



2024/2025 Middle School Round 5 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, February 5, or after 11:59 pm on Wednesday, February 12 (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 February 12.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on February 12.
- 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.

This story is based on an Indian folklore tale. It tells a story about a young boy whose kindness is tested by a powerful king.

1 In silvā dēnsā rēx cum suīs servīs vēnātiōnem fēcit. Cervicapram pulchram vīdērunt.
2 Cervicapra celeris et gracilis sagittās et canēs effūgit. Ubi equus rēgis prope cervicapram erat,
3 animal pedibus terram percussit et aureī nummī sub ungulīs appāruērunt. Virī statim stetērunt,
4 dē equīs dēscendērunt, nummōs collēgērunt, sed rēx avārus nōn stetit. Quam celerrime post
5 cervicapram equum ēgit.
6 Puer, agricolae fīlius, arābat ubi sagitta arātrum trānsfīxit. Puer territus cervicapram vīdit.
7 Oculī maestī animālī erant, ut auxilium rogāvit. “Tē adiuvābō,” inquit puer. Deinde eam ad
8 spēluncam post vītibus dēnsīs dūxit. Illa celerrimē intrāvit. Nummī iterum ex unguīs
9 appāruērunt. Puer nummōs sustulit et procul in silvam ēiēcit.
10 Rēx mox ad agrum advēnit et puerum rogāvit, “Vīdistīne cervicapram magicam?” Puer genua
11 flexit et mōnstrāvit ubi nummōs ēiēcerat. Rēx speculatorēs suōs mīsīt in silvam, quī nummōs
12 invēnērunt. “Tibi praemium dō!” risit rēx “vītam tuam.” Tum discessit.

1. Venatio, -nis	-hunt	6. Aro, -are	- to plow
Cervicapra, -ae	- antelope	transfigo, -ere	- to pierce
2. Gracilis, -e	-graceful	7. Maestus, -a, -um	- sad
Sagitta, -ae	- arrow	ut	- as
3. Pes, -dis	- foot	8. Spelunca, -ae	-cave
Percutio, -ere	- to beat, strike	Vitis, -is	- vine
Auereus, -, -um	- golde	9. Appareo, -re	- to appear
Nummus, -i	-coin	sustulit	- picked up
Ungula, -ae	- hoove	Procul	- far away/off
4. Collego, -ere	-to collect,	10. Genu, -us	- knee
Avarus, -a, -um	- greedy	11. Speculator, -is	- spy
Quam celerrime	- as quickly as possible	12. Invenio, -ire	- to find

1. Where does the king go hunting with his servants **in line 1**?

- (A) The mountains (C) The open plains
(B) The dense forest (D) The royal gardens

2. **In line 2** we have learned that

- (A) The arrows were escaping the fast dogs (C) The antelope escaped dogs and arrows
(B) The fast dogs caught the graceful antelope (D) The arrows missed the escaping dogs

3. What surprised the king when he was near the antelope in lines 2-3?

- (A) The horse fell (C) The antelope speaks to the king
(B) The antelope made golden coins appear (D) The king captured the magic antelope

4. What do the king's men **NOT** do in lines 3-5?
(A) They chased the antelope (C) They collected the coins
(B) They stopped (D) They got off their horses
5. Why did the king drive his horse **quam celerrime** (line 5-6)?
(A) He wanted to stop his men (C) He was moved by the desire of gold
(B) He fell in love with the beautiful antelope (D) He got angry at his men for stopping
6. How does the antelope communicate with the boy **at first** in line 7?
(A) It spoke to the boy (C) It cried out loudly
(B) It kneeled before the boy (D) It had sad eyes, as if asking for help
7. For what purpose did the boy **eam ad spēluncam post vītibus dēnsīs dūxit** lines 7-8?
(A) To save the animal (C) To trap the king's soldiers
(B) To trap the animal (D) To receive a ransom
8. What happens while the antelope enters the cave in lines 8-9?
(A) It transforms into a goddess (C) The cave collapses under weight of gold
(B) Golden coins appear (D) The king's men capture it
9. What did the boy do with the golden coins in line 9?
(A) He kept them for himself (C) He got rid of them
(B) He gave them to his father (D) He hid them in the field
10. For what reason did the king **speculators suōs mīsīt in silvam** (lines 11-12)?
(A) to collect money (C) to determine if the boy speaks the truth
(B) to find the cave (D) to discover divinity
11. What reward did the greedy king give the boy in line 12?
(A) A bag of gold (C) His life
(B) A noble title (D) More land

