



2024/2025 Middle School National Finals Exam

**THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL MIDDLE SCHOOL
TEAMS.**

Reminders:

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Wednesday, April 9, or after 11:59 pm on Wednesday, April 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 April 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 April 16.
- 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 myth has come to us from the beautiful peninsula of Crimea, the country of ancient Taurians, who tell us a story about the name of the sea that washed their land.

1 Ōlim Graecī magnum et ferum mare timēbant. Hoc mare vocāvērunt "Axeīnus Pontus," quod
2 significat "mare inimīcum." Nautae dīcēbant: "Mōnstra in aquīs habitant! Nēmō revertit!"
3 In terrā Tauricā, hominēs pācātī vīvēbant. Agrōs labōrābant, familiās cūrābant, deōs colēbant.
4 Sed Graecī novās terrās et dīvitiās cupiēbant. Itaque duo milia nāvium parāvērunt et ad
5 Tauricam nāvigāvērunt. Tauricī, ubi inimīcōs vīdērunt, timēbant et deōs ōrāvērunt: "Servātē nōs!"
6 Deī eōs audīvērunt. Mōnstra magna ex montibus vērērunt. Unguibus ferreīs saxa cēpērunt et in
7 mare iēcērunt. Undās altissimās fēcērunt,
8 quae caelum tetigērunt! Undae multae nāvēs frēgērunt et mersērunt in profundō marī.
9 Ūna nāvis tantum superfuit. Nautae terrītī domum nāvigāvērunt et populīs dīxērunt:
10 "Numquam iterum ibi nāvīgāte!" Itaque Graecī mare "Axeīnum Pontum" vocāvērunt.
11 Sed post multōs annōs, alīī Graecī vērērunt. Nōn gladiōs, sed dōna portābant. "Venīmus in pāce,"
12 dīxērunt. Tauricī eōs vīdērunt et benignē accēpērunt. Ab illō diē, mare nōn iam inimīcum erat.
13 Nunc Graecī id vocāvērunt "Euxeīnus Pontus"—"mare amīcum."

3	pāctātus a um	peaceful		mergo -ere mērsī	sink
	colō, colere	worship	8	profundus a um	deep
8	frango -ere frēgī	break	9	supersum, superesse	
				superfui	survive

1. What did the Greeks call the sea at first? (line 1-2)
(A) Adriatic (B) Euxinus Pontus (C) Hostile Sea (D) Mare Magnum
2. Why did the Greeks fear the sea? (line 2)
(A) It was very cold. (C) It was too shallow to sail.
(B) Monsters lived in the water. (D) The Taurians controlled it.
3. **Quid Taurici faciebant in terrā suā?** (line 3)
(A) Fought and sailed. (C) Feared Greeks and fled.
(B) Worshiped gods and cultivated lands. (D) Built a new big city.
4. Why did the Greeks sail to Tauris? (lines 4-5)
(A) They wanted new lands and riches. (C) They wanted to escape from their own land.
(B) They wanted to trade with the Taurians. (D) They were lost at sea.
5. How many ships did the Greeks bring? (line 4)
(A) Two (B) One hundred (C) Two thousand (D) Ten

