



# 2024/2025 Middle School Round 2 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, November 6, or after 11:59 pm on Wednesday, November 13 (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 November 13.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on November 13 .
- 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 passage and choose the best answer for each question. Underlined words are included in the vocabulary lists below each passage.

*We continue the adventures of the owl Bubo from round 1. This story is based on a Evenks folklore tale that explains how chipmunks got lines on their backs.*

**Passage 1**

1 Minerva cotīdiē avem volāre et novās fābulās reportare iubet. Dum dea dormit,  
 2 avis terram spectat. Hodiē dea in altō solio in Monte Olympō sedet et avem vocat ad se.  
 3 Bubo est laeta, quod in silvīs erat et multas fabulas nunc habet. Minerva dē rēgnō sorōris  
 4 audire parat. Avem in umerō pōnit prope aurem et parvam amīcam suam audit.  
 5 In terrā māter Dēmēter filiā suā accipit. Nunc dea est laeta et vītā agrīs, montibus,  
 6 silvīsque dat. Multa animalia ē longō somnō surgunt. Magnus ursus quoque surgit.  
 7 Cibum nōn habet. Est īfirmus, īrātus, et miser. Per silvam ambulat et cibum in arboribus,  
 8 sub montibus, in aquā petit. Omnia animalia clāmōrem ursī audiunt et fugiunt, quod  
 9 timent, praeter parvum sciūrum. Ducem silvae videt et dē arbore descendit. Pellis sciūrī est  
 10 brūnnea in tergō et alba in ventrē. Magnōs dentēs nōn habet, sed magnum cor habet.  
 11 Auxilium dare vult. Dīcit: "Cāre Urse, tōtā aestāte et tōtō autumnō paro magnam copiam  
 12 cibi pro hieme. Nucēs baccāsque colligō. Cibum tibi habeō. Sūme id quod necesse est."  
 13 Magnus ursus est laetus et attonitus. Cibum ā parvō animālī benigne accipit. Cēna eī vim  
 14 dat. Nunc ursus gratias magnas agit et tergum novī amīcī suī palpat. Magna manus ursī  
 15 quīnque parvās līneās atrās relinquit. Nunc omnēs filiae et filii sciūrī novum nomen  
 16 habent. "Tamias striatus" vocantur. Quīnque līneās propter virtūtem, benevolentiam,  
 17 amicitiā, fidem et grātiā maximā ursī in tergō habent.  
 18 Minerva delectata est fābulam audīre. Parvum animāl amīcitiā magnā accipit.

1	<b>avis, -is f.</b>	bird	<b>tota aestate</b>	(during) whole
	<b>dum</b>	while		summer
2	<b>solium, -ī n</b>	throne	<b>copia, -ae f</b>	supply, abundance
	<b>se</b>	herself	12 <b>pro (prep)</b>	for, for the purpose
3	<b>erat</b>	was	<b>hiems, -is f</b>	winter
4	<b>pono, -ere</b>	put, place	<b>nux, nucis f</b>	nut
	<b>prope</b>	near	<b>bacca, -ae f</b>	berry
5	<b>accipio, -ere</b>	receive, take, accept	<b>colligo, -ere</b>	to collect, gather
	<b>vita, -ae f</b>	life	<b>sume id quod</b>	take it/this which
6	<b>somnus, -i m</b>	sleep, slumber	13 <b>vis, vis f</b>	power, strength
	<b>ursus, -i m</b>	bear	14 <b>novi amici sui</b>	of his new friend
8	<b>peto, -ere</b>	seek, look for	<b>palpo, -are</b>	pet, strike gently
9	<b>praeter (prep)</b>	besides, except	15 <b>lineas atrās</b>	dark/black lines
	<b>sciurus, -i m</b>	squirrel	<b>relinquo, -ere</b>	leave behind
	<b>pellis, -is f</b>	skin, hide,	16 <b>tamias striatus</b>	scientific name of a
10	<b>brunneus, -a, -um</b>	brown		chipmunk
	<b>venter, -is m</b>	stomach, belly	<b>vocantur</b>	they are called
11	<b>auxilium, -i n</b>	help, aid	<b>propter (prep)</b>	because of
	<b>volo, velle</b>	wish, want	<b>virtus, -tis f</b>	courage, bravery
	<b>carus, -a, -um</b>	dear, esteemed	<b>benevolentia, ae</b>	kindness
			17 <b>fides, -ei f</b>	faith, loyalty
			18 <b>delectata, a, um</b>	pleased, amused