13 Postea cervicapro ē spēluncā exit. “Grātiās, parvē frāter,” inquit, “vocā mē sī auxilium
 14 tibi necesse erit. Haec est tibia. Inspirā eam et semper adveniam ubi sonōrem audiam.” Subitō
 15 ūnus servus rēgis, quī asinum ēgit et tardius advēnit, omnia vīdit et audīvit. Cervicapro territa
 16 effugit, servus autem puerum cēpit et ad rēgem trāxit. Rēx irātus clamāvit, “Dīc mihi ubi
 17 animal habitat. Dabō tibi nummum aureum.” Sed puer respondit, “Ego nihil sciō.” Deinde
 18 servus dīxit, “Puer magicam tibiā habet, quae sonōrem facit et cervicapram invocat.” Rex in
 19 tibiam inspiravit et cervicapram invocavit.
 20 Ubi animal advēnit, rēx poposcit plūrimōs aureōs nummōs. Cervicapro consensit sed monuit,
 21 “Faciam aureum, sed sī dīcēs ‘satis’, omne aurum in saxum mūtābit”. Rēx rīsit et respondit,
 22 “aureum numquam satis est” Animal terram pulsāvit et aurum undique appārere coepit. Rēx
 23 aurum nōn satis iūdicābat et plūs volēbat. Ubi aurum complēvit tōtam āream, “Satis!” tandem
 24 clāmāvit, sed idem aurum eum oppressit et necāvit. Cervicapro puerum līberāvit.
 25 “Sapientia cupiditatem vincit,” dīxit, et in silvam abiit. Puer laetus domum rediit.

14. Tibia, -ae	- flute	22. Pulso, -are	- to hit, strike
Inspiro, -are	-to blow into	Undique(adv)	-everywhere
15. Asinus, -i	- donkey	Appareo, -ere	- to appear
Ago, -ere	- to drive, ride	Coepit	- began
Tardius (adv)	- later	23. Iudico, -are	- to judge
16. Traho, -ere	- to drag	Compleo, -ere	- to fill up
17. Scio, -ere	- to know	24. Idem	- the same
18. Invoco, -are	- to call in, summon	Neco, -are	- to kill
20. Poposcit	- demanded	25. Sapientia, -ae	- wisdom
Moneo, -ere	- to warn	Cupiditas, -is	- greed

12. What gift did the antelope give the boy in lines 13-14?
 (A) A golden coin (B) A magical flute (C) A magic bone (D) A protective charm
13. What must the boy do to summon the antelope in time of need in line 14?
 (A) Call her name loudly (B) Make a donkey noise (C) Blow into the flute
 (D) Clap his hands three times
14. **Cur ūnus servus rēgis omnia vīdere et audīre poterat** (line 15)?
 (A) He didn’t ride a horse (B) His animal was hurt (C) He was the boy’s father
 (D) He had donkey’s ears
15. Why was the king **iratus** in line 16?
 (A) He was dragged by his horse (C) He was terrified by the antelope
 (B) His servant tricked him (D) He learned that he was deceived
16. How did the king try to persuade the boy to reveal the antelope’s location in line 17?
 (A) By threatening him with punishment (C) By promising him freedom
 (B) By offering him a gold coin (D) By offering lots of gold

17. How did the boy respond to the king's question in line 17?
 (A) He tells the truth (C) He lies to protect the antelope
 (B) He refuses to speak (D) He cries and begs for mercy
18. What warning did the antelope give the king in lines 20-21?
 (A) The gold will vanish if he says "enough" (C) The boy is under her protection
 (B) He must never spend the gold (D) The gold will make him immortal
19. What happened to the king in lines 22-24?
 (A) He became the richest man (C) He freed the boy
 (B) He was buried under the gold and died (D) He apologized for his mistakes
20. What proverb does NOT teach a similar lesson as the antelope teaches in line 25?
 (A) Pride goes before a fall (C) He who is greedy is always in want
 (B) Avarice blinds the wise (D) Fortune favors the bold