6. What did the Taurians do when they saw the Greek ships? (line 5)
(A) They attacked. (C) They hid in the mountains.
(B) They prayed to the gods. (D) They sent a messenger.
7. Who helped the Taurians? (lines 6-7)
(A) The Greek king (B) A group of pirates (C) The gods (D) A great warrior
8. **Quid monstra fecerunt?** (lines 6-8)
(A) **Naves Graecorum destruxerunt.** (C) **Ad Graeciam navigaverunt.**
(B) **Tauricos oppugnaverunt.** (D) **Mare placidum fecerunt.**
9. All of the following happened in lines 6-8 EXCEPT
(A) Monsters showed from the mountains. (C) The Taurians sunk all boats in the deep sea.
(B) Huge rocks were tossed into the sea. (D) Very tall waves touched the sky.
10. **Quot naves ad Graeciam post tempestatem redierunt?** (line 9)
(A) Nihil (B) I (C) XI (D) IV
11. What did the surviving sailors do when they returned home? (line 10)
(A) They prepared another invasion. (C) They built stronger ships.
(B) They warned others never to return. (D) They wrote a book about their journey.
12. Why did the Greeks call the sea "Axeinus Pontus"? (line 10)
(A) Because it was beautiful. (C) Because they won a great battle there.
(B) Because it was dangerous and deadly. (D) Because the Taurians named it that.
13. The phrase **alii Graeci** in line 11 refers to the fact that
(A) They were from a different part of the country. (C) They were a new generation of Greeks.
(B) They were foreigners to Taurians. (D) They have paid the alimony to Taurians.
14. **Quid Graeci sēcum portabant?** (line 11)
(A) **Dona et pacem** (B) **Gladios et scuta** (C) **Nautas et monstra** (D) **Equos et saxa**
15. How did the Taurians react when the Greeks returned? (line 12)
(A) They attacked immediately. (C) They welcomed them kindly.
(B) They ran away in fear. (D) They refused to speak to them.
16. What new name was given to the sea by the Greeks? (line 13)
(A) Mare Nostrum (B) Euxeinus Pontus (C) Axeinus Pontus (D) Mare Inimicum
17. Why did the name of the sea change?
(A) The Greeks won a great war. (C) The gods changed the name themselves.

(B) The Taurians took over Greece. (D) The Greeks and Taurians became friends

18. Which word is not related to the Latin word meaning “sea”?

(A) Marinate (B) Nightmare (C) Submarine (D) Maritime

19. What is the main theme of this story?

(A) **Bellum semper mortem portat.** (C) **Dei semper poenam dare volunt.**
(B) **Graeci semper victores sunt.** (D) **Tempus inimicos in amicos mutare potest**

20. Based on your knowledge of geography, which sea is this story about?

(A) Aegean (B) Black (C) Caspian (D) Dumont d’Urville

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. **fēminae _____ vidēbamus fortēs sunt.**

(A) **quās** (B) **quae** (C) **quam** (D) **cuius**

22. **melior : optimus :: inferior : _____**

(A) **inferrimus** (B) **īnferissimus** (C) **extīmus** (D) **īmus**

23. Which of these is in the future tense?

(A) **monētis** (B) **coquēmus** (C) **fēcerint** (D) **fers**

24. He smashed the board with his right hand.

(A) **manuī dextrae** (B) **manū dextrō** (C) **manūs dextrae** (D) **manū dextrā**

25. The soldiers had not been able to scale the wall.

(A) **nōn poterat** (B) **nōn potuerant** (C) **nōn potuerat** (D) **nōn poterant**

26. Bring me the money, my friends!

(A) **fer** (B) **ferite** (C) **ferre** (D) **ferre**

27. We will visit the camp of one of the generals today.

(A) **ex ūnō imperatōre** (B) **ūnī imperatorī** (C) **ūnīus imperatōris**
(D) **ūnīus ēx imperatoribus**

28. **mīlēs : mīlitēs :: mare : _____**

(A) **mare** (B) **marī** (C) **mara** (D) **maria**

29. This scar is the mark of a serious wound.

(A) **vulnī gravis** (B) **vulnerī gravī** (C) **vulneris gravis** (D) **vulnerum graviorum**

