2024/2025 Middle School Round 3 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, December 4, or after 11:59 pm on Wednesday, December 11 (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 December 11.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on December 11 .
- 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.

Minerva wants to know why there is a storm in the sea. Bubo shared this story with her. This story is based on a Russian tale.

1 Minerva dē Olympō mare spectābat. Magna tempestās altōs flūctūs ad caelum sustulit.
2 "Cūr meus patruus tam īrātus est? Scīsne, Bubō?" Būbō omnia scīvit, quod heri
3 prope mare volāvit et novam fabulam dē piscātōre et eius uxōre audīvit.
4 Ōlim senex cum uxōre suā prope mare caeruleum habitābat. Casa eius erat parva et antīqua
5 ruīnae similis. Cotīdiē senex ad mare discēdēbat et piscēs rētī capiēbat.
6 Ōlim, piscem aureum et mīrābilem cēpit, quī similis hominī dīcere poterat!
7 "Parce mihi, senex bone! Ego tria optāta tua prō vītā meā dāre possum."
8 Senex bonus piscem līberāvit et nihil rogāvit.
9 Cum domum intrāvit, fābulam dē mīrābili pisce uxōrī nārrāvit. Illa īrāta respondit:
10 "Quam stultus eras! Circumspectā casam nostram! Pauperēs sumus! Discēde iam ad mare et rogā
11 aureum piscem novum lābrum." Invītus senex ad mare iterum discessit et piscem vocāvit.
12 Piscis aureus appāruit, et senex humiliter rogāvit lābrum novum. "Domum redī," piscis
13 respondit. "Optātum prīmum tuum perfectum est."
14 Cum senex domum iterum intrāvit, novum lābrum ibi invēnit. Sed uxor eius laeta nōn erat.
15 Nunc novam magnam domum plēnam servōrum cupīvit. Tum volēbat fierī nōn nōbilis
16 fēmina, sed rēgīna. Senex ad piscem ambulāvit, et piscis secundum optatum perfēcit.
17 Tandem senex domō appropinquāvit, sed intrāre nōn poterat. Sevērī servī prope iānuam
18 sordidum vestīmentum eius spectāvērunt et intrāre vetāvērunt. Trēs diēs senex in viā
19 dormiēbat. Tandem servī senem petīvērunt et ad dominam trāxērunt. Uxor nunc tertium
20 optatium habet. "Volō fierī domina tōtīus maris! Volō aureum piscem prō servō meō"
21 clāmāvit. Senex territus iterum ad mare discessit. Piscem vocāvit. "Ēheu!
22 Mea uxor tertium optatum habet. Vult fierī rēgīna maris et domina tibi". Sed hōc tempore
23 piscis nihil dīxit et in mare altum discessit. Subitō magna tempestās surrēxit.
24 Magnī flūctūs in terram volvērunt. Cum senex domum rediit, invenit frāctam casam et
25 uxōrem suam prope fractum lābrum.

1	mare, -is (n)	sea		invitus, -a, um	unwilling, against one's will;
	tempestas, -tis(f)	storm		vocavit (verb)	called
	fluctus, -us (m)	wave	12	apparuit (verb)	appeared
	sustulit(verb)	lift, raise		redi (verb)	go back
2	patruus, -i (m)	paternal uncle	13	perfectum est	is/was done
3	piscator, -is (m)	fisherman	14	invenit (verb)	found
4	senex, - is (m)	old man	15	plenus, a, um	full of
	caeruleum, -a, -us	blue		volebat fieri	was wishing to become
5	ruina, -ae (f)	ruin		nobilis, -e	noble, famous, important
	piscis, is (m)	fish	17	appropinquavit (verb)	approached
	rete, -is (n)	net		prope ianuam	near the door
6	aureum, -a, -us	golden	18	vestimentum, -i (n)	clothes
7	optatum, -i (n)	wish, desire		vetaverunt (verb)	forbade
8	rogavit (verb)	asked	19	petiverunt (verb)	searched
10	stultus, -a, um	stupid		traxerunt (verb)	dragged
	pauper, -is	poor	20	totus, -a, -um	whole, entire
11	labrum, -i (n)	tub, large basin	24	fractus, -a, um	broken, shattered

1. In line 1 we have learned that the storm
    (A) destroyed Olympus   (B) lifted waves to the sky
    (C) scared the owl   (D) sunk a ship

2. Why did Minerva ask Bubo about her uncle (line 1- 2)?
    (A) She thought that Pluto was coming up to Olympus
    (B) She needed some advice about fishing
    (C) She was hungry for fish
    (D) She wanted to know why her uncle was angry