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. Your cat is good, but my cat is better.
 (A) **bonior** (B) **melior** (C) **optimus** (D) **optima**
22. By the time you explained it, I had already understood the situation.
 (A) **intellēxeram** (B) **intellēxī** (C) **intellegō** (D) **intellegēbam**
23. **Nolumus iacēre.**
 (A) We need to lie down (B) We want to lie down (C) We don't want to lie down
 (D) We ought to lie down
24. **Hercules fortius pugnābat quam leō.**
 (A) more bravely (B) braver (C) bravely (D) very bravely
25. By Friday, you all will have tried to learn the new vocabulary words (I hope!).
 (A) **temptābitis** (B) **temptābātis** (C) **temptāvistis** (D) **temptāveritis**
26. **Vīsne ludere?**
 (A) Can you play? (B) Do you want to play? (C) What do you want to play?
 (D) Were you playing?
27. **Villae sunt _____ quam templa.**
 (A) **magnificae** (B) **magnifica** (C) **magnificior** (D) **magnificiorēs**

28. It's not necessary to fear the teacher!

- (A) **timet magistram** (B) **timet magistra** (C) **timēre magistram** (D) **timēre magistra**

29. **Est numerus _____ prope flumen.**

- (A) **oppidōrum** (B) **oppidum** (C) **oppida** (D) **oppidīs**

30. **Tē crās vīsītābimus.**

- (A) We have visited (B) We will visit (C) We visit (D) We were visiting

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

31. When encountering a _____, you might especially want a **pōns**.

- (A) **caelum** (B) **flūmen** (C) **lingua** (D) **oppidum** (E) **templum**

32. Which of the following means strength, force, or power?

- (A) **valde** (B) **videō** (C) **vir** (D) **vīs** (E) **valdē**

33. An **agnus** is a baby _____.

- (A) **avis** (B) **bōs** (C) **cervus** (D) **ovis** (E) **taurus**

34. **cum nōn dormiō, dēfessa sum.**

- (A) although (B) because (C) for (D) then (E) when

35. Which of the following means "I am afraid"?

- (A) **tegō** (B) **temptō** (C) **teneō** (D) **terreō** (E) **timeō**

36. **quō vēnimus?**

- (A) how (B) how many (C) when (D) where (E) why

37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **enim**?

- (A) **nam** (B) **prō** (C) **tam** (D) **unde** (E) **valdē**

38. Which might cause the most **perīculum**?

- (A) **satis pecūnia** (B) **mors nūlla** (C) **leō ingēns** (D) **gaudium parātum**
(E) **libertās magnifica**

39. What does **intereā** mean?

- (A) between (B) enter (C) into (D) near (E) meanwhile

40. **puer commōtus saxum ad leōnem _____.**

- (A) **iacet** (B) **iacit** (C) **inquit** (D) **lacrimat** (E) **videt**

IV. PMAQ. Choose the best answer.

41. If you have **mēns sāna in corpore sānō**, what does that say about you?
(A) You are dying (B) You are healthy (C) You are sick (D) Your brain is sick only
42. Most Latin students know that **carpe diem** means “seize the day” or “pluck the day”. However, the full quote is: **carpe diem quam minimum crēdulā posterō**. Translate the underlined section.
(A) ignoring the minute details of tomorrow
(B) relying heavily on what the future holds
(C) trusting as little as possible in the next day
(D) which depends on tomorrow for success
43. According to the quote: **barba nōn facit philosophum**, what does NOT make someone a philosopher?
(A) Their beard (B) Their customs (C) Their knowledge (D) Their language
44. Which of the following best represents the meaning of the philosophical phrase **Cōgitō ergō sum**?
(A) I exist, therefore I am free
(B) I perceive, therefore I doubt
(C) I question, therefore I am real
(D) I think, therefore I am
45. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase **Dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī**?
(A) It is honorable and just to fight for your homeland
(B) It is noble and honorable to live for one’s country
(C) It is painful and a burden to live in your country
(D) It is sweet and fitting to die for your country
46. Pliny the Elder says **fortēs fortūna adiuvat** before attempting to rescue his friends from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Who does Pliny say is favored by fortune?
(A) The bold (B) The patient (C) The prepared (D) The wise
47. This year’s NJCL theme is **nōn scholae sed vītae discimus**. According to this, why do we learn?
(A) For honor (B) For knowledge (C) For life (D) For school
48. Vergil coined the phrase **novus ōrdō sēclōrum**. Where is this motto used today?
(A) The Magna Carta (B) Dollar Bills (C) The Olympics (D) Yale’s Motto
49. Juvenal famously said which two things could help placate the Roman citizens?
(A) bread and circuses (B) land and honor
(C) peace and prosperity (D) war and rewards

50. Catullus said that he felt these two emotions simultaneously for his love, Lesbia: **ōdī et amō**. What are these two emotions?