30. You gave him your book.

(A) **eī ... tuum** (B) **eī .. tuī** (C) **eō ... vestrī** (D) **eō ... tuum**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. "Surely you didn't forget to study your Latin League vocabulary?" contains:
(A) **nam** (B) **nōn** (C) **nōnne** (D) **num** (E) **-nē**
32. Which is the most different in meaning?
(A) **apud** (B) **cum** (C) **iuxtā** (D) **prope** (E) **trāns**
33. Which of the following does not match because of gender?
(A) **lēx** (B) **lūx** (C) **pars** (D) **pōns** (E) all are the same gender
34. **hodie** is to **postrīdiē** as **anteā** is to _____.
(A) **postea** (B) **mox** (C) **saepe** (D) **paulisper** (E) **umquam**
35. Which is NOT a good translation for **lūdus/lūdī**?
(A) game (B) joke (C) school (D) laugh (E) spectacle
36. Which is NOT part of a **manus**?
(A) **cutis** (B) **os** (C) **pollex** (D) **unguis** (E) all are parts of a **manus**
37. Which verb would most likely be accomplished with the noun **vīs**?
(A) **sciō** (B) **parō** (C) **superō** (D) **vīvō** (E) **volō**
38. Which of the following animals is most closely related to a **lepus**?
(A) **ovis** (B) **ariēs** (C) **mūlus** (D) **piscis** (E) **cunīculus**
39. **aedificō** is to **domus** as _____ is to **cōnsilium**.
(A) **accūsō** (B) **aperiō** (C) **cōstituō** (D) **habitō** (E) **laudō**
40. **pugna** is to **perīculum** as **mūrus** is to _____.
(A) **imperium** (B) **nāvīs** (C) **pecūnia** (D) **praesidium** (E) **uxor**

IV. Latin Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

41. Based on its derivation, what type of animal did Pliny the Elder name the Canary Islands after?
(A) peacock (B) deer (C) rabbit (D) dog
42. Which of the following do NOT derive from the same Latin word?
(A) diary (B) journal (C) daily (D) sundial
43. Which of the following do NOT derive, at least partly, from **dō, dāre**?
(A) donut (B) pardon (C) add (D) betray

44. If a doctor describes sanguineous drainage from a wound, what color is this drainage?

- (A) yellow (B) red (C) clear (D) green

45. Based on its derivation, if a person is unrelenting, they are not very _____.

- (A) tall (B) short (C) flexible (D) beautiful

IV. PMAQ. Choose the best answer.

46. Which state or district has a Latin motto where every word starts with the same letter?

- (A) Arkansas (B) Idaho (C) Connecticut (D) District of Columbia (E) Arizona

47. Which of the following, if any, can **NOT** be related to death?

- (A) **ob.** (B) **p.m.** (C) **d.s.p.** (D) **q.v.** (E) All can be related to death

48. Complete this quotation attributed to Seneca but not found in his work: _____ **humanum est.**

- (A) **errare** (B) **vivere** (C) **cogitare** (D) **pugnare** (E) **amare**

49. What abbreviation has an equivalent meaning to the medical abbreviation **s.o.s.**?

- (A) **gtt.** (B) **p.r.n.** (C) **b.i.d.** (D) **s.i.d.** (E) **ibid.**

50. What number features in the motto of Vermont?

- (A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 14 (D) 15 (E) 16

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

51. Which king was likely the son of an Etruscan woman named Ocrisia?

- (A) Romulus (B) Tarquinius Priscus (C) Tarquinius Superbus (D) Servius Tullius

52. What 3 time consul, who was the first **magister equitum**, proposed the first agrarian law?

- (A) Tiberius Gracchus (B) Cincinnatus (C) Spurius Cassius (D) Titus Lartius

53. What 5 time consul lost at Lautulae but defeated the Samnites many times, including at Sentinum?

- (A) Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus (B) Gavius Pontius (C) Camillus (D) M'. Curius Dentatus

54. What ruler in Asia Minor in the early 2nd C. BC hosted Hannibal and Scipio Africanus in his court?

- (A) Pyrrhus (B) Phillip V (C) Antiochus III (D) Attalus III

55. At what battle in 82 BC did Sulla and Crassus defeat the Samnites and the Marians?

- (A) Praeneste (B) Colline Gate (C) Brundisium (D) Sentinum

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

56. What brigand, whom Theseus fought, would make sure his guests fit his bed?
(A) Sceiron (B) Pityocampes (C) Sinis (D) Procrustes
57. Who was **NOT** a member of the embassy to appease Achilles in book IX of the *Iliad*?
(A) Ajax the Greater (B) Phoenix (C) Odysseus (D) Diomedes
58. What god gained the epithet Argeiphontes when he freed Io?
(A) Apollo (B) Poseidon (C) Zeus (D) Hermes
59. What nephew of Heracles helped him defeat the Lernaean Hydra?
(A) Iolaus (B) Iphicles (C) Amphitryon (D) Alcaeus
60. What leader of the Amazons died by Achilles's hands at Troy?
(A) Antiope (B) Hippolyta (C) Penthesileia (D) Otrere