1. From the first sentence, we learn that Bubo has become not only Minerva's friend but also her...  
(A) hunter (B) reporter (C) fabricator (D) writer
2. From the sentence **Dum...spectat** (line 1-2), we can infer that Bubo performs her duty...  
(A) at night (B) when she wants to (C) always (D) in spring
3. In line 3 we learn that Bubo is happy because  
(A) she has been in the woods (B) she has fabulous feathers  
(C) she has many things to tell (D) she sits on a throne
4. Which of the following translations of the phrase '**de regno**' (line 3) is NOT acceptable?  
(A) about the kingdom (B) regarding the kingdom  
(C) concerning the kingdom (D) in the kingdom
5. Which detail in **line 4** confirms that Minerva is eager to hear the new story?"  
(A) she calls her a friend (B) she pets her ears  
(C) she puts her close to her ear (D) she shades the room
6. The metaphor "**dea...vitam...dat**" (lines 5-6) can be interpreted as  
(A) the arrival of spring (B) human reincarnation  
(C) the medicinal miracle (D) the arrival of winter
7. Based on your knowledge of vocabulary and nature, which animal would NOT be part of the group that "**ē longō somnō surgunt**" (line 6)  
(A) rana (B) ursus (C) lupus (D) testudo
8. From the sentence "**Cibum nōn habet**" (line 7) we can infer that the bear is  
(A) hungry (B) sleepy (C) happy (D) healthy
9. **Ubi ursus cibum NON petit?** (refer to lines 7-8)  
(A) in the trees (B) on the road (C) in the river (D) in the mountains
10. What is the reaction of animals in **lines 8-9** to the appearance of the bear?  
(A) they greet him with shouts (B) they scare him with their shouts  
(C) they listen and follow (D) they hear and flee in fear
11. To whom does the phrase "**de arbore descendit**" (line 9) refer?  
(A) the leader (B) all animals (C) the squirrel (D) the bear
12. **Quis "dux silvae" in nostra fabula est?** (refer to line 9)  
(A) lupus (B) ursus (C) sciurus (D) avis
13. According to lines 9-10, what are the colors of the fur?  
(A) brown and red (B) white and black (C) dark and yellow (D) brown and white
14. A word describing a body part (lines 9-10) can help us identify the term for **someone who produces sound from somewhere other than their vocal cords**.  
(A) cardiologist (B) paleontologist (C) ventriloquist (D) dentist

15. The sentence “**Magnōs dentēs nōn habet, sed magnum cor habet**” alludes to the idea that  
 (A) apple a day keeps the doctor away (B) absence makes heart grow fonder  
 (C) Rome wasn’t built in a day (D) love is the most powerful weapon
16. In lines 11-12 all of the following seasons are mentioned **except**  
 (A) summer (B) fall (C) winter (D) spring
17. The sentence “**Sūme id quod necesse est**” (line 12) suggests that the squirrel  
 (A) gave away all his food (B) offered just enough to sustain the bear  
 (C) gave none of his berries and nuts. (D) divided his supply equally
18. The meaning of the phrase “**gratias magnas agit**” (line 14) after the bear “**cibum accipit**” is  
 (A) he was greatly agitated (B) he gratefully made large meal  
 (C) he gave many thanks (D) he urged many to be great
19. The “**quīnque parvās līneās atrās**” (line 15) appear as a result of all of the following **EXCEPT**  
 (A) the bear’s anger (B) the bear’s claws  
 (C) the bear’s gratitude (D) the bear’s fondness of the little animal
20. What is the most likely reason why Minerva was pleased with the story?  
 (A) the story represents war (B) the story involves gods  
 (C) the story is hurtful to her sister (D) the story contains knowledge and wisdom

