



2024/2025 Middle School Round 1 Exam

THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL MIDDLE SCHOOL
TEAMS, BOTH VARSITY AND JUNIOR VARSITY.

Reminders:

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Wednesday, October 9, or after 11:59 pm on Wednesday, October 16 (all times Central).
- Students should not look at the test until the 45min testing period begins (after the confirmation screen).
- Students must not discuss the contents of the test with anyone except their teammates and coaches until the testing window closes at 11:59 pm on Wednesday, October 16.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on Wednesday, October 16.
- The last 3 pages contain the images referenced by some of the test questions. We have placed them at the end in case you'd like to print them separately in color. It is also permissible to display the images on a projector or other digital display during the testing session.
- If you see issues or mistakes with the questions, please enter those through the Test Question Issues section at the bottom of the coaches' portal page. Please do not email corrections, mistakes, or issues to the League.

I. Reading Comprehension. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

1 Hubō nōn in caelō clārō volat, sed in terrā ambulat. Pennae Hubōnis sunt ātrae et sordidae. In
2 silvā sōlā habitat. Amīcōs nōn habet. Ūnō diē, puellā parvā in silvam ambulat et Hubōnem
3 videt. Nunc puella timida est et clāmat: "Quid animal es?" Hubō respondēre nōn potest, sed
4 sonōrem laetum facit: "Hū-Bū". Puella timet animal et fūgit. Nunc Hubō sōla iterum est. Etiam
5 puer magnum equum trāns silvam agit et Hubōnem spectat. "Quis es? Esne mōnstrum? Ego
6 tē nōn timeō!" Puer malus retīnam tenet et Hubōnem capere temptat. Sed Hubō fugit. Ēheu!
7 Hubō semper sōla est. Nocte, Hubō misera sub arbore stat et caelum spectat. "Ego sum sōla,"
8 dīcit. "Sum parvā et timidā. Nōn possum volāre. Nōn possum bene canere. Amīcōs nōn habeō.
9 Nēmō mē amat."

1	Hubo, Hubonis (f)	a proper name
	caelum, -i (n)	sky, heaven
	clarus, -a, -um	clear, bright
	penna, -ae (f)	feather
	ater, -a, -um	dark, black
	sordidus, -a, -um	dirty, filthy
2	uno die	one day
3	potest (possum, posse)	to be able to
4	sonor, -is (m)	sound, noise
	facio, -ere	to make, produce
	fugio, -ere	to run away, flee
	iterum (adv)	again
5	ago, -ere	to drive, ride
6	retina, -ae (f)	net
	tempto, -are	to try, to attempt
7	nocte	at night
8	cano, -ere	to sing
9	nemo, neminis (m/f)	nobody

1. From line 1 we can determine that Hubo is _____?
(A) a snake (B) a fish (C) a bird (D) an elf
2. In line 1, we learn that Hubo('s) _____
(A) loves flying (B) feathers are colorful and bright
(C) cannot fly but walks on land (D) cannot walk due to heavy feathers
3. In lines 1-2, we find out:
(A) Hubo lives in a house with other birds (B) Hubo lives alone in the woods
(C) Hubo lives in a city (D) Hubo has many friends in the woods
4. The girl's exclamation in line 4 (**quid...es**) can be best translated as
(A) Are you an animal? (B) You are an animal, aren't you?
(C) Why is there an animal? (D) What animal are you?
5. From lines 3-4 (**Hubo...facit**), we can assume that that Hubo
(A) is happy to meet a girl (B) is trying to scare the girl
(C) is terrified of the girl (D) is leading the lost girl deeper into the woods

6. In line 4, the girl's reaction to seeing Hubo is:
 (A) She is happy and wants to be friends (B) She is scared and screams
 (C) She ignores Hubo and keeps walking (D) She tries to catch Hubo
7. Who noticed Hubo in line 5?
 (A) a boy (B) a horse (C) an agent (D) a monster
8. Which English word is derived from **equum** (line 6) and helps us understand its meaning?
 (A) equal (B) equestrian (C) equator (D) equinox
9. Which statement is NOT TRUE about lines 5-6?
 (A) the boy can ride a horse (B) the boy tries to catch Hubo
 (C) the boy is evil (D) the boy is trying to help Hubo
10. In line 6, we learn that:
 (A) Hubo flies away (B) Hubo escapes from the boy
 (C) Hubo fights the boy (D) Hubo sings to the boy
11. What is the best answer for the question "**Ubi est Hubo?**" according to line 7?
 (A) in caelō (B) semper (C) nocte (D) sub arbore

