2024/2025 High School Round 1 Exam

THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL HIGH 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 page containS 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 following passages and answer the questions that follow. Underlined words are defined for you below the passage.

Passage 1: Pliny discusses the key features of an argumentative speech

1 Habeo frequentēs disputationēs cum virō sapiente et <u>perito</u>. Hic homo cogitat brevitatem in
2 omnibus <u>causis agendis</u> optimam esse. Brevitas <u>custodiri</u> debet, si causa permittit: <u>alioqui</u>
3 <u>praevaricatio</u> est transire dicenda, praevaricatio etiam <u>cursim</u> et breviter <u>attingere</u> quae sunt
4 <u>inculcanda infigenda</u> repetenda. Nam plerisque longiore tractatu vis quaedam et <u>pondus</u>
5 <u>accedit</u>, utque corpori <u>ferrum</u>, sic oratio animo non <u>ictu</u> magis quam <u>mira</u> imprimitur.

(adapted from Pliny, ***Epistulae** 1.20*)

1	**peritus, -a, -um**	skilled, experienced
2	**causa agenda**	pleading lawsuit, court case
	ut (adv)	as, just as/like
	placeo, -ere	to please (+dat)
	custodiri	to be kept
	alioqui(adv)	otherwise
3	**praevaricatio, -nis** (f)	collusion, transgression, sin
	cursim (adv)	hastily, swiftly,
	attingo, -ere	touch, mention briefly
4	**inculcanda**	must be force upon, driven home
	infigenda	must be fastened (on), implanted, imposed
	pondus, -eris (n)	weight, burden
5	**accedo, - ere**	come near, approach, agree with
	ictus, -ūs (m)	blow, stroke
	ferrum, - I (n)	iron; (by metonymy) sword, weapon
	mirus, -a, um	wonderful, amazing

1. According to the speaker, with whom does he frequently have discussions?
  (A) A philosopher   (B) A learned and practiced speaker
  (C) A military leader   (D) A friend

2. In lines 1-2, What quality does Pliny's friend admire most in pleading cases?
  (A) Conciseness   (B) Empathy   (C) Placidity   (D) Causality

3. The best translation of **si causa permittit** (in line 2) is
  (A) if the cause is beneficial   (B) if it is permitted in this case
  (C) unless the cause is justified   (D) if the case permits it

4. Which of the following (in lines 3-4) does Pliny consider to be a sin or collusion in oratory?
  (A) repeating oneself   (B) touching other people
  (C) not giving full treatment to important things   (D) speaking for too long

5. What can be gained by handling an argument **longiore tractatu** (line 4)?
  (A) Precision   (B) Strength and weight   (C) Simplicity   (D) Popularity

6. Because of a striking analogy **corpori…mira** (line 5) we can assume that Pliny is a skilled
    (A) military man   (B) butcher   (C) blacksmith   (D) engineer

Passage 2

1 Quamquam nōnnūllī sunt in hōc ōrdine, quī aut ea, quae imminent nōn videant aut ea, quae vident,
2 dissimulent; quī spem Catīlīnae mollibus sententiīs aluērunt coniūrātiōnemque nāscentem nōn
3 crēdendō corrōborāvērunt; quōrum auctōritāte multī nōn sōlum improbī, vērum etiam imperītī, sī in
4 hunc animadvertam, me crūdēlem et rēgium dīcent. Nunc intellegō, sī iste, quō intendit, in Mānliāna
5 castra pervēnerit, nēminem tam stultum fore, quī nōn videat coniūrātiōnem, nēminem tam
6 improbum, quī nōn fatebitur. Hōc autem ūnō interfectō, haec reī pūblicae pestis paulisper
7 reprimetur, nōn in perpetuum comprimī poterit.
                                  (adapted M.Cicero *In Catalinam* I. 30)

1	**quamquam**	though, although, yet
	nonnullus, -a, -um	some, several
	immineo, -ere	to threaten
2	**dissimulo, -are**	conceal, hide, ignore
	mollis, -e	soft, mild, feeble
	alo, -ere, alui, altus	to feed, nourish, support
	nascor, nasci, natus sum	to br born, rise, start, originate
3	**credo, -ere, credidi, creditus**	to believe, trust
	improbus, -a, -um	wicked, morally unsound, disloyal
	imperitus, -a, -um	unskilled, unfamiliar, ignorant
	animadverto, -ere	to attend to, judge, observe, punish
4	**regius, -a, -um**	royal, regal
	quo (adv)	where, to what place
5	**fore=futurus esse**	**= erit**
	coniuratio, -nis	conspiracy
6	**fateor, -eri, fessus sum**	to confess, admit, acknowledge
	pestis, -is (f)	plague, pestilence, curse, destruction
	paulisper (adv)	for a short time