**II. Grammar.** Choose the best answer.

21. Which noun CANNOT be modified by the adjective **mīser**?  
 (A) **agricola** (B) **nauta** (C) **lux** (D) **dux**
22. **Puer ā \_\_\_\_\_ currit.**  
 (A) **parentum** (B) **parentis** (C) **parentēs** (D) **parentibus**
23. \_\_\_\_\_ **hominēs in atriō \_\_\_\_\_ sedent.**  
 (A) **multae...magnīs** (B) **multum...magnō**  
 (C) **multī...magnō** (D) **multa...magnīs**
24. Which of these is a reasonable answer to the question **Nonne boni amici sumus?**  
 (A) **Ita!** (B) **Ecce!** (C) **Vale!** (D) **Num**
25. I am so happy that you are well, Marcus.  
 (A) **estis** (B) **sumus** (C) **es** (D) **est**
26. Which of these is a reasonable answer to the question **Cur tam miser es?**  
 (A) **Quod fessus sum** (B) **Quid necesse est**  
 (C) **Habesne aquam** (D) **Non intellegimus.**
27. **Homo tres \_\_\_\_\_ non habet.**  
 (A) **linguam** (B) **pedibus** (C) **capillus** (D) **umeros**
28. **Attonita tua \_\_\_\_\_ est.**  
 (A) **atrium** (B) **nauta** (C) **mulier** (D) **pater**

29. \_\_\_\_\_ quoque lucem damus.  
(A) ego (B) nōs (C) tū (D) sē

30. Te \_\_\_\_\_ equum iubeo.  
(A) agere (B) paras (C) docet (D) ridemus

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Select the correct translation for the English word **DRIVE**  
(A) curro (B) capio (C) paro (D) ago

32. Select the correct translation for the English word **ALSO**  
(A) quoque (B) heri (C) postridie (D) iam

33. Select the correct translation for the Latin word **COLLUM**  
(A) to worship (B) back (C) neck (D) to sing

34. Select the incorrect translation for the Latin word **CUM**  
(A) with (B) near (C) together with (D) amid

35. Select the best antonym for **DORMIO**  
(A) rideo (B) discedo (C) iubeo (D) surgo

36. Select the best antonym for **MULTUS**  
(A) laetus (B) vivus (C) solus (D) lentus

37. Select the best synonym for **NUMQUAM**  
(A) semper (B) quoque (C) etiam (D) nunc

38. Select the best synonym for **DE**  
(A) in (B) ad (C) sed (D) ab

39. Select the word that doesn't belong with the others  
(A) pollex (B) lingua (C) dens (D) os, oris

40. Select the word that doesn't belong because of its meaning  
(A) dux (B) vir (C) homo (D) lupus

IV. Latin Derivatives: Choose the best answer.

41. Which of the following English words derives from the Latin word **duo**?  
(A) duet (B) duty (C) couple (D) duchess

42. Which of the following English words derives from the Latin word **surgō**?  
(A) surgeon (B) sure (C) surge (D) surreal

43. Based on its Latin root, an anniversary occurs every \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) day (B) year (C) month (D) week

44.. Based on its Latin root, what word in English means “to make bigger”?

- (A) explode (B) magnify (C) bundle (D) magnetize

45. Which of the following is NOT derived from the Latin word **ūnus**?

- (A) union (B) onion (C) unused (D) unify

46. Which of the following is NOT derived from the Latin word **terra**?

- (A) terrain (B) terrestrial (C) inter (D) terror

47. Which of the following is NOT derived from the Latin word **caput**?

- (A) cattle (B) cabbage (C) catch (D) capital

48. Which of the following is NOT derived from the Latin verb **sum**?

- (A) assume (B) essence (C) absent (D) future

49. Based on its Latin root, how might a “benevolent” person be described?

- (A) beautiful (B) good (C) rich (D) loud

50. From what Latin word does the English word “mission” derive?

- (A) **mittō** (B) **misceō** (C) **maneō** (D) **medius**

**V. Roman Life.** Choose the best answer.

51. In a Roman wedding, what was the name of the veil worn by the bride?

- (A) **album** (B) **flammeum** (C) **blancum** (D) **castum** (E) **deducio**

52. Which of these was NOT a part of the Roman wedding ceremony?

- (A) throwing nuts (B) carrying torches (C) ceremonial hair cutting  
(D) processing to the groom’s house (E) songs

