



2025/2026 Middle School Round 1 Exam

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

Reminders:

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Monday, October 13, or after 11:59 pm on Friday, October 24 (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 October 24.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on October 24.
- 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 following passage about a Roman boy and answer the questions that follow. Underlined words are defined for you below the passage.

1 Mārcus est puer Rōmānus. Cum mātre in forum ambulat. Multī virī ibi sunt.
 2 Taberna pistōris in forō est. In tabernā est pānis. Māter pānem emit. Mārcus
 3 pānem ā mātre capit et in manibus tenet. Ecce! Canis prope tabernam stat.
 4 Canis pānem in manibus puerī spectat. Ēheu! canis pānem capit et currit.
 5 Nunc Mārcus est miser. Māter Mārcī est īrāta. Cibus non habent.
 6 “Cūr canis pānem capit?” rogat Mārcus.
 7 Māter dīcit: “Fortasse canis cibum vult.” Mārcus agitat canem.
 8 Canis per viam, inter virōs, sub mēnsam currit. Māter clāmat:
 9 “Mārcus, nōlī currere in turbā!” Sed Mārcus canem spectāre vult.
 10 Tandem canis ad senem venit. Senex in sellā sedet. Oculī virī sunt miserī.
 11 Canis pānem prope pedēs senis pōnit. Senex pānem capit. Nunc laetus est.
 12 “Ō, canis est benignus!” inquit Mārcus. Senex rīdet et dīcit: “Hic canis mē amat.
 13 Est amīcus bonus meus. Semper cibum ad mē portat.” Mārcus canem tangit, canis nōn
 14 lātrat sed caudam movet. Senex dīcit: “Nōmen canis est Lupus. ” Mārcus respondet:
 15 “Lupus est fūr. Sed nunc Lupus amīcus meus quoque est!” Māter vidit filium et senem.
 16 Senem salūtat. Marcus, māter, senex pānem edunt et Lupum laudant.

1	māter, mātris (f.) – mother	9	nōlī – don’t
	forum, forī (n.) – forum, marketplace		turba, -ae (f.) – crowd
2	taberna, -ae (f.) – shop	10	tandem – finally, at last
	pistor, -is (m.) – baker		senex, senis (m.) – old man
	pānis, pānis (m.) – bread		venit (veniō, -īre) arrives, comes
	emit (emō, -ere) – buys		sella, -ae (f.) – chair
3	tenet (teneō, -ēre) – holds	11	prope (+ acc.) – near
	canis, -is (m./f.) – dog		pōnit (pōnō, -ere) – puts, places
	prope (+ acc.) – near	12	hic – this
4	currit (currō, -ere) – runs	13	tangit (tangō, -ere) – touches
5	habent (habeō, -ēre) – they have	14	lātrat (lātrō, -āre) – barks
7	vult (volō, velle) – wants		cauda, -ae (f.) – tail
	agitat (agitō, -āre) – chases	15	quoque – also
8	mēnsa, -ae (f.) – table	16	salūtat (salūtō, -āre) – greets
			edunt (edō, -ere) – eat
			laudant (laudō, -āre) – praise

- From line 1, we learn that Marcus is
 (A) is living in the Forum (B) a Roman soldier (C) a Roman boy (D) is walking with many men
- Where are the **multī virī** mentioned in line 1?
 (A) the house (B) the forum (C) the garden (D) the bath
- In line 2, **Cur māter in Forum ambulat?**
 (A) to see his father (B) to purchase a bakery (C) to purchase food (D) to be with her son
- In line 3 all the following happened *except*
 (A) Marcus took the bread (B) Marcus held the bread
 (C) Marcus pet the dog (D) The dog stood near the shop.

5. From line 4, **Cūr māter Mārcī irāta est** ?

- (A) because Marcus ran away (B) because the dog bit the boy
(C) because the boy ate all of the bread (D) because she has to buy more bread

6. What is the best translation of “**Cūr canis pānem capit?**”

- (A) What does the dog take away? (B) Why does the dog steal the bread?
(C) Where does the dog take the bread? (D) Why is the dog's bread stolen?

7. From lines 7–8, what does Marcus do after his mother speaks to him?

- (A) He stops running and goes home (B) He runs after the dog
(C) He buys more bread (D) He hides under a table

8. In line 8, where does the dog run?

- (A) through the street and among men (B) into the forest and out of the city
(C) into a bakery to eat more food (D) toward the forum and up the hill

9. In line 9, what does the mother tell Marcus?

- (A) to find the dog (B) to stop running in the crowd
(C) to buy bread quickly (D) to give the bread to the dog

10. In line 10, which word tells us something about the old man's eyes?

- (A) **pedēs** (B) **sellā** (C) **miserī** (D) **canis**

11. What does the dog do in line 11?

- (A) eats the bread (B) runs away from the old man
(C) puts the bread near the old man's feet (D) gives the bread to Marcus

12. From lines 11–12, how does the old man feel after he gets the bread?

- (A) angry (B) happy (C) tired (D) afraid

13. What does Marcus call the dog in line 12?

- (A) timid (B) lazy (C) brave (D) kind

14. In lines 12–13, what does the old man say about the dog?

- (A) The dog is his good friend. (B) The dog is afraid of boys.
(C) The dog wants to play. (D) The dog lives in the bakery.

15. In line 13, what is the best translation of “**Semper cibum ad mē portat**”?

- (A) He always eats food with me. (B) He always carries food to me.
(C) He always sells food near me. (D) He always hides food from me.

