



2024/2025 Middle School Super Regionals 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, March 5, or after 11:59 pm on Wednesday, March 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 March 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 March 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.

Rome's First Naval Battle

1 Postquam rēx Ēpīrī ex Ītaliā discessit, Rōma omnem Ītaliā capiēbat. Rōmānī iam aliud et
 2 gravius bellum cum Carthāginiēnsibus gessērunt. Urbs Carthāgō in Āfricā contrā Siciliā
 3 locāta est. Incolae Poenī quoque appellābantur quod ē Phoenīciā vēnerant. Initiō trium bellōrum
 4 gravissimōrum, quae bella Pūnica appellāta sunt, et Rōma et Carthāgō erant urbēs potentēs.
 5 Rōmānī exercitum potentissimum sed nūllās nāvēs habēbant; Poenī magnās dīvitiās et magnam
 6 scientiam rērum nāvālium sed nūllās fortēs cōpiās habēbant. Illō tempore necesse erat Rōmānīs
 7 multa mīlia mīlitum nāvibus portāre ex Ītaliā ad Siciliā. Rōmānī igitur multās nāvēs longās
 8 celeriter fēcērunt similēs nāvī longae Poenicae quae in aquīs prope Ītaliā inventā erat. Mox
 9 prīmam classem Rōmānam nāvium longārum habēbant. Quīntō annō bellī Pūnicī prīmī Gāius
 10 Duillius, cōsul Rōmānus, ab Ōstiā nāvīgāvit. Ille Poenōs in marī invēnit ubi iam diū imperium
 11 habēbant. Corvī in nāvibus Rōmānīs aedificātī erant. Poenī, quī proelium cum Rōmānīs
 12 commīsērunt, facilem victōriam expectāverunt. Ubi nāves Poenōrum ad nāvēs Romanās
 13 appropinquābant, Duillius corvōs dēmittī iussit. Rōmānī, quī rēs nāvālēs nōn sciēbant neque
 14 nāvēs bene regere poterant, trāns corvōs in nāvēs hostium cucurrērunt et gladiīs atque aliīs tēlīs
 15 magnum numerum hostium occīdērunt. Quīnquāgintā ex nāvibus Poenōrum dēlētae sunt, et
 16 rōstra nāvium quae Rōmānī cēperant Duilius Rōmam misērat ubi in Forō posita sunt et ubi diu
 17 manēbant. Haec vērō erat prīma victōria Rōmāna nāvālis; nūlla victōria Rōmānīs melior erat. Illī
 18 sē fortiōrēs in proeliō nāvālī quam hostēs ostenderant. Nōnō annō bellī, Rēgulus, cōsul
 19 Rōmānus, prīmus exercitum in Āfricā dūxit. Poenī auxilium ā Graecīs petīvērunt, quī
 20 Xanthippum ducem ācerrimum mīsērunt. Ille Rōmānōs magnā caede vīxit, et Rēgulum ipsum
 21 cēpit. Posteā idem Rēgulus obses ā Poenīs Rōmam missus est. Hī Rēgulum pācem et
 22 permūtātiōnem captīvōrum cum Rōmānīs facere iussērunt. Ubi Rōmam pervēnit, senātum
 23 mōnuī: "Nōlīte facere pācem aut permūtātiōnem captīvōrum cum Poenīs." Statim vir fortis
 24 captīvus Romā discessit et post adventum suum in Āfricā ā Poenīs occīsus est. Igitur Rōmānī
 25 semper eum laudāvērunt.

- *Our Latin Heritage*, Book I (adapted)

1	Ēpīrus, ī	Epirus, a nation near Greece	navalis, e	naval
2	Carthāginiēnsibus	Carthaginian	8 inventā erat	had been found
3	locata est	was located	9 classis, is	fleet
	incola, ae	inhabitant	10 Ostia, ae	Ostia, a port city
	appellabantur	were called	invenio, īre,	find, discover
	initiō	beginning	invēnī, inventus	
4	appellāta sunt	was called	11 corvus, ī	gangplank
5	dīvitiās	resources, wealth	aedificātī erant	had been built
	copiae, arum	(military) forces	12 commīsērunt	joined (with proelium)
6	scientia, ae	knowledge	13 appropinquābant	were approaching
			dēmittī	to be send