53. What marriage was forbidden in the 12 Tables?

- (A) people of different races (B) emperors and slaves (C) men and men  
(D) patricians and plebeians (E) freedmen and women from the same household

54. Who was the legal head of a Roman household?

- (A) **paterfamilias** (B) **lanista** (C) **domina** (D) **lararium** (E) **Caesar**

55. At a wedding ceremony, the bride would chant, “**Ubi tu Gaius, ego \_\_\_\_\_.**”

- (A) **femina** (B) **Caesar** (C) **uxor** (D) **Gaia** (E) **sum**

56. What type of marriage was more common among the poor and simply required the couple to live together for one full year?

- (A) **usus** (B) **coemptio** (C) **manus** (D) **confarreatio** (E) **uxorius**

57. What was the most common age for a Roman woman to be married?  
(A) 27-32 (B) 22-26 (C) 19-21 (D) 15-18 (E) 12-14
58. In a non-**manus** marriage, the woman was...  
(A) required to stay inside the home (B) allowed to accompany the army  
(C) allowed to control her own property (D) required to care for extra children  
(E) forbidden from going out in public
59. Where did a Roman family make daily prayers and monthly sacrifices?  
(A) **impluvium** (B) **lararium** (C) **hortus** (D) **templum** (E) **dearum**
60. The the bride often decorated the door of the groom's house with  
(A) olive branches (B) torches (C) wool (D) coins (E) animal hides

**VI. Greek History.** Choose the best answer.

61. Alexander the Great's mother's name was  
(A) Dido (B) Atossa (C) Olympias (D) Cleopatra
62. How many Philips ruled Macedon before Alexander's father?  
(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 4
63. These generals divided the dead Alexander's empire: Seleucus, Lysimachus, Cassander, and  
(A) Xerxes (B) Nebuchadnezzar (C) Ptolemy (D) Heraclitus
64. Alexander's empire stretched from Greece and Egypt in the west to \_\_\_ at its eastern end.  
(A) China (B) India (C) Persia (D) the Black Sea
65. Alexander visited an oracle to this god and often claimed to be his son:  
(A) Melqart (B) Apollo (C) Mithras (D) Ammon
66. Alexander died in \_\_\_\_.  
(A) Thebes (B) Alexandria (C) Babylon (D) Ecbatana
67. The era of Greek influence in the Mediterranean after Alexander's death was the \_\_\_ Age.  
(A) Hellenistic (B) Neolithic (C) Glorious (D) Peisistratid
68. With the death of Darius III, the \_\_\_ empire became part of Alexander's kingdom:  
(A) Parthian (B) Mongol (C) Arab (D) Achaemenid
69. The city where Alexander cut the famed Gordian knot was in:  
(A) Asia Minor (B) India (C) Egypt (D) Judaea

70. The Alexander Mosaic, from the House of the Faun in Pompeii, features the Battle of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) Chaeroea (B) the Granicus (C) the Hydaspes (D) Issus

**VII. Ancient Geography.** Choose the best answer. Several of the questions reference images, which are on the images pages at the end of the test.

71. Which of the following was used primarily for gladiatorial games?  
(A) Pantheon (B) Circus Maximus (C) Colosseum (D) Forum Romanum

72. What is the name of the race course in Rome that hosted chariot races?  
(A) Circus Maximus (B) Colosseum (C) Campus Martius (D) Janiculum

73. Which emperor commissioned the construction of the Ara Pacis?  
(A) Constantine (B) Trajan (C) Titus (D) Augustus

74. The Arch of Constantine was built to commemorate a victory over whom?  
(A) Carthage (B) Maxentius (C) Hannibal (D) Pompey the Great

75. What area of Rome is pictured in Image 1?  
(A) Campus Martius (B) Forum Romanum (C) Subura (D) Janiculum

76. What type of structure was built to honor Emperor Trajan's victory in the Dacian Wars?  
(A) Arch (B) Temple (C) Column (D) Statue

77. Now known as Castel Sant'Angelo, for whom was this mausoleum (Image 2) built in 139 AD?  
(A) Constantine (B) Tiberius (C) Julius Caesar (D) Hadrian

