

LATIN LEAGUE

2024/2025 High School Round 4 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, January 8, or after 11:59 pm on Wednesday, January 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 January 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 January 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 passage and choose the best answer for each question. Underlined words are included in the vocabulary lists below each passage.

One Amazing Animal

After expounding upon fantastical beasts, Pliny describes the marvels of another animal.

1 Ad reliqua trānseāmus animālia et p̄rimum terrārum.
2 Maximum est elephāns proximumque hūmānīs sēnsibus, intellectus equidem illīs sermōnis patriī
3 et imperiōrum obēdientia, officiōrum quae didicēre memoria, amōris et glōriae voluptās, immō
4 vērō, quae etiam in homine rāra, fidēs, prūdentia, aequitās, religiō quoque sīderum sōlisque
5 ac lūnae venerātiō.
6 auctōrēs sunt in Maurētāniae nemoribus ad quendam amnem, cui nōmen est Amilō, nitente
7 lūnā novā gregēs eōrum dēscendere ibique sē lustrantēs sollemniter aquā spargī
8 atque ita salutātō sīdere in silvās revertī vitulōrum fatīgātōs prae sē ferentēs.
9 aliēnae quoque religiōnis intellectū crēduntur maria trānsitūrī nōn ante nāvēs cōnscendere
10 quam invitātī rēctōris iūreiūrāndō dē reditū, vīsīque sunt fessī aegritūdine, quandō et illās
11 mōlēs vexant morbī, herbās supīnī in caelum iacientēs, velutī tellūre precibus allēgātā. nam,
12 quod ad docilitātem pertinet, rēgem venerantur, genua submittunt, corōnās praebent. Indīs arant
13 minōrēs, quōs appellant nothōs.
14 Rōmae iunctī p̄rimum subiēre currum Pompēi Magnī Āfricānō triumphō, quod prius Indiā victā
15 triumphante Līberō patre memorātur. Procilius negat potuisse Pompēi triumphō iunctōs ēgredi
16 portā. Germānicī Caesaris mūnere gladiātōriō quōsdam etiam dīversōs meātūs ēdidēre
17 saltantium modō.
18 haud rārū erat per aurās arma iacere, nōn auferentibus ventīs, atque inter sē gladiātōriās
19 pugnās ēdere aut lascīvientī pyrriche lūdere. postea et per fūnēs incessēre, lectīcīs
20 etiam ferentēs quaternī singulōs puerperās imitantēs, plēnīsque homine trīclīniīs incubitum
21 iēre lectīs ita lībrātīs vestīgīis, nē quis bibentium attingerētur.

- Pliny the Elder, *Natūrālis Historia*, VIII.1-5 (adapted)

3 obēdientia	obedience	arō	I plow
discō	I learn	13 nothus	illegitimate
4 aequitās	fairness	16 meātus	motion
religiō	reverence	17 saltō	I dance
grex	herd	19 lascīvientī pyrriche	“with a suggestive dance”
8 vitulus	baby elephant	lūdō	I play
fatīgō	I tire	lectīcus	litter
10 rector	captain of a ship	20 puerpera	expectant mother
11 morbis	illness	imitō	I imitate
supīnus	lying on the back	incumbō	I recline
allēgō	I dispatch	21 lectus	dining couch
12 docilitās	ease of teaching	librō	I balance
corōna	crown	quis	anyone

1. At the start of the story Pliny turns his attention to:
(A) land animals (B) animals of the sea (C) birds (D) insects that live underground
2. The first animal Pliny describes (line 2) does NOT/is NOT:
(A) an elephant (B) the largest (C) live close to humans
(D) have human-like intelligence
3. The word **illīs** (line 2) refers to:
(A) speech patterns (B) skills (C) elephants (D) human feelings
4. The best translation of **officōrum quae didicēre memoria** (line 3) is:
(A) a recollection of duties that they have learned
(B) to learn by heart what they should do
(C) of the duties which they have dedicated to memory
(D) to learn of the duties which are memorable
5. All of the following, though uncommon in mankind, are common in elephants EXCEPT:
(A) modesty (B) foresight (C) a sense of fairness (D) loyalty
6. The conjunction **ac** (line 5) joins:
(A) **sōlis** and **lūnae** (B) **venerātiō** and **religiō** (C) **religiō** and **lūnae**
(D) **sīderum** and **sōlis**
7. **Amilo** (line 6) is the name of:
(A) a region of Mauritania (B) a legal district (C) a city (D) a stream
8. Elephants visit the aforementioned location (**Amilo**):
(A) once per year (B) when the moon is full (C) at the new moon (D) on the solstices
9. Elephants use water found in this location to:
(A) to bathe their young (B) quench their thirst
(C) to give to their young (D) to purify themselves
10. Elephants return to the woods (line 6) after:
(A) the lunar cycle is complete (B) paying respects to the moon (C) they have rested
(D) welcoming another herd of elephants
11. In line 8, **fatigātōs** refers to:
(A) baby elephants (B) mother elephants (C) father elephants (D) all of the above

