



2024/2025 High School Round 3 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, 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 .
- THIS ROUND DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY IMAGES, so don't worry when you see that they are missing from the end of the round.
- 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.

A family drama.

1 Iulia duos filios habuit, Caracallam et Getam. Caracalla ad matrem venit et diu tacitus sedet, paulum
2 lacrimans. Postquam mater eum allocuta est ut affectus eius intellegeret, Caracalla dixit se a Geta
3 insidiis petitum et paene interfectum esse. Iulia igitur Getam vocavit et ambobus fratribus haec
4 dixit: "Nonne vita mea satis miseriarum habuit? Nunc etiam filii mei inter se pugnant! Hoc diu
5 timebam, cum vos numquam in eadem parte domus viderem, cum viderem vos diebus festis nulla
6 dona inter vos dedisse, cum etiam ex servis nuntios tristis audirem. Sed semper sperabam vos
7 memoriam tenere fabulis eas quas vos docui. Audivistis enim de fratribus Cyro et Artaxerxe, quorum
8 discordia imperium Persicum in periculum immisit." Geta "O di!" inquit, "Num sceleris tantum me frater
9 accusat? Ipse, o mater, id fecit quod me fecisse dixit. Noli me sine praesidio relinquere."

alloquor, alloqui, allocutus sum (2): to talk to

affectus, -us, m. (2): emotion

insidiae, -arum, f. pl. (3): ambush

scelus, sceleris, n. (8): crime

1. Which of these best describes Caracalla's mannerisms upon visiting his mother?
(A) Subdued (B) Infuriated (C) Relaxed (D) Decisive
2. Which is the best translation of "**ut ... intellegeret**" (2)?
(A) How to understand his emotions (B) Such that she understood his emotions
(C) Because she understood his emotions (D) In order to understand his emotions
3. Which of these most accurately paraphrases what Caracalla said to his mother?
(A) He claimed that he had tried to ambush and kill Geta
(B) He claimed that Geta had tried to ambush and kill him
(C) He expressed a desire to ambush and kill Geta
(D) He expressed worry that Geta was planning to ambush and kill him
4. In line 4, Julia implies that her life has been
(A) easy (B) long enough (C) satisfying (D) difficult
5. Which of these was NOT cited by Julia as evidence of potential ill-will between her sons?
(A) Reports from enslaved members of the household
(B) Them never being seen together at home
(C) Them arguing in a part of the house where she couldn't see them
(D) Them refusing to give each other holiday presents

6. Which of these did Julia hope in vain to be the case?
- (A) That her fears were based on false stories
 - (B) That her sons had absorbed her teachings well
 - (C) That her sons had been told the story of Cyrus and Artaxerxes before
 - (D) That her sons would be memorialized in stories for future generations
7. Why did Julia mention the brothers Cyrus and Artaxerxes?
- (A) To remind her sons of their noble ancestry
 - (B) To warn them what their actions might lead to
 - (C) To show them an example of brothers who had reconciled their differences
 - (D) To contrast Roman beliefs about brothers with Persian cultural norms
8. Which of these best describes the sense of “**Num ... accūsāt**” (8-9)?
- (A) Geta is in disbelief at what Caracalla said
 - (B) Geta didn’t understand the point of his mother’s speech
 - (C) Geta is surprised his mother would accuse Caracalla of a crime
 - (D) Geta is embarrassed that his crime has been brought to his mother’s attention
9. What does Geta claim in order to clear the record (“**Ipse ... dīxit**,” 9)?
- (A) That Caracalla acted first to force Geta to do what he did
 - (B) That he acted all by himself without involving his brother
 - (C) That Julia has been told the opposite of what really happened
 - (D) That he will always do what Julia says he should do
10. What does Geta ask of Julia in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) Not to leave the room without finding the truth
 - (B) To leave him alone to deal with Caracalla as he pleases
 - (C) To reward him for what he has endured
 - (D) To make sure he is protected

A letter from the poet Ovid to Gallio.