Hubo's story continues:

12 Dea verba avis audit et dicit, "Est dōnum meum". Dea avī magnōs oculōs, parvās aurēs,
 13 fortēs ālās dat. Dea etiam novum nōmen dat. Nunc Hubōnis nōmen est Būbō. Avis est laeta.
 14 Nocte Būbō volat et terram spectat. Multās fābulās dē fēminīs et filiābus, dē magistrīs et
 15 discipulīs, dē virīs in viīs, dē equis in agrīs et dē animālibus in aquā capit. Būbō deam
 16 docet. Dea Būbōnem amat et semper in brāchiō portat.

12	verbum, -ī (n)	word
	avis, -is (f)	bird
	donum, -ī (n)	gift
13	fortis, -e	strong
	ala, -ae (f)	wing
16	semper (adv)	always

12. Who has heard the laments of Hubo? (line 12)
 (A) Verba (B) Dea (C) Avis (D) donum
13. Which was NOT a gift from the goddess
 (A) a loud screech (B) small ears (C) big eyes (D) strong wings
14. What made Hubo especially happy? (line 13)
 (A) new talons (B) words of wisdom (C) new name (D) ability to see better
15. From the word **nocte** (line 14) we can assume that Bubo became a ____ animal.
 (A) per diem (B) night time (C) day time (D) sylvan
16. We can deduce the meaning of the verb **volat** from all of the following derivatives except
 (A) volunteer (B) volatile (C) volunteer (D) volant

17. What does Bubo do while she flies at night, according to lines 14-15?
 (A) catches fish (B) examines the roads (C) talks to animals (D) collects stories
18. According to the sentence **Bubo deam docet** (lines 15-16) Bubo...
 (A) teaches the goddess (B) learns from the goddess
 (C) is punished by the goddess (D) leaves the goddess
19. The sentence in line 16 (**Dea ... portat**) suggests that
 (A) Bubo becomes a trusted companion of the goddess
 (B) The goddess forces Bubo to stay with her.
 (C) Bubo cannot fly
 (D) Bubo only serves humans during the day.
20. Bubo became a symbol of which goddess?
 (A) Juno (B) Venus (C) Demeter (D) Minerva

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. Which noun does not have the same gender as the others?
 (A) **agricola** (B) **femina** (C) **aqua** (D) **puella**
22. Which verb does NOT belong to the same conjugation as the others?
 (A) **ambulō** (B) **intrō** (C) **spectō** (D) **surgō**
23. **Multī virī in tabernā** _____.
 (A) **sedent** (B) **stat** (C) **scribimus** (D) **coquis**
24. **Ego et tū in scholā hodiē** _____.
 (A) **sumus** (B) **sum** (C) **est** (D) **sunt**
25. **Agricola** _____ **parvum amat.**
 (A) **agrōrum** (B) **familia** (C) **equum** (D) **tabēnam**
26. **Bonus cibus** _____ **mensā sedet.**
 (A) **ab** (B) **ad** (C) **post** (D) **in**
27. **Agricola bonum cibum** _____ **familiam portat.**
 (A) **sub** (B) **ad** (C) **post** (D) **in**
28. **Tu unam linguam** _____
 (A) **habēs** (B) **habeō** (C) **habētis** (D) **habet**
29. _____ **semper discipulōs bene docētis.**
 (A) **ego** (B) **nōs** (C) **tu** (D) **vōs**
30. **Nomen magistrae est** _____
 (A) **longum** (B) **longus** (C) **longa** (D) **longae**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. **Bene** in Latin means:

- (A) badly (B) quickly (C) well (D) slowly

32. **Quid** in Latin means:

- (A) when (B) what (C) because (D) where

33. Which of the following is NOT a preposition?

- (A) **ad** (B) **in** (C) **ibi** (D) **sub**

34. **Rex** in Latin means:

- (A) queen (B) soldier (C) king (D) child

35. Which Latin verb means "to lead"?

- (A) **faciō** (B) **dūcō** (C) **pugnō** (D) **videō**

36. **Quot sunt quinque et quattuor?**

- (A) **sex** (B) **ūnus** (C) **vīginti** (D) **novem**

37. Which of the following is NOT a body part?

- (A) **pēs** (B) **crūs** (C) **auris** (D) **benignus**

38. Which Latin verb means "to see"?

- (A) **dīcō** (B) **videō** (C) **faciō** (D) **portō**

39. Which of the following would be a place where one might go to buy food?

- (A) **vīlla** (B) **taberna** (C) **fābula** (D) **fīlia**

40. Which of these means "already"?

- (A) **sed** (B) **etiam** (C) **iam** (D) **quod**

IV. Phrases, Mottos, Abbreviations, and Quotations: Choose the best answer.

41. What Latin abbreviation means "in the year of our lord"?

- (A) i.e. (B) c.e. (C) a.m. (D) a.d. (E) q.d.

42. What does the abbreviation e.g. stand for?

- (A) **exempli gratia** (B) **et gerontes** (C) **ea grus** (D) **ex gero** (E) **est gravis**

43. What is the best English translation of stat.?

- (A) thus (B) immediately (C) namely (D) regarding (E) flourished

44. Which of the following English translations is NOT from a two-letter abbreviation?
(A) compare (B) drops (C) note well (D) way of operating (E) course of life
45. What does the “r” stand for in r.i.p.?
(A) **regnat** (B) **repetatur** (C) **requiescat** (D) **Romanus** (E) **recipe**
46. Which of the following abbreviations is NOT related to an academic degree?
(A) D.G. (B) B.A. (C) J.D. (D) B.Sc. (E) M.A.
47. Which of the following abbreviations is NOT related to ears?
(A) a.s. (B) a.u. (C) a.c. (D) a.d.
48. What abbreviation indicates that you should take your medicine twice a day?
(A) b.i.d. (B) quot. (C) t.i.d. (D) s.i.d. (E) q.i.d.
49. What Latin abbreviation might Buzz Lightyear’s motto “to infinity and beyond” have used?
(A) ad init. (B) ad infr. (C) ad lib. (D) ad loc. (E) ad inf.
50. In what context are *ibid.* and *v.s.* most often seen?
(A) tombstones (B) prescriptions (C) courts (D) math (E) footnotes

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

51. Romulus and Remus were nursed by which animal?
(A) goat (B) she-wolf (C) lioness (D) white cow
52. Which Roman hero defended the **Pons Sublicius** from the Etruscans?
(A) Horatius Cocles (B) Gaius Mucius Scaevola
(C) Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus (D) Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus
53. What law allowed plebeians to intermarry with patricians?
(A) Lex Licinia-Sextia (B) Lex Canuleia (C) Lex Julia (D) Lex Hortensia
54. During whose reign was the Circus Maximus constructed?
(A) Romulus (B) Ancus Marcius (C) Servius Tullius (D) Tarquinius Priscus
55. Which Roman leader was named dictator to save Minucius' army in the Battle of Mt. Algidus?
(A) Lucius Junius Brutus (B) Marcus Furius Camillus
(C) Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus (D) Aulus Postumius Tubertus
56. The Sibylline Books were offered to which Roman king?
(A) Romulus (B) Numa Pompilius (C) Tarquinius Superbus (D) Ancus Marcius

57. Which hero of early Rome was known for burning his hand in front of Lars Porsenna?
(A) Horatius Cocles (B) Lucius Junius Brutus
(C) Gaius Mucius Scaevola (D) Publius Valerius Publicola
58. Juno's sacred geese saved the Capitoline Hill from which invading force?
(A) Etruscans (B) Gauls (C) Latins (D) Samnites
59. What Sabine king was Romulus' co-ruler?
(A) Titus Tatius (B) Tullus Hostilius (C) Numa Pompilius (D) Servius Tullius
60. Which Roman king's house was struck by lightning for improperly performing religious rites?
(A) Romulus (B) Numa Pompilius (C) Tullus Hostilius (D) Ancus Marcius

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer. Question 66 refers to an image, which is included on the images pages at the end of the test.

