

CUSTOMS
FJCL Regional Latin Forum 2024

1. The room in a Roman house identified with a skylight and pool is the
a. peristylum. b. atrium. c. triclinium. d. bibliotheca.
2. The imagines were kept in the _____.
a. atrium. b. culina. c. tablinum. d. alae.
3. A student's tabella is his _____.
a. satchel b. notebook c. desk d. fee
4. A praeficae were _____.
a. funeral musicians b. dirges
c. professional mourners d. actors
5. A Roman boy's first name is his _____.
a. agnomen b. nomen c. cognomen d. praenomen
6. The priests of Mars who carried the sacred shields were the _____.
a. Epulones b. Fetiales c. Salii d. Luperci
7. The type of wedding which was the fictitious sale of the bride to the groom was
a. conclamatio. b. confarreatio c. commissatio d. coemptio
8. The chief priest in Rome was the _____.
a. Flamen Quirinalis b. Rex Sacrorum
c. Pontifex Maximus d. Flamen Dialis
9. Originally, gladiatorial shows were given at _____.
a. religious festivals b. victory celebrations
c. funerals d. coronations
10. The wall around which the chariots raced was the _____.
a. oppidum b. meta c. spatium d. spina
11. The number of apartment buildings to a city block at the end of the first century was _____.
a. 1 b. 2-4 c. 4 d. 6-8
12. The _____ came last in the funeral procession.
a. family of the deceased b. corpse
c. slaves freed in the will d. praeficae
13. Legal age for marriage for men was _____.
a. 12 b. 14 c. 16 d. 20

14. When the sacred chickens were consulted before battle, their actions were interpreted by the _____.
- a. Arval priests b. Gallus c. Augur d. Haruspex
15. In a lunar month, the Ides correspond to the _____ moon.
- a. full b. gibbous c. half d. new
16. the nones of July fall on the _____.
- a. 1st b. 5th c. 7th d. 13th
17. According to Livy, in the *devotio* of Pulus Decius Mus, the general sacrificed himself to ____.
- a. Hestia b. Pluto
c. Jupiter and Quirinus d. Tellus and the Manes
18. Children who died before they were named were given _____ as a praenomen.
- a. Pupus b. Infans c. Nullus d. Nemo
19. The commander of a *turma* was called a _____.
- a. tribune b. decurio c. optio d. Legatus
20. The distinctive weapon/s of the *laqueator* was/were the _____.
- a. curved sword b. eyeless helmet c. two swords d. lasso
21. The warm-up bouts in which gladiators fought with blunt swords were called _____.
- a. prolusiones b. missiones c. catervatim d. andabatae
22. The first two chariot racing companies were the _____.
- a. green and white b. red and white c. purple and gold d. blue and green
23. A slave owned by another slave was called a _____.
- a. tiro b. vicarius c. capsarius d. vilicus
24. The gladiator who fought from a chariot was the _____.
- a. retiarius b. essedarius c. Thracian d. bestiarius
25. Mistakes made in writing a letter on wax were erased with a _____.
- a. stylus b. linum c. signum d. membranum
26. The agricultural product referred to as “frumentum” is _____.
- a. beans b. olives c. grapes d. wheat
27. The brimmed hat worn by travelers to protect them from the weather was the _____.
- a. cucullus b. pilleus c. pero d. petasus
28. The garment that was NOT part of a Roman woman’s usual dress was the _____.
- a. stola b. palla c. umbrella d. tunica

29. A fritillus was used with _____.
a. tali b. tesserae c. folles d. both tali & tesserae
30. The unusual thing about tunicae manicatae is
a. they had sleeves. b. they were worn only by men.
c. they were ankle-length d. they were worn only by knights.
31. The paludamentum was worn by _____.
a. priests b. generals c. travelers d. slaves
32. According to Cato, the most important part of a farm was the _____.
a. vegetable garden. b. grain fields. c. olive grove. d. vineyard.
33. Mustum was _____.
a. vinegar b. fermented wine c. grape jelly d. grape juice
34. The term of office for a censor was _____.
a. one year b. 6 months c. eighteen months d. five years
35. The normal term of office for a dictator was _____.
a. life b. six months c. one year d. two years
36. The puticuli were found on the _____ Hill.
a. Capitoline b. Esquiline c. Aventine d. Palatine
37. When was a girl given her bulla?
a. on the dies lustricus. b. on her first birthday.
c. on her wedding day. d. girls didn't wear bullas.
38. When a boy gave up his toga praetexta, he sacrificed to _____.
a. Jupiter b. Diana c. the Lares d. Liber
39. A husband's authority over his wife was called _____.
a. usus b. manus c. potestas d. peculium
40. The manager of the baths was the _____.
a. vilicus b. publicanus c. conductor d. sutor
41. In Rome, a pistor was a _____.
a. fisherman b. shoemaker c. barber d. baker
42. In a Roman bath, massages were given in the _____.
a. palaestra b. tepidarium c. laconicum d. unctorium