14 rego, ere	rule	21 postea	afterwards
telum, ī	weapon	obses, idis	hostage
15 occīdērunt	killed	missus est	was sent
dēlētāe sunt	were destroyed	22 permūtātiōnem	exchange
16 rostrum, ī	prow (front of ship)	23 moneō, ēre, uī	warn
posita sunt	was placed	24 adventus, ūs	arrival
18 ostenderant	had shown	occīsus est	was killed
20 caedes, is	bloodshed		

- The author describes the war against Carthage (lines 1-2) as
 (A) more serious (B) difficult (C) heavy (D) more pleasing
- Why are the inhabitants of Carthage called **Poenī** by the Romans (lines 2-3)?
 (A) they used the phoenix as a symbol (B) they punished the Romans
 (C) Poenus was their first king (D) they migrated from Phoenicia
- The best translation of **trium** (line 3) is
 (A) the third (B) of the three (C) all three (D) in the third
- At the beginning of the war, both Rome and Carthage were (lines 5-6)?
 (A) experts at naval warfare (B) without ships (C) wealthy (D) powerful
- Carthage's greatest advantage at the start (line 4-6) was
 (A) their soldiers (B) their location (C) their navy (D) their government
- The best translations of **nāvibus** (line 7) is
 (A) on a ship (B) of ships (C) by ships (D) of a ship
- The design for the Roman ships (lines 7-8) came from
 (A) ships that washed up on the shore (B) the Greeks
 (C) Roman architects (D) plans brought by a spy from Carthage
- When did the new Roman fleet first set sail (lines 9-10)?
 (A) fourteen years into the war (B) five years into the war
 (C) four years into the war (D) fifteen years into the war
- primī** (line 9) modifies
 (A) **annō** (B) **bellī** (C) **consul** (D) **Pūnicī**
- In lines 11-12, the Carthaginians could be described as
 (A) anxious (B) careful (C) timid (D) overconfident

11. The **corvī** allow the Romans to (lines 12-15)
 (A) run from the ships to shore (B) board the Punic ships
 (C) board their own ships quickly (D) hide from the Carthaginians
12. According to lines 13-15, the Romans
 (A) were inexperienced sailors (B) had a lot of sailing experience
 (C) failed in building the gangplanks (D) put spears on the gangplanks
13. The best translation of **in nāvēs hostium** (line 14) is
 (A) on the enemy's ships (B) against the enemy ship
 (C) on the enemy's ship (D) onto the enemies' ships
14. What did Duilius send to Rome (lines 15-17)
 (A) captives (B) an entire ship
 (C) the prows of captured ships (D) the prows of Roman ships
15. According to lines 17-18, the Romans
 (A) proved they were stronger than the Carthaginians
 (B) showed their ships to the Carthaginians
 (C) gave away their battle plans
 (D) made new enemies
16. How many years after Duilius first set sail did Regulus land in Africa (line 18)?
 (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 3
17. Xanthippus (line 20) was
 (A) the king of Epirus (B) sharp (C) a Carthaginian (D) very fierce
18. Which of these describes Xanthippus' army in lines 20-21?
 (A) disorganized (B) successful (C) retreating (D) defeated
19. When Regulus arrives in Rome (lines 21-23) he
 (A) is a hostage (B) brings hostages
 (C) delivers a message from Xanthippus (D) encourages a truce
20. Regulus is praised by the Romans because he
 (A) survived the war (B) conquered Africa
 (C) enslaved many captives (D) defied the wishes of Xanthippus

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. Lucretius scripsit "*dē **Rērum** Naturā.*"
 (A) thing (B) things (C) of things (D) from things

