



# 2024/2025 Middle School Round 4 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, 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.

*Bubo brings a new story she has heard in one of Diana's groves about a girl who was turned into a nymph.*

1 Ōlim erat puella nōmine Lyra, pulchra et prūdēns. Rēx crūdēlis eam uxōrem volēbat.  
 2 Sed Lyra eum nōn amābat et semper vēritātem dīxit. Itaque rēx eam in palūdēs mīsīt. Ibi,  
 3 ut rēx speravit, animālia et nātūra eam sōlam certē necābunt. Lyra fortiter in palūdēs perīculōsās  
 4 ambulāvit. Mox carmen audīvit et lūcem inter arborēs vīdit. In lūce lūnae Lyra pulcherrimam fēminam  
 5 et duodecim hominēs circum ignem vīdit. Togae hominum erant variae colōribus. Ūnus homō togam  
 6 candidam similem nivī hiemis, alīus similem foliīs vēris, tertius togam similem pluviīs autumnī.  
 7 Hominēs cantābant et fābulās dē temporibus annī nārrābant.  
 8 Fēmina rogāvit, “Quis es? Cūr es hīc? Nōn licet tibi in meum sacrum nemus advenīre! Sum Diāna, dea  
 9 silvae. Meam īram timēre dēbēs.” Lyra respondit: “Timeō crūdēlitātem hominum magis quam īram  
 10 deōrum. Rēx mē hūc mīsīt. Mē mortuam vult.” Diāna respondit “Ego quoque.” Sed ūnus vir, quī duās  
 11 faciēs in capite habuit, puellam spectāvit et clēmētiam habuit. “Vīsne vītā novam apud nōs habēre?  
 12 Sum lānus. Hic est meus ānulus sapientiae. Pōne in digitō et eris mea uxor. Vīvēs in silvā et semper tūta  
 13 eris.” Lyra respondit: “Volō.” Tum Diāna quoque adiuvāre cōstituit. Lyram in nympham nemorum  
 14 mūtāvit et eam Ēgeriam vocāvit.  
 15 Post multōs annōs, vir nōmine Numa per nemus ambulābat. Trīstis erat. Lyra, nunc Ēgeria, eum  
 16 vīdit et rogāvit: “Cūr tam trīstis es?”  
 17 “Hominēs mē rēgem esse volunt, sed ego nōlō rēgnāre. Avēs et arborēs mē dēlectant,” dīxit Numa.  
 18 Ēgeria dīxit: “Nōlī timēre! Ego tē adiuvābō. Sum nymp̄ha Ēgeriā. Habeō sapientiam annī. Sī rēs dūrās  
 19 habēbis, ad mē in hōc nemore veniēs. Sapientiam tibi dabō.”  
 20 Numa cōsilium Ēgeriae secūtus est et erat rēx sapiēns et bonus, quod Ēgeria eum docuit  
 21 renovātiōnem vēris, opem aestātis, mūtātiōnem autumnī et pertināciam hiemis.

2	veritas, -tis (f)	- truth, fact	11	facies, -ei (f)	- face
	palus, -dis (f)	- swamp, marsh	12.	anulus sapientiae	- ring of wisdom
3	ut..speravit	- as .. hoped		tutus, -a, um	- safe
	neco, -are	- to kill	14	muto, are	- to change
4	carmen, -is (n)	- song	17	nolo	- I don't wish, want
6	nix, nivis (f)	- snow	20	secutus est	- (he) followed
	foliis veris	- leaves of spring	21	renovatio, - is (f)	- renewal
	pluvia, -ae (f)	- rain		ops, -is (f)	- wealth, power
8	nemus, -oris (n)	- forest, grove		mutatio, -is (f)	- change
10	huc (adv)	- here, to this place		pertinacia, -ae (f)	- determination, perseverance

