



# 2024/2025 High School Round 2 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, 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 following passages and answer the questions that follow. Underlined words are defined for you below the passage.

### Outdoor sports in 12th century London

1 In hieme singulīs ferē fēstīs ante prandium vel aprī spūmantēs pugnant prō capitibus, vel magnī  
2 taurī, seu ursī ferī oppugnant cum canibus. Cum congelāta est palūs illa magna, quae mūrī urbis  
3 aquiloniī appropinquāvit, exeunt lūsum super glaciem dēnsae iuvenum multitudinēs. Hī ex cursū  
4 mōtū captātō celeriter magnum spatium lābuntur; aliī quasi magnōs lapidēs molārēs dē glaciē sibi  
5 sēdēs faciunt; ūnum quī sedet trahunt plūrimī currentēs, manibus sē tenentēs. Aliquandō pedibus  
6 lāpsīs cadunt omnēs prōnī. Sunt aliī super glaciem lūdere peritiorēs, singulī pedibus suīs  
7 iungentēs ossa tibialia animālium et pālōs ferrō acūtō tenentēs in manibus; quibuscum glaciē  
8 illidunt, tantā vī feruntur, quanta avis volāns vel pīlum ballistae. Interdum autem magnā procul  
9 distantīā duo aliquī ita ab oppositīs partibus veniunt; concurrunt, pālōs tollunt, sē invicem  
10 oppugnant; vel alter vel ambō cadunt nōn sine iniuriīs corporālībus; post cāsum etiam vī mōtūs  
11 feruntur procul et quā parte glaciēs caput excipit, tōtum rādīt, tōtum dēcorticat. Plērumque tībia  
12 cadentīs vel bracchium, sī super illud ceciderit, cōnfringitur; sed aetās avida glōriae, iuventus  
13 cupida victōriae est, ut in vērīs proeliīs fortius sē habeat, ita in simulātīs exercētur.

- William Fitzstephen (c. 1170), adapted from *Jenny's Third Year Latin* (1963)

1 <b>ferē</b>	nearly	5 <b>aliquando</b>	sometimes
<b>festus, -ī m.</b>	festival, holiday	6 <b>pronus, a, um</b>	prone, flat
<b>prandium, -ī, n</b>	lunch	7 <b>tibialis, e</b>	of the shin
<b>aper, -rī m.</b>	boar	<b>palus, ī m.</b>	pole, stake*
<b>spumans, -tis</b>	foaming	<b>ferrō acūtō</b>	“with an iron spike”
2 <b>taurus, -ī m</b>	bull	8 <b>illidō, ere</b>	strike
<b>ursus, -ī, m</b>	bear	<b>avis, avis, f</b>	bird
<b>congelāta</b>	made solid	<b>ballista, ae f</b>	catapult, onager
3 <b>aquilonius, -a, -um</b>	northern	9 <b>invicem</b>	in turns
<b>lūsum</b>	“to play”	11 <b>radō, radere</b>	scrape
<b>glacies, eī f.</b>	ice	<b>decortico, ere</b>	remove the skin
<b>densus, a, um</b>	thick	<b>tibia, ae f</b>	shin, shin-bone
4 <b>mōtus, -ūs m</b>	motion	12 <b>confringo, ere</b>	break apart
<b>lapidēs molārēs</b>	mill-stones	<b>iuventus, utis f</b>	the age of youth
5 <b>sedes, sedis, f.</b>	seat	13 <b>exerceō, ēre</b>	train, exercise

\* do not confuse **palus, palī** with **pālus, pāludis**.