3. How did Bubo find out the story about the fisherman (lines 2-3)?
    (A) She saw it in a dream   (B) She was told by a fisherman and his wife
    (C) She was told by a golden fish   (D) She flew near the sea and heard it

4. **Ubi senex cum suā uxore habitabat**? (line 4)
    (A) In a hut by the sea   (B) In a city near the Black Sea
    (C) In a forest   (D) Near the palace of Minerva

5. **Quid senex cotidie fecit?** (line 5)
    (A) **Librum legit**   (B) **Pisces cepit**   (C) **Uxorem rogavit**   (D) **Casam reparavit**

6. Why was the fish described as "**mirabile**"?
    (A) It could speak like a human   (B) It was enormous
    (C) It had magical scales   (D) it could transform into a human

7. What did the fish promise to the fisherman? (line 7)
    (A) Eternal youth   (B) Three wishes   (C) A new life   (D) A new wife

8. What did the fisherman ask for after freeing the fish?
    (A) a bigger house   (B) a golden magical net   (C) nothing at all   (D) help for his wife

9. What did the fisherman do when he returned home? (line 9)
    (A) Gave his wife a gift   (B) Told his wife about the fish
    (C) Found a new golden fish   (D) Ignored his wife

10. How did the wife react to the fisherman's story? (lines 8-10)
    (A) She was very happy   (B) She scolded him
    (C) She was stupefied   (D) she went to the sea herself

11. What was the wife's first demand? (lines 10-11)
    (A) a golden crown (B) a new house   (C) a new husband (D) a new basin

12. How did the fisherman feel about returning to the sea? (line 11)
    (A) excited   (B) reluctant   (C) indifferent   (D) terrified

13. What was the response of the fish to the first request? (lines 12-13)
    (A) "No, I can't do that"   (B) "Return home, your wish is granted"
    (C) "Ask me for a new home"   (D) "How stupid you are!"

14. Why was the wife still unhappy (**nunc…cupivit**, line 15)?
    (A) she thought that basin was ugly   (B) she wanted to move to Olympus
    (C) she wanted to be as mighty as Neptune   (D) she wanted a large house and servants

15. What was the wife's second wish? (lines 15-16)
    (A) to be a queen   (B) to own a ship   (C) to rule the sea   (D) to be a noble woman

16. Why could the old man not get back to his home? (lines 17-18)
    (A) he lost his way   (B) the door was locked
    (C) his wife was angry   (D) the servants stopped him

17. What was the old fisherman forced to do? (lines 18-19)
    (A) sleep in the street for three days   (B) beg for money in the streets
    (C) drag his greedy wife through the street (D) search for a wise man

18. What was the wife's third and final wish? (line 20)
    (A) to become a goddess   (B) to rule the sea and have the fish as a servant
    (C) to have a house made of gold   (D) to eat goldfish for dinner

19. What did the golden fish do when the old man made the third request? (lines 22-23)
    (A) Turned into a human   (B) Swam away into the deep sea
    (C) Complained to Neptune   (D) Granted the wish immediately

20. What lesson can be learned from the wife's actions in the story?
    (A) Hard work leads to success   (B) Greed and ambition can lead to ruin
    (C) Persistence always pays off   (D) Kindness can change people

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. Which preposition takes the accusative case?
    (A) **cum**   (B) **pro**   (C) **de**   (D) **prope**

22. My mother gives <u>me</u> the biggest hugs.
    (A) **me**   (B) **mihi**   (C) **ad me**   (D) **mea**

23. What form of the adjective **aeger** agrees with the noun **arboris**?
    (A) **aegrīs**   (B) **aegrī**   (C) **aegrās**   (D) **aegrae**

24. Pater **pueri** poetae praemium dat.
    (A) of the boy   (B) to the boy   (C) the boys   (D) of the boys

25. **Vicitne Caesar omnem Galliam**?
    (A) Caesar is conquering   (B) Is Caesar winning
    (C) Did Caesar conquer   (D) Caesar has conquered

26. He scratched his forehead <u>with his nails</u>.
    (A) unguum   (B) cum unguibus   (C) ungues   (D) unguibus

27. Did you learn <u>the names</u> yesterday?
    (A) nomina   (B) nominēs   (C) nomen   (D) nominibus

28. We will depart <u>at the first hour</u>.
    (A) in primā horā   (B) primā horā   (C) ad primam horam   (D) post primam horam

29. Which of the following is grammatically correct and has the same meaning as **duas filias habeo**?
    (A) **Duae filiae mihi sunt**   (B) **Sunt duae filiae tibi**
    (C) **Habitant duas filias**   (D) **Duae puellae sunt filiae**