1 Ovidius Galliōnī salūtem. Difficile est crēdere nōmen tuum, cum valdē mihi amīcus sīs, nōndum
2 tamen meīs scrīptum esse litterīs. Tū enim, mē ab imperātōre in exilium crūdēle missō, vulnera
3 nostra lacrimīs minuistī tuīs; miserum virum iuvat miseriārum sociōs habēre. Certē prō auxiliō tuō
4 magnum praemium deī dedērunt, uxōre tuā tam trīstī pestilentīā captā! Nam hoc nūper epistula tua
5 mihi nūntiāvit; iam crēdō eam mortuam esse. Volēbam tibi eadem verba dīcere quae tū mihi tam
6 bene dīxistī cum in exilium īrem: nihil in rēbus hūmānīs posse in aeternum manēre; fortēs virōs,
7 quidquid fortūna sit, fortiter ferre dēbere; eīs quī sibi negōtia multa quaerant nūllum trīstītae locum
8 esse. Tū autem haec melius scīs quam ego. Praetereā tot mīlibus passuum ā tē distō; dum tua
9 epistula ad mē, deinde mea ad tē pervenit, annus abierit. Dolōr tuus, crēdō, nōn ratiōne, sed ipsā
10 morā finītus erit.

nōndum (1): not yet

exilium, -iī, n. (2): exile

uxor, uxōris, f. (4): wife

pestilentia, -ae, f. (4): disease

quidquid (7): whatever

11. Which of these is the best translation of **cum** (1)?

- (A) With (B) When (C) Since (D) Although

12. What does Ovid claim to be in disbelief at?

- (A) That Gallio hasn't written a letter to him yet
(B) That he has yet to mention Gallio in any of his letters
(C) That none of his friends seem to remember Gallio's name
(D) That Gallio is such a great friend that he recognizes Gallio's letters even if they aren't signed by name

13. What did Gallio do to Ovid according to "**Tū ... tuīs**" (2-3)?

- (A) Gallio consoled Ovid by sharing in his grief
(B) Gallio made Ovid cry by aiding and abetting in getting him exiled
(C) Gallio caused Ovid grief by getting himself exiled by the emperor
(D) Gallio helped care for Ovid when he was wounded on the way to exile

14. In context, the best translation of "**virum iuvat ... sociōs habēre**" (3) is:

- (A) It helps that the man has companions (B) He helps the man have companions
(C) Having companions helps a man (D) Companions help a man have

15. Which of these best describes the tone of "**Certē ... dedērunt**" (3-4)?

- (A) Sarcastic (B) Congratulatory (C) Hopeful (D) Jealous

16. **Captā** (4) modifies...

- (A) **uxōre** (4) (B) **trīstī** (4) (C) **pestilentīā** (4) (D) None of these

17. Which of the following adjectives could most appropriately be added after **verba** (5)?

- (A) **inūtilia** (B) **timida** (C) **aegra** (D) **ēgregia**

18. Which of these is NOT one of the pieces of advice Ovid wanted to tell Gallio about his wife's death?

- (A) That brave men need to endure any sort of circumstances
(B) That his wife is in a better place free from sadness
(C) That nothing lasts forever
(D) That if one finds things to do it can distract one from grief

19.. Why does Ovid choose not to elaborate on his advice to Gallio?

- (A) He thinks Gallio's wife is dead, but he isn't confident enough on this
(B) The advice is more appropriate for someone going into exile than someone losing their wife
(C) Gallio is already better acquainted with this advice than Ovid is
(D) All of these

20. According to Ovid, which of these will likely have happened by the time Gallio receives his letter?

- (A) Gallio will have realized his grief is unreasonable
(B) Gallio's grief will have faded naturally over time
(C) Gallio will have spent a year traveling many miles to take his mind off his grief
(D) Another letter from Gallio will have arrived with new updates

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. The tall mountains are miraculous to see.

- (A) **vīsū** (B) **vīsum** (C) **vidēre** (D) **vīdisse** (E) **vīsūrum**

22. Learning is fun!

- (A) **discēns** (B) **discendās** (C) **discentēs** (D) **discere** (E) **ut disceret**

23. The shouting was so loud that no one was sleeping.

- (A) **dormiēbat** (B) **dormit** (C) **dormiret** (D) **dormiverit** (E) **dormivisset**

24. We must read the example. (_____ **exemplum legendum est.**)

- (A) **nōs** (B) **nostrum** (C) **nostrī** (D) **nōbīs** (E) **nostrō**

25. I bought the book for ten gold coins.

- (A) **aureōrum** (B) **aurea** (C) **aureī** (D) **aureōs** (E) **aureīs**

26. Hera gave Hercules two extra tasks, since Hercules had received help with two of his labors.

- (A) **reciperet** (B) **recēperat** (C) **recēperit** (D) **recēpisset** (E) **recipit**