16. In lines 13–14, how does the dog react when Marcus touches him?

- (A) He barks and runs away. (B) He growls at Marcus.
(C) He wags his tail. (D) He bites Marcus.

17. In line 14, what is the dog's name?

- (A) Canis (B) Lupus (C) Marcus (D) Panis

18. Using the details of the story, why does Marcus first call the dog a “fūr” (line 15)?
(A) because the dog has a lot of fur (B) because the dog stole the bread
(C) because the dog ran away from him (D) because the dog is afraid of him
19. From lines 15–16, what do Marcus, the mother, and the old man do at the end?
(A) They run through the forum. (B) They give the bread back to the baker.
(C) They eat bread together and praise the dog. (D) They chase the dog into the forest.
20. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the story?
(A) A dog steals bread to eat it himself.
(B) A boy learns that a dog can be a generous friend.
(C) An old man teaches a boy to bake bread.
(D) A crowd in the forum chases a hungry dog.

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. _____ in viā ambulat.
(A) puella (B) puellam (C) puellae (D) puellās
22. Vir _____ timidum spectat.
(A) puellās (B) equum (C) amīcus (D) fābula
23. Equī puellam et puerum _____.
(A) sedēmus (B) stat (C) docēs (D) portant
24. Agricola aquam _____ vīllam portat.
(A) ex (B) ad (C) ab (D) dē
25. Fēmina est _____.
(A) magistrā (B) magistrās (C) magistrae (D) magistra
26. Which of the following first declension nouns is masculine?
(A) aqua (B) schola (C) agricola (D) fābula
27. Via ad scholam est _____.
(A) longus (B) longam (C) longa (D) longae
28. Nōs cibum bonum _____.
(A) coquīs (B) coquimus (C) coquit (D) coquō
29. Magistra discipulōs bene _____.
(A) docet (B) docent (C) doceō (D) docēs
30. Fēmina et vir in tabernā _____.
(A) sumus (B) sum (C) est (D) sunt

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Which Latin adverb means “also” or “even”?
(A) **bene** (B) **etiam** (C) **nōn** (D) **iam**
32. The Latin word **quis** means:
(A) who (B) how (C) because (D) how many
33. Which of the following is NOT a conjunction?
(A) **sed** (B) **aut** (C) **et** (D) **ad**
34. The Latin word **equus** means:
(A) horse (B) story (C) friend (D) son
35. Which Latin adjective means "good"?
(A) **malus** (B) **parvus** (C) **magnus** (D) **bonus**
36. **Quot sunt ūnus et trēs?**
(A) **duo** (B) **quīnque** (C) **quattuor** (D) **septem**
37. Which of the following body parts do I use when I **spectō**?
(A) **manus** (B) **nāsus** (C) **oculus** (D) **bracchium**
38. Which Latin verb means "I leave"?
(A) **capiō** (B) **ambulō** (C) **surgō** (D) **discēdō**
39. Who might you find in a **schola**?
(A) **cibus** (B) **magister** (C) **agricola** (D) **vīlla**
40. Which of these pronouns means "I"?
(A) **ego** (B) **tū** (C) **nōs** (D) **vōs**

IV. Latin Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

41. “Oral” surgery might involve removing:
(A) warts (B) appendix (C) wisdom teeth (D) excess earwax (E) ingrown toenail
42. Which derivative does NOT come from the same Latin root as the others?
(A) maniac (B) manifest (C) manacles (D) manuscript (E) manufacture
43. Based on its Latin root, what word describes plants that have comparatively small leaves?
(A) peltate (B) cordate (C) unifoliate (D) lanceolate (E) parvifoliate

44. Which of the following is derived from the Latin word **sōlus**?
(A) solicit (B) solace (C) solemn (D) dissolve (E) desolate
45. Somewhat surprisingly, the word “chase” is derived from a Latin word meaning:
(A) seize (B) healthy (C) quiet (D) happy (E) slow
46. What English adjective, derived from a Latin noun meaning “boy,” means “immature” or “foolish”?
(A) trivial (B) inane (C) puerile (D) ridiculous (E) undisciplined
47. Based on its Latin root, what is a name for a revolutionary who “rises up” against others?
(A) scrivener (B) insurgent (C) substitute (D) obstacle (E) noctambulator
48. The English words “doctor,” “docent,” and “document” all derive from the Latin word meaning:
(A) give (B) watch (C) teach (D) speak (E) depart
49. The woman’s name “Letitia” is related to a Latin adjective meaning:
(A) wise (B) funny (C) strong (D) happy (E) friendly
50. According to its Latin root, a “subbasement” would be located where in relation to the basement?
(A) below it (B) above it (C) in the middle of it (D) in the corner of it (E) throughout it

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

51. According to tradition, what Trojan escaped the fall of Troy and founded a city in Italy which connected the Trojan War with the story of Rome's founding?
(A) Polites (B) Polydorus (C) Agenor (D) Aeneas
52. Who, according to legend, earned the title "Second Founder of Rome" by saving it after the sack by Brennus and the Gauls?
(A) Camillus (B) Lucius Quinctius (C) Coriolanus (D) Poplicola
53. Which "law" of 367 BCE reserved the position of one of the two consuls for plebeians?
(A) lex Canuleia (B) lex Hortensia (C) lex Iulia (D) lex Licinia-Sextia
54. Which Roman served as a model for duty and simplicity, leaving his plow to become dictator?
(A) Publius Philo (B) Cincinnatus (C) Mucius Scaevola (D) Horatius Cocles
55. Which king of Rome is traditionally credited with establishing Rome's early religious institutions?
(A) Ancus Marcius (B) Numa Pompilius (