1. The activities described in the paragraph take place  
(A) in the winter (B) in the streets (C) on the coast (D) in the fall
2. In line 2, the bears are described as  
(A) huge (B) tough (C) wild (D) clever
3. The body of water that freezes in line 2 is a  
(A) lake (B) canal (C) river (D) swamp
4. In line 3, what is described as thick?  
(A) the ice (B) the crowds (C) the young people (D) none of these
5. **lābuntur** (line 4) is best translated as  
(A) they slide (B) they are slid (C) they will slide (D) they will be slid
6. In lines 4-5, young people sit on  
(A) mill-stones (B) blocks of ice the size of mill-stones  
(C) mill-stones covered in ice (D) stones the size of mill-stones
7. The **currentēs** (line 5) are  
(A) few in number (B) sitting (C) pulling ice blocks (D) pushing other on the ice
8. Which of these is the best translation of **pedibus lāpsīs** (lines 5-6)?  
(A) when their feet slip (B) by the slipping of feet  
(C) with the slipping foot (D) slipping on their feet
9. The **aliī** (line 6) are described as  
(A) thoughtless (B) wiser (C) lost (D) more skilled
10. Lines 6-8 describe what we might call  
(A) hockey (B) ice skating (C) curling (D) ice fishing
11. What are the people doing with the **pālōs ferrō acūtō** in lines 7-8 (**et palos... illidunt**)?  
(A) fishing (B) propelling themselves forward  
(C) killing birds (D) throwing them
12. The metaphor in line 8 (**tantā ... ballistae**) describes  
(A) balls of ice being thrown (B) the poles being thrown at animals  
(C) the coldness of the weather (D) people gliding on the ice
13. **volāns** (line 8) means  
(A) flying (B) wanting (C) having flown (D) having wanted

14. The **duo** in line 9 (**interdum...veniunt**)

- (A) watch each other from a distance      (B) run away from each other  
(C) run towards each other                      (D) find something unusual

15. In line 10 we learn that

- (A) the players are injured by the fall      (B) only one is injured  
(C) both players are injured                      (D) the **palī** are broken

16. In lines 10-11, what hits the ice?

- (A) someone's head                      (B) the bones                      (C) the **palī**                      (D) the animals

17. **illud** (line 12) refers to

- (A) the person falling                      (B) the person who falls on top another person  
(C) the foot                                      (D) the arm

18. Which is NOT a reason the author gives in lines 12-13 for why people do these things?

- (A) they want to win                      (B) they are foolish  
(C) they are young                              (D) they desire glory

19. Which of these is the best translation of **ut in vērīs proeliīs fortius sē habeat** (line 13)?

- (A) so that they are braver in actual battles      (B) so that they may have real battles later  
(C) so that they have true, strong battles      (D) so that actual battles have them

20. All of these are true according to the passage EXCEPT

- (A) the people played games on ice                      (B) dogs fought with other animals  
(C) there was a marsh south of London                      (D) playing on ice was risky

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

21. Julia knows that Aemilia is telling a joke.

- (A) **narranda est**      (B) **narrat**      (C) **naravisse**                      (D) **narrare**

22. Give the form of **unus** that can agree with the noun form **canis**.

- (A) **uni**                      (B) **unius**                      (C) **uno**                      (D) **unum**

23. What case would you use to translate "men" in the sentence "We had sat with the faithful men"?

- (A) Accusative                      (B) Genitive                      (C) Dative                      (D) Ablative

24. All participles are declined as if they are what declension?

- (A) 1st                      (B) 2nd                      (C) 3rd                      (D) 4th

25. **Ad Aegyptum curro ut Vopiscum \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) **necare** (B) **necarem** (C) **necem** (D) **necaverim**
26. Give the form of **appello** meaning “to be called.”  
 (A) **appulsum iri** (B) **appulsum esse** (C) **appulsurum esse** (D) **appelli**
27. What word is used to negate a hortatory subjunctive?  
 (A) **Ne** (B) **Non** (C) **Ut** (D) **Ut non**
28. Give the genitive use of **aqua** in the sentence: **Nihil aquae invēneris.**  
 (A) Partitive (B) Measure (C) Objective (D) Possession
29. Translate “let us depart from Athens” into Latin.  
 (A) **Athenis exiremus** (B) **Athenis exeamus** (C) **Ex Athenis exeamus**  
 (D) **Ex Athenis exiremus**
30. Which of the following words does **NOT** introduce a double accusative construction?  
 (A) **Gero** (B) **Doceo** (C) **Rogo** (D) **Celo**

