

# LATIN LEAGUE

## 2024/2025 High School Round 5 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, 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.

### The Final Days

*Nepos writes on an experience Agesilaus had in his later days*

1 Atque hic tantus vir ut nātūram fautricem habuerat in tribuendīs animī virtūtibus, sīc maleficam  
2 nactus est in corpore fingendō. Nam et statūra fuit humilī et corpore exiguō et claudus alterō pede.  
3 Quae rēs etiam nōnnūllam afferēbat atque ignōtī, faciem eius cum intuērentur, contemnēbant; quī  
4 autem virtūtēs nōverant, nōn poterant admīrārī satis. Quod eī ūsuī vēnit, cum annōrum octaginta  
5 subsidiō Tachō in Aegyptum īsset et in lītore cum suīs accubuisset sine ūllō tēctō strātumque  
6 habēret tāle, ut terra tēcta esset neque hūc amplius quam pellis esset iniecta, eōdemque comitēs  
7 omnēs accubuissent, vestītū humilī atque obsolētō, ut eōrum ōrnātus nōn modo in hīs rēgem  
8 nēminem significāret, sed hominēs nōn beātissimōs esse suspīciōnem praebēret.  
9 Huius dē adventū fāma cum ad rēgiōs esset perlāta, celeriter mūnera eō cuiusque generis sunt  
10 allāta. Hīs quaerentibus Agēsīlāum vix fidēs facta est ūnum esse ex īīs, quī tum accubābant.  
11 Quī cum rēgis verbīs, quae attulerant, dedissent, ille praeter vitulīnam et eiusmodī genera obsōniī,  
12 quae praesēns tempus dēsīderābat, nihil accēpit; unguenta, corōnās secundamque mēnsam  
13 servīs dispertiit, cētera referrī iussit. Quō factō eum barbarī magis etiam contempsērunt, quod  
14 eum ignōrantiā bonārum rērum illā potissimum sūmpsisse arbitrābantur.

- Cornelius Nepos, *De Viris Illūstribus, Agesilaus*, XVII. 8.1.1-8.5.3

1 <b>fautricem</b>	patroness	8 <b>beātissimōs</b>	very prosperous
2 <b>claudus</b>	limping	9 <b>Huius</b>	Of this (foreigner)
<b>dēfōrmitās</b>	deformity	11 <b>vitulīnam</b>	veal
3 <b>intuērentur</b>	they were looking	<b>obsōniī</b>	victuals
5 <b>strātum</b>	covering	12 <b>unguenta</b>	perfumes
7 <b>ōrnātus</b>	outfit	14 <b>potissimum</b>	chiefly

1. Whom or what does **maleficam** in line 1 describe?  
(A) nature (B) spirit (C) virtues (D) a body
2. What is the best translation of **in tribuendis ... virtutibus** (line 1)?  
(A) in assigning virtues (B) into the virtues having been assigned  
(C) against the virtues described (D) having the virtues of the tribunes
3. Which is NOT a physical description of Agesilaus in lines 2-3?  
(A) he had a limp (B) he was slender (C) had bad posture (D) he was short
4. What did the **ignōtī** (line 3) do?  
(A) banish Agesilaus to a far away land (B) judge Agesilaus based on his appearance  
(C) accuse Agesilaus of wrongdoing (D) fear that Agesilaus had magical powers