12. Before embarking on ships (lines 9-10), elephants are believed to:
(A) expect a pledge about their return (B) know they will never return
(C) swear an oath to the ships' captains
(D) remember a previous return from the place they are traveling to
13. Question lines 10-11, **illās mōlēs** refers to:
(A) illnesses (B) customs of elephants (C) elephants (D) bales of hay
14. The grass (**herbās**) in line 11 serves to:
(A) induce vomiting (B) soften the earth where sick elephants lie
(C) nourish sick elephants (D) communicate elephants' prayers to the gods
15. Pliny says the fact that elephants kneel and offer crowns to kings (line 12) shows that elephants are:
(A) reverent towards the gods (B) easily taught (C) fearful of punishment
(D) sincerely respectful
16. Elephants were first yoked to a chariot in Rome (lines 14-15)
(A) in a Bacchic competition
(B) in anticipation of Pompey's departure to Africa
(C) to commemorate Pompey's victory in India
(D) to celebrate Pompey's victory in Africa
17. The historian Procilius (lines 15-17) indicates:
(A) he was not able to leave the city because of a pair of elephants
(B) yoked elephants were not able to pass through the gates of the city
(C) Pompey celebrated a triumph with a pair of elephants
(D) Germanicus Caesar rode on a pair of yoked elephants in the arena
18. Elephants are said to hurl spears in such a way that (line 18):
(A) they often killed other elephants (B) many gladiators died
(C) the spears go in a direct path (D) they seemed to be part of a choreographed dance
19. The participle **imitantēs** (line 20) modifies:
(A) ferentēs (B) quaternī (C) puerperās (D) singulōs
20. In lines 20-21, Pliny says that elephants:
(A) stand on one foot (B) carefully lie down at banquets
(C) compete in drinking contests (D) serve as "couches" for men who are dining

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. **mē hortatī sunt nē in exiliō _____.**
(A) **īverim** (B) **īrem** (C) **īvissem** (D) **īrissem** (E) **eam**

22. **rogābat quis Caesarem _____.**
 (A) **verēret** (B) **veritī sunt** (C) **verēretur** (D) **veritus sit** (E) **verērī**
23. **apparet:gaudet::apparuit:_____.**
 (A) **gavisit** (B) **gaudit** (C) **gavisa erat** (D) **gavisa sunt** (E) **gavisa est**
24. **faveō:favēret::fiō:_____**
 (A) **fiēret** (B) **factus sit** (C) **fiērīt** (D) **factus esset** (E) **fiērat**
25. He commanded that the meal be eaten.
 (A) **ēdisset** (B) **ederet** (C) **ēsa sit** (D) **ēssētur** (E) **ēdetur**
26. “O boulder, be moved!” shouted the wizard.
 (A) **movēre** (B) **movē** (C) **movētō** (D) **movēminī** (E) **movētōte**
27. **Nōn iterum bellum _____ geram!**
 (A) **īdem** (B) **idem** (C) **eundem** (D) **eandem** (E) **eadem**
28. Octavian told us he had promised them gold.
 (A) **pollicitus esset** (B) **polliceret** (C) **pollicitum īrī** (D) **pollixisse**
 (E) **pollicitum esse**
29. I gave the commander himself the message.
 (A) **ipsius** (B) **ipsīs** (C) **ipsī** (D) **ipse** (E) **ipsum**
30. The soldiers asked where the weapons had been bought.
 (A) **empta essent** (B) **ēmissent** (C) **emerent** (D) **empta sint** (E) **emmiseret**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. **dormiō : _____ :: occīdō : caedēs**
 (A) **torus** (B) **sopor** (C) **vigilis** (D) **lūna** (E) **āmentia**
32. **oblīvīscor** means
 (A) **impede** (B) **find** (C) **forget** (D) **trick** (E) **reject**
33. Which of these is a synonym of **ōrdior**?
 (A) **coniūrō** (B) **carpō** (C) **laedō** (D) **pulsō** (E) **coepī**
34. Which of these is an antonym of **laetus**?
 (A) **maestus** (B) **tenuis** (C) **dīves** (D) **asper** (E) **siccus**