22. Which of the following nouns is 5th declension?
 (A) **spēs** (B) **milēs** (C) **ariēs** (D) **hostēs**
23. What is the plural of the form **apparatus**?
 (A) **apparatī** (B) **apparata** (C) **apparatōs** (D) **apparatūs**
24. **Fēmina, cui signum ostendī, intellexit.**
 (A) by whom (B) whose (C) to whom (D) with whom
25. Which of the following is a 3rd conjugation verb?
 (A) **aedificō** (B) **trahō** (C) **festīnō** (D) **superō**
26. Achilles was a hero of the Trojan War, which lasted for ten years.
 (A) **quem** (B) **quod** (C) **quam** (D) **quae**
27. **Licet tibi canem velle, sed habēre canem non potes!**
 (A) to want (B) you want (C) wants (D) I want
28. Which adjective agrees with **ōrātiō**?
 (A) **optimus** (B) **optimō** (C) **optima** (D) none of these
29. **Magnus erat numerus domuum in Hispāniā.**
 (A) of aqueducts (B) aqueduct (C) aqueducts (D) for aqueducts
30. The space creature said, "Take me to your leader!"
 (A) **Dūcere** (B) **Dūxī** (C) **Dūce** (D) **Dūc**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. The best definition of **sollicitus** is:
 (A) alone (B) customary (C) signal (D) sunny (E) worried
32. Which is the most sensible object of **aedificō**?
 (A) **bellum** (B) **castra** (C) **medicus** (D) **memoria** (E) **signum**
33. Which word has a gender different from the others?
 (A) **arma** (B) **grātia** (C) **ōrātiō** (D) **patria** (E) **pāx**
34. What animal might appear fighting in the amphitheater?
 (A) **cunīculus** (B) **delphīnus** (C) **testūdō** (D) **tigris** (E) **vacca**
35. **quam nōbilis est imperātor!**
 (A) ever (B) how (C) secretly (D) than (E) whom

36. The best definition of **cūrō** is:
(A) care for (B) catch sight of (C) dine (D) recognize (E) run
37. You see a **hostis** and are **perterritus**! What do you do next?
(A) **accūsō** (B) **cēlō** (C) **dēscendō** (D) **excitō** (E) **lavō**
38. What is a **nūntius**?
(A) mouse (B) mule (C) murmur (D) myrtle (E) messenger
39. Something that is **rūsticus** might be found in the:
(A) forum (B) ocean (C) countryside (D) amphitheater (E) kitchen
40. I am a **gladius**: my purpose is that I:
(A) **accidō** (B) **cēnō** (C) **cōspiciō** (D) **vīvō** (E) **vulnerō**

IV. Latin Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

41. Which of the following is NOT derived from **iaceō**?
(A) adjacent (B) gist (C) joist (D) jut
42. Although it is not a young chicken, what animal derives its name from a Latin word for chicken?
(A) bunny (B) pony (C) lamb (D) kitten
43. "Approach" derives from which Latin word?
(A) **prope** (B) **paene** (C) **apis** (D) **prō**
44. Which of the following does NOT derive from **plēnus** ("full") or its related verb **pleō** ("to fill")?
(A) complete (B) plenty (C) multiply (D) replenish
45. Which of the following does NOT derive from the Latin word **mors**?
(A) mortar (B) mortal (C) mortify (D) mortgage
46. "Lotion" derives from a Latin verb meaning to _____?
(A) work (B) wash (C) read (D) cover
47. The nasolacrimal duct in your body connects your nose to your _____?
(A) sinuses (B) mouth (C) eye (D) ear
48. Based on its Latin derivation, where might you expect to find a mural?
(A) floor (B) wall (C) book (D) door
49. Which of the following derives from the Latin word **trahō**?
(A) trash (B) trace (C) tradition (D) traffic