VII. Roman Life. Choose the best answer.

61. Which of the following is the Latin name for a paternal uncle?
(A) **nepōs** (B) **pātruēlis** (C) **pātruus** (D) **avunculus**
62. Who was the knot on a bride's **tunica recta** named after?
(A) Juno (B) Gordian (C) Hercules (D) Mnemosyne
63. Which of the following describes the action of a father accepting a child into his family?
(A) **susceptio** (B) **expōnere** (C) **conclāmātio** (D) **dēductio**
64. Which of the following containers was the largest in Ancient Rome?
(A) **dōlium** (B) **amphora** (C) **calix** (D) **crātēr**
65. A quick, hot meal might be served at which of the following, pictured in Image 1?
(A) **convīvium** (B) **thermopōlium** (C) **cōmissātio** (D) **trīclīnium**

VIII. Geography. Choose the best answer.

66. Where would the building in Image 2 be found?
(A) The Vatican (B) Forum Romanum (C) Acropolis (D) Constantinople
67. What relative of Augustus is the building in Image 3 named after?
(A) Caesar (B) Pompey (C) Julia (D) Marcellus
68. Which of the following cities was originally named after the Emperor Claudius's mother?
(A) Cologne (B) Lutetia (C) Ravenna (D) Londinium

69. In what ancient city, northeast of Rome, did Marcus Aurelius die?
(A) Mediolanum (B) Aquae Sulis (C) Lugdunum (D) Vindobona
70. Which of the following provinces is NOT bordered by the Danube River?
(A) Pannonia (B) Noricum (C) Cappadocia (D) Dacia

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

71. The earliest surviving tragedy of Aeschylus is...
(A) *The Suppliants* (B) *The Seven Against Thebes*
(C) *The Persians* (D) *Prometheus Bound*
72. Which of these is NOT a drinking vessel?
(A) kylix (B) rhyton (C) alabastron (D) kantharos
73. Ephebic colleges were originally for teaching
(A) gymnastics (B) military skills (C) literature (D) the arts
74. Euripides' *Cyclops* is the only surviving example of a...
(A) satyr play (B) musical score (C) novel (D) Late Comedy
75. Peltasts fought with
(A) javelins (B) short spears (C) axes (D) long swords

IX. Greek Derivatives. Give the meaning of the Greek word at the root of the underlined portion of the word.

76. presbyter
(A) nearsighted (B) old (C) deep (D) kneel
77. thaumatology
(A) heat (B) see (C) wonder (D) care for
78. pinocytosis
(A) nose (B) thought (C) drink (D) take
79. cosmopolitan
(A) city (B) person (C) thirst (D) sweet
80. periodic
(A) house (B) time (C) row (D) road

X. Classical Art. Choose the best answer.

81. In which era or style of Greek art would you be most likely to see a bull-leaping scene?
(A) Cycladic (B) Minoan (C) Mycenaean (D) Geometric (E) Archaic
82. In which area of Athens could you find caryatid statues of young women on a temple?
(A) Pnyx (B) Acropolis (C) Agora (D) Theater of Dionysus (E) Areopagus
83. What Greek architectural feature is indicated by the arrow in image 4?
(A) **Stoa** (B) **Proskēnion** (C) **Techne** (D) Pediment (E) **Temenos**
84. Image 5 is a close-up of the roof of which 2nd-century Roman building?
(A) Basilica (B) Domus Aurea (C) Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus (D) The Pantheon
85. What type of painted vessel is shown in Image 6?
(A) **Amphora** (B) **Kylix** (C) **Skyphos** (D) **Krater** (E) **Alabastron**