61. Who is a child of Zeus AND Hera?
(A) Athena (B) Ares (C) Apollo (D) Dionysus (E) Aphrodite
62. Whom did Athena face off against in a weaving contest?
(A) Paris (B) Ares (C) Maia (D) Arachne (E) Galatea
63. Which hunter was turned into a stag by Artemis, ultimately being killed by his own hunting dogs?
(A) Actaeon (B) Orion (C) Adonis (D) Paris (E) Eros
64. Who carried a Thyrsus, a magic wand of sorts with a pinecone at its top?
(A) Dionysus (B) Hermes (C) Asclepius (D) Hades (E) Hephaestus
65. What parts of Zeus' body have his Olympian children been born from?
(A) Head and stomach (B) Thigh and stomach (C) Head and thigh
(D) Mouth and thigh (E) Stomach and knee
66. Which deity is pictured in image #1? (See page of images at end of test.)
(A) Aphrodite (B) Hera (C) Athena (D) Dionysus (E) Demeter
67. Into what did Hera change Callisto?
(A) lion (B) bear (C) deer (D) spider (E) cow
68. At whose wedding did three Olympian goddesses fight over a golden apple?
(A) Zeus and Hera's (B) Dionysus and Ariadne's (C) Aegeus and Medea's
(D) Peleus and Thetis' (E) Paris and Helen's
69. Theseus and his friend Pirithous tried to kidnap the wife of which god?
(A) Zeus (B) Hephaestus (C) Apollo (D) Hades (E) Ares

70. What did Hermes create using the shell of a tortoise?
(A) lyre (B) cithera (C) shovel (D) drinking bowl (E) flute

VII. Classical art. Choose the best answer. Several of the questions reference images, which are on the images pages at the end of the test.

71. Where are the Cyclades islands located?
(A) Aegean Sea (B) Adriatic Sea (C) Tyrrhenian Sea (D) Ionian Sea
72. What amateur archaeologist was the first to discover ancient Mycenae in 1878?
(A) Mary Leakey (B) Henry Jones (C) Howard Carter (D) Heinrich Schliemann
73. To whom did this mask (image #2) discovered at Mycenae supposedly belong?
(A) Agamemnon (B) Menelaus (C) Achilles (D) Priam
74. Where were most Cycladic idols (figurines) found?
(A) houses (B) temples (C) palaces (D) graves
75. What island is most closely associated with Minoan civilization?
(A) Sicily (B) Crete (C) Cyprus (D) Rhodes
76. In what ancient city were these ruins found? (Image #3)
(A) Mycenae (B) Knossos (C) Troy (D) Athens
77. Art from which civilization most likely influenced this 20th century sculpture? (Image #4)
(A) Egyptian (B) Mycenaean (C) Minoan (D) Cycladic
78. What animals are frequently depicted in Minoan art?
(A) lions (B) birds (C) bulls (D) geese
79. In what ancient city were these ruins found? (Image #5)
(A) Mycenae (B) Knossos (C) Troy (D) Sparta
80. What theme is very common to Mycenaean art?
(A) flying (B) children (C) bull jumping (D) military

VIII. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

81. Based on its prefix **pro-**, in what part of a book might one find a prologue?
(A) middle (B) end (C) beginning (D) all over
82. Based on the Greek prefix **peri-**, what part of the heart does pericarditis affect?
(A) the lining around the heart (B) the muscle (C) the valves (D) all of it

83. What is the opposite of the Greek prefix, **dys-**, as used in the word dystopia?
(A) **mal-** (B) **para** (C) **iso-** (D) **eu-**
84. In what part of the body would someone give themselves a shot with a hypodermic needle?
(A) in the muscle (B) under the skin (C) on top of the head (D) in the mouth
85. What is the meaning of the Greek prefix, **para-**, as used in the word parallel?
(A) alongside (B) straight (C) continuous (D) across
86. If a doctor diagnoses someone with cephalgia, in what part of their body do they have pain?
(A) hand (B) foot (C) head (D) finger
87. If a doctor finds hepatomegaly on an exam, what did they find?
(A) a large ulcer (B) big ears (C) an enlarged liver (D) a swollen finger
88. The word surgeon derives from the Greek word “**cheir**” (χείρ) meaning what?
(A) cut (B) chair (C) hand (D) scalpel
89. Based on the Greek roots in its name, what might an ophthalmologist study?
(A) eyes (B) kidneys (C) heart (D) bladder
90. On what part of the body might a podiatrist do surgery?
(A) eyes (B) ears (C) mouth (D) foot

IX. Special Topic: Roman Construction Materials and Methods. Choose the best answer. Some of the questions reference images, which are on the images pages at the end of the test.