50. From which Latin word does “ferocious” derive?
(A) **ferrum** (B) **ferō** (C) **ferōx** (D) **rogō**

V. Roman Life. Choose the best answer. A question references an image which is in the image page at the end of the test.

51. What was the original name of the Colosseum?
(A) Colossus Romae (B) Flavian Amphitheater
(C) Gladiatorium (D) Theater of Marcellus
52. What was the name of the area in the baths set aside for athletic activities?
(A) apodyterium (B) natatio (C) palaestra (D) sudatorium
53. This place in Rome is well known for military training, but it was also used for sports practice and competitions such as running and archery.
(A) Campus Martius (B) Colosseum (C) Baths of Caracalla (D) Tiber Island
54. What type of leisure activity was very popular during Saturnalia?
(A) music concerts (B) swimming in the Tiber (C) gambling (D) going to the beach
55. All of these Latin words/phrases are associated with some form of Roman entertainment EXCEPT
(A) **ludī** (B) **fabulam agere** (C) **feriae** (D) **negotium**
56. This copy of a wall painting of the amphitheater at Pompeii (Image #1) illustrates what event?
(A) a riot between rival factions
(B) the earthquake in 62 CE
(C) games in honor of Nero’s birthday
(D) the last gladiatorial fight before the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
57. What kind of games were the ancient Romans unlikely to play?
(A) board games (B) card games (C) ball games (D) dice games
58. These words refer to typical characters in ancient Roman comedies EXCEPT
(A) adulescens (B) matrona (C) servus (D) magister
59. What do the following people have in common: Plautus, Terrence, Seneca? They were...
(A) gladiators (B) playwrights (C) actors (D) athletes
60. What Roman place of entertainment is related to the Latin words **spina**, **metae** and **aurigae**?
(A) Circus Maximus (B) Theater of Pompey (C) Ludus Magnus (D) Campus Martius

VI. Ancient Geography. Choose the best answer.

61. **Carthāgō Nova** (“New Carthage”) is in:
 (A) France (B) Greece (C) Spain (D) Sicily (E) Tunisia
62. This American city features a large pyramid structure in honor of its Egyptian namesake:
 (A) Constantinople (B) Corinth (C) Delphi (D) Gades (E) Memphis
63. Jerusalem was called:
 (A) Hyrosalema (B) Jerusalemus (C) Ierusalema (D) Hierosolyma (E) Ierysalma
64. You want to sail to Greece. Which port city would be fastest to set out from?
 (A) Brundisium (B) Gades (C) Massilia (D) Ostia (E) Tingis
65. The emperor Claudius was born in Lugdunum, now called _____:
 (A) Leeds (B) Leipzig (C) Linz (D) Lipari (E) Lyon
66. What city in North Africa features a triumphal arch built by Septimius Severus?
 (A) Ephesus (B) Leptis Magna (C) Mogontiacum (D) Palmyra (E) Tarraco
67. Which of the following is NOT on the **Mare Internum**?
 (A) Alexandria (B) Dyrrhachium (C) Narbo (D) Syracuse (E) Tomis
68. Eboracum is in modern day:
 (A) England (B) France (C) Germany (D) Scotland (E) Spain
69. The city Sala in the province Mauretania is now:
 (A) Alexandria, Egypt (B) Annaba, Algeria (C) Rabat, Morocco
 (D) Sousse, Tunisia (E) Susah, Libya
70. Which city is the farthest east?
 (A) Athens (B) Carthage (C) Cnossus (D) Gades (E) Syracuse

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

71. True or false: The chorus in Greek dramas was made up of non-speaking actors who danced.
 (A) True (B) False
72. What was the name of a small roofed theater where musical performances or recitals were held?
 (A) **Odeion** (B) **Parados** (C) **Boule** (D) **Orchestra** (E) **Skene**
73. Which play by Sophocles finishes with a king blinding himself after discovering his true parents?
 (A) *Antigone* (B) *Agamemnon* (C) *Persians* (D) *Oedipus Rex* (E) *Medea*
74. Which athletic events took place in the hippodrome?

(A) Foot races (B) Horse/chariot races (C) Wrestling (D) None of the above

75. True or false: Women could compete in athletic contests in honor of Hera at the Olympics.

(A) True (B) False

76. The Olympic Games took place every ____ years.

(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

77. True or false: Greek athletes covered their bare bodies with oil to protect them from the sun.

(A) True (B) False

78. Where did male Greek citizens go to exercise and take part in sports?

(A) **Portico** (B) **Symposium** (C) **Gymnasium** (D) **Agora** (E) **Prytaneion**

79. Where did elite Greek men go to drink, discuss philosophy, and play games?

(A) **Stadion** (B) **Palaestra** (C) **Parados** (D) **Balaneia** (E) **Symposium**

80. Which intense competition combined elements of wrestling and boxing?

(A) **Appobatai** (B) **Pankration** (C) **Stadion** (D) **Cottabos** (E) **Symposion**

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

81. What major Greek politician, who delivered a famous funeral oration, died at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War?