78. Which emperor's victory over Jerusalem is commemorated by an arch in Rome?  
(A) Titus (B) Augustus (C) Constantine (D) Trajan

79. What was the name of Nero's palace that he built after the Great Fire of Rome?  
(A) Palladium (B) Domus Alba (C) Ara Pacis (D) Domus Aurea

80. Built by Caracalla, what type of complex is this picture (Image 3) a part of?  
(A) Baths (B) Insulae (C) Forum (D) Circus

**VIII. Greek Life and Literature.** Choose the best answer.

81. The end of what king's life takes place in Sophocles's hometown of Colonus?  
(A) Ajax (B) Oedipus (C) Philoctetes (D) Cadmus (E) Agamemnon

82. What is an eagle said to have dropped onto Aeschylus's head, killing him?  
(A) Rock (B) Sword (C) Statue (D) Tortoise (E) Person



83. What play of Euripides sees the main character deserted for the princess of Corinth?  
(A) Medea (B) Alcestis (C) Andromache (D) Ino (E) Megara
84. What is the earliest known play of Euripides?  
(A) Hippolytus (B) Heraclidae (C) Alcestis (D) Hecuba (E) Ino
85. What notable addition to theater is Sophocles said to have made?  
(A) Masks (B) Play (C) Music (D) Second actor (E) Third actor
86. What work of Euripides sees a king try to rule only by reason and reject Dionysus?  
(A) Rhesus (B) Orestes (C) Heracles (D) Seven Against Thebes (E) Bacchae
87. Which of the following works is not part of the Oresteia trilogy?  
(A) Agamemnon (B) Eumenides (C) Choephoroe (D) Electra
88. What play of Sophocles sees a city suffer as it refuses to bury its old king?  
(A) Trachinian Women (B) Rhesus (C) Antigone (D) Electra (E) Persians
89. On which island is Euripides said to have written his plays?  
(A) Crete (B) Salamis (C) Naxos (D) Rhodes (E) Paros
90. What is the name for the play performed after three tragedies at the City Dionysia?  
(A) Atellan (B) Satyr (C) Dithyramb (D) Ode (E) Elegiac

**IX. Special Topic: The Etruscans.** Choose the best answer.

91. Among the symbols and traditions the Romans borrowed from the Etruscans are:  
(A) Togas (B) the **fascēs** (C) Gladiatorial Combats (D) All of these
92. The Roman king who started as Lucumo, an Etruscan immigrant to Rome, was:  
(A) Tarquinius Priscus (B) Servius Tullius (C) Lars Porsenna (D) Tullus Hostilius
93. In 90 BCE, the Romans:  
(A) drove the Etruscans out of Italy (B) granted the Etruscans citizenship  
(C) destroyed the Etruscans (D) incorporated the Etruscan language into Latin
94. This Roman emperor wrote a history of the Etruscan people:  
(A) Augustus (B) Nero (C) Tiberius (D) Claudius
95. A famous sculpture known to be an Etruscan piece is the:  
(A) Dying Gaul (B) Chimera (C) Capitoline Brutus (D) Laocoon Group
96. A material closely associated with the Etruscans for its use in funerary reliefs and sculpture is  
(A) marble (B) travertine (C) terracotta (D) pewter

97. The Etruscans made early contact with and drew significant influence from the  
(A) Chinese      (B) Germanic tribes      (C) Britons      (D) Greeks
98. Most of our knowledge of Etruscan art comes from  
(A) burials      (B) temples      (C) homes      (D) ibn Rushd
99. Etruscan literature, judging from remaining fragments, was usually written in \_\_\_\_ letters.  
(A) Umbrian      (B) cuneiform      (C) Greek      (D) Roman
100. The Etruscans adapted Mesopotamian techniques for \_\_\_\_.  
(A) roads      (B) shipbuilding      (C) metallurgy      (D) irrigation

THESE PAGES CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

**Image 1 - Question 75**



Wikipedia. Photo by BeBo86. CC BY-SA 3.0

**Image 2 - Question 77**



Wikipedia. Photo by 0x010C. CC BY-SA 3.0



**Image 3 - Question 80**



Author photo.