30. You are able to read this book, <u>Lucius</u>.
    (A) **Lucie**   (B) **Luci**   (C) **Lucii**   (D) **Lucius**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Which of these means "read"?
    (A) **ago**   (B) **intellego** (C) **doceo**   (D) **lego**

32. Which of these means "possibly"?
    (A) **itaque**   (B) **fortasse** (C) **quoque** (D) **subito**

33. **Quid significat "gena"?**
    (A) knee   (B) clan   (C) cheek   (D) cold

34. Which of these is not a correct meaning for **contra**?
    (A) against   (B) in front of   (C) opposite   (D) amid

35. Which is an <u>antonym</u> for **claudo**?
    (A) **aperio**   (B) **tango**   (C) **sto**   (D) **bibo**

36. Which is an <u>antonym</u> for **lentus**?
    (A) **sacer**   (B) **celer**   (C) **carus**   (D) **pulcher**

37. Which is an <u>antonym</u> for **claudō**?
    (A) **cadō**   (B) **ducō**   (C) **aperiō**   (D) **agō**

38. Which is a <u>synonym</u> for **felix?**
    (A) **fortunatus**   (B) **verus**   (C) **vivus**   (D) **brevis**

39. Select the word that <u>doesn't</u> belong grammatically.
    (A) **nunc**   (B) **iam**   (C) **mox**   (D) **vox**

40. Select the word that <u>doesn't</u> belong by meaning
 (A) **pes** (B) **cras** (C) **crus** (D) **umerus**

IV. PMAQ: Choose the best answer.

41. In Oklahoma's state motto, what does **omnia** mean?
 (A) all men (B) all women (C) all things (D) every man (E) each woman

42. In the motto of Massachusetts, **Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem**, how is peace sought?
 (A) insatiably (B) with intensity (C) under the weight of freedmen (D) in each place
 (E) by the sword

43. **Sīc semper tyrannīs**, the motto of Virginia, is attributed to which Roman figure?
 (A) Brutus (B) Julius Caesar (C) Nero (D) Octavian (E) Caligula

44. In Kansas' motto, **Ad astra per aspera**, the **astra** symbolize
 (A) success (B) failure (C) struggle (D) eternity (E) depth of space

45. Which state chose the motto **Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam circumspice** due to its geography?
 (A) Oregon (B) Maine (C) Michigan (D) Florida (E) Texas

46. What historical period does California's motto **Eureka** refer to?
 (A) Independence (B) Gold Rush (C) Great Depression (D) Dust Bowl
 (E) Colonization

47. Missouri's motto, **Salus populi suprema lex esto**, states that the well-being of the people…
 (A) Is salutary (B) Is up to them (C) should be considered in times of peace
 (D) should be the highest law (E) is secondary to other concerns

48. What is the meaning of **quam** in North Carolina's motto **esse quam vidēri**?
 (A) which (B) who (C) that (D) rather than (E) how

49. One of South Carolina's mottoes is **Dum spiro spero**, which means
 (A) While I breathe, I hope (B) Until I perish, I live (C) I hope while I can
 (D) I aspire to great hopes (E) Hope builds aspirations

50. What does **audēmus** mean in Alabama's motto **Audēmus iura nostra defendere**?
 (A) We listen (B) We dare (C) We were bold (D) We give away (E) We seize

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

51. Which city was Rome's main rival during the Punic Wars?
    (A) Corinth   (B) Carthage   (C) Syracuse   (D) Athens

52. What was the name of the Roman naval innovation used during the First Punic War?
    (A) Gladius   (B) Ballista   (C) Corvus   (D) Catapult

53. What was the last major battle of the First Punic War?
    (A) Drepana   (B) Mylae   (C) Zama   (D) Aegates Islands

54. Which Roman commander defeated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama?
    (A) Regulus   (B) Fabius Maximus   (C) Scipio Africanus   (D) Marcellus

55. At which battle in 216 BC did Hannibal inflict Rome's worst military defeat?
    (A) Trebia   (B) Cannae   (C) Ticinus River   (D) Trasimene

56. What was the name of the Roman commander who earned the title "Shield of Rome"?
    (A) Scipio Africanus   (B) Fabius Maximus   (C) Marcellus   (D) Cincinnatus

57. At which battle did Hannibal trap and ambush the Roman army in a foggy lakeside pass?
    (A) Trebia   (B) Cannae   (C) Ticinus River   (D) Trasimene

58. What was the name of Hannibal's brother who was killed at the Battle of the Metaurus River?
    (A) Hasdrubal   (B) Mago   (C) Hamilcar   (D) Gisco