(A) Themistocles (B) Peisistratus (C) Solon (D) Pericles

82. Who were the leading poleis, or cities, for the Peloponnesian War?

(A) Athens and Thebes (B) Athens and Sparta
(C) Thebes and Corinth (D) Sparta and Corinth

83. What island's botched invasion was the focus of the war from 416 to 415?

(A) Naxos (B) Crete (C) Sicily (D) Delos (E) Corfu

84. What previously important figure fled Athens after mutilating the herms?

(A) Alcibiades (B) Nicias (C) Brasidas (D) Archidamas

85. What was the name of the peace signed in 421, pausing the war?

(A) King's Peace (B) Callias (C) Nicias (D) Thirty Years

86. After the end of the Peloponnesian War, what board of leaders was established in Athens?

(A) Boule (B) Thirty Tyrants (C) Council of 400 (D) Council of 5000

87. Who were the two major opposition leaders that died at Amphipolis in 424?

(A) Brasidas and Cleon (B) Brasidas and Perdiccas

(C) Cleon and Thucydides (D) Cleon and Perdiccas

88. What Athenian admiral could not manage to turn the war around with losses near the end?

(A) Callicratidas (B) Lysander (C) Conon (D) Theramenes

89. What city, on the island of Lesbos, watched as every man was killed and every woman and child was sold into slavery in 427?

(A) Methymna (B) Mytilene (C) Lindus (D) Melos

90. What major structure was torn down as a result of the Peloponnesian War?

(A) Stoa (B) Temple of Zeus at Olympus (C) Long Walls (D) Parthenon

IX. Special Topic: Roman Britain. Choose the best answer.

91. When was Britain first taken into Roman rule?

(A) 63 BCE (B) 31 BCE (C) 14 CE (D) 43 CE (E) 96 CE

92. The first Roman leader to cross over to Britain was:

(A) Augustus (B) Claudius (C) Julius Caesar (D) Mark Antony (E) Pompey

93. Boudicca was a queen of which people?

(A) Belgae (B) Brigantes (C) Iceni (D) Scotti (E) Silures

94. Which general invaded northern regions and is the subject of a text by his son-in-law Tacitus?

(A) Agricola (B) Aulus Plautius (C) Carausius (D) Constantius I (E) Vespasian

95. Which emperor built a wall to defend Britain's northern border?

(A) Augustus (B) Claudius (C) Constantine (D) Hadrian (E) Marcus Aurelius

96. What traditional Roman building is Aquae Sulis especially known for?

(A) amphitheater (B) bathhouse (C) circus (D) port (E) theater

97. The structure in the previous question was dedicated to Sulis, who was associated with:

(A) Diana (B) Juno (C) Minerva (D) Venus (E) Vesta

98. Which leader of the Catuvellauni was defeated and taken to Rome for a triumph?

(A) Boudicca (B) Caratacus (C) Cunobelinus (D) Prasutagus (E) Togodumnus

99. At Colchester, the remains of a temple to the emperor _____ were found.

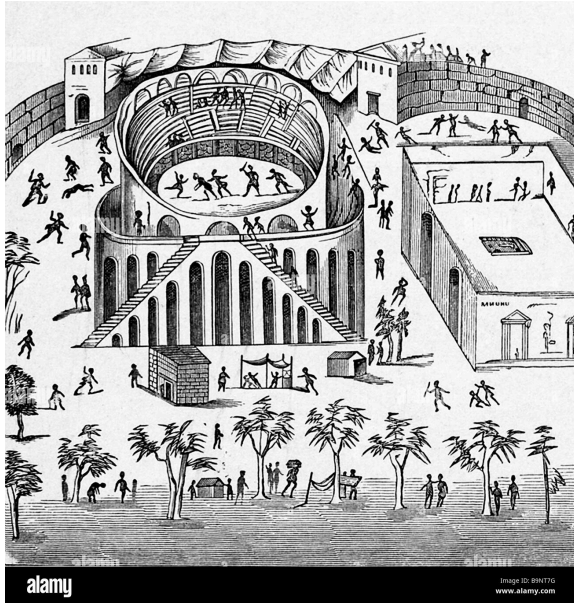
(A) Antoninus (B) Augustus (C) Caligula (D) Claudius (E) Hadrian

100. The Roman name for London was:

(A) Londer (B) Londinia (C) Londinium (D) Londonus (E) Londus

THESE PAGES CONTAIN THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 - Question 56



Source: British Museum