**III. Vocabulary.** Choose the best answer.

31. Which of these is a synonym of **conor**?  
 (A) **temptō** (B) **possum** (C) **augeō** (D) **capiō** (E) **volō, velle**
32. Which of these does not belong because of its meaning?  
 (A) **imperator** (B) **agmen** (C) **lēgātus** (D) **proelium** (E) **odium**
33. Which of these is an antonym of **unde**?  
 (A) **qualis** (B) **quō** (C) **qualis** (D) **quisque** (E) **ubique**
34. Which of these is a synonym of **omnis**?  
 (A) **tālis** (B) **plēnus** (C) **paulum** (D) **cūnctus** (E) **tūtus**
35. The third principal part of **attingō** is  
 (A) **attētigī** (B) **attaxī** (C) **attactus sum** (D) **attigī** (E) **attactī**
36. Which of these does not belong because of its meaning?  
 (A) **plānitiēs** (B) **iumentum** (C) **flumen** (D) **mons** (E) **collis**
37. Define **obses**.  
 (A) host (B) guest (C) opponent (D) fortification (E) hostage

38. Define **propinquus**.

- (A) neighboring (B) proper (C) spread evenly (D) colorful (E) property

39. Define **condiciō**.

- (A) contradict (B) explain (C) meeting (D) stipulation (E) disagreement

40. Which of these is a semi-deponent verb?

- (A) **audeō** (B) **loquor** (C) **mūniō** (D) **solvō** (E) **hortor**

**IV. Latin Derivatives.** Choose the best answer.

41. Which of the following is **NOT** derived from **ager**?

- (A) Exaggerate (B) Agriculture (C) Pilgrim (D) Peregrination (E) Agrarian

42. The mathematical term for the perimeter of a circle is derived from what Latin word?

- (A) **Faciō** (B) **Fallō** (C) **For** (D) **Fidō** (E) **Ferō**

43. Which of the following English words is derived from **sacer**?

- (A) Secret (B) Secular (C) Sage (D) Sacrifice (E) Science

44. Which of the following English words is **NOT** derived from a Latin numeral?

- (A) Ducat (B) Unique (C) Deuce (D) Duet (E) Tertiary

45. How many derivatives of **cedo** are in the sentence “I decided to cease accessing my ancestors on occasion”?

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 5

46. From what Latin noun with what meaning is “pacify” derived?

- (A) **Pes** (B) **Pax** (C) **Pars** (D) **Pecunia** (E) **Passus**

47. What is the “lieu” in “lieutenant” derived from?

- (A) **Ligo** (B) **Lex** (C) **Locus** (D) **Levis** (E) **Lego**

48. What English adjective derived from **scio** used to mean “ignorant”?

- (A) Prescient (B) Conscious (C) Simple (D) Nice (E) Spurious

49. What woodwind instrument is derived from the Latin adjective **altus**?

- (A) Saxophone (B) Piccolo (C) Flute (D) Clarinet (E) Oboe

50. Which of the following is **NOT** derived from **facio**?

- (A) Artifice (B) Benefit (C) Crucify (D) Defeat (E) Edification

**V. Roman History.** Choose the best answer for each question.

51. Which famous quote of Julius Caesar did he utter while crossing the Rubicon?  
(A) **Veni vidi vici** (B) **Alea iacta est** (C) **Divide et impera**  
(D) **Et tu, Brute?** (E) **Gallia est omnis divisit in partes tres**
52. Which considerable honor was Caesar awarded for his deeds at the Siege of Mytilene?  
(A) the governorship of Gaul (B) a consulship (C) the purple toga  
(D) the **corona civica** (E) embossed **armillae**
53. Approximately how many senators were involved in the conspiracy to assassinate Julius Caesar?  
(A) 60 (B) 15 (C) 23 (D) 100 (E) 237
54. Where was Caesar assassinated?  
(A) The Roman forum (B) The Temple of Saturn (C) The Theater of Pompey  
(D) The Temple of Venus Genetrix (E) The Circus Maximus
55. Which respected Roman senator was not included in the conspiracy due to his old age and perceived over-caution?  
(A) Marc Antony (B) Cicero (C) Cato the Elder (D) Pliny the Elder (E) Lepidus
56. What was the message of Cicero's speeches, the **Philippicae**?  
(A) Marc Antony being unfit to rule (B) Octavian being an unlawful son of Caesar  
(C) Cleopatra's undue influence on Rome (D) Julius Caesar's legacy being destroyed  
(E) Brutus and Cassius' heroic status in Rome's history
57. In which battle did Octavian defeat his brother-in-law and final rival, allowing him to fully consolidate power and usher in the empire?  
(A) Battle of Pharsalus (B) Battle of Philippi (C) Battle of Carthage  
(D) Battle of Actium (E) Battle of Brundisium
58. Caesar's assassins considered themselves part of what ideological and political group?  
(A) **Optimates** (B) **Populares** (C) **Pontifices** (D) Epicureans (E) Stoics
59. Who was adopted as Julius Caesar's son in his will?  
(A) Lepidus (B) Antony (C) Octavian (D) Agrippa (E) Caesarion
60. Who engaged in proscriptions to purge Rome of its political enemies?  
(A) Brutus and Cassius (B) The First Triumvirate (C) The Second Triumvirate  
(D) Julius Caesar (E) Sextus Pompeius