7. To whom/ what does Cicero refer as **nonnulli** in line 1?
    (A) all citizens   (B) the senators
    (C) Catiline's supporters   (D) Cicero's supporters

8. What is the best translation of **ea** in line 1?
    (A) they   (B) she   (C) those   (D) these things

9. In lines 1-2 (**qui…dissimulent**), Cicero suggests what about *nonnulli*? They are either…
    (A) idle or hesitant   (B) virtuous or corrupt Romans
    (C) blind or dishonest   (D) oppressive or treacherous

10. According to lines 2-3, how have **nonnulli** supported Catiline's hopes?
    (A) by not firmly opposing him   (B) by openly supporting him
    (C) by secretly aligning with him (D) by speaking out against Cicero

11. What is the literal translation of **nāscentem** (line 3)?
   (A) having been born
   (B) having given birth
   (C) about to be born
   (D) being born

12. What other reason does Cicero give in lines 2-3 for the growth of Catiline's conspiracy?
   (A) **nonnulli** recognized it but were unconcerned.
   (B) **nonnulli** refused to believe it was real.
   (C) **nonnulli** blamed the wrong people for it.
   (D) **nonnulli** accepted it as inevitable.

13. Who are the **improbi** and **imperiti** in line 3?
   (A) the indifferent and arrogant
   (B) the meddlesome and careless
   (C) the wicked and naïve
   (D) the sympathetic and rebellious

14. To what/whom does **crūdēlem et rēgium** (line 4) refer?
   (A) Cicero himself
   (B) the traitorous Romans
   (C) Catiline's agenda for revolution
   (D) the senators' plan

15. In lines 4-5, where does Cicero say Catiline intends to go?
   (A) the Roman Senate
   (B) the Forum
   (C) the countryside
   (D) the camp of another conspirator

16. According to lines 5-6, what does Cicero predict if Catiline reaches his destination?
   (A) It will cause the conspiracy to fizzle out
   (B) It will place Rome in a state of emergency.
   (C) It will have no effect at all.
   (D) It will definitively prove that a conspiracy exists.

17. Which is **not** a correct translation of **qui non videat** (line 7)?
   (A) who would not see
   (B) which none has seen
   (C) that he would not see
   (D) as not to see

18. What does **nēminem tam improbum** in line 8 imply?
   (A) no one will be supportive
   (B) no one will be brave
   (C) no one will be wicked enough to deny the truth
   (D) no one will act dishonestly

19. Which is <u>NOT</u> a correct translation of **Hōc … ūnō interfectō** (line 6)?
   (A) I have killed this one man
   (B) When we have killed this one man
   (C) With this one man having been killed
   (D) If this one man is killed

20. What does Cicero believe will happen in the short term if Catiline is killed (lines 6-7)?
   (A) peace will be restored permanently
   (B) the conspiracy will be eliminated forever
   (C) the danger to the republic will be halted temporarily
   (D) the Roman citizens will revolt

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. To what declension does the noun **ager** belong?
   (A) 1st   (B) 2nd   (C) 3rd   (D) 4th   (E) 5th

22. **Mārcus nautam _____ videt.**
    (A) **parvam**   (B) **parva**   (C) **parvum**   (D) **parvō**   (E) **parvās**

23. Make the verb **oppugnāverātis** passive.
    (A) **oppugātum erātis**   (B) **oppugnāta erātis**   (C) **oppugnāverāminī**
    (D) **oppugnātī erās**   (E) **oppugnātaverātis**

24. The sun rose over the mountain. **Sōl super montem _____.**
    (A) **ortus est**   (B) **oreretur** (C) **orta est** (D) **oriēbatur**   (E) **orīvit**

25. What is the case and use of the underlined word? **Parvō ūsuī vestrīs erat.**
    (A) Dative - agent   (B) Genitive - Possession (C) Dative - Possession
    (D) Dative - Purpose   (E) Genitive - Measure