35. The preposition **tenus** means
 (A) around (B) on top of (C) inside (D) as far as (E) near
36. Which of these is a synonym of **orior**?
 (A) **damnō** (B) **fulgeō** (C) **gemō** (D) **surgō** (E) **laxō**
37. **quid significat “interitus”?**
 (A) internal (B) landlocked (C) fright (D) guts (E) destruction
38. Which does not have the same grammatical gender as the others?
 (A) **arx** (B) **axis** (C) **flōs** (D) **ensis** (E) **clipeus**
39. Which of these does not belong because of its meaning?
 (A) **ancora** (B) **carīna** (C) **lūctus** (D) **navis** (E) **gubernator**
40. **quid significat “pudor”?**
 (A) ignorance (B) dampness (C) shame (D) wisdom (E) irritation

IV. Latin Derivatives: Choose the best answer.

41. Which of the following is **NOT** derived from **loquor**?
 (A) colloquial (B) allocate (C) elocution (D) soliloquy
42. From the Latin word for “arrow” is derived which sign of the zodiac?
 (A) Capricorn (B) Aries (C) Libra (D) Sagittarius
43. From which Latin word does the English word “pasture” derive?
 (A) **pāreō** (B) **patior** (C) **pascō** (D) **passus**
44. The English word “ramification” comes from the Latin word for which tree part?
 (A) root (B) branch (C) leaf (D) trunk
45. From which Latin word is “obituary” derived?
 (A) **obeō** (B) **obsideō** (C) **obiciō** (D) **obtineō**
46. Which of the following is **NOT** derived from **ūrō**?
 (A) urge (B) combustion (C) urn (D) bust
47. The words “tangent,” “tact,” and “contagion” are all derived from what Latin word?
 (A) **taceō** (B) **tangō** (C) **tantus** (D) **tegō**
48. Due to its encircling one half of the body, what ailment name is derived from **cingō**?
 (A) chilblains (B) sciatica (C) cirrhosis (D) shingles

49. Based on its Latin root, a “funambulist” is someone who walks on what?
(A) rope (B) water (C) fire (D) coals
50. The proofreading insertion symbol called a caret (^) is derived from which Latin word?
(A) **cārus** (B) **carcer** (C) **carrus** (D) **careō**

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer. Some of the questions reference images, which are on the image page at the end of the test.

51. The Emperor Tiberius is associated with which Italian island?
(A) Ventotene (B) Sicily (C) Ischia (D) Capri (E) Sardinia
52. Whose name derives from a joke originally circulated among Roman soldiers?
(A) Augustus (B) Tiberius (C) Caligula (D) Claudius (E) Nero
53. According to Suetonius, Claudius was a highly intelligent man who invented:
(A) three new letters of the alphabet (B) the hypocaust heating system
(C) a new type of oil lamp (D) wax tablets
(E) enhancements to Roman military equipment
54. What monument did Augustus build on the Campus Martius to consecrate the end of the civil wars that plagued the final decades of the Roman Republic?
(A) Temple of Vesta (B) Ara Pacis (C) Circus Maximus (D) Theatre of Marcellus
(E) Basilica Iulia
55. To solidify Roman control in Africa, whom did Augustus put on the throne of Mauretania?
(A) Ptolemy VII (B) Bocchus II (C) Juba II (D) Bogud (E) Jugurtha
56. Where did Caligula establish a lighthouse after a failed invasion of Britain?
(A) Gesoriacum (B) Deva (C) Eboracum (D) Aquae Sulis (E) Avaricum
57. In the **Res Gestae**, Augustus writes: **Quī parentem meum trucidāvērunt, eōs in exilium expulī iūdicīis lēgitimīs.** Who does he mean by **parentem meum**?
(A) Tiberius (B) Marc Antony (C) Germanicus (D) Marcellus (E) Julius Caesar
58. Who is NOT one of the grandchildren of Augustus?
(A) Julia the Younger (B) Gaius (C) Drusus the Elder (D) Agrippa Postumus
(E) Lucius
59. The coin in image 1 depicts Nero and his ____.
(A) wife (B) sister (C) daughter (D) mother (E) aunt
60. Which Emperor is represented in image 2?
(A) Augustus (B) Tiberius (C) Caligula (D) Claudius (E) Nero