91. What are the “apartment buildings” that Romans in cities frequently lived in called?
(A) **villae** (B) **insulae** (C) **domi** (D) **cubiculi**
92. Long before they used concrete, what type of volcanic stone did the Romans use?
(A) tufa (B) marble (C) travertine (D) terra cotta
93. What type of stone was used instead of marble for this monument? (Image #6)
(A) limestone (B) travertine (C) granite (D) clay
94. What material was used to make walls in styles such as **opus incertum** or **reticulatum**?
(A) travertine (B) marble (C) tufa (D) brick
95. What type of monument built for Trajan by Apollodorus has reliefs of the Dacian Wars?
(A) arch (B) tomb (C) dome (D) column

96. What is the name for the wedge shaped stones pointed to by arrows in the picture? (Image #7)
(A) cuneiforms (B) trigons (C) voussoirs (D) keystones
97. Augustus is said to have found Rome a city of bricks and left it a city of _____ ?
(A) marble (B) stone (C) concrete (D) glass
98. From where did the secret of Roman concrete, pozzolana, originate?
(A) water (B) volcanic ash (C) limestone (D) hot springs
99. The word “plumbing” derives from what Latin word, which the Romans used to make pipes?
(A) bronze (B) copper (C) silver (D) lead
100. What building from ancient Rome features the world’s largest unreinforced concrete dome?
(A) Pantheon (B) Domus Aurea (C) Caracalla’s Baths (D) Parthenon

THESE PAGES CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image #1 - Question #66



theoi.com

Image #2 - Question #73



Photo by Xuan Che. Wikipedia. CC BY 2.0

Image #3 - Question #76



Photo by Bernard Gagnon. Wikipedia. CC BY-SA 3.0

Image #4 - Question #77



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Image #5 - Question #79



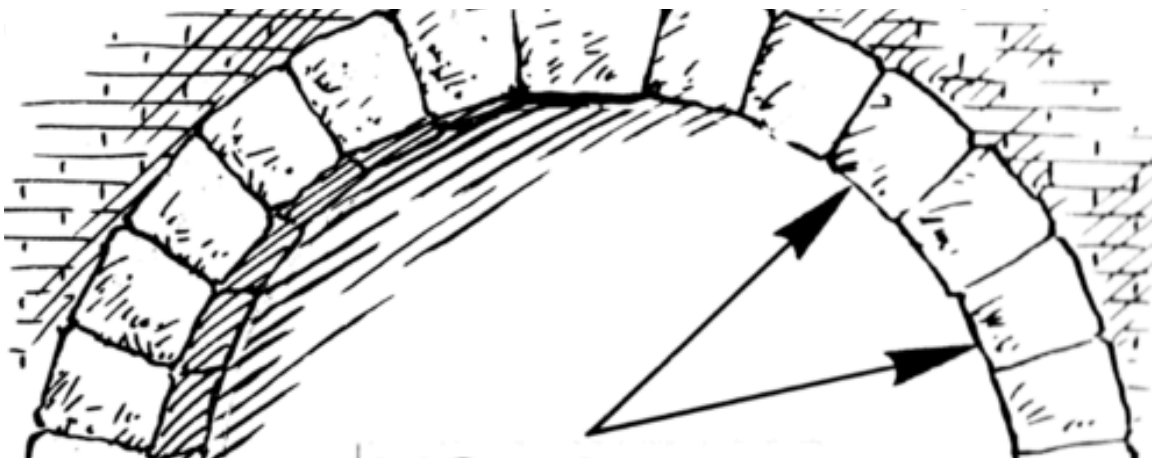
Wikipedia. Photo by Joyofmuseums. CC BY-SA 4.0

Image #6 - Question #93



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Image #6 - Question #96



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