XI. Greek History. Choose the best answer.

86. Put the following list of battles between Alexander the Great and Darius III in order from earliest to latest:
(A) Issus, Granicus River, Gaugamela (B) Granicus River, Issus, Gaugamela
(C) Gaugamela, Issus, Granicus River (D) Issus, Gaugamela, Granicus River
87. Who led the overall Greek contingent in the battle at Marathon?
(A) Miltiades the Younger (B) Callimachus (C) Pheidippides (D) Aristides
88. What battle ended the 2nd Peloponnesian War?
(A) Arginusae (B) Aegospotami (C) Notium (D) Amphipolis
89. What legendary horse of Alexander the Great was honored with a grand funeral?
(A) Bucephalus (B) Arion (C) Balius (D) Xanthus
90. What battle took place at the same time as Thermopylae?
(A) Marathon (B) Plataea (C) Salamis (D) Artemisium

XII. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. A common ancient construction method was a system where two upright posts or columns support a large horizontal crossbeam. This crossbeam is called a(n)
(A) architrave (B) lintel (C) pediment (D) frieze
92. Which of these is NOT a name used for the people we call Etruscans?
(A) Rasenna (B) Tyrrhenoi (C) Zagri (D) Tusci

93. Which Etruscan god was roughly equivalent to Dionysus?
(A) Fufluns (B) Leinth (C) Turan (D) Vegoia
94. This Persian prophet is a major figure in the religion of the Achaemenid empire.
(A) Perses (B) Zoroaster (C) Zagreus (D) Naqsh-e Rostam
95. Egyptian deities are often grouped in enneads, meaning that the group had ____ deities.
(A) 12 (B) 11 (C) 17 (D) 9
96. What Egyptian god's cult center was located in Thebes?
(A) Ptah (B) Horus (C) Khnum (D) Amon
97. What queen of Sparta and wife of Leonidas I was known for her wisdom and intelligence?
(A) Arsinoe IV (B) Berenice (C) Gorgo (D) Hypatia
98. Cartimandua was the queen of the
(A) Brigantes (B) Gabrantovices (C) Lopocares (D) Carvetii
99. What Roman emperor effectively ended Roman rule of Britain by withdrawing imperial authority in 410 CE?
(A) Theodosius I (B) Honorius (C) Arcadius (D) Valentinian III
100. Who commanded Claudius' troops during the invasion of Britain in 43 CE?
(A) Gaius Suetonius (B) Cn. Iulius Agricola (C) Aulus Plautius (D) Caractacus

THESE PAGES CONTAIN THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 - Question 65



