



# 2024/2025 High School Super Regionals 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, 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.
- 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.

### A Look at Verginius Rufus

Pliny writes to Ruso about Verginius Rufus' character.

1 Significās lēgisse tē in quādam epistulā meā iussisse Verginium Rūfum īnscrībī sepulcrō suō:  
2 Hic situs est Rūfus, pulsō quī Vindice quondam  
3 imperium asseruit nōn sibi sed patriae.  
4 Reprehendis quod iusserit, addis etiam melius rēctiusque Frontīnum, quod vetuerit omnīnō  
5 monumentum sibi fierī, mēque ad extrēmum quid dē utrōque sentiam cōsulis. Utrumque dīlēxī,  
6 mīrātus sum magis quem tū reprehendis, atque ita mīrātus ut nōn putārem satis umquam posse  
7 laudārī, cuius nunc mihi subeunda dēfēnsiō est. Omnēs ego quī magnum aliquid  
8 memorandumque fēcērunt, nōn modo venia vērūm etiam laude dignissimōs iūdicō, sī  
9 immortalitatem quam meruere sectantur, vīctūrīque nōminis fāmam suprēmīs etiam titulīs  
10 prōrogāre nītuntur. Nec facile quemquam nisi Verginium inveniō, cuius tanta in praedicandō  
11 verēcundia quanta glōria ex factō. Ipse sum testis, familiārīter ab eō dīlēctus probātusque, semel  
12 omnīnō mē audiente prōvectum, ut dē rēbus suis hoc ūnum referret, ita sēcum aliquandō Cluvium  
13 locūtum: 'Scīs, Verginī, quae historiae fidēs dēbeātur; proinde sī quid in historiīs meis legis aliter  
14 ac vēlīs rogō ignōscās.' Ad hōc ille: 'Tūne ignōrās, Cluvī, ideō mē fēcisse quod fēcī, ut esset  
15 līberum vōbīs scrībēre quae libuisset?' Age dum, hunc ipsum Frontīnum in hōc ipsō, in quō tibi  
16 parciōr vidētur et pressior, compārēmus. Vetuit exstruī monumentum, sed quibus verbīs?  
17 'Impēnsa monumentī supervacua est; memoriā nostrī dūrābit, sī vītā meruimus.' An restrictius  
18 arbitrāris per orbem terrārum legendum dare dūrātūram memoriā suā quam ūnō in locō  
19 duōbus versiculīs signāre quod fēcērīs? Quamquam nōn habeō prōpositum illum reprehendendī,  
20 sed hunc tuendī; cuius quae potest apud tē iūstior esse dēfēnsiō, quam ex collātiōne eius quem  
21 praetulistī? 8 Meō quidem iūdicīō neuter culpandus, quōrum uterque ad glōriam parī cupiditate,  
22 dīversō itinere contendit, alter dum expetit dēbitōs titulōs, alter dum māvult vidērī contempsisse.  
23 Valē.

- Pliny's *Letters* 9.19

1 <b>Significās</b>	point out	11 <b>verēcundia</b>	modesty
2 <b>situs</b>	lying	13 <b>proinde</b>	therefore
3 <b>asseruit</b>	asserted	14 <b>ideō</b>	for that reason
4 <b>rēctius</b>	more properly	17 <b>Impēnsa</b>	cost
9 <b>sectantur</b>	pursue	<b>supervacua</b>	unnecessary
<b>titulīs</b>	inscriptions	<b>dūrābit</b>	endure
10 <b>prōrogāre</b>	extend	20 <b>collātiōne</b>	comparison

1. What is the best translation of **in quādam epistulā meā**

- (A) indeed in my letter      (B) in whatever letter of mine      (C) in a certain letter of mine  
(D) in which letter of mine      (E) in every letter of mine

