

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1994

## CUSTOMS

1. Roman soldiers enlisted for a period of  
a. 5 years. b. 10 years. c. 20 years. d. 25 years.
2. Cicero was elected to public office as a novus homo, a significant achievement indicating  
a. a personality change. b. an innovative agenda.  
c. an outsider in politics. d. a radical platform.
3. A Vestal Virgin normally served for  
a. 10 years. b. 15 years. c. 30 years. d. 40 years.
4. The established number of laps in a chariot race, called a missus, was  
a. 5. b. 7. c. 9 d. 11.
5. If Caesar ordered his men to march during the tertia vigilia, at approximately what time would that have occurred?  
a. 6 A.M. b. 2 A.M. c. 7 P.M. d. 10 P.M.
6. Originally the equites had a military significance; later Roman knights were  
a. lawyers. b. businessmen. c. politicians.  
d. bureaucrats.
7. In Cicero's time the center of household life for the upper class Romans was the  
a. peristylum. b. tablinum. c. triclinium. d. atrium.
8. The speakers' platform in the Forum was called the rostra, which means  
a. tones. b. beaks. c. words. d. oars.
9. Any grain grown for food was known as frumentum. Specifically, however, frumentum usually was  
a. barley. b. oats. c. rye. d. wheat.
10. Which is NOT a type of cloak?  
a. paenula b. trabea c. lacerna d. fibula
11. A iugerum is a measurement of  
a. land. b. gold. c. water. d. olive oil.
12. Which activity would NOT be a part of going to the baths?  
a. reading a book b. exercising the body  
c. cleaning one's clothes d. eating a snack

13. According to Cato, what was the most important part of a farm?  
a. the vegetable garden b. the grain fields  
c. the olive grove d. the vineyard
14. Which Roman game was similar to backgammon?  
a. duodecim scripta b. latrunculi c. micatio d. trigon
15. During the Republic slaves sold in Rome were  
a. kidnap victims. b. debtors. c. children of slaves.  
d. prisoners of war.
16. Marriage between patricians and plebeians was not legal until 445 B.C. When intermarriage between classes eventually did occur, the usual form was called  
a. ius conubii. b. coemptio. c. usus. d. confarreatio.
17. An editor in Rome did not run a newspaper but instead was  
a. a gourmet. b. a giver of games. c. a shopkeeper.  
d. a teacher.
18. The great sewer of Rome, the Cloaca Maxima, was built by  
a. Tarquinius Superbus. b. Appius Claudius.  
c. Numa Pompilius. d. Augustus.
19. The bride's waist was encircled with a band of wool fastened by  
a. a gold brooch. b. a saffron cord.  
c. the knot of Hercules. d. the viola.
20. A Samnite was often matched with a Thracian in the arena. How were these opponents paired?  
a. Italian vs. provincial b. school-trained vs. novice  
c. heavily-armed vs. light-armed d. sword vs. trident
21. The best seats at the theater were reserved for the emperor and the  
a. consuls. b. priests of Jupiter. c. senators.  
d. priestesses of Vesta.
22. According to the Roman calendar, September 7 would have been written  
a. Non. Sept. b. II a.d. Non. Sept. c. IX a.d. Id. Sept.  
d. VII a.d. Id. Sept.
23. Another name for tabellae:  
a. libri b. paginae c. pugillares d. volumina
24. If P. Cornelius Scipio freed a slave named Syrus, the slave's new name would be  
a. Syrus Cornelius. b. Cornelius Syrus Minor.  
c. P. Cornelius Syrus. d. P. Syrus.

25. The period of mourning for close relatives in a Roman family was  
a. 2 months. b. 6 months. c. 8 months. d. 10 months.
26. What were the highest ranking men in the civil service called?  
a. seviri b. scribae c. magni d. magistratus
27. Which wedding custom was NOT a part of the Roman wedding-day ritual?  
a. exchange of rings b. public joining of hands  
c. signing of a marriage contract d. a bridal procession
28. Fine sewing must have been difficult for the Romans since they lacked steel needles. Instead, their needles were made of  
a. bone. b. copper. c. wood. d. ivory.
29. Precious objects which were especially valued by Roman women were  
a. diamonds. b. cameos. c. pearls. d. rubies.
30. Slave-owned property was called  
a. subligaculum. b. merenda. c. sportula. d. peculium.
31. Fermented grape juice was called vinum. What was the name for fresh grape juice?  
a. amurca b. mustum c. oleum d. acetum
32. The four-horse team was the most common in a chariot race; the most important horse on the team was  
a. the right center. b. the left center.  
c. the extreme right. d. the extreme left.
33. Roman citizens related by blood were called  
a. agnati. b. adfines. c. generi. d. cognati.
34. The symbol of a legion's power was the aquila. From what metal was it made?  
a. Cu b. Au c. Ag d. Fe
35. Marcipor, Olipor, and Aulipor all were  
a. once slaves. b. Gauls. c. holy days. d. cognomina.
36. Vehicles were forbidden to travel in the city of Rome from sunrise to mid-afternoon. An exception was made for a(n)  
a. triumphal chariot. b. senator's raeda.  
c. imperial chariot. d. military courier.

37. "Freedman's wealth" became proverbial for  
a. fortunes made and lost overnight.  
b. the money given to a slave upon manumission.  
c. poverty.  
d. fortunes made in the slave business.
38. Each soldier was a member of a contubernium, all of whom shared a tent and ate together. How many men composed a contubernium?  
a. 6 b. 8 c. 10 d. 12
39. A slave who carried his young master's satchel to school was called a  
a. paedagogus. b. silenarius. c. atriensis.  
d. capsarius.
40. A common method of Roman transportation still used in Ben Franklin's time was the  
a. quadriga. b. carpentum. c. basterna. d. carruca.
41. Roman houses were sparsely furnished. Which rooms contained the most furniture?  
a. atrium, tablinum b. triclinium, cubiculum  
c. atrium, triclinium d. atrium, peristylum
42. To express sympathy for a fallen leader, a consul would have worn a  
a. toga pulla. b. toga lugendi. c. toga sordidatus.  
d. toga virilis.
43. Legal conditions for marriage in Rome included all of the following EXCEPT  
a. no close relationship. b. mutual consent.  
c. a betrothal. d. a minimum age.
44. When a body was cremated, common practice dictated also that  
a. a small bone be buried.  
b. a coffin be symbolically interred.  
c. a memorial be placed in a cenotaphium.  
d. a lock of hair be sacrificed to the gods.
45. The usual time for family devotions in a Roman household was  
a. before breakfast. b. at dinner. c. at bedtime.  
d. before lunch.
46. The synthesis, worn over the tunic, was worn outdoors only  
a. during mourning. b. during the Liberalia.  
c. during the Saturnalia. d. during weddings.

47. Romans loved to gamble. Tali were often used like dice although the numbers \_\_\_\_\_ were omitted from the narrow ends.  
a. 2 and 6 b. 1 and 5 c. 2 and 5 d. 1 and 6
48. The terms plebeius, castrensis, sordidus, and rusticus all describe  
a. gladiators. b. clothing. c. funeral customs.  
d. bread.
49. How many permanent theaters were there in Rome during the Empire?  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 5
50. The first Greek doctors came to Rome as slaves. Who granted freedom and Roman citizenship to all doctors practicing in Rome?  
a. Augustus b. Claudius c. Vespasian d. Julius Caesar