1. What did the cruel king want from Lyra? (line 1)  
 (A) Her wisdom (B) Her hand in marriage (C) Her freedom (D) Her assistance
2. Why did Lyra refuse the king? (line 2)  
 (A) She disliked him (B) She loved someone else  
 (C) He always spoke the truth (D) He wanted to leave the kingdom

3. What type of terrain was around the kingdom where Lyra was sent?  
(A) mountainous (B) oceanic (C) polluted (D) swampy
4. What did the king hope would happen to Lyra in the marshlands? (line 3)  
(A) She would find a home (B) Animals and nature would kill her  
(C) She would meet the gods (D) She would learn a lesson
5. What attracted Lyra's attention as she walked through the marshlands? (line 4)  
(A) Animals roaring (B) People shouting (C) A song and light (D) A river flowing
6. How many people did Lyra see around the fire in total ? (lines 4-5)  
(A) XIX (B) XII (C) IX (D) XIII
7. From the description of the clothing in line 6, we can deduce that the men were representing  
(A) the hours (B) the Roman kings (C) the months (D) the magistrates
8. How did Diana react upon Lyra entering the forest? (lines 8-9)  
(A) She welcomed her (B) She warned her to leave  
(C) She ignored her presence (D) She offered to guide her
9. What is the BEST translation of "Timeo crudelitatem hominum magis quam iram deorum" (lines 9-10)?  
(A) Humans fear gods cruelty more than I fear your anger  
(B) More than gods' cruelty I fear human anger  
(C) My cruel anger is feared by humans more than by gods  
(D) I fear the cruelty of humans more than the anger of gods.
10. When Diana responded "Ego quoque" (in line 10), she  
(A) sided with the cruel king (B) agreed with the girls response  
(C) concurred with the men (D) granted mercy
11. Who showed mercy to Lyra? (lines 10-11)  
(A) a two-faced man (B) the king (C) Diana (D) the two-headed monster
12. What did the man ask Lyra in line 11?  
(A) if she wanted to play "among us" (B) if she wished to become a goddess  
(C) if she wanted to live near the fire (D) if she wanted to change her life
13. What did Janus offer Lyra (in line 12)?  
(A) Eternal youth (B) A ring of winter (C) Power of the forest (D) His hand in marriage
14. What did Lyra decide to do with Janus's offer?  
(A) She refused it (B) She accepted it (C) She asked for time to decide  
(D) She offered him a gift instead

15. How did Diana contribute to helping Lyra? (lines 13-14)  
 (A) She made Lyra a forest nymph (B) She killed the king  
 (C) She guided Lyra home with nymphs (D) She gave Lyra a magical amulet of a nymph
16. Why was a man named Numa unhappy when Egeria met him? (line 17)  
 (A) He was also sent away by a king (B) He was lost and hungry  
 (C) He did not want to become king (D) He was mourning a friend
17. What did Egeria ask Numa to do in the time of crisis (lines 18-19)?  
 (A) throw the ring to her (B) fear no one (C) call her by name  
 (D) come to the forest
18. How did Egeria's advice help Numa? (line 20)  
 (A) He became a wise and kind king (B) He decided to live in the forest  
 (C) He defeated the cruel king (D) He brought peace between gods and men
19. What lessons did Numa learn from Egeria? (line 21)  
 (A) The power of the gods (B) Strength and war  
 (C) the virtues of seasons (D) Love, kindness, and family
20. How did Egeria's wisdom help Numa?  
 (A) It helped forest creatures (B) It changed lives and improved his kingdom  
 (C) It scared other rulers (D) It was too mystical to understand