2. According to Pliny, where were lines 2 and 3 inscribed?  
(A) on a bench      (B) on an arch      (C) in a tavern      (D) on a tomb      (E) in a letter
3. Which describes how Verginius Rufus asserted power?  
(A) for himself      (B) by writing a letter      (C) with Vindex's help in driving out the enemy  
(D) for his country      (E) by buying his leadership position
4. What opinion does Ruso (the addressee of Pliny's letter) have of Verginius Rufus?  
(A) He is angry that he was banished by Rufus.  
(B) He chastises Rufus for ordering such a statement be written.  
(C) He praises Rufus for conquering Vindex.  
(D) He admires Rufus for his selflessness.  
(E) He makes fun of Rufus for his military conduct.
5. Why does Ruso think Frontinus' conduct is **melius rēctiusque**?  
(A) He fought more battles.  
(B) He consulted his supporting staff more.  
(C) He forbade anything be erected to commemorate him.  
(D) He spoke more eloquently than Rufus.  
(E) His memorial highlighted greater accomplishments.
6. According to Pliny, what does Ruso ask for at the close of his letter?  
(A) money for his family      (B) praise for Frontinus      (C) safe harbor from Rufus  
(D) appointment to an office      (E) Pliny's opinion of each man
7. Whom does **quem** in line 6 describe?  
(A) Pliny      (B) Ruso      (C) Rufus      (D) Frontinus
8. In lines 6-7 (**atque...est**), Pliny says  
(A) Rufus is not praised enough.  
(B) Frontinus deserves more praise.  
(C) He has praised Rufus too much.  
(D) Rufus and Frontinus are not praised.  
(E) Ruso shouldn't praise Frontinus so much.
9. What does Pliny say about immortality?  
(A) When a ruler dies, his people should declare him immortal.  
(B) Those who did something great and memorable deserve recognition.  
(C) Whatever someone has written on his tombstone is what that person will be famous for.  
(D) Those who preserve the history of leaders through their writing deserve immortality.  
(E) Those who want immortality should do things worthy of praise.

10. What does Pliny say about Rufus' modesty?
- (A) Rufus' modesty is as great as the glory of his deeds.
  - (B) He wishes Rufus has more modesty.
  - (C) Rufus is more modest than those who have great glory.
  - (D) Rufus should boast of his accomplishments.
  - (E) He praises Rufus for declaring his modesty.
11. From lines 11-13 (**Ipse...locūtum**), what do we learn about Rufus?
- (A) He spoke regularly with Cluvius.
  - (B) Pliny only heard him speak once.
  - (C) Pliny is aware of only one time that he boasted of his accomplishments.
  - (D) Cluvius frequently sang his praises.
12. What does Cluvius say to Rufus?
- (A) Please pardon him for anything in his history that is not to his liking.
  - (B) He wishes to embellish Rufus' accomplishments and pardon Rufus' wrongdoings.
  - (C) Cluvius asks Rufus to write down his accomplishments so Cluvius can record them accurately.
  - (D) Rufus' deeds should match his words.
  - (E) Cluvius encourages Rufus to accomplish deeds worthy of his writing.
13. What is Rufus' reply?
- (A) He acted in such a way that historians could write whatever pleases them.
  - (B) His goal was to please historians with his deeds.
  - (C) He doesn't want Cluvius to ignore his accomplishments.
  - (D) He offers Cluvius advice on how to be a great leader.
14. What is the best translation of **compārēmus** (line 16)?
- (A) We compare    (B) We will compare    (C) Compare
  - (D) Let us compare    (E) We must compare
15. Whom does the sentence **Vetuit...verbīs** (line 16) describe?
- (A) Ruso    (B) Pliny    (C) Rufus    (D) Frontinus    (E) Cluvius
16. What is the best meaning of **nostrī** (line 17)?
- (A) for us    (B) of me    (C) our    (D) my    (E) of our men
17. What is Pliny's point in lines 17-19 (**An...fēcerīs**)?
- (A) Writing two lines in one place is more modest than writing it for the whole world to see.
  - (B) Rufus should have written his accomplishments in the same way as Frontinus.
  - (C) Frontinus demonstrated more modesty than Rufus.
  - (D) One should read about Rufus' accomplishments throughout the whole world.
  - (E) Memory of Frontinus' accomplishments would have endured better had he ascribed to Rufus' method of sharing them.

18. What is Pliny's goal in asking a question in lines 19-21 (**Quamquam...praetulistī**)?  
(A) rebuking Frontinus (B) defending Rufus (C) increasing his own status  
(D) complaining about Cluvius (E) praising Ruso

19. To whom does **eius** (line 20) refer?  
(A) Pliny (B) Ruso (C) Cluvius (D) Rufus (E) Frontinus

20. What does **dīversō itinere** (line 22) describe about the two men?  
(A) their journeys to the underworld  
(B) their returns to their homelands  
(C) their methods of seeking glory  
(D) their thoughts about historians  
(E) their understanding of each other's accomplishments

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

21. Which preposition does NOT belong?  
(A) **subter** (B) **cōram** (C) **super** (D) **in**

Select the answer which grammatically completes the sentence.