- (A) Joy and sorrow (B) Hate and love (C) Love and envy (D) Fear and joy

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

51. At which battle in 48 BC did Caesar decisively defeat Pompey?

- (A) Philippi (B) Pharsalus (C) Actium (D) Mutina

52. Which member of the First Triumvirate was known as **Magnus**?

- (A) Caesar (B) Lepidus (C) Crassus (D) Pompey

53. Who was the first member of the First Triumvirate to die?

- (A) Caesar (B) Pompey (C) Crassus (D) Lepidus

54. Who was Caesar's co-consul in 59 BC during the so-called "Consulship of Julius and Caesar"?

- (A) Bibulus (B) Pompey (C) Crassus (D) Lepidus

55. After what battle did Caesar say, "**Veni, vidi, vici.**"

- (A) Actium (B) Zela (C) Munda (D) Dyrrachium

56. After which battle did Brutus and Cassius commit suicide?

- (A) Actium (B) Mutina (C) Philippi (D) Naulochus

57. Who was Octavian's lead general?

- (A) Lepidus (B) Crassus (C) Antony (D) Agrippa

58. Where did Caesar serve a proconsulship after his year as consul in 59 BC?

- (A) Egypt (B) Gaul (C) Spain (D) Greece

59. Where were Antony and Cleopatra defeated in 31 BC?

- (A) Actium (B) Mutina (C) Philippi (D) Alexandria

60. The Roman law which formally established the Second Triumvirate was the Lex _____?

- (A) Pompeia (B) Claudia (C) Julia (D) Titia

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer. Some of the questions reference images, which are on the image page at the end of the test.

61. Who threw a golden apple at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis?

- (A) Athena (B) Aphrodite (C) Nike (D) Eris

62. Who built the walls of Troy?

- (A) Heracles (B) Apollo and Poseidon (C) Laomedon (D) Podarces and Tros

63. From where did Paris kidnap Helen?
(A) Mount Ida (B) Sparta (C) Ithaca (D) Crete
64. During the Trojan War, who was the king of Troy?
(A) Hector (B) Tros (C) Priam (D) Paris
65. Who was considered the greatest of the Greek warriors?
(A) Achilles (B) Agamemnon (C) Neoptolemus (D) Ajax the Greater
66. Which Trojan killed Patroclus?
(A) Polydorus (B) Hector (C) Sarpedon (D) Paris
67. Who, pictured in image 1, has come to retrieve new armor for Achilles?
(A) Briseis (B) Athena (C) Cassandra (D) Thetis
68. What did Odysseus and Diomedes steal together?
(A) the Palladium (B) the sword of Tros (C) the necklace of Harmonia (D) money from the temple treasury
69. How did Laocoon react to the Trojan Horse?
(A) he wanted to bring it into the city (B) he tried to set it ablaze (C) he threw a spear at it (D) he called upon all Trojans to push it into the sea
70. What Trojan noble carried his father from the city and led survivors to Italy?
(A) Helenus (B) Ascanius (C) Philoctetes (D) Aeneas

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. Based on its Greek root, a type of ancient Greek pottery called a hydria would be used to carry
(A) wine (B) water (C) olive oil (D) juice
72. From as far back as 600 BCE to around 400 BCE, artists from what place dominated the vase painting scene?
(A) Athens (B) Corinth (C) Sparta (D) Rome (E) Sicily
73. The images on this geometric krater (see image 2) indicate that this vase was used as a
(A) food storage container (B) wash basin (C) battle prize (D) grave marker
74. The figure on this amphora (see image 3) shows that it was a prize for the sports competitions in honor of
(A) Demeter (B) Hera (C) Artemis (D) Aphrodite (E) Athena