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

21. **Hodiē labōrō. Crās tē vidēbō!**  
 (A) I saw (B) you were seeing (C) I will see (D) you see
22. **Cupimus piscēs et pānem in forō emere.**  
 (A) to buy (B) buy (C) I am buying (D) we are buying
23. **Nōlīte clāmāre in ludō!**  
 (A) No one shouts (B) Don't shout (C) I won't shout (D) They never shout
24. **Tacēte, \_\_\_\_\_, et librōs legite!**  
 (A) **discipulī** (B) **discipulus** (C) **discipule** (D) **discipulōs**
25. The actors are performing the second part of the play.  
 (A) **fābula** (B) **fābulam** (C) **de fābulā** (D) **fābulae**
26. **Magistra stilum discipulō \_\_\_\_\_ dedit.**  
 (A) **fēlicēs** (B) **fēlicī** (C) **fēlicem** (D) **fēlix**

27. **Tullia dīxit “valē” et ē culīnā ambulāvit.**

- (A) into the kitchen (B) in the kitchen (C) around the kitchen (D) out of the kitchen

28. **docēbat:docuit::currēbat: \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) **curruit** (B) **currit** (C) **cucurrit** (D) **currexit**

29. **Esne magister aut discipulus?**

- (A) is he (B) are you (C) am I (D) you are

30. **Donum tibi habeō et donum mihi habēs.**

- (A) for me (B) to me (C) me (D) with me

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

31. **prope silvam ambulāmus.** We are walking \_\_\_\_\_ the woods.

- (A) through (B) near (C) out of (D) into (E) around

32. What is an antonym of **gravis**?

- (A) **ācer** (B) **dīves** (C) **brevis** (D) **levis** (E) **similis**

33. Which word could start a traditional fairy tale?

- (A) **dēnique** (B) **iterum** (C) **ōlim** (D) **tandem** (E) **tantum**

34. Which word does NOT belong because of its grammatical gender?

- (A) **animal** (B) **manus** (C) **mare** (D) **tempus** (E) **vulnus**

35. Which of these does NOT belong because of its meaning?

- (A) **currō** (B) **fugiō** (C) **maneō** (D) **moveō** (E) **nāvigō**

36. Define **somnus**.

- (A) bed (B) sound (C) moon (D) sleep (E) peace

37. Which would you NOT find in the middle of the Roman forum?

- (A) **clāmor** (B) **labor** (C) **mare** (D) **negōtium** (E) **statua**

38. Define **lēx**.

- (A) law (B) king (C) word (D) delight (E) book

39. **habeō novem porcōs, vigintī stolās, et duodecim mūrēs. quot animālia sunt?**

- (A) **viginti et unus** (B) **viginti et novem**  
(C) **triginta et duo** (D) **quadraginta et unus**

40. The Latin word “although” is:

- (A) **numquam** (B) **quam** (C) **quamquam** (D) **quisquam** (E) **quod**

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

41. From what Latin verb does the English word “mission” derive?  
(A) **misceō** (B) **mittō** (C) **sciō** (D) **sum**
42. The English word “sentiment” derives from a Latin verb meaning what?  
(A) send (B) fear (C) smell (D) feel
43. Based on its derivation, in geometry, a “tangent” is a line that \_\_\_\_\_ a circle.  
(A) touches (B) encloses (C) bisects (D) cuts through
44. Based on its derivation, maritime law refers to laws regarding what?  
(A) children (B) mothers (C) the sea (D) mountains
45. The English word “antler” derives from the Latin words **oculus** and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) **ambulō** (B) **corpus** (C) **lūx** (D) **ante**
46. The English word “brevity” derives from a Latin adjective meaning what?  
(A) short (B) fast (C) boring (D) bold
47. In English, the word “sinister” means “evil” What does **sinister** mean in Latin?  
(A) large (B) left side (C) right side (D) old
48. A subungual hematoma is a bruise under your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fingernail (B) eye (C) ribs (D) tongue
49. The English word “reiterate” derives from what Latin word?  
(A) **rēte** (B) **terra** (C) **iterum** (D) **redeō**
50. The English word “porpoise” derives from the words \_\_\_\_\_ and **piscis** (fish)?  
(A) **portō** (B) **porcus** (C) **eō** (D) **pulcher**