27. **Mālum** _____ **est.** (The apple is sweet.)
 (A) **dulcī** (B) **dulcia** (C) **dulcem** (D) **dulcis** (E) **dulce**
28. What type of ablative is found in this sentence? **Puella pulchritūdine praeclārā lacrimābat.**
 (A) source (B) manner (C) means (D) cause (E) description
29. This place is not suitable for eating dinner.
 (A) **edentī** (B) **edendae** (C) **ēdentēs** (D) **edere** (E) **edat**
30. **Theseus Athēnās īvit ut patrem** _____.
 (A) **invenīret** (B) **invēnit** (C) **invēnisset** (D) **invenit** (E) **inventus esset**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Select the best definition of the word **dēnī**.
 (A) 10 each (B) half (C) then (D) a quarter (E) finally
32. Select the best definition of the word **fruor**.
 (A) buy (B) pour (C) enjoy (D) strike (E) deceive
33. Select the best definition of the word **concutiō**.
 (A) stutter (B) shake (C) follow (D) split (E) fail
34. Select the best definition of the word **stella**.
 (A) salt (B) sea (C) snore (D) star (E) lizard
35. Select the best definition of the word **secus**.
 (A) around (B) never (C) otherwise (D) cut (E) exactly
36. Select the best definition of the word **testis**.
 (A) mosaic (B) contest (C) clothing (D) roof (E) witness
37. Select the best antonym of the word **īrāscor**.
 (A) **obruō** (B) **exsultō** (C) **abeō** (D) **piget** (E) **vēneō**
38. Select the best antonym of the word **fiŋgō**.
 (A) **abrumpō** (B) **feriō** (C) **laetor** (D) **volitō** (E) **exsequor**
39. Select the best synonym of the word **vel**.
 (A) **antequam** (B) **aut** (C) **quod** (D) **iūxtā** (E) **nisi**

40. Select the best synonym of the word **hasta**.

- (A) **fūnus** (B) **imber** (C) **iaculum** (D) **siccus** (E) **eximius**

IV. **PMAQ**. Choose the best answer.

41. Fill in the blank for the motto of UChicago: **crescat scientia, _____ excolatur**.

- (A) **vita** (B) **nihil** (C) **lux** (D) **virtus** (E) **deus**

42. Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, says **Prodesse quam conspici** which asks you to

- (A) appear successful rather than strive (B) prioritize humility over recognition
(C) act with agility (D) accomplish rather than be seen
(E) come because you want to learn

43. What is Harvard's famous motto?

- (A) **Veritas** (B) **Excelsior** (C) **in Deo vince** (D) **Lux et lex** (E) **e pluribus unum**

44. Southwestern University's motto, **Non quis sed quid**, suggests

- (A) God is watching over the college (B) The student body is diverse
(C) You should care about the content (D) Each subject is valuable to study
(E) They have the best professors

45. In Northwestern University's motto, **Quaecumque sunt vera**, the first word means

- (A) wherever (B) entirely (C) accompanying (D) and with these things
(E) whatever things

46. The motto of Queens College, **Discimus ut serviamus**, emphasizes

- (A) a love of learning (B) a dedication to the greater good (C) a strong culinary
program (D) many different students learning from each other (E) core American values

47. The best translation for the last word of the U.S. Naval Academy's motto **Ex scientiā tridens** is

- (A) trident (B) handing down (C) struggling (D) three strong (E) growing

48. It's ironic that Bowdoin's mascot is a bear since their motto **Ut aquila versus caelum** includes

- (A) a different bear (B) an eagle (C) no animals (D) only sea creatures (E) a wolf

49. Complete the motto of Dartmouth University: **Vox _____ in deserto**

- (A) **bona** (B) **magna** (C) **laudantis** (D) **clamantis** (E) **hominibus**

50. What word is shared by the mottos of MIT and the University of Oregon?

- (A) **manus** (B) **et** (C) **agito** (D) **moles** (E) **mens**

V. Mythology. Choose the best answer for each question.

51. What creature terrorized Thebes?

- (A) Minotaur (B) Hydra (C) Sphinx (D) Gorgon (E) Chimera

52. Who murdered Oedipus' father Laius?

- (A) his slaves (B) his wife (C) Polybus (D) Oedipus (E) disgruntled citizens

53. How does Oedipus react when he finds out whom he had married and had children with?

- (A) He weeps until he turns to stone (B) He plans a bigger wedding to celebrate
(C) He urgently renames his children (D) He raises an army to avenge them
(E) He violently blinds himself