59. Which Roman general ignored the sacred chickens at the Battle of Drepana in 249 BC?
    (A) Claudius Pulcher   (B) Marcus Regulus
    (C) Fabius Maximus   (D) Lutatius Catulus

60. Which city was defended by Archimedes' ingenious weapons during the Second Punic War?
    (A) Saguntum   (B) Carthage   (C) Corinth   (D) Syracuse

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

61. How many labors were added to Hercules' sentence due to his alleged cheating?
    (A) 1   (B) 2   (C) 3   (D) 4   (E) 5

62. What kind of creature was Orthrus, whom Hercules killed while seeking the cattle of Geryon?
    (A) three-bodied giant   (B) nine-headed snake monster
    (C) lion with impenetrable hide   (D) two-headed dog   (E) an air-breathing fish

63. One of Hercules' labors was to clean…
    (A) the Colosseum   (B) the bottom of the sea   (C) a stables
    (D) the Greeks' fleet   (E) the pit of Tartarus

64. Which powerful woman helped Jason complete his tasks?
     (A) Circe   (B) Ariadne   (C) Scylla   (D) Penelope   (E) Medea

65. Jason had to fight soldiers that sprang from…
     (A) dragons' teeth   (B) the deepest part of the sea   (C) centaurs' blood (D) boars' tusks
     (E) Hera's heart

66. What happens to Perseus' grandfather, Acrisius?
     (A) he is overjoyed to reunite with his grandson   (B) he is killed by a discus
     (C) he conquered Thebes   (D) Danae gets her revenge on his kingdom
     (E) he is humbled by the gods and punished in Tartarus

67. What Cretan princess falls in love with Theseus?
     (A) Pasiphae   (B) Minos   (C) Circe   (D) Ariadne   (E) Danae

68. Hercules' nephew, Iolaus, helped him by cauterizing the neck stumps of which creature?
     (A) Nemean Lion   (B) Lernean Hydra   (C) Chimera (D) Calydonian Boar
     (E) Ceryneian Hind

69. Whom did Theseus and Pirithous try to kidnap?
     (A) Cerberus   (B) Penelope   (C) Persephone   (D) Psyche   (E) Calliope

70. How was Jason identified by his evil uncle Pelias?
     (A) he spoke in his true voice   (B) he was carrying the royal sword
     (C) he was wearing only one sandal   (D) his coat was tinged with purple thread
     (E) a dove flew ahead of him as he arrived

VII. Classical Art. Choose the best answer. <u>Several of the questions reference images, which are on the images pages at the end of the test.</u>

71. Which Greek architectural order is characterized by simple capitals and triglyphs?
     (A) Corinthian   (B) Ionic   (C) Doric   (D) Composite

72. What is the triangular space at the top of a temple, often decorated with sculptures?
     (A) Pediment   (B) Frieze   (C) Stylobate (D) Naos

73. What building in image 1 has the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome?
     (A) Obelisk   (B) St. Peter's   (C) Parthenon   (D) Pantheon

74. Which architectural feature is unique to the Ionic order?
     (A) Triglyphs (B) Volutes (scrolls) (C) Acanthus leaves   (D) Pilasters

75. What type of structure is in image 2?
     (A) Bridge   (B) Triumphal Arch (C) Aqueduct   (D) Road

76. What type of columns combine features of Ionic and Corinthian orders?
    (A) Composite (B) Doric   (C) Tuscan   (D) Romanesque

77. Part of a collection called the Elgin Marbles, where are the sculptures in image 3 from?
    (A) Erechtheion (B) Hadrian's Villa   (C) Roman Forum   (D) Parthenon

78. What type of columns are shown in this picture of the Erechtheion iImage 4)?
    (A) Caryatids   (B) Engaged Columns   (C) Athena Columns   (D) Pilasters

79. A common ornamental device in ancient (and modern) architecture is ___ and darts (image 5)
    (A) Balls   (B) Eggs   (C) Arrow   (D) Shields

80. Which structure demonstrates the use of all three classical orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian)?
    (A) Pantheon   (B) Theater of Pompey (C) Baths of Caracalla (D) Colosseum

VIII. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

81. Which of the following is from the Greek noun **πόλις** (polis), meaning city?
    (A) Police   (B) Polishing   (C) Portal   (D) Polite

82. The Greek word for "river" is **ποταμός** (potamos). Which river animal's name derives from this?
    (A) Hippopotamus   (B) Capybara (C) Piranha   (D) Mustilidae Otter

83. From its derivatives, geometry, geography, geophysics, and geology, what does **γῆ** (ge) mean?
    (A) Mathematics   (B) Earth   (C) Tool   (D) Scribe

