

CUSTOMS
FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2023

1. The master's room or office in a Roman house was the _____.
a. Cubiculum b. culina c. tablinum d. triclinium
2. The cold plunge bath in the Thermae was called the _____.
a. Caldarium b. frigidarium c. apodyterium d. laconium
3. The usual number of horses yoked to a racing chariot was _____.
a. 4 b. 3 c. 2 d. 1
4. The PRIMARY source of gladiators was _____.
a. volunteers b. men enslaved for debt
c. criminals d. prisoners of war
5. An "F" branded on a slave's forehead indicated that
a. He had previously run-away.
b. No warantee was offered.
c. He had served as a soldier
d. He was imported.
6. The meal which most closely resembled our lunch was the
a. vesperna b. prandium c. cena d. ientaculum
7. For what was *amurca*, the dark, bitter fluid which comes from olives, used?
a. fuel for lamps b. bathing c. cooking d. pesticide
8. What sort of gladiatorial show were naumachiae?
a. Warm-up fights using wooden swords.
b. Fights between groups of gladiators instead of pairs.
c. Mock sea battles waged by gladiators.
d. Fights between gladiators and wild beasts.
9. Rome's first aqueduct, built in 312 BC was the _____.
a. Anio Vetus b. Aqua Appia c. Aqua Virgo d. Aqua Marcia
10. NOT a Roman vehicle:
a. Carpentum b. vexillum c. raeda d. pilentum
11. Dies Iovis was the Latin name for what day of the week?
a. Monday b. Tuesday c. Wednesday d. Thursday
12. A very large tomb that held a large number of funerary urns was called a
a. columbarium b. cenotaphium c. bustum d. epitaphium

13. A patron normally gave a client a _____ each day.
a. Job to do b. bag of coins c. free meal d. bag of grain
14. A slave who whispered the names of his clients to his master was called a _____.
a. nomenclator b. sutor c. adversitor d. vilicus
15. The praenomen abbreviated M' was
a. Marcus b. Marcus c. Manius d. Mamercus
16. A soldier's galea was his _____.
a. Sheath b. breastplate c. dagger d. helmet
17. The two oldest racing companies were the _____.
a. Red and white b. blue and green c. blue and white d. red and green
18. Which of the following was NOT a job of a public slave:
a. Cleaning temples b. fireman
c. Cleaning streets d. collecting taxes
19. Elections for the office of censor were usually held every _____.
a. Year b. 6 months c. 2 years d. 5 years
20. The god Aesculapius was imported to Rome from _____ in 293 BC.
a. Cumae b. Epidaurus c. Tibur d. Phrygia
21. The _____ was an armless chair with a curved back used by women and teachers of wisdom.
a. Cathedra b. subsellium c. solium d. sella
22. The style of atrium in which excess water was carried off the sloping roof by gutters was the _____.
a. atrium displuviatum b. atrium testudinatum
c. atrium Tuscanicum d. atrium Corinthium
23. The petasos was _____.
a. A traveler's cloak b. wooden shoes
c. a woman's shawl d. a traveler's hat
24. The toga praetexta was worn by _____.
a. Curule magistrates b. young boys
c. dictators d. all of these
25. In a family, a patruus was a/an _____.
a. paternal grandfather b. paternal first cousin
c. paternal uncle d. paternal great-grandfather

26. The person who first decreed that all first born daughters were to be raised was _____.
- a. Romulus b. Servius Tullius c. Augustus d. Constantine
27. Uninvited dinner guests were called _____.
- a. tenebrae b. superstites c. umbrae d. perones
28. Bread made from coarse white flour was called _____.
- a. panis castrensis b. panis plebeius
c. panis sordidus d. panis sigligneus
29. Rome's first library was opened by _____.
- a. Pompey b. Asinius Pollio c. Julius Caesar d. Sulla
30. The oldest class of gladiators was the _____.
- a. Thracians b. Samnites c. Galli d. Essedarii
31. Gladiator trainers were known as _____.
- a. Lanistae b. campidoctores c. mangones d. Editores
32. What type of child's toy were turbines?
- a. dolls b. tops c. hoops d. dice
33. The top layer of a Roman road was called the _____.
- a. Nucleus b. umbones c. statumen d. dorsum
34. What or who came last in the funeral procession?
- a. the family b. the corpse c. musicians d. paid mourners
35. Money which a slave was allowed to earn to buy his freedom was called _____.
- a. Vicarius b. ustrina c. lorum d. peculium
36. Roman boys were named _____ days after birth.
- a. 7 b. 5 c. 9 d. 3
37. When a slave was freed, what part of his new name did his old name become?
- a. praenomen b. nomen c. cognomen d. Agnomen
38. A large swimming pool was called a _____.
- a. natatio b. piscina c. solium d. unctorium
39. Which of the following is NOT a freight wagon:
- a. Carrus b. plaustrum c. pilentum d. sarracum

40. The sailing season in the Mediterranean ended in _____.
a. October b. November c. May d. September
41. A *corona vallaris* was an award given to a soldier for
a. saving the life of a fellow soldier.
b. being the first one over the enemy rampart.
c. being the first soldier wounded in battle.
d. saving a beseiged army.
42. A *turma* in the Roman military was a small group of _____.
a. infantry b. cavalry c. slingers d. archers
43. What kind of object was hurled by a scorio?
a. large rock b. small rock c. large arrow d. flaming jars
44. What kind of door was called “fores”?
a. back door b. double doors c. main door d. inner door
45. How many witnesses were necessary for *coemptio*?
a. 10 b. 5 c. 2 d. none
46. Who was in charge of the Sibylline Books?
a. the Salii b. the Vestal Virgins
c. Arval Brothers d. Board of Fifteen
47. A gladiator’s *galerus* was _____.
a. a helmet with a wide brim. b. a neck/shoulder guard
c. pointless, two-sided sword d. a grilled face guard
48. What was a *strigilis*?
a. Scraping tool b. scented oil c. small dagger d. sponge
49. The *balneaticum* was the _____.
a. The bath manager b. a private bath
c. bathing fee d. a scraper for bathing
50. The ruts left in the Roman streets of Pompeii indicate that the wheel gauge for Roman carts was around _____ feet wide.
a. 3 b. 5 c. 7 d. 9