26. <u>After Claudius was killed</u>, the praetorian guard wept.
    (A) **Claudiō interfectō**   (B) **post Claudiō interfectus est**   (C) **Claudius mortuō**
    (D) **postquam morte Claudianum**   (E) **Claudius interfectus**

27. **quod Mārcus _____ frūctus est, hospitem laudāvit.**
    (A) **cēnam**   (B) **cēnae**   (C) **cēnā**   (D) **cēnārum**   (E) **cēna**

28. Although she will want to run, Julia <u>will be restrained</u> by her determination.
    (A) **prohibēbit**   (B) **prohibēbitur**   (C) **prohibētur**
    (D) **prohibita est**   (E) **prohibēbiminī**

29. Which of these is <u>**not**</u> in the future tense?
    (A) **feram**   (B) **stabit**   (C) **retinēs**   (D) **ībunt**   (E) **erit**

30. She dug a hole <u>three feet deep</u>.
    (A) **trēs pedum**   (B) **trium pedum**   (C) **tria pedum**   (D) **trēs pedūs**
    (E) **tria pedūs**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. The verb **legō, legere** means
    (A) read   (B) write   (C) proclaim (D) insult   (E) answer

32. The Latin word for "field" is
    (A) **arma**   (B) **arbor**   (C) **aeger**   (D) **ager**   (E) **agger**

33. Which of these is NOT a preposition?
    (A) **in**   (B) **sine**   (C) **apud**   (D) **nam**   (E) **propter**

34. **quadragintā et quīnque**
    (A) 45   (B) 405   (C) 44   (D) 54   (E) 55

35. Which is an antonym of **lātus**?
    (A) **paucī**   (B) **angustus**   (C) **tūtus**   (D) **levis**   (E) **audax**

36. Which is a synonym of **postulō**?
(A) **persuādeo**   (B) **sciō**   (C) **quaerō**   (D) **arbitror**   (E) **īnstō**

37. Which of these means "set out"?
(A) **trucīdō**   (B) **perducō**   (C) **proficīscor**   (D) **tueor**   (E) **dimittō**

38. **gener** means
(A) nephew   (B) ancestor   (C) step-mother   (D) unmarried daughter   (E) son-in-law

39. **nē … quidem** means
(A) not even   (B) indeed not   (C) so that no one   (D) uncertain
(E) insignificant

40. The genitive singular of **pāgus** is
(A) **pāgoris**   (B) **pāgī**   (C) **pāgis**   (D) **pāgrī**   (E) **pāgūs**

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

41. What state's motto declares that "we dare to defend our rights"?
(A) Alaska   (B) Arkansas   (C) California   (D) Arizona   (E) Alabama

42. Which of the following states does **NOT** have a motto shorter than 3 words?
(A) New York   (B) Michigan   (C) Idaho   (D) Arizona   (E) New Mexico

43. Forms of what word are shared between the mottoes of Wyoming and Mississippi?
(A) **sum**   (B) **virtus**   (C) **arma**   (D) **cedo**   (E) **deus**

44. Which of these translates Colorado's motto?
(A) Let us be grateful to god   (B) I direct   (C) Nothing without divine guidance
(D) While I breathe I hope   (E) To be rather than to seem

45. What state adopted a Latin motto in 2015 commemorating their addition to the Union?
(A) Hawai'i   (B) Oregon   (C) Rhode Island   (D) Vermont   (E) Tennessee

46. What grammatical person and number are the verbs in the motto of Connecticut?
(A) 1st plural   (B) 3rd singular   (C) 3rd plural   (D) 1st singular   (E) 2nd singular

47. What word fills in the blank of West Virginia's motto "**Montānī _____ līberī**"?
(A) **sunt**   (B) **semper**   (C) **dīcunt**   (D) **quam**   (E) **sine**

48. You might know South Carolina's motto "**dum spīrō spērō**", but what is its other motto?
(A) **Amīcitia**   (B) **Imperium in Imperiō**   (C) **Estō perpetuā**   (D) **Crēscite et multiplicāminī**
(E) **Animīs opibusque parātī**

49. What state does **NOT** have a Latin motto?
(A) Connecticut   (B) Kansas   (C) Massachusetts   (D) Florida   (E) Arkansas