84. What is the meaning of the Greek root common to lithography, neolithic, and monolith?
       (A) age   (B) stone   (C) size   (D) time

85. Used in sci fi books like *Ender's Game*, what does the word **ἡγεμών** (hegemon) refer to?
    (A) Money   (B) Resistance   (C) Old Man   (D) Leader

86. **Πατρίς** (patris) becomes the Latin noun **patria**. Which derives from the greek noun πατρίς?
    (A) Partisan (B) Purpose (C) Pacify   (D) Patriotism

87. The country of Argentina and the chemical symbol Ag both derive from a Greek word meaning
    (A) master   (B) leader   (C) money   (D) city

88. From the Greek word **πρέσβυς** (presbys), what is a presbyter?
       (A) Ruler (B) Priest   (C) Ambassador   (D) Father

89. Plethora and pliocene both derive from the greek word, **πλῆθος** (plethos) meaning

(A) Number   (B) Time   (C) Plastic   (D) Tribe

90. Which is the meaning of the Greek root from which "chalk" is derived?
    (A) land   (B) hill   (C) island   (D) bronze

IX. Special Topic: The Persian Empire. Choose the best answer. <u>Several of the questions reference images, which are on the images pages at the end of the test.</u>

91. What modern country is the center of what was the Persian Empire?
    (A) Iraq   (B) Iran   (C) India   (D) Egypt   (E) Israel

92. Cyrus the Great created the world's first superpower by uniting what 3 important sites of ancient civilizations?
    (A) Greece, Babylon and Israel   (B) Carthage, Egypt's Nile Valley and Assyria
    (C) Mesopotamia, Egypt's Nile Valley and India's Indus Valley
    (D) India's Indus Valley, Crete and Egypt

93. The Cyrus Cylinder (image 6) tells about…
    (A) How Cyrus the Great conquered Babylon   (B) The birth of Cyrus the Great
    (C) The marriage of Cyrus the Great to Cassandane and their 5 children
    (D) How Cyrus the Great introduced monotheism to the Persian Empire

94. Who ruled over the Persian Empire when it was at its largest?
    (A) Cyrus the Great (B) Alexander the Great   (C) Xerxes   (D) Darius the Great

95. What were two of Darius's important accomplishments within the Persian Empire?
    (A) encouraging new religions and bringing water to the cities
    (B) making Aramaic the official language and building roads
    (C) establishing democracy and training the navy
    (D) invading Athens and establishing trade with Egypt

96. What was the <u>Persian</u> name for the ancient Empire's capital city?
    (A) Parsa   (B) Persepolis   (C) Medina   (D) Achaemenia

97. What is Zoroastrianism?
    (A) a Persian epic legend   (B) a Persian philosophy   (C) a Persian language   (D) a Persian religion

98. What is a satrap?
    (A) a military commander   (B) a strategy of capturing the enemy   (C) a provincial governor
    (D) a religious practice

99. What was significant about the Behistun Inscription (image 7)?
    (A) it was written in 3 languages   (B) it predicted the fall of the Persian Empire

(C) it was the first sculptural relief to show a Persian king
(D) it was found in an Egyptian pyramid

100. What is another name for the First Persian Empire?
(A) the Achaemenid Empire   (B) the Akkadian Empire   (C) the Seleucid Empire
(D) the Assyrian Empire

THESE PAGES CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 - Question 73

Author photo.

Image 2 - Question 75

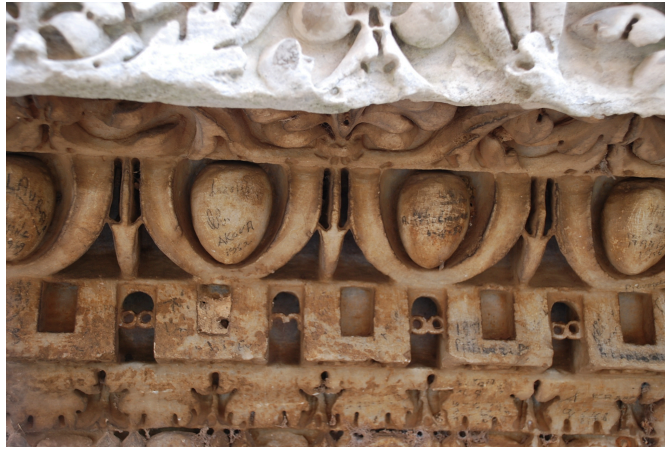Wikipedia.

Image 3 - Question 77

Wikipedia

Image 4 - Question 78

Wikipedia

Image 5 - Question 79

Wikimedia

Image 6 - Question 93

Image 7 - Question 99