5. What word should be understood as the object of **admīrārī** in line 4?  
 (A) **ignōtī** (B) **faciem** (C) **iocōs** (D) **virtutēs**
6. What is the best translation of **Quod eī ūsuī vēnit** (line 4)?  
 (A) Which came of use for him (B) Which used to come to him  
 (C) Which use came about from him (D) Which he hoped would be useful
7. What did Agesilaus do in his old age? (lines 4-5)  
 (A) he reclined in a straw hut (B) he went to help an Egyptian leader  
 (C) he swam along the shore with his soldiers (D) he built a house made of straw
8. How are Agesilaus' men described? (lines 6-7)  
 (A) humble and strange (B) dressed shabbily  
 (C) injured and tired (D) regally adorned
9. The clause **ut...esset iniecta** describes a \_\_\_\_\_ Agesilaus' camp set up. (line 6)  
 (A) reason for (B) result of (C) simile of (D) order for
10. Which best describes Agesilaus based on lines 6-8?  
 (A) **dux fēmina factī** (B) **faciendō discitur**  
 (C) **audācēs fortūna iuvat** (D) **pīmus inter parēs**
11. What is the best translation of the Latin verb **esse** (line 8)?  
 (A) to be (B) will be (C) are (D) were
12. What do we learn about the men in lines 7-8?  
 (A) they were not very happy (B) they concealed their true nature  
 (C) they had no king among them (D) they offered ornate gifts to Tachos
13. In line 9, news of whose arrival reached the royal officers?  
 (A) Tachos' (B) an enemy (C) Agesilaus' (D) the Egyptians
14. In line 9, **esset perlata** is derived from a root word shared by many other verbs in the same paragraph. Which is NOT one of them?  
 (A) **sunt allāta** (lines 9-10) (B) **attulerant** (line 11)  
 (C) **accēpit** (line 12) (D) **referri** (line 13)
15. What is the best meaning of **cuiusque generis** (line 9)?  
 (A) of a certain birth (B) of whose family (C) of whatever type (D) of each kind
16. What do we learn about those people seeking Agesilaus? (line 10)  
 (A) they desired to kill him (B) they couldn't believe that he was one of the men  
 (C) they had great faith in him (D) they trusted that he would reward them for their service

17. What did these **quaerentibus** do? (lines 11-12)  
(A) they offered the king gifts they had brought with them  
(B) they thanked the king for his words  
(C) they betrayed the king with false words  
(D) they surrendered to the authority of the king
18. What was **NOT** something Agesilaus gave to his men? (lines 11-13)  
(A) wine (B) perfumes (C) dessert (D) garlands
19. Based on its meaning in the context of the passage, what English word derives from the Latin word **dispertiit** (line 13)?  
(A) disperse (B) disparate (C) dipartite (D) disappearate
20. Why did the foreigners hold Agesilaus in greater contempt? (lines 13-14)  
(A) because he sent them away  
(B) because he stole their prize possessions  
(C) because he didn't seem to recognize what were fine things  
(D) because he didn't give thanks to their men for the offerings

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

21. **Patria nostra iuxtā \_\_\_\_\_ mare atque vestra sita est.**  
(A) ipse (B) eadem (C) ipsa (D) idem (E) eundem
22. What is **NOT** a possible translation of **amāre**?  
(A) loving (B) to love (C) lover (D) be loved
23. **Scīsne num vincāmus?** What is the meaning of **num** in this sentence?  
(A) surely not (B) for (C) surely (D) whether (E) never
24. **movēbō** is to **mōvissem** as **audēbō** is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) audīvissem (B) audērem (C) ausus essem (D) audīrem (E) audīveram
25. **Aenēās, \_\_\_\_\_ satus, salūtem in itinere precātus est.**  
(A) dea (B) deae (C) deam (D) deā (E) deas
26. **Ea omnia ēst.** What is the meaning of **ēst** in this sentence?  
(A) is (B) eats (C) was (D) ate (E) will be
27. **Sciō vōs \_\_\_\_\_ meī meminisse.**  
(A) nōmina (B) nōmen (C) nōminis (D) nōminī (E) nōminōrum

28. **Sī quis adiuvāre mē velit, viam tūtā mihi inveniāt.** What is the meaning of **quis** in this sentence?

- (A) who (B) whoever (C) what (D) why (E) anyone

29. **Nisī tantā cum dīligentiā parāvissēmus, sine spē fuissēmus.** What is the meaning of **fuissēmus** in this sentence?