50. What state has on its seal the Latin **scūtō bonae voluntātis corōnāstī nōs**?
(A) Maryland   (B) Ohio   (C) Kentucky   (D) Louisiana (E) Montana

V. Mythology. Choose the best answer for each question. <u>Question 56 refers to an image, which is included on the images pages at the end of the test.</u>

51. Which creatures were faced by both Hercules and Jason?
    (A) Scylla and Charybdis   (B) Stymphalian Birds   (C) Amazons
    (D) Cattle of Geryon   (E) Mares of Diomedes

52. Who killed her son Meleager after he killed her brothers?
    (A) Alcmene   (B) Aethra   (C) Eurynome   (D) Althaea   (E) Alcimede

53. 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

54. 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

55. What city ruled by Metaneira and Celeus was also the home of Triptolemus?
    (A) Orchomenus   (B) Corinth   (C) Eleusis   (D) Tiryns   (E) Aegae

56. Which deity is pictured in image #1? (See images at the end of the test.)
    (A) Persephone   (B) Hera   (C) Athena   (D) Dionysus   (E) Nike

57. Who was the daughter of Perseus who married Oebalus and Perieres?
    (A) Bateia   (B) Arene   (C) Gorgophone   (D) Andromeda   (E) Beroe

58. Which of the following was **NOT** a group or monster Bellerophon fought?
    (A) Solymi   (B) Amazons   (C) Lycians   (D) Itoni   (E) Chimaera

59. On what island was Theseus killed by king Lycomedes?
    (A) Delos   (B) Scheria   (C) Aegina   (D) Scyros   (E) Crete

60. What giant was buried under Mount Etna on Sicily by Athena during the Gigantomachy?
    (A) Enceladus   (B) Mimas   (C) Otus   (D) Alcyoneus   (E) Porphyrion

VI. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

61. "Anthropology" and "philanthropy" are both derived from a Greek word meaning
    (A) man   (B) messenger   (C) star   (D) culture   (E) money

62. According to its Greek roots, a "pandemic" concerns
    (A) all living things   (B) all people   (C) doctors and scientists   (D) bread   (E) all travelers

63. The English word "oxygen" is derived from a Greek word meaning
    (A) clear   (B) lung   (C) life   (D) breath   (E) sharp

64. According to its Greek roots, a "philosopher" loves
    (A) nature   (B) dreaming   (C) wisdom   (D) talking   (E) teaching

65. "Economy" and "parochial" both derive from a Greek work meaning
    (A) house   (B) road   (C) alone   (D) coin   (E) create

66. The Greek word at the root of "theory" means
    (A) consider (B) god   (C) have   (D) behold   (E) guess

67. Which of these is NOT derived from the Greek word σκοπεω (skopeo)?
    (A) bishop   (B) sarcasm (C) microscope   (D) skeptic   (E) horoscope

68. The Greek word at the root of "dilemma" and "syllable" means
    (A) burn   (B) problem (C) difficult (D) seize   (E) join

69. "Surgeon" is derived from a Greek word meaning
    (A) hand   (B) sew   (C) cut   (D) finger   (E) knife

70. The Greek root shared by "monk," "monopoly," and "monotone" means
    (A) evil   (B) free   (C) city   (D) law   (E) alone

VII. Latin Literature. Choose the best answer.

71. Plautus and Terrence both wrote
    (A) history   (B) comedy (C) tragedy (D) satire   (E) philosophy

72. *De Agri Cultura* was written by
    (A) Caecilius Statius   (B) Ennius   (C) Pacuvius (D) Lucilius   (E) Cato the Elder

73. Lucilius is primarily known for writing
    (A) history   (B) comedy (C) tragedy (D) satire   (E) philosophy

74. What meter, adopted from Greek poetry, was popularized by Ennius and was considered the standard meter for epics in Latin?
    (A) saturnian   (B) elegiac couplet (C) dactylic hexameter   (D) hendecasyllabic
    (E) iambic trimeter

75. Which of these is NOT a play by Plautus?
    (A) *Persa*   (B) *Miles Gloriosus*   (C) *Mostellaria*   (D) *Andria*   (E) *Menaechmi*

76. Pacuvius is primarily known as a writer of
    (A) history   (B) comedy (C) tragedy (D) satire   (E) philosophy

77. The *Annales* are the major work of
    (A) Caecilius Statius   (B) Ennius   (C) Pacuvius (D) Lucilius   (E) Cato the Elder