Author Photo

Image 2 - Question 66



Author Photo

Image 3 - Question 67



Author Photo

Image 4 - Question 83

Reconstruction of Temple of Asclepius on Kos

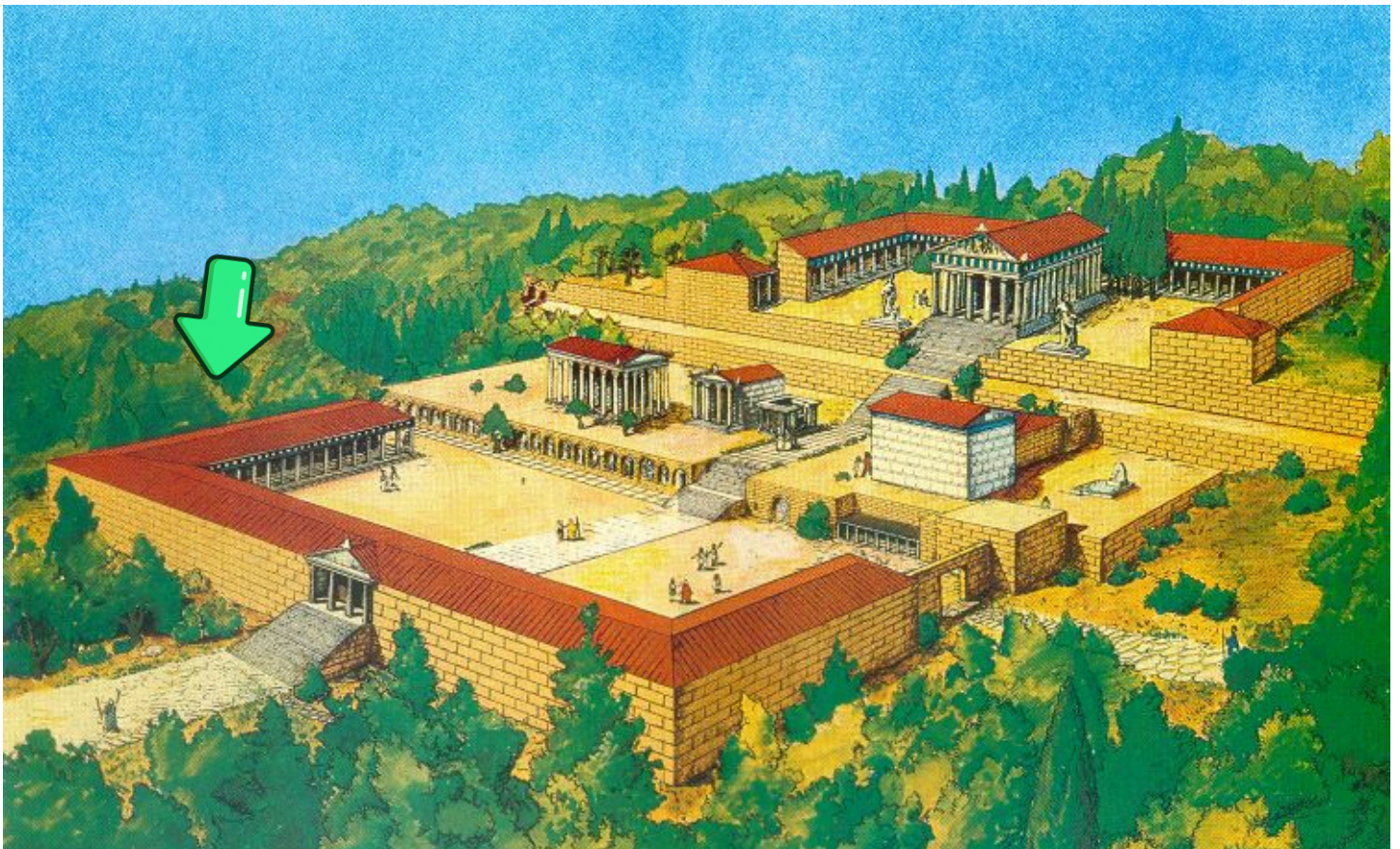


Image 5 - Question 84

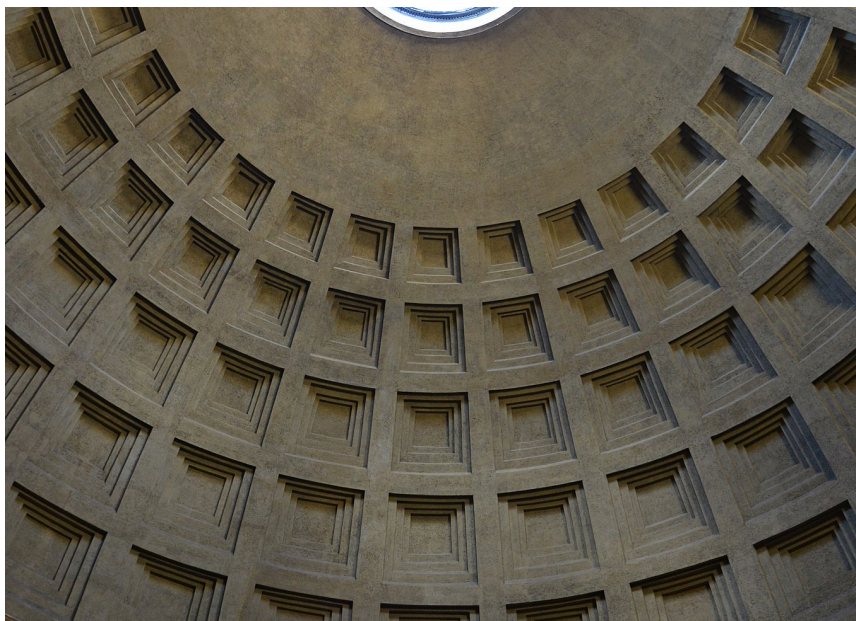


Image 6 - Question 85

