

FJCL REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2015
CUSTOMS

1. An office in a Roman household was a(n) _____.
a. aedes b. tablinum c. membrum d. insula
2. On this festival day in December, masters dined with their own slaves.
a. Saturnalia b. Cara Cognatio c. Agonalia d. Lemuria
3. At the Roman baths, this instrument was used for scraping off the mixture of oil, dirt, and sweat from the skin.
a. pecten b. sarculum c. ligula d. strigil
4. The daughter of a Roman citizen would take her name from her father's _____.
a. praenomen b. cognomen c. nomen d. pater familias
5. A circus's arena was divided by this fence or wall that took up two-thirds of its length.
a. oppidum b. spina c. carceres d. metae
6. A Roman farmhouse was called _____.
a. arbustum b. villa rustica c. villa urbana d. arvum
7. The Romans called breakfast _____.
a. cena b. vesperna c. ientaculum d. prandium
8. A favorite drink of the Romans was this, a combination of four parts wine and one part honey.
a. patera b. potus c. succus d. mulsum
9. Two styles of Roman footwear were calcei and this, soles of leather attached to the feet by straps.
a. soleae b. mullei c. caligae d. pilei
10. A Roman boy was led to school by this slave who stayed during lessons and saw him home.
a. paedagogus b. stipator c. satellitum d. praecentor
11. This two-wheeled, uncovered light cart was drawn by two horses and used by one person with light baggage.
a. raeda b. pilentum c. cisium d. carruca
12. Roman garments were folded and pinned with this pin.
a. fibula b. acus c. palum d. clavus
13. Taxes were imposed on imported slaves who bore this distinction.
a. chalked feet b. red garments c. painted cheeks d. branding
14. Within a tablinum, this was a heavy chest that served as a safe for money and valuables.
a. vestiarium b. pluteum c. arca d. camera
15. Spoiled wine, used as vinegar or rationed to slaves, was _____.
a. pasca b. acetum c. sucus d. oxygarum

16. These were the guardian spirits of a Roman family.
 a. larvae b. paracliti c. simulacri d. genii
17. Special priests who examined the innards of sacrificed animals were _____.
 a. haruspices b. sibyls c. augurs d. vates
18. A Roman snack bar had the name _____.
 a. lavacrum b. stagnum c. thermopolia d. balneum
19. This was the name of a changing room at the Roman baths.
 a. strigilis b. armarium c. piscina d. apodyterium
20. A pig stuffed with meats and sausages was called this.
 a. tiropatinum b. Trojan pig c. in mitulis d. isicia omentata
21. These Roman officials looked after streets, markets, and public buildings. They also organized public games.
 a. quaestores b. censores c. aediles d. praetores
22. The mourning color for the widow in a funeral procession was _____.
 a. black b. red c. pale pink d. white
23. This refers to the hand signal or thumb gesture used by spectators of gladiatorial matches.
 a. essedarius b. pollice verso c. dimachaerus d. prima rudis
24. In Roman theaters, the stage was called this.
 a. pulpitum b. velum c. scala d. constratum
25. In order to color their cheeks and lips red, women used a plant dye called this.
 a. offucia b. creta c. fucus d. medicamen
26. Roman citizens were called cives. What were foreigners called?
 a. relegatio b. caligati c. hamiotae d. peregrini
27. They were attendants of a Roman magistrate and carried a bundle of rods around an axe to symbolize their power.
 a. radentem b. confectorarius c. lictors d. artopta
28. This watch commander in a Roman century was responsible for giving out watchwords or passwords.
 a. optio b. signifer c. praefectus castrorum d. tesserarius
29. Which type of marriage involved a mock purchase of the bride where the husband-to-be exchanged a small amount of money with the bride's father for his daughter?
 a. usus b. confarreatio c. coemptio d. nuptiae
30. At Roman funerals, they served as professional mourners.
 a. sacerdotes b. antistes c. praeficiae d. sobrinae

31. This coin was made of copper and was worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sestertius.
 a. semis b. quadrans c. dupondius d. as
32. At formal banquets, the host sat at this couch.
 a. medius b. summus c. imus d. magnus
33. The fire brigades in Rome were the _____.
 a. centonarii b. vigiles c. aquarii d. praeses
34. In a strange ceremony, slaves were freed after being touched by a rod called this.
 a. vindicta b. virga c. clavicula d. tignum
35. This festival, celebrated on the nineteenth of August, was meant to ensure favorable weather for gathering grapes.
 a. Portunalia b. Consualia c. Vinalia Rustica d. Opiconsivia
36. The pater familias could assign property to his children to manage for him. This was _____.
 a. terrenum b. opulentia c. glaeba d. peculium
37. A slave who made earnings sometimes used them to buy his own slave called this.
 a. puer b. famulus c. vicarius d. mancipium
38. This kind of Roman road was made by piling earth onto a mound with foundation stones on top.
 a. via b. actus c. celsitudo d. agger
39. In funeral processions, those wearing the death masks of the deceased person's ancestors were _____.
 a. heirs b. distant relatives c. musicians d. hired actors
40. Within the alae of an atrium, there were cabinets containing these, wax busts of ancestors who had held office.
 a. imagines b. larvae c. tessellatum d. animae
41. This was a dark, heavy cloak of course wool that was usually sleeveless with a neck opening through which the wearer thrust his head.
 a. sagum b. synthesis c. paenula d. laena
42. This punishment involved a slave carrying a heavy forked log that was placed on the shoulders and fastened to the arms.
 a. bestiarii b. furcifer c. percussio d. strangulatio
43. At the Roman baths, this was the hottest room of all and was usually used by invalids.
 a. caldarium b. tepidarium c. laconicum d. hypocaust
44. This chair had a high, curved back and was usually used by women, old people and judges.
 a. scamnum b. sella c. bisellium d. cathedra
45. With no postal service, important Romans sent letters via slaves called these.
 a. epistulae b. scriptores c. angarii d. tabellarii

46. Next to a man's body was worn this garment, a pair of shorts or loincloth.
a. subligaculum b. feminalia c. bracae d. indusium
47. Two women who married brothers were called _____.
a. socer b. ianitrices c. adfines d. gener
48. In ancient Rome, a funeral director was called _____.
a. libitinarius b. sarcophagus c. rokus d. cultor
49. The spiked drawbridge that was lowered onto enemy ships during naval battles was called this.
a. corvus b. crus c. vorsus d. alnus
50. The adoption of a pater familias into another family was called this.
a. adoptatio b. adrogatio c. adsumptio d. coptatio