78. He wrote what is thought to be the first Latin work written to be performed in public, a song in honor of Juno.
    (A) Livius Andronicus   (B) Ennius   (C) Naevius (D) Pacuvius (E) Cato the Elder

79. The first Latin epic on a Roman subject (rather than a Greek one) was written by
   (A) Livius Andronicus   (B) Ennius   (C) Naevius   (D) Pacuvius (E) Cato the Elder

80. Which of these was a Roman citizen by birth?
   (A) Livius Andronicus   (B) Caecilius Statius   (C) Terrence   (D) Lucilius
   (E) All of the above

VIII. Greek History. Choose the best answer. <u>All dates are BC / BCE.</u>

81. Who was NOT one of the original Athenian leaders on the expedition to Sicily in 416?
   (A) Alcibiades   (B) Nicias   (C) Lamachus   (D) Eurymedon

82. The 1st Peloponnesian War arose as a result of what city allying with Athens?
   (A) Corinth   (B) Megara   (C) Aegina   (D) Miletus

83. What Athenian victory in 406 was followed by the execution of 6 of its 8 generals?
   (A) Aegospotami   (B) Arginusae   (C) Notium   (D) Cynossema

84. What two leaders, an Athenian and a Spartan, died at the battle of Amphipolis in 421?
   (A) Brasidas and Cleon   (B) Conon and Bias (C) Brasidas and Conon   (D) Bias and Cleon

85. What league's treasury did Athens move to Athens during the 1st Peloponnesian War?
   (A) Arcadian   (B) Latin   (C) Delian   (D) Peloponnesian

86. What Spartan admiral set up the decarchies after vanquishing Athens at Aegospotami?
   (A) Lysander   (B) Critias   (C) Callicratidas   (D) Agesilaus

87. What port city did Athens connect itself to with the development of the "Long Walls"?
   (A) Epidamnus   (B) Potidaea (C) Nisaea   (D) Piraeus

88. What treaty was signed to end the 1st Peloponnesian War?
   (A) Peace of Callias   (B) Peace of Nicias (C) Thirty Years Peace   (D) King's Peace

89. The Athenian assembly voted to kill all the men and sell all the women of what island?
   (A) Mytilene (B) Chios   (C) Lesbos   (D) Sphacteria

90. What Spartan mothax helped defend Syracuse against Athens in 415?
   (A) Gylippus (B) Callicratidas   (C) Hagnon   (D) Philocles

IX. Special Topic: Roman Construction Methods and Materials

91. Roman concrete is called **opus**
   (A) **quadratum**   (B) **incertum** (C) **caementicium** (D) **reticulatum**   (E) **latericium**

92. **Pulvis puteoli**, the sand that made Roman concrete stronger, came from
   (A) the area around Vesuvius   (B) Sicily   (C) the Tiber (D) Etruria   (E) Thrace

93. Tufa (or tuff) is a
    (A) volcanic stone   (B) type of travertine   (C) sedimentary rock
    (D) type of earthwork wall (E) type of column

94. A true arch has wedge-shaped blocks called
    (A) keystones   (B) corbels   (C) lintels   (D) pozzolana   (E) voussoirs

95. The so-call Servian wall is an example of
    (A) Cyclopean masonry   (B) **opus quadratum**   (C) **opus incertum**
    (D) megalithic polygonal   (E) **opus latericium**

96. **Mediana** and **cenacula** are rooms in a(n)
    (A) **villa**   (B) **domus**   (C) **forum**   (D) **insula**   (E) **templum**

97. One of the earliest domed rooms is the octagonal fountain room in
    (A) Forum of Caesar   (B) the **Domus Aurea**   (C) Hadrian's Villa
    (D) the **Forum Romanum** (E) the baths of Caracalla

98. The purpose of a hypocaust is
    (A) supplying water (B) food storage   (C) heating   (D) cooling   (E) carrying away sewage

99. The relief on the column of Trajan shows an example of this Roman innovation.
    (A) cement   (B) brick making   (C) marble quarrying   (D) truss bridges
    (E) scaffolding

100. A wall built from standard-sized bricks with bonded tiles at vertical intervals is called **opus**
    (A) **incertum**   (B) **testaceum**   (C) **reticulatum**   (D) **caementicium**
    (E) **quadratum**

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image #1 - Question #56