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

51. What was the main meal for ancient Romans, typically eaten in the late afternoon or evening?  
(A) **prandium** (B) **cēna** (C) **gustātio** (D) **ientāculum**
52. Which common Roman food was made from fermented fish sauce?  
(A) **lībum** (B) **garum** (C) **puls** (D) **malum**
53. From what food did Cicero’s name derive?  
(A) apple (B) horse (C) dormouse (D) chickpea

54. What was the typical Roman breakfast called?  
(A) **prandium** (B) **cēna** (C) **gustātio** (D) **ientāculum**
55. What were **ūvae** in ancient Rome?  
(A) apples (B) figs (C) olives (D) grapes
56. What was **puls**, a common food for poor Romans?  
(A) porridge (B) pig (C) pie (D) lamb
57. **Mulsum** was typically a mixture of honey and \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) wine (B) water (C) vinegar (D) grape juice
58. What was a **malum Persicum**?  
(A) apricot (B) pear (C) peach (D) pomegranate
59. What was the name for the dessert course at a Roman banquet?  
(A) **convīvium** (B) **glīs** (C) **gustātio** (D) **secunda mensa**
60. Which of the following foods was commonly eaten in ancient Rome?  
(A) banana (B) fig (C) potato (D) pineapple

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

61. In what year did the Battle of Marathon take place?  
(A) 499 BC (B) 490 BC (C) 488 BC (D) 479 BC
62. According to some traditions, the run from Marathon to Athens was made by  
(A) Leonidas (B) Solon (C) Miltiades (D) Pheidippides
63. What narrow pass was the site of a famous battle during the second Persian invasion in 480 BC?  
(A) Thermopylae (B) Plataea (C) Salamis (D) Artemisium
64. Which Athenian general was credited with the strategy that won the Battle of Salamis?  
(A) Aristides (B) Pericles (C) Themistocles (D) Alcibiades
65. What was the final battle of the Greco-Persian Wars which ended Persian land operations in Greece?  
(A) Plataea (B) Mycale (C) Marathon (D) Answer (E) Answer
66. What league was formed by the Greek city-states to continue the fight against Persia after the wars?  
(A) Peloponnesian (B) Delian (C) Corinthian (D) Aetolian

67. What Persian capital city was burned by the Greeks after their victory in the wars?  
(A) Persepolis (B) Susa (C) Ecbatana (D) Babylon
68. Which ancient historian is the primary source for the Greco-Persian Wars?  
(A) Thucydides (B) Polybius (C) Xenophon (D) Herodotus
69. Which general led the Persians at the Battle of Marathon?  
(A) Mardonius (B) Datis (C) Artaphernes (D) Tissaphernes
70. What name was given to the Persian elite guard of the king?  
(A) Eternal Flames (B) Silver Shields (C) Immortals (D) Guardians of Xerxes

**VII. Geography.** Choose the best answer.

71. Which of these provinces was the first to be under Roman control?  
(A) Aegyptus (B) Britannia (C) Dacia (D) Hispania (E) Numidia
72. Which of these provinces is the farthest east?  
(A) Aegyptus (B) Gallia (C) Hispania (D) Sicilia (E) Thracia
73. The provinces of Gaul were taken into Roman control by:  
(A) Augustus (B) Pompey (C) Julius Caesar (D) Sulla (E) Scipio Africanus
74. In what province would Sparta, Corinth, and Athens be located?  
(A) Achaea (B) Britannia (C) Crete (D) Dacia (E) Gallia
75. The province called "Asia" by the Romans is part of what modern country?  
(A) Iran (B) Iraq (C) Israel (D) Syria (E) Turkey
76. Which Roman emperor earned the name "Britannicus" for his conquest of Britain?  
(A) Augustus (B) Claudius (C) Nero (D) Trajan (E) Hadrian
77. Which province is associated with grain imports, the Punic Wars, Greek temples, and Verres?  
(A) Achaea (B) Hispania (C) Numidia (D) Sicilia (E) Syria
78. Which province is associated with iron imports, Boudica, and Hadrian's Wall?  
(A) Britannia (B) Hispania (C) Judaea (D) Numidia (E) Sicilia
79. From which region did the emperor Trajan and the philosopher Seneca come?  
(A) Achaea (B) Aegyptus (C) Africa (D) Gallia (E) Hispania
80. Romanians speak a Romance language, due to their country's history as the Roman province:  
(A) Armenia (B) Dacia (C) Macedonia (D) Mauretania (E) Sardinia