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

61. One of the best sources about Roman religion is  
(A) Vergil's **Aeneid** (B) Ovid's **Fasti** (C) Plautus' plays (D) Pliny's **Naturalis Historia**  
(E) Cicero's letters
62. What was often shared among the attendees of state festivals?  
(A) paint supplies for making images of the gods (B) pieces of purple cloth  
(C) peacock tongues (D) sacrificial meat (E) gold coins
63. Celebrated in mid-February, what festival involves carrying food to tombs?  
(A) Parentalia (B) Lupercalia (C) Cerealia (D) Quirinalia (E) Liberalia
64. At which festival did noble youths brandish goat skin strips as whips?  
(A) Parentalia (B) Lupercalia (C) Cerealia (D) Quirinalia (E) Liberalia
65. Which festival involved tying blazing torches to the tails of live foxes, possibly to cleanse growing crops?  
(A) Parentalia (B) Lupercalia (C) Cerealia (D) Quirinalia (E) Liberalia
66. What was unusual about the festival of **Bona Dea**?  
(A) it was celebrated only by women (B) it was celebrated every two years  
(C) it originated in Egypt (D) the first Triumvirate forbade it  
(E) the Vestal fire was put out during its celebration
67. Who is one of the Romans' oldest gods, associated with agriculture and time?  
(A) Jupiter (B) Neptune (C) Pluto (D) Saturn (E) Cronus
68. Which of these items of clothing is associated with **Saturnalia**?  
(A) **pileus** (B) **toga picta** (C) **paenula** (D) **endormis** (E) **abolla**
69. Where did a Roman family make daily prayers and monthly sacrifices?  
(A) **impluvium** (B) **lararium** (C) **hortus** (D) **triclinium** (E) **dearium**
70. What was the job of an *augur*?  
(A) design temples (B) read animals' organs (C) supervise the Vestal Virgins  
(D) inspect **lararia** in private homes (E) interpret omens, particularly bird signs

**VII. Geography of the Ancient World.** Choose the best answer.

71. The Temple of the Divine Julius was built around the site of what event?  
(A) Caesar's assassination (B) Caesar's birth  
(C) Caesar's cremation (D) Caesar's victory over Pompey



72. The Regia, the ancient home of the Roman kings, later served as  
(A) the mint (B) the home of the Pontifex Maximus (C) the emperor's home  
(D) the central courthouse
73. Before the Colosseum was built there, the land on which it is now located was home to  
(A) an artificial lake (B) the Circus Maximus (C) the Baths of Nero  
(D) the Temple of Janus
74. Which feature of the Temple of Vesta lent itself well to the temple's religious function?  
(A) its rectangular shape (B) the hole in its roof  
(C) its ivory statue of Vesta (D) its postern gate
75. The building where the Senate would meet was  
(A) the Curia (B) the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus  
(C) the Temple of Mars Ultor (D) the Basilica Iulia
76. This structure separated the two sides of the **Circus Maximus**, creating a circular track:  
(A) the **carcer** (B) the **metope** (C) the **spina** (D) the **mappa**
77. Which of these temples is *not* located in the **Forum Romanum**?  
(A) the Temple of Castor and Pollux (B) the Temple of Atoninus and Faustina  
(C) the Temple of Concord (D) the Pantheon
78. While it is not itself a port city, Rome could receive goods via its primary waterway, the  
(A) Po River (B) Tiber River (C) Rhone River (D) Arno River
79. Which temple doubled as the treasury for the Romans?  
(A) Temple of Saturn (B) Temple of Pluto  
(C) Temple of Mars Ultor (D) Temple of Venus Genetrix
80. It is one of the "Seven Hills of Rome" and held palatial estates, including Augustus's home:  
(A) the Caelian (B) the Janiculum (C) the Aventine (D) the Palatine