- (A) we have been (B) we had been (C) we would be  
(D) we would have been (E) we will have been

30. **Parentēs ē villā \_\_\_\_\_ nōmen meum mētū clāmābant.**

- (A) **currentēs** (B) **currere** (C) **currendīs** (D) **currunt** (E) **currēte**

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

31. Which noun and adjective pair does not make sense because of meaning?

- (A) **inermis mīles** (B) **pinguis ager** (C) **inclutus hērōs**  
(D) **maestum gaudium** (E) **fulva pellis**

32. Which verb's meaning does **NOT** involve making some sort of sound?

- (A) **rideo** (B) **loquor** (C) **cunctor** (D) **clāmō** (E) **rogō**

33. In the sentence, "**populus populōs pōpulārēs populat,**" what did the people do to the poplar trees?

- (A) praise them (B) destroy them (C) decorate them  
(D) look at them (E) discover them

34. What basic meaning do each of these words share? **dēmum, dēnique, tandem, aliquandō, and postrēmō**

- (A) foremost (B) however (C) finally (D) because (E) whenever

35. The Latin nouns **puppis, prōra,** and **rōstrum** are all part of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) theater (B) speaker's platform (C) bath complex (D) ship (E) law court

36. What does **perveniō** mean as seen in the sentence "**Nōs ad tabernam nōnā hōrā perveniēmus**"?

- (A) will discover (B) will conquer (C) will gather (D) will reach (E) will see

37. Complete the analogy **equus** is to **eques** as **pēs** is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) **pedester** (B) **pedes** (C) **pestis** (D) **pessimē** (E) **poena**

38. What Latin verb has 44 different entries in the Oxford Latin Dictionary partly because of its use in many idioms such as "give thanks," "perform a play," "please a case," and "lead a life"?

- (A) **sum** (B) **agō** (C) **ferō** (D) **eō** (E) **dīcō**

39. Which adverb indicates an action that hasn't occurred yet?  
(A) **diū** (B) **nōndum** (C) **prius** (D) **saepe** (E) **semper**
40. Which of these is a synonym for **caelicolae**?  
(A) **deī** (B) **avēs** (C) **nūbēs** (D) **avī** (E) **montēs**

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

41. In what work could you find the line “**timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentēs**”?  
(A) *Aeneid* (B) **Metamorphōsēs** (C) **Dē Bellō Gallicō** (D) Sallust's *Achilleid*
42. To whom is the quote “**nunc est bibendum**” attributed?  
(A) Pliny the Younger (B) Plautus (C) Horace (D) Juvenal
43. Complete the following Ciceronian quotation: “**Ō tempora! Ō [blank]!**”  
(A) **rēgulās** (B) **populōs** (C) **lēgēs** (D) **mōrēs**
44. Who asserted “**cōgitō ergō sum**”?  
(A) Descartes (B) Newton (C) Aquinas (D) Erasmus
45. Who wrote the poem that opens with “**ōdī et amō**”?  
(A) Vergil (B) Propertius (C) Ovid (D) Catullus
46. Fill in the blank for the following Terentian quotation: “**quot [blank], tot [blank]**”.  
(A) **stēllae ... dēsīderia** (B) **hominēs ... sententiae**  
(C) **verba ... sententiae** (D) **flōrēs ... colōrēs**
47. What does Juvenal compare women to in a famous quotation starting with “**rāra**”?  
(A) lion (B) black swan (C) blue diamond (D) four-leaf clover
48. Which of the following is **NOT** a quote from Ovid?  
(A) **tempus edāx rērum** (B) **in mediō tūtissimus ībis**  
(C) **bis repetīta placent** (D) **ars est cēlāre artem**
49. The quote “**fēlīx quī potuit rērum cognōscere causās**” was written in regard to what man?  
(A) Vergil (B) Lucretius (C) Pliny the Elder (D) Tacitus
50. According to Plautus, how does man treat man?  
(A) like a friend (B) like a teacher (C) like a mirror (D) like a wolf