22. **Sī barbarī Rōmam proficīscantur, mortem \_\_\_\_\_.**?  
(A) **mereantur** (B) **merērentur** (C) **merēbuntur** (D) **merēre**

23. **Māter pollicita est \_\_\_\_\_.**?  
(A) **dōna libērī daret** (B) **sē dōna libērīs det**  
(C) **sē dōna libērīs datūram esse** (D) **sē dōna libērōs datūra esse**

24. **Magistra timet \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(A) **discipulōs eī nōn pārēre** (B) **ut discipulī eam nōn parerent**  
(C) **nē discipulī eīs pārēant** (D) **ut discipulī eī pārēant**

25. **Discipulus, \_\_\_\_\_ temporis meminisse necesse erat, hodiē tardus est.**  
(A) **cui** (B) **quī** (C) **cuius** (D) **quem**

26. **Viātor ā mē quaesīvit \_\_\_\_\_?**  
(A) **ā quō vāserim** (B) **ubi vādō** (C) **quibuscum vāderem** (D) **quō vasissem**

Select the best translation.

27. Barbarians surrounded us with a wall fourteen feet tall.  
(A) **mūrō quattuordecim pedīs altō** (B) **cum mūrō quattuordecim pedum altum**  
(C) **mūrō quattuordecim pedum altitūdine** (D) **ā mūrō quattuordecim pedibus altitūdō**

28. Aeneas hid his sorrows, after losing his friends.

- (A) **amīcōs āmissōs** (B) **amīcīs āmissīs** (C) **āmittēns amīcōs** (D) **amīcī āmissūrī**

29. Swimming was a rare skill.

- (A) **natāns** (B) **natandum** (C) **nātum** (D) **natāre**

30. He left his shield on the ground in Sicily.

- (A) **humō Siciliae** (B) **humī in Siciliā** (C) **humum Siciliīs** (D) **humīs Sicilia**

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

31. What is the meaning of **citerior**?

- (A) several (B) move (C) fast (D) nearer

32. What is the meaning of **ferīre**?

- (A) strike (B) celebrate (C) burst (D) rage

33. What is a synonym for **egestas**?

- (A) **seges** (B) **sinus** (C) **famēs** (D) **nefās**

34. What is the meaning of **rīte**?

- (A) raft (B) solemnly (C) again (D) sacrifice

35. What is a synonym for **praedō**?

- (A) **grex** (B) **supplex** (C) **donum** (D) **latrō**

36. What is an antonym for **trīstis**?

- (A) **laetus** (B) **aeger** (C) **varius** (D) **profundus**

37. What is a synonym for **obstipēscō**?

- (A) **gubernātor** (B) **frangō** (C) **mīror** (D) **imāgō**

38. What is the meaning of **cōram**?

- (A) warm (B) face-to-face (C) secretly (D) barely

39. What is the meaning of **sīdus**?

- (A) step (B) star (C) arid (D) guardian

40. What is the meaning of **septentriō**?

- (A) chain (B) strict (C) seventh (D) north

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

41. From what Latin verb does “execute” derive?

(A) **eō**      (B) **quatiō**      (C) **secō**      (D) **sequor**      (E) **exerceō**

42. Which word does NOT belong because of meaning?

(A) vernal      (B) hiemal      (C) annual      (D) estival      (E) autumnal

43. The Spanish word *hidalgo* meaning “gentleman” derives from the Spanish phrase “son of something” — *hijo de* \_\_\_\_\_. Fill in the blank with the Latin word from which the last word of this Spanish phrase is derived.

(A) **alga**      (B) **ego**      (C) **aliquis**      (D) **longus**      (E) **lingua**

44. Based on its Latin root, what is the process of using reasoning to think through a problem or come up with a solution?