VI. Roman Life. Choose the best answer.

61. Which of the following is an article of clothing that would not be traditionally worn by a man.
(A) **strophium** (B) **toga** (C) **cingulum** (D) **caligae** (E) **paenula**
62. Which of the following is associated particularly with the dress of a senator?
(A) **angustus clāvus** (B) **lātus clāvus** (C) **tunica interior** (D) **cingulum**
(E) **caelum**
63. The brightly colored “party tunic” was rarely worn in public, except during the Saturnalia, and was called the
(A) **sportula** (B) **toga maxima** (C) **toga pūra** (D) **flammeum**
(E) **synthesis**
64. This floor length sleeveless dress worn over the tunic was mark of a Roman woman’s status
(A) **strophium** (B) **paenula** (C) **caliga** (D) **flammeum** (E) **stola**
65. The name of the jewelry worn by Roman children under their age of maturity was called the
(A) **strophium** (B) **bullā** (C) **cingulum** (D) **toga pūra** (E) **flammeum**
66. Roman women liked to show their status and fashionable taste by their particular and sometimes elaborate hairstyles. Which of the following words would NOT be associated with the topic of women’s hair styles?
(A) **crīnēs** (B) **speculum** (C) **posca** (D) **ōrnātrīx** (E) **pectāre**
67. The **sarcina**, **balteus**, **galea**, and **lorica** are items associated with the dress of a
(A) soldier (B) bride (C) gladiator (D) senator (E) priest
68. Which of the following would not be associated with a Roman man’s grooming
(A) **tōnsor** (B) **barba** (C) **popina** (D) **crīnēs** (E) **unguentum**
69. The special garment worn by the **triumphātor** in his procession was called the
(A) **toga pūra** (B) **flammeum** (C) **toga praetexta** (D) **toga picta** (E) **bullā**
70. The **tunica picta**, **trabea**, and **apex** were parts of the ritual dress of the
(A) **fētīālēs** (B) **vestālēs** (C) **pontifex maximus** (D) **salī** (E) **lorem ipsum**

VII. Classical Art. Choose the best answer. Some of the questions reference images, which are on the image page at the end of the test.

71. Our knowledge of ancient Roman paintings derives largely from excavations in what city?
(A) Rome (B) Naples (C) Pompeii (D) Milan

72. Frescoes were made by applying paint to wet _____.
(A) cement (B) plaster (C) papyrus (D) tesserae
73. Which style of Roman painting typically used stucco or raised plaster to imitate marble?
(A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth
74. Where are the paintings in image 4 from?
(A) Villa of the Mysteries (B) House of Livia (C) House of the Vetii (D) Herculaneum
75. In whose villa, where the Augustus Prima Porta was also found, was this fresco (image 5) discovered?
(A) Cicero's (B) Nero's (C) Hadrian's (D) Livia's
76. Which of the following was least commonly depicted in Roman paintings?
(A) mythological scenes (B) landscapes (C) still life (D) portraits of commoners
77. Which technique did ancient Roman painters use to show a sense of depth in frescoes?
(A) sfumato (B) chiaroscuro (C) contrapposto (D) linear perspective
78. What man is featured in this portrait (image 6) from Pompeii?
(A) Aulus Vettius (B) Terentius Neo (C) The Tragic Poet (D) Julius Polybius
79. Both the husband and the wife are holding objects in image 6. What are these objects used for?
(A) cooking (B) sewing (C) writing (D) playing music
80. What Greek poet is supposedly portrayed in this fresco (image 7) from Pompeii?
(A) Corinna (B) Sappho (C) Anyte (D) Sulpicia