54. In Sophocles' portrayal of Antigone, how does she meet her end?

- (A) She is buried alive (B) She flees to Athens (C) She drowns
(D) She is stabbed by her own sibling (E) She is thrown from the Tarpeian rock

55. The main course served at Tantalus' feast for the gods is

- (A) Nectar and ambrosia (B) Roasted Stymphalian birds (C) Stew made of his son
(D) The Apples of the Hesperides (E) Soup with Stygian water

56. What event caused Clytemnestra's rage at her husband Agammemnon?

- (A) Draft of Greek men for the Trojan war (B) Infidelity with Chryseis
(C) Betrayal of Orestes (D) Beheading of Priam (E) Sacrifice of Iphigenia

57. Whom did Orestes kill?

- (A) His father (B) His mother (C) His sister (D) Cassandra (E) Eumenides

58. Obeying the curse cast by Clytemnestra, who pursued Orestes?

- (A) Erinyes (B) Cassandra (C) Electra (D) Fates (E) Graiae

59. Whose punishment was to stand in an eternal pool of water but never be able to drink?

- (A) Sisyphus (B) Tantalus (C) Tartarus (D) Pelops (E) Agamemnon

60. Name the blind prophet who revealed some of the truth to Oedipus

- (A) Tantalus (B) Sisyphus (C) Tiresias (D) Antigone (E) Laius

VI. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

61. Which of the following body parts does a dermatologist study?

- (A) Heart (B) Skin (C) Liver (D) Brain

62. What might be the cause of burning stomach pain after eating spicy food?
(A) Gastritis (B) Cephalgia (C) Cystitis (D) Melena
63. If a pregnancy develops outside of its normal location, it is called an _____ pregnancy.
(A) Extra (B) Isolated (C) Ectopic (D) Acromegaly
64. What organ is missing if you have had a cholecystectomy?
(A) Spleen (B) Appendix (C) Colon (D) Gallbladder
65. Diabetics with high blood sugar get polydipsia. This is increased _____.
(A) Hunger (B) Thirst (C) Anger (D) Sleepiness
66. What is in your vomit if you suffer from hematemesis?
(A) Blood (B) Food (C) Bile (D) Water
67. If you have bradycardia, your pulse is _____.
(A) Fast (B) Weak (C) Slow (D) Random
68. What color is a rash if it is described as erythematous?
(A) Red (B) Gray (C) Green (D) Yellow
69. An angiogram is a test that looks specifically at your _____.
(A) Liver (B) Heart (C) Brain (D) Blood vessels
70. If you have blepharitis, what part of your body is affected?
(A) Nose (B) Eyelids (C) Throat (D) Ears

VII. Latin Literature. Choose the best answer.

71. In a poem by Catullus, he mourns a bird by saying: **Ō factum male! Ō miselle passer!** What type of bird is the **passer**?
(A) eagle (B) raven (C) sparrow (D) cardinal (E) parrot
72. Which Helvetian chieftain does Julius Caesar describe at the beginning of Book One of **De Bello Gallico**?
(A) Ambiorix (B) Orgetorix (C) Arminius (D) Tasgetius (E) Vercingetorix
73. Most Latin students know that Vergil wrote the **Aeneid**. They may not, however, be as familiar with this other Vergilian work:
(A) **Epodes** (B) **Pharsalia** (C) **Fasti** (D) **Odes** (E) **Georgics**

74. Which Roman historian wrote an extant account of the Catiline Conspiracy?

- (A) Livy (B) Sallust (C) Tacitus (D) Cornelius Nepos
(E) Ammianus Marcellinus

75. Which Latin poet wrote these lines to his girlfriend?

Nōn ego laudārī cūrō, mea Dēlia; tēcum

Dum modo sim, quaesō sēgnis inersque vocer.