(A) ratiocination      (B) automatization      (C) extirpation  
(D) pauperisation      (E) tergiversation

45. Which derivative does NOT come from the same Latin root as the others?

(A) intersperse      (B) desperation      (C) sparse      (D) aspersion      (E) dispersal

46. The English words *contrite*, *attrition*, and *detriment* all derive from the Latin word meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) stop      (B) three      (C) against      (D) look at      (E) rub

47. What drink at Starbucks is so named because of its twenty ounce size and the Latin root within its name?

(A) demi      (B) tall      (C) grande      (D) venti      (E) trenta

48. Using English derivatives to help you, which compound verb formed from **eō**, **tre** does NOT mean “to die”?

(A) **trānseō**      (B) **pereō**      (C) **exeō**      (D) **ineō**      (E) **obeō**

49. What English verb means “to make public,” which is fitting because it contains a Latin noun meaning “crowd” at its root?

(A) impart      (B) divulge      (C) announce      (D) promulgate      (E) confess

50. A suppliant is someone who makes a humble plea. From what Latin word with what meaning does this word derive?

(A) **pleō** - fill      (B) **placeō** - please      (C) **plicō** - fold  
(D) **pāreō** - obey      (E) **pellō** - push

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

51. Trajan’s main enemy when he returned to war in 114 was the

(A) Parthians      (B) Dacians      (C) Germans      (D) Illyrians

52. Which future emperor served under Tiberius as a military tribune and as governor of Judaea under Nero?

- (A) Vitellius (B) Vespasian (C) Otho (D) Galba

53. Which emperor earned the nickname “Greekling” because of his passion for Greek learning?

- (A) Marcus Aurelius (B) Hadrian (C) Trajan (D) Nerva

54. Nerva was proclaimed emperor on the same day that \_\_\_\_\_ died.

- (A) Hadrian (B) Nero (C) Titus (D) Domitian

55. Where was Galba when he was proclaimed emperor by the Senate?

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

56. The wife of Antoninus Pius was

- (A) Plotina (B) Poppaea (C) Faustina (D) Domitia

57. Which emperor was known for his *Meditations*?

- (A) Titus (B) Marcus Aurelius (C) Vespasian (D) Nerva

58. The commander of the praetorian guard under Commodus was

- (A) Sejanus (B) Vindex (C) Perennis (D) Crispinus

59. Who ruled jointly with Marcus Aurelius until 169?

- (A) Lollius Urbicus (B) Avidius Cassius (C) Antoninus Pius (D) Lucius Verus

60. Under Trajan, Pannonia was divided into two provinces. What was the capital of Pannonia Superior?

- (A) Carnuntum (B) Aquincum (C) Troesmis (D) Viminacium

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

61. Before you started a bath at a public bathhouse, you would typically change in what room?

- (A) caldarium (B) apodyterium (C) tepidarium (D) unctorium

62. Which of the following was NOT a chariot faction?

- (A) russata (B) prasina (C) viridis (D) albata

63. Which of the following places in a Roman bathhouse typically had no water?

- (A) caldarium (B) piscina (C) laconicum (D) frigidarium

64. What part of a Roman theatre is where the actors would actually perform?

- (A) orchestra (B) cavea (C) scaena (D) cunei

65. What is an example of the highest throw in **tālī**, knowing the numbers are 1, 3, 4, 6?



(A) 1, 3, 4, 6      (B) 1, 1, 1, 1      (C) 3, 4, 3, 4      (D) 1, 1, 6, 6

66. What was the name of the metal heater used to keep the water hot?

(A) **suspēnsūra**      (B) **lābrum**      (C) **alveus**      (D) **testūdō**

67. To amp up displays at the colosseum, how would men known as **andabatae** fight?

(A) with a net      (B) with a lasso      (C) blind-folded      (D) with two swords

68. What was the gate through which the victors would leave after winning a fight?

(A) **porta pompae**      (B) **porta triumphālis**      (C) **porta Libitinēnsis**      (D) **porta p̄rīma**

69. Some Roman emperors commissioned bath complexes. Which of the following did not?

(A) Caracalla      (B) Diocletian      (C) Trajan      (D) Tiberius

70. If a horse was known as **ducēnārius**, what had they done?

(A) raced 200 times      (B) had 200 offspring  
(C) competed for 200 days      (D) won 200 races