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

51. Who inherited the armor of Achilles?  
(A) Neoptolemus (B) Ajax the Greater (C) Odysseus (D) Diomedes
52. Who, disguised as Mentos, gave advice to Telemachus?  
(A) Athena (B) Hermes (C) Eumaeus (D) Nestor
53. Where is Odysseus at the start of Homer's *Odyssey*?  
(A) Scherië, land of the Phaeacians (B) Aeaea, home of Circe  
(C) Ogygia, island of Calypso (D) Ismarus, land of the Cicones
54. Who gave Odysseus a bag of winds to help him reach Ithaca?  
(A) Poseidon (B) Aeolus (C) Calypso (D) King Alcinöus
55. What event is depicted in Image 1?  
(A) Odysseus is sailing past the Sirens  
(B) Odysseus is sailing toward the Underworld  
(C) Odysseus' men have opened the bag of winds  
(D) Odysseus' ship is being beset by Harpies
56. How did Eurycleia recognize Odysseus?  
(A) the sound of his voice (B) a secret name (C) his steady gaze (D) the scar on his thigh
57. Who was the most arrogant suitor and the first to be killed by Odysseus?  
(A) Ctesippus (B) Medon (C) Antinoös (D) Eurymachus
58. Who told Menelaus how to return home safely while he was stranded in Egypt?  
(A) Helen (B) Teiresias (C) The Pythian priestess (D) Proteus
59. What Trojan woman accompanied Neoptolemus after the fall of Troy?  
(A) Creusa (B) Andromache (C) Briseis (D) Hecuba
60. Who killed Agamemnon?  
(A) Clytemnestra and Aegisthus (B) Achilles (C) Aeneas (D) Telegonus

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

61. If a patient has oliguria, they have \_\_\_\_ urine.  
(A) Too little (B) Painful (C) Bloody (D) Excessive
62. Which Greek root refers to the kidney?  
(A) **Neuro-** (B) **Nephr(o)-** (C) **Pneum-** (D) **-Omphal(o)-**

63. What does the suffix **-oma** refer to in medical terminology?  
 (A) Pain (B) Tumor (C) Fluid (D) Numbness
64. Which Greek root refers to the eye?  
 (A) **Onco-** (B) **Oto-** (C) **Ophthalm(o)-** (D) **Omphal(o)-**
65. What does the Greek root **pneum-** refer to?  
 (A) Bone (B) Vein (C) Stomach (D) Lung
66. What does the suffix **-pathy** refer to?  
 (A) Digestion (B) Paralysis (C) Tumor (D) Disease
67. If a patient has phlebitis, they have inflammation of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Nerve (B) Vein (C) Finger (D) Artery
68. The Greek root **sclerosis**, as in atherosclerosis or scleroderma, means \_\_\_\_?  
 (A) Hardening (B) Weakness (C) Pain (D) Dryness
69. What Greek root refers to the navel?  
 (A) **Orth(o)-** (B) **Opistho-** (C) **Omphal(o)-** (D) **Oto-**
70. What does the Greek root **xer(o)-** mean?  
 (A) Small (B) Yellow (C) Dryness (D) Animal

**VII. Latin Literature.** Choose the best answer.

71. What governor of Bithynia famously wrote many letters to Trajan about Christians?  
 (A) Tacitus (B) Pliny the Younger (C) Persius (D) Suetonius
72. The gossip of the emperors was given to us by what imperial librarian?  
 (A) Pliny the Younger (B) Suetonius (C) Quintilian (D) Statius
73. Which of the following is **NOT** a work by Tacitus?  
 (A) **Germānia** (B) **Dialogus dē Ōrātōribus** (C) **Annālēs** (D) **Dē Analogiā**
74. The “worst” Latin poem, **Pūnica**, was written in what meter?  
 (A) Asclepiades (B) Iambic trimeter (C) Dactylic hexameter (D) Elegiac couplets
75. What is the central event of the surviving bits of Petronius’s **Satyrīcōn**?  
 (A) Banquet (B) Bath (C) Dance (D) Battle
76. What work of Statius sings of “**frāternae aciēs**”?  
 (A) **Achilleid** (B) **Thebaid** (C) **Silvae** (D) **Agāvē**



77. In what city was Quintilian born?  
(A) Volterra (B) Bilbilis (C) Calagurris (D) Naples
78. Through which Stoic philosopher did Persius meet Seneca the Younger and Thræsea Paetus?  
(A) Annaeus Cornutus (B) Caesius Bassus  
(C) Valerius Probus (D) Calpurnius Siculus
79. What mythological figure is the subject of Valerius Flaccus's main work?  
(A) Odysseus (B) Achilles (C) Hercules (D) Jason
80. In what region does the episode of cannibalism in Juvenal's 15th satire take place?  
(A) Hyperborea (B) Arcadia (C) Thrace (D) Egypt

