_\_ was so much more popular than the toga that legislation had to be passed to force men to wear the toga instead.
  - a. synthesis
  - b. trabea
  - c. lacerna
  - d. paenula
  
22. With which garment was the pilleus most closely associated?
  - a. toga pulla
  - b. toga liberalis
  - c. toga praetexta
  - d. toga virilis
  
23. Before the reign of Augustus, what crop was forbidden to be planted outside of Italy?
  - a. wheat
  - b. cherries
  - c. grapes
  - d. olives

24. What were the shoes of patrician men which were dyed red and were decorated with silver or ivory crescent moons called?  
 a. mullei                      b. soleae                      c. caligae                      d. calcei
25. What were the main draft animals on farms?  
 a. mules                      b. horses                      c. donkeys                      d. oxen
26. The dark, bitter olive oil which was unsuitable for food was called what?  
 a. amurca                      b. mustum                      c. acetum                      d. arbustum
27. What was the first meal of the day called?  
 a. cena                      b. prandium                      c. merenda                      d. ientaculum
28. Which of the following is NOT native to Italy?  
 a. plums                      b. apples                      c. cherries                      d. pears
29. Although “frumentum” can mean any kind of grain, to what grain did it usually specifically refer?  
 a. wheat                      b. oats                      c. barley                      d. spelt
30. What was a consul whose command was extended so that he could finish a campaign called?  
 a. consul suffectus                      b. proconsul                      c. dictator                      d. consul ordinarius
31. What was the lowest office which gave a man entry into the Senate?  
 a. praetor                      b. consul                      c. tribune                      d. quaestor
32. The last office in the cursus honorum was which of these?  
 a. consul                      b. censor                      c. praetor                      d. propraeor
33. How much did children pay to go to the baths?  
 a. a quadrans                      b. a semis                      c. an as                      d. nothing
34. By whom was the first permanent theater in Rome built?  
 a. Pompey the Great                      b. Licinius Lucullus                      c. Scipio Africanus                      d. Asinius Pollio
35. What was the name given to the assistant to the centurion who took the centurion’s place if he were killed in battle?  
 a. tessarius                      b. aquilifer                      c. optio                      d. tribunus
36. In a Roman fort, how many men did each barracks hold?  
 a. one century                      b. twenty men                      c. fifty men                      d. two centuries
37. What was the slave of a slave called?  
 a. vilicus                      b. mango                      c. vicarius                      d. lanista
38. Slaves were not allowed to marry, but what were their permanent unions called?  
 a. contubernium                      b. auxilia                      c. confarreatio                      d. usus

39. When would the duties of a *paedagogus* end?  
a. when a boy was sent to a Grammaticus  
b. when a boy went abroad to study  
c. when a boy donned the toga virilis  
d. when a boy first clipped his beard
40. What became the standardized length of a codex in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC?  
a. 10 pages  
b. 20 pages  
c. 8 pages  
d. 16 pages
41. What were *itineraria*?  
a. way stations for the *cursus publicus*  
b. stones marking the distance to major cities  
c. maps or lists of stations along roads giving distances between them  
d. guide books written for travelers about famous sites
42. In the month of May, on which day would the Nones come?  
a. 9<sup>th</sup>  
b. 5<sup>th</sup>  
c. 7<sup>th</sup>  
d. 12<sup>th</sup>
43. How many hours of day did the Romans count?  
a. 10  
b. 12  
c. 11  
d. 16
44. What was the name of the couch which was made to be used with a round table?  
a. lectus  
b. circus  
c. sigma  
d. upsilon
45. Roman lighthouses were modeled on the famous Pharos of what city?  
a. Alexandria  
b. Coruna  
c. Dover  
d. Piraeus
46. Vomitoria, cunei, gradus, and podium were all parts of which of these?  
a. amphitheater  
b. circus  
c. bath  
d. theater
47. In a Roman fort, where were the military standards kept?  
a. horrea  
b. sacellum  
c. praetorium  
d. burgus
48. What were the two-armed machines that fired iron bolts or arrows against the enemy?  
a. plutei  
b. onagri  
c. musculi  
d. catapultae
49. What was a *dominus gregis*?  
a. a slave who managed his master's city house  
b. the man who produced a play  
c. a shepherd  
d. a cowherd
50. How was a child referred to until it was formally named?  
a. pupus  
b. infans  
c. parvulus  
d. amatus