**VIII. Classical Art.** Choose the best answer. Some questions refer to an image, which are included on the images pages at the end of the test.

81. The palace ruins in Image 1 were found in what ancient city?  
(A) Mycenae (B) Knossos (C) Troy (D) Thebes
82. For what purpose was the item in Image 2 used?  
(A) Death mask (B) Armor (C) A Play (D) To decorate a statue

83. What civilization most likely created the art in Image 3?  
(A) Mycenaean (B) Cycladic (C) Minoan (D) Roman
84. Which of the following dates is part of the “Bronze Age” of Classical Art?  
(A) 5000 BC (B) 450 BC (C) 117 AD (D) 1450 BC
85. Which civilization created the art in Image 4? Note the unique blue color.  
(A) Mycenaean (B) Cycladic (C) Minoan (D) Egyptian
86. Which of the following was MOST associated with Mycenaean civilization?  
(A) Agamemnon (B) Menelaus (C) Minos (D) Priam
87. In what ancient city was this found (Image 5)?  
(A) Mycenae (B) Knossos (C) Troy (D) Athens
88. What type of container is pictured in Image 6?  
(A) Pyxis (B) Krater (C) Kylix (D) Amphora
89. Influenced by the Minoans, what civilization created the items in Image 6?  
(A) Mycenaean (B) Cycladic (C) Egyptian (D) Etruscan
90. What civilization created the gold signet ring in Image 7?  
(A) Mycenaean (B) Cycladic (C) Minoan (D) Egyptian

**IX. Special Topic: The Etruscans.** Some questions refer to an image, which are included on the images pages at the end of the test.

91. Most of our knowledge about Etruscan culture comes from  
(A) books (B) burials (C) inscriptions (D) temples (E) houses
92. The Etruscans called themselves  
(A) Tyrrhenians (B) Tyrians (C) Tusci (D) Rusci (E) Rasenna
93. Camthi, parnich, purth, and macstrev were all Etruscan  
(A) cities (B) magistrates (C) social classes (D) deities (E) military ranks
94. Tages, Vegoia, Thalna, and Laran are all Etruscan  
(A) cities (B) magistrates (C) social classes (D) deities (E) military ranks
95. Felathri, Curtun, Clevisn, and Fufluna are all Etruscan  
(A) cities (B) magistrates (C) social classes (D) deities (E) military ranks

96. What Etruscan god is pictured in Image 8?  
(A) Catha (B) Aplu (C) Usil (D) Maris (E) Fufluns
97. Of what material is the statue in Image 8 made?  
(A) terracotta (B) marble (C) tufa (D) bronze (E) iron
98. What modern region of Italy roughly corresponds to the territory of the Etruscans and is derived from one of the names for the Etruscan people?  
(A) Lazio (B) Puglia (C) Umbria (D) Tuscany (E) Liguria
99. What Etruscan king besieged Rome in 508 BC?  
(A) Lars Porsenna (B) Tarquinius Priscus (C) Arnth Velimna  
(D) Vethur Hathisna (E) Avile Repesuna
100. How often did Etruscan League (or Dodecapolis) meet?  
(A) four times a year (B) twice a year (C) once a year (D) every other year  
(E) every four years

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

**Image #1 - Question #81**



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

**Image #2 - Question #82**



Wikipedia. Photo by Xuan Che. CC BY 2.0.

Image #3 - Question #83



Wikipedia. Photo by Smial. CC BY-SA 2.5.

Image #4 - Question #85



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**Image #5 - Question #87**



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**Image #6 - Question #88-89**



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**Image #7 - Question #90**



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**Image #8 - Questions #96-97**



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