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

81. Who wrote the famous allegory of the cave in his *Republic*?
(A) Thales (B) Socrates (C) Aristotle (D) Plato
82. What branch of mathematics was the chief focus of Euclid's *Elements*?
(A) Geometry (B) Algebra (C) Calculus (D) Statistics
83. Who famously shouted εὕρηκα (eureka) to celebrate a discovery of his?
(A) Anaximander (B) Antiphon (C) Archimedes (D) Aristotle
84. What philosophy, named after its founder, believes that happiness comes from pleasure?
(A) Epicureanism (B) Stoicism (C) Mithraism (D) Pythagoreanism
85. Eratosthenes is credited with calculating what feature of the Earth?
(A) Age (B) Circumference (C) Volume (D) Number of continents

86. Give the correct order in which Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates taught one another.
(A) Socrates, Plato, Aristotle (B) Socrates, Aristotle, Plato (C) Plato, Socrates, Aristotle (D) Plato, Aristotle, Socrates
87. What Samian scientist might have first proposed that the sun was the center of the solar system?
(A) Aratus (B) Aristides (C) Aristonicus (D) Aristarchus
88. According to Empedocles, which of the following is **NOT** one of the four elements of the universe?
(A) Air (B) Fire (C) Light (D) Water
89. If you become a doctor, you will hopefully swear an oath named after what Greek physician?
(A) Asclepiades (B) Nicander (C) Hippocrates (D) Gorgias
90. Who mocked Plato by claiming that a featherless chicken was a man?
(A) Antisthenes (B) Diogenes (C) Pyrrhon (D) Zeno

IX. Special Topic: Egyptian Mythology. Choose the best answer. One of the questions references an image, which is on the image page at the end of the test.

91. What Egyptian god of the Underworld had his body reassembled by his wife Isis?
(A) Ra (B) Horus (C) Ptah (D) Seth (E) Osiris
92. With what general sort of animal were Sekhmet and Bastet both associated?
(A) Cow (B) Horse (C) Cat (D) Dog (E) Bird
93. Which of the following was **NOT** a child of Geb and Nut?
(A) Shu (B) Osiris (C) Isis (D) Nephthys (E) Seth
94. What god of wisdom was depicted with the head of a baboon or ibis?
(A) Thoth (B) Min (C) Tefnut (D) Amon (E) Hathor
95. With what major symbol is Ra connected?
(A) Moon (B) Underworld (C) Sea (D) Sun (E) Sky
96. What colossal snake was defeated daily to protect the journey of the sun?
(A) Ptah (B) Bes (C) Amon (D) Apis (E) Apopis
97. If your virtue was being determined in the Underworld, it would be weighed against what object?
(A) Ankh (B) Feather (C) Jar (D) Figure (E) Papyrus scroll
98. What Egyptian god was the equivalent of Hephaestus and led the triad of deities at Memphis?
(A) Anubis (B) Horus (C) Thoth (D) Ptah (E) Khepri

99. Which of the following places was not a major cult center in ancient Egypt?
(A) Memphis (B) Heliopolis (C) Idfu (D) Thebes (E) Elephantine
100. What was the Egyptian term for “order” that the pharaoh had to maintain?
(A) netjer (B) ma’at (C) heka (D) is’fet (E) ka

THESE PAGES CONTAINS THE IMAGE REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 - Question 59



Image 2 - Question 60



Image 3 - Question 74



Author Photo

Image 4 - Question 75



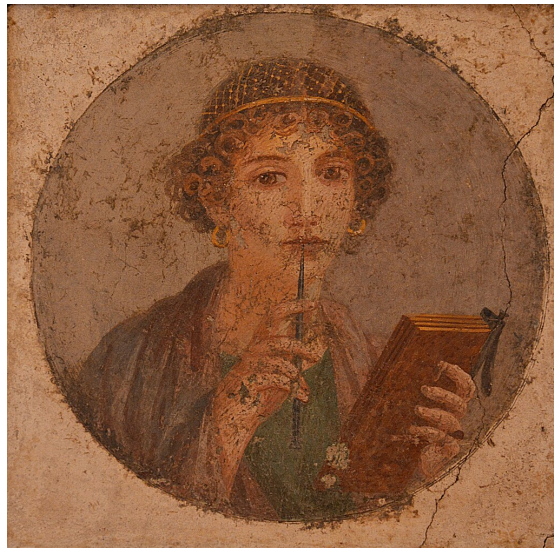
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Image 5 - Questions 78 and 79



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Image 6 - Question 80



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