

## FJCL State Latin Forum 2002 Customs

1. The usual time for the Roman prandium was  
A. 6 a.m.                      B. 8 a.m.                      C. 11 a.m.                      D. 4 p.m.
2. Which Roman would be called a novus homo?  
A. religious convert              B. outsider to politics  
C. freedman                      D. reformed criminal
3. The minimum age for election to the quaestorship was  
A. 30                      B. 32                      C. 35                      D. 38
4. With what occasion would "Ollus Quiris leto datus" be associated?  
A. wedding ceremony      B. triumph      C. formal banquet      D. funeral
5. Which of the following is NOT edible?  
A. caepe                      B. cicer                      C. flagrum                      D. far
6. "Periit" would be said concerning  
A. an unsuccessful candidacy                      B. a defeated gladiator  
C. a miller                      D. a runaway
7. A bride's attendant was called a  
A. noverca                      B. privigna                      C. nurus                      D. pronuba
8. A carriage used in processions was a  
A. pilentum                      B. cisium                      C. carruca                      D. raeda
9. Imagines were prominently displayed in a Roman house in the  
A. atrium                      B. tablinum                      C. vestibulum                      D. alae
10. The usual form of marriage when one party was plebian was called  
A. confarreatio                      B. usus                      C. coemptio                      D. ius coniubii
11. The Latin word frumentum usually referred to  
A. barley                      B. wheat                      C. oats                      D. rye
12. An amanuensis was a/an  
A. freedman                      B. maternal relative  
C. secretary                      D. attendant in a religious ceremony
13. Public libraries date from the time of  
A. Augustus                      B. Hadrian                      C. Trajan                      D. Constantine
14. Which item of Roman clothing would be worn indoors?  
A. trabea                      B. laena                      C. causia                      D. subligaculum
15. In Rome you would find a xystus at  
A. a sacrificial ceremony      B. the Circus      C. the Forum                      D. a private home
16. The seven laps of a chariot race were called a  
A. mullus                      B. missus                      C. manus                      D. merenda

17. On which hill were grave pits for poor people located?  
A. Aventine      B. Esquiline      C. Caelian      D. Quirinal
18. Which deity was worshipped in a round temple in Rome?  
A. Vesta      B. Juno      C. Diana      D. Ceres
19. The first high-level aqueduct, built in 140 B.C., was called the  
A. Aqua Appia      B. Aqua Tepula      C. Aqua Marcia      D. Aqua Claudia
20. Demand for gladiators resulted in a class of volunteers called  
A. aurigae      B. auctorati      C. adrogati      D. arbusti
21. Uninvited guests who showed up at a dinner party were called  
A. manes      B. sordidati      C. umbrae      D. soceri
22. Which meat was a mark of luxury until the late Empire?  
A. beef      B. pork      C. lamb      D. chicken
23. A girl's engagement ring was typically made from  
A. brass      B. silver      C. gold      D. iron
24. The usual period of enlistment for a Roman soldier was  
A. 10 years      B. 15 years      C. 20 years      D. 25 years
25. Beards became fashionable during the reign of  
A. Tiberius      B. Constantine      C. Augustus      D. Hadrian
26. Which gemstone would NOT be in the jewelry box of a Roman woman?  
A. emerald      B. diamond      C. pearl      D. ruby
27. Sections of seats in a theatre were called  
A. cunei      B. volumina      C. sevirii      D. rhombi
28. A centenarius was a  
A. cavalry officer      B. winning horse      C. scroll copyist      D. small coin
29. What was thought to prevent or delay intoxication at a Roman dinner party?  
A. watering the wine      B. food  
C. scent of flowers      D. drinking rules
30. Slaves who remained in the household that they were born into were called  
A. familiae      B. vilici      C. vernaee      D. libertini
31. Which was NOT characteristic of the custom of hospitium?  
A. mutual obligation      B. A. M. salutatio  
C. passed from father to son      D. exchanged tokens as identification
32. A Roman husband's authority over his wife was called  
A. manus      B. dominica potestas      C. auctoritas      D. sui iuris
33. Which holiday was celebrated on the Kalends of March?  
A. Violaria      B. Rosaria      C. Parentalis      D. Matronalia
34. Where might one see the words, "Nihil in tret mali"?  
A. entrance to tomb      B. doorway to house  
C. city gate      D. on speaker's platform

35. The children who attended priests at sacrifices were called  
A. flamines      B. camilli      C. pori      D. diales
36. Tussis, febris, and angina would be familiar terms to which occupation?  
A. law      B. engineering      C. medicine      D. teaching
37. Ergasteria were  
A. storage cupboards      B. cargo ships      C. banks      D. slave workshops
38. A vegetable believed to have strong medicinal powers by the Romans was  
A. cabbage      B. cauliflower      C. beets      D. beans
39. Road building in the Roman empire was usually done by  
A. slaves      B. soldiers      C. civil servants      D. trade guilds
40. According to the epitaph "Lanam fecit, domi mansit," what was the chief duty of a Roman matron?  
A. raising children      B. feeding the family  
C. spinning wool      D. putting her husband first
41. As was usual with many Roman customs, the toga was not Roman in origin, but adapted from the  
A. Greeks      B. Egyptians      C. Tyrians      D. Etruscans
42. In the classical period only about eighteen praenomina were commonly used for men. How many were there for women?  
A. none      B. ten      C. twelve      D. twenty
43. Which beauty item would NOT have been available to Roman women?  
A. curling irons      b. lipstick      C. hair color      D. nail polish
44. If a Roman house had no oven, bread would be sent to a \_\_\_\_\_ to be baked.  
A. ustrina      B. pistrina      C. termopolium      D. pitoritum
45. What would a Roman do with vitellus?  
A. eat it      B. rub it on the skin      C. spend it      D. wear it
46. Special Roman "mailmen" or letter carriers were called  
A. cursuri      B. librarii      C. tabellarii      D. numtii
47. What were schedae?  
A. schools      B. sheets of paper      C. whips      D. coins
48. Which was not a part of the Circus?  
A. porta triumphalis      B. maeniana  
C. carcares      D. ludi
49. Salii worshipped Mars. Whom did the Salii Collini worship?  
A. Jupiter      B. Quirinus      C. Minerva      D. Hercules
50. The cognomen Scipio, which was added to an early P. Cornelius, means  
A. scallion      B. scarlet      C. surly      D. staff