**VIII. Greek History.** Choose the best answer. All dates in this section are B.C.(E.).

81. The first Olympiad was held in  
(A) 800 (B) 765 (C) 652 (D) 776
82. Gyges became king of \_\_\_ in 685.  
(A) Lydia (B) Sparta (C) Ischia (D) Chios
83. The first tyranny of Peisistratus began at Athens in the year  
(A) 593 (B) 578 (C) 560 (D) 542
84. The Lelantine War between Eretria and \_\_\_ began in 730.  
(A) Athens (B) Chalchis (C) Sparta (D) Artemisium
85. The Athenian leader who prepared for another Persian invasion by building warships and fortifying the Piræus was  
(A) Solon (B) Xerxes (C) Cimon (D) Themistocles
86. Argos defeated \_\_\_ at the battle of Hysiae in 669.  
(A) Sparta (B) Athens (C) Corinth (D) Delphi
87. Which of the following was not an archon of Athens?  
(A) Solon (B) Cleisthenes (C) Cleomenes (D) Peisistratus
88. In 481, Corinth formed the \_\_\_ League against the Persians under Spartan leadership.  
(A) Delian (B) Pelopponesian (C) Arcadian (D) Hellenic
89. Who created the first written code of law at Athens in 620?  
(A) Periander (B) Draco (C) Theagenes (D) Zaleucus

90. Which of the following were heavily armed infantry soldiers who were the backbone of Greek city-state armies in the Archaic period?

- (A) peltasts (B) helots (C) myrmidons (D) hoplites

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

91. Who is the author of these words? **Verbīs conceptīs dēierāre ausim, praeterquam quī Tiberium Gracchum necārunt, nēminem inimīcum tantum molestiae tantumque labōris, quantum tē ob hās rēs, mihi trādidiisse.**

- (A) Hypatia (B) Julia Domna (C) Sappho (D) Sulpicia (E) Cornelia

92. The poet Horace famously describes \_\_\_ as a **nōn humilis mūlier**.

- (A) Julia Maesa (B) Hortensia (C) Aspasia (D) Cleopatra (E) Teuta

93. Catullus gives his girlfriend the pseudonym **Lesbia** as a tribute to which famous Greek poet?

- (A) Sappho (B) Nefertiti (C) Gorgo (D) Babitha (E) Artemisia

94. Where is Hypatia, the highly-educated mathematician and philosopher, from?

- (A) Athens (B) Rome (C) Pompeii (D) Carthage (E) Alexandria

95. The poet Sulpicia writes these words about what sort of occasion?

**Invīsus nātālis adest, quī rūre molestō**

**et sine Cērinthō trīstis agendus erit.**

- (A) birthday (B) funeral (C) wedding (D) chariot race (E) dinner party

96. Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of the famous Cleopatra, eventually ends up serving as queen of this Roman province:

- (A) Lusitania (B) Hispania (C) Gallia (D) Mauretania (E) Illyria

97. **Berenīcēn statim ab urbe dīmīsit, invītus, invītam.** These words, written by Suetonius, come from his biography of which Roman Emperor?

- (A) Tiberius (B) Caligula (C) Titus (D) Domitian (E) Hadrian

98. These words of Tacitus, **currū filiās praē sē vehēns**, describe Boudicca as doing what?

- (A) killing Roman soldiers (B) giving birth to her daughters (C) riding in a chariot  
(D) traveling to Rome (E) burying her husband

99. According to Tacitus, Agrippina the Younger says these final words before Nero's soldiers kill her: **"Occīdat," inquit, "dum imperet."** How would **Occīdat** translate?

- (A) he was killing (B) let him kill (C) he will kill (D) let me be killed (E) he kills

100. What does Cartimandua do to Caratacus, another Celtic tribal leader in Britannia?

- (A) murders him (B) marries him (C) enslaves him  
(D) flees to him for refuge (E) hands him over to the Romans

THESE PAGES CONTAINS THE IMAGE REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 - Question 55



Source: British Museum