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

81. The item of clothing worn in ancient Greece as a wide tunic for both males and females was the  
(A) *chlamys*            (B) *peplos*            (C) *chiton*            (D) *sisyra*
82. The term for a traveler's hat was the  
(A) *petasos*            (B) *tholia*            (C) *zoma*            (D) *kausia*
83. The term *epitaphios* refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ at a funeral.  
(A) mourners            (B) coffin            (C) pyre            (D) speech
84. The term for a drinking horn was  
(A) *krater*            (B) *amphora*            (C) *rhyton*            (D) *lekythos*
85. A linen cloak or shawl worn over a *peplos* was the  
(A) *himation*            (B) *fibula*            (C) *aphabroma*            (D) *paenula*
86. The meal eaten in the morning as breakfast during the early Greek period was the  
(A) *dorpon*            (B) *prochoos*            (C) *ariston*            (D) *tagenon*
87. The family dining room was the  
(A) *gynaecium*            (B) *oikos*            (C) *aule*            (D) *polis*
88. What was the staple food of ancient Greek diets?  
(A) rice            (B) potato            (C) barley            (D) corn
89. What was the title of the male head of the household who served as its legal representative?  
(A) *archon*            (B) *kyrios*            (C) *oikonomos*            (D) *didaskolos*
90. What was the main source of protein in the diet of most ancient Greeks?  
(A) fish            (B) beef            (C) pork            (D) lamb

**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. A religious responsibility of the Egyptian kings was to maintain *maat* (*ma'at*) for their people. What is that?  
(A) sacrifices to the gods            (B) harmonious order  
(C) building religious monuments            (D) preparing the dead for the next life
92. Within religion, such as that in ancient Egypt, the combination of multiple gods' identities and responsibilities into one god is known as:  
(A) polytheism            (B) monotheism            (C) multideism            (D) syncretism

93. What Egyptian mother-wife goddess was so popular with the Romans that they built temples for her in Rome and Pompeii?  
(A) Isis      (B) Hathor      (C) Nut      (D) Sekhmet
94. Some scholars believe that the Latin name for Egypt (*Aegyptus*) comes from  
(A) Aegis      (B) the Egyptian word for the Nile      (C) Ptah      (D) Anubis
95. Image 1, a statue of the sky god as a falcon, depicts which god?  
(A) Seth      (B) Anubis      (C) Horus      (D) Thoth
96. What god was chopped up into pieces and (mostly) put back together by his wife?  
(A) Geb      (B) Osiris      (C) Thoth      (D) Horus
97. Because of the type of god he was, Re (Ra) could be associated with which Greco-Roman god?  
(A) Helios/Sol      (B) Poseidon/Neptune      (C) Ares/Mars      (D) Hades/Pluto
98. If you were in charge of mummification and funeral rites, this would be your god.  
(A) Thoth      (B) Bes      (C) Geb      (D) Anubis
99. This goddess could explain why ancient Egyptians loved their cats.  
(A) Nut      (B) Bastet      (C) Horus      (D) Isis
100. The Egyptians thought this god of wisdom developed the hieroglyphic system of writing.  
(A) Thoth      (B) Anubis      (C) Re/Ra      (D) Osiris

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGE REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

**Image 1 - Question 95**