- (A) Tibullus (B) Catullus (C) Ovid (D) Propertius (E) Horace

76. In what poetic meter are the lines in question 75 written?

- (A) elegiac couplets (B) hendecasyllabic (C) iambic trimeter
(D) dactylic hexameter (E) iambic pentameter

77. The poet Ovid is best known for his stories of mythological transformations, but he also wrote this collection of epistolary poems from the perspective of various mythological heroines:

- (A) **Fasti** (B) **Amores** (C) **Ars Amatoria** (D) **Tristia** (E) **Heroides**

78. In this oration, Cicero defends a man accused of killing a political rival on the Via Appia:

- (A) **Pro Cluentio** (B) **Pro Milone** (C) **Pro Flacco** (D) **Pro Caelio** (E) **Pro Archia**

79. Caesar quotes one of his soldiers as saying: **Dēsilīte, mīlītēs, nisi vultis aquilām hostibus prōdere.** Where does this scene take place?

- (A) Italia (B) Helvetia (C) Britannia (D) Gallia (E) Hispania

80. Which of these writers was born FIRST?

- (A) Propertius (B) Vergil (C) Ovid (D) Cicero (E) Livy

VIII. Greek History. Choose the best answer.

81. What famous battle was, according to some traditions, reported by the runner Pheidippides, who promptly died at Athens?

- (A) Sigeum (B) Marathon (C) Eurymedon (D) Oenophyta (E) Thermopylae

82. Who understood the Delphic oracle's "wooden wall" to be the navy of Athens?

- (A) Cimon (B) Aristides (C) Leonidas (D) Neocles (E) Themistocles

83. Who led the stand with the Thespians, Thebans, and 300 Spartans at Thermopylae?

- (A) Cimon (B) Aristides (C) Leonidas (D) Neocles (E) Themistocles

84. Who led a rebellion against the Persians starting in 499 B.C.E. in Miletus?

- (A) Histiaeus (B) Hecataeus (C) Darius (D) Cleomenes (E) Aristagoras

85. What battle saw the Persians tricked into fighting Themistocles at sea in the narrows?
(A) Laurium (B) Lade (C) Artemisium (D) Salamis (E) Plataea
86. Which of the following was NOT a leader at Marathon?
(A) Cleomenes (B) Miltiades the Younger (C) Callimachus (D) Datis (E) Artaphernes
87. What son-in-law of Darius I led a large force that conquered Thrace and Thasos in 492 B.C.E.?
(A) Hippias (B) Xerxes (C) Artaphernes (D) Mardonius (E) Datis
88. What Malian traitor led Xerxes and his army to flank the Spartans at Thermopylae?
(A) Simonides (B) Hydarnes (C) Ephialtes (D) Troezen (E) Hipparchus
89. The initial revolt against the Persians in 499 B.C.E. took place in what region?
(A) Arcadia (B) Ionia (C) Lydia (D) Argos (E) Attica
90. A monument featuring thirty-one Greek states' names commemorated what battle, where the Greeks were led by Pausanias?
(A) Plataea (B) Artemisium (C) Hysiae (D) Leuctra (E) Nisaea

IX. Special Topic: The Persian Empire. Choose the best answer.

91. Who was the founder of the Persian Empire?
(A) Cyrus the Great (B) Xerxes (C) Darius I (D) Astyages
92. What was the term for a political governor established by the Persian Empire?
(A) Behistun (B) Medes (C) Archon (D) Satrap
93. Ahura Mazda was the god of what Persian religion?
(A) Manichaeism (B) Zoroastrianism (C) Islam (D) Mithraism
94. What was the original capital of Persia from 559 - 530 B.C.E.?
(A) Persepolis (B) Lydia (C) Cyzicus (D) Sardis
95. Who thought he would destroy a mighty empire if he warred with Persia?
(A) Ecbatana (B) Croesus (C) Cyaxares (D) Solon
96. What was the name of Persia's first province, named after the people who ruled them before?
(A) Assyria (B) Babylonia (C) Media (D) Lydia
97. What people were freed from the captivity of Babylon and resettled in their homeland?
(A) Egyptians (B) Phoenicians (C) Jews (D) Christians

98. The heart of the Persian Empire can be most accurately found in what modern country?
(A) Iran (B) Lebanon (C) Syria (D) Saudi Arabia
99. What is the name of the first Persian dynasty?
(A) Achaemenid (B) Sassanid (C) Seleucid (D) Parthian
100. Who ended up becoming the second ruler of the Persian Empire?
(A) Astyages (B) Cambyses II (C) Darius I (D) Cyrus the Great