

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1997

CUSTOMS

1. The form of marriage which consisted in the living together of the man and woman as husband and wife for a year:
a. matrimonium b. ius conubii c. confarreatio d. usus
2. The national garment of the Romans:
a. toga b. tunica c. sagum d. lacerna
3. The following statements are true about Roman law **except**
a. There were no public prosecutors.
b. The practice of law often led to a successful political career.
c. Lawyers were required to pass a bar exam.
d. A lawyer sometimes brought up a suit solely for publicity.
4. The evening, to a Roman, was a time for
a. rest. b. theater. c. gladiatorial performances.
d. travel.
5. The gladiators who carried a net and a trident:
a. Samnites b. murmillones c. Thracians d. retiarii
6. The class of capitalists in financial transactions:
a. patricii b. plebes c. equites d. nobiles
7. For the poor, the eastern part of the Esquiline Hill was the location of gravepits called
a. ustrinae. b. cenotaphia. c. puticuli. d. sepulchra.
8. Passers-by knew that a death had occurred by the appearance of _____ outside the home.
a. a black flag b. cypress c. icons of Pluto d. a pyre
9. The religion of the Romans was originally
a. Animism. b. Mithraism. c. Anthropomorphism.
d. Stoicism.
10. The room whose name derived from the word for the planks or account books:
a. alae b. compluvium c. triclinium d. tablinum
11. An argentarius in Rome was a/an
a. inn keeper. b. scientist. c. banker. d. coppersmith.
12. Sympathy with a fallen leader was expressed when a curule magistrate changed his toga praetexta for the toga
a. pura. b. libera. c. pulla. d. splendens.

13. For the support of the vine, the Romans most preferred the _____ tree.
a. elm b. fig c. oak d. poplar
14. The rose was the most popular flower used in garlands worn during the _____
a. secunda mensa. b. comissatio. c. fercula. d. promulsis.
15. The "vulture" was the lowest throw of the game pieces called _____
a. aleae. b. tesserae. c. pili. d. tali.
16. The spear which was set up in the ground to mark the place of a slave sale:
a. pilleus b. hasta c. titulus d. flagellum
17. In an insula, the porters were called _____
a. aquarii. b. lasanarii. c. zetarii. d. ostiarii.
18. Gladiators were in the charge of training masters known as _____
a. magistri. b. lanistae. c. signiferi. d. lenones.
19. How many cohorts were in a Roman legion?
a. twelve b. ten c. five d. three
20. The seal in letter writing was called the _____
a. graphium. b. linum. c. cera. d. signum.
21. In the name "Titipor", the suffix -por designated the status of a man as a _____
a. child. b. captive. c. slave. d. freedman.
22. In a family, the wearing of mourning clothes lasted for _____ when the deceased was a husband.
a. 2 weeks b. 7 days c. 13 months d. 10 months
23. The symbol of the Lares:
a. doves b. snakes c. bulls d. fish
24. The primitive Roman house came from the _____
a. Trojans. b. Greeks. c. Etruscans. d. Celts.
25. Workers in land transport were _____
a. pelliones, restiones, corarii.
b. custodiarrii, baiuli, saccarii.
c. lintarii, scapharii, saburrarii.
d. muliones, iumentarii, cisarii.
26. Over the processional gate, the box of the chief state official of the games was called the _____
a. arena. b. cavea. c. podium. d. pulvinar.

27. The first leader to erect an obelisk in the Circus Maximus:
a. Tarquinius b. Augustus c. Caesar d. Flaminius
28. Workmen who were out of doors all day wore a conical felt cap called a
a. pilleus. b. causia. c. petasus. d. cucullus.
29. In the parts of a farm, Cato rates the olive grove lower in importance than the
a. vegetable garden . b. meadow. c. grain fields.
d. oak grove.
30. In 338 B.C., Maenius, conqueror of the Latins, hung the prows of captured ships at the "tribune of the harangues". The "tribune of the harangues" was thereafter known as the
a. curia. b. comitium. c. forum. d. rostra.
31. In education, calculi were
a. math books. b. metal pencils.
c. teachers of mathematics d. counters of an abacus.
32. The most important article of furniture in the Roman house whether for its utility or its value in price was the
a. mensa. b. abacus. c. sella. d. lectus.
33. The rod on which a scroll was rolled was the
a. umbilicus. b. volumen. c. titulus. d. charta.
34. The name of a man which indicated his liberty:
a. praenomen b. nomen c. cognomen d. agnomen
35. The word spoken by the haruspex and all guests before a wedding could proceed:
a. silentium b. felicitas c. bene d. do
36. Which of the following conditions was **NOT** required by the nuptiae iustae?
a. both members need the consent of only one family
b. both members should be PUBERES
c. both members should be unmarried
d. both members should not be closely related
37. Romans began to shave off their beards in the beginning of the
a. 8th century B.C. b. 3rd century B.C.
c. 1st century A.D. d. 4th century A.D
38. The ashes of _____ were the last placed in the mausoleum of Augustus.
a. Marcellus b. Augustus c. Nero d. Nerva

39. Which statement is **NOT** true of Roman temples?
 a. Livestock and cattle were accepted as payment by priests.
 b. They were used as National Museums of Art.
 c. The whole body of worshippers participated in services.
 d. Private citizens were allowed to deposit money in them.
40. The court where wedding processions were assembled:
 a. vestibulum b. atrium c. peristylum d. cubiculum
41. The first professors of grammar who were permitted to establish in Rome were refugees from Asia and
 a. Judaea. b. Egypt. c. Greece. d. Rhodes.
42. In the second century A.D. relationship was recognized through the female line by
 a. agnatio. b. adfinitas. c. cognatio. d. potestas.
43. In adfinitas, gener : nurus as vitricus :
 a. amita. b. socrus. c. privigna. d. noverca.
44. Fullers did **NOT** use _____ as a cleaning substance.
 a. potash b. pipe-clay c. soap d. carbonate of soda
45. Roman farmers
 a. on arrival first gave orders to the vilicus.
 b. used only level land.
 c. used astronomy as a basis for their calendar.
 d. did not practice seed selection or crop rotation.
46. Early farms before 200 B.C. consisted of _____ iugera.
 a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. 10
47. During the gustus, Romans ate eggs and shell-fish with a little pointed spoon called a
 a. mappa b. cocleare c. trulla d. libula
48. The oldest vegetables to the Romans were
 a. peas and carrots. b. cabbages and garlic.
 c. beans and onions. d. beets and radishes.
49. A novice cooking slave was called a
 a. pistor. b. dulciarius. c. minister. d. libarius.
50. Bread dipped in wine, olives, and cheese was eaten during ientaculum which would most likely occur at the _____ hour.
 a. 1st hour b. 7th hour c. 5th hour d. 9th hour