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

71. Which of the following Ancient Cities is NOT a current world capital?

(A) Olisipo      (B) Vindabona      (C) Aquincum      (D) Tingis

72. Which of the following Roman cities is furthest north?

(A) Vesontio      (B) Verona      (C) Venusia      (D) Valentia

73. Which of the following in mainland Greece (not the Peloponnese) near Athens?

(A) Piraeus      (B) Paros      (C) Mycenae      (D) Paphos

74. Which of the following is NOT a city located in modern Italy?

(A) Parma      (B) Arretium      (C) Forum Iulī      (D) Calagurris

75. Which of the following cities is on mainland Italy right where it meets Sicily?

(A) Panormus      (B) Narbo      (C) Rhegium      (D) Naissus

76. Which of the following modern cities did NOT contain any form of the title Caesar or Augustus in their ancient name?

(A) Zaragoza      (B) Caerleon      (C) Charchell      (D) Cádiz

77. What is the modern name for the ancient city of Oea?

(A) Orleans      (B) Split      (C) Tripoli      (D) Canterbury

78. Which of the following cities was furthest EAST?

(A) Ancona      (B) Tingis      (C) Sinope      (D) Fufluna

79. Which of the following cities would NOT have been found in Britannia?  
(A) Deva (B) Mamucium (C) Verulamium (D) Posonium

80. What is the modern name for the ancient city of Singidunum?  
(A) Sofia (B) Zurich (C) Copenhagen (D) Belgrade

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

81. In which period was the earliest Attic "Old Comedy" being composed?  
(A) 6th century BC (B) 5th century BC (C) 4th century BC (D) 3rd century BC

82. The theater in Athens was dedicated to which god?  
(A) Dionysus (B) Athena (C) Apollo (D) Zeus

83. Which of the following is not an architectural component of a Greek theater?  
(A) **Orchestra** (B) **Skene** (C) **Boule** (D) **Koilon** (E) **Parados**

84. Whose tragedy *Persians* is the earliest surviving Greek drama?  
(A) Aeschylus (B) Sophocles (C) Euripides

85. What was the Greek name for the weight that long jumpers used?  
(A) **Discus** (B) **Periskelis** (C) **Oxybeles** (D) **Halter** (E) **Kestros**

86. True or false: At Athens's city theater festivals, a satyr play followed three comedies.  
(A) True (B) False

87. About how many feet was the unit of measurement called the **stadion**?  
(A) 200 (B) 400 (C) 600 (D) 800 (E) 1,000

88. Which of the following athletic events was NOT part of the pentathlon?  
(A) Javelin-throwing (B) Discus-throwing (C) Horse-jumping (D) Running (E) Wrestling

89. What game involved players flicking a little wine from the bottom of their glass at another person?  
(A) **Symposion** (B) **Cottabos** (C) **Askoliasmos** (D) **Kylix** (E) **Pankration**

90. Which athletic event was the **appobates**?  
(A) Wrestling (B) Running (C) Long jump (D) Boxing (E) Horse-jumping

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

91. Britain became a province of Rome under what emepror?  
(A) Augustus (B) Tiberius (C) Caligula (D) Claudius

92. What queen of the Iceni rebelled against Roman rule in the early 60's A.D.?  
(A) Teuta                      (B) Cartimandua      (C) Paulina                      (D) Boudicca
93. Agricola achieved a major victory against what people at Mons Graupius?  
(A) Picts                      (B) Trinovantes      (C) Brigantes                      (D) Catuvellani
94. Platorius Nepos, governor of Britain, oversaw the construction of what wall?  
(A) Hadrian Wall                      (B) Antonine Wall
95. Septimius Severus did his best to reclaim control of Britain but died at what city?  
(A) Aquae Sulis      (B) Eboracum      (C) Londinium      (D) Verulamium
96. What city, ancient Deva, was home to a cult centered on a Julio-Claudian emperor?  
(A) Colchester      (B) Manchester      (C) Birmingham      (D) Liverpool
97. Britain fell out of Rome's hands in the late 3rd century due to what admiral?  
(A) Carausius      (B) Carinus      (C) Allectus      (D) Numerian
98. What future emperor proceeded to reclaim the province from the admiral in #97?  
(A) Galerius      (B) Severus II      (C) Maxentius      (D) Constantius I
99. An excavation in London found a sculpture of the head of what mystery god, whose cult had many underground temples?  
(A) Cabeiri      (B) Mithras      (C) Salmoxis      (D) Osiris
100. Whose sons expelled the Roman client king Verica, leading to the invasion of Britain?  
(A) Cunobelinus      (B) Caratacus      (C) Togodumnus      (D) Cogidubnus