75. Which of the following is typically NOT a popular type of scene on Greek vases?
(A) gods and goddesses (B) heroes (C) landscapes (D) daily life (E) athletes
76. People and vases share the same names for some body parts! Which of these is NOT a body part associated with Greek vases?
(A) lip (B) neck (C) finger (D) shoulder (E) foot
77. The god on this vase is ready to travel! Who is it (see image 4)?
(A) Hermes (B) Dionysus (C) Zeus (D) Apollo (E) Poseidon
78. This image (see image 5) shows a **bilingual** vase. What does that mean?
(A) Its description is in 2 languages (B) It has the same scene in both red and black figure
(C) The 2 characters are speaking to each other (D) Artists from 2 countries made it
79. That bilingual vase in question 8 shows Ajax and Achilles. What are they doing?
(A) plotting strategy (B) having a snack
(C) putting away their armor (D) playing a board game
80. What is a reason that so many ancient Greek vases are still with us today?
(A) they are made out of metal (B) they were buried in graves (C) they never broke
(D) they were used only for decoration

VIII. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

81. The prefix **hetero** means “different.” Based on its Greek root, a **heterodox** opinion is one with a different
(A) way of hearing (B) way of thinking (C) way of writing (D) way of being
82. All of these are derivatives of **gignosko** except
(A) cognomen (B) diagnose (C) ignore (D) prognosis
83. What is a **hegemon**?
(A) a fancy hat (B) a row of hedges in the yard (C) a minor earth god (D) a powerful leader
84. Whom would you expect to be didactic?
(A) a lawyer (B) a student (C) a museum tour guide (D) a military person
85. Based on its Greek root, you know that epistemology is the philosophy of human
(A) speaking (B) questioning (C) knowledge (D) religion
86. An acoustical engineer might design a
(A) concert hall (B) bridge (C) skyscraper (D) school

87. All of these words are derivatives of **pathos** except
(A) sympathy (B) pathname (C) pathetic (D) empath
88. When you learn to read with phonics, you learn by
(A) spelling (B) "sounding it out" (C) memorizing (D) practicing
89. In Greek mythology, **Phobos** was the child of Ares and Aphrodite. He was the personification of
(A) darkness (B) war (C) love (D) panic
90. All of these words are derivatives of **skopeo** except
(A) episcopal (B) telescope (C) microscopic (D) kaleidoscope

IX. Special Topic: Famous Women. Choose the best answer.

91. Which woman is chronologically earliest?
(A) Aspasia (B) Cartimandua (C) Cleopatra (D) Hatshepsut (E) Sappho
92. Which woman is NOT associated with north Africa/Egypt?
(A) Arsinoe (B) Cleopatra (C) Gorgo (D) Hypatia (E) Nefertiti
93. Julia Domna, Julia Maesa, and Julia Mamaea were associated with the:
(A) Julio-Claudians (B) Flavians (C) Antonines (D) Severans (E) Constantinians
94. Which woman is associated with Alexandria, mathematics, and science?
(A) Agrippina the Elder (B) Aspasia (C) Boudicca (D) Cornelia (E) Hypatia
95. Which woman had relationships with both Julius Caesar and Mark Antony?
(A) Cleopatra (B) Julia Domna (C) Livia (D) Sulpicia (E) Zenobia
96. Who was known for weaving simple clothes for her husband, the first emperor Augustus?
(A) Cornelia (B) Hipparchia (C) Hortensia (D) Livia (E) Teuta
97. Who did NOT lead their people in wars against the Romans?
(A) Artemisia (B) Boudicca (C) Mavia (D) Teuta (E) Zenobia
98. Which woman had twelve children, only three of whom apparently lived to adulthood?
(A) Agrippina the Younger (B) Cornelia (C) Cleopatra (D) Hipparchia (E) Julia Maesa
99. Which Greek poet from the island of Lesbos is famous for her love poems?
(A) Artemisia (B) Gorgo (C) Hipparchia (D) Sappho (E) Sulpicia
100. Which woman murdered the emperor Claudius to secure the throne for her son Nero?
(A) Agrippina the Younger (B) Cornelia (C) Julia Domna (D) Sulpicia (E) Zenobia

THESE PAGES CONTAINS THE IMAGE REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 - Question 67



Image 2 - Question 73



Image 3 - Question 74



Image 4 - Question 77



Image 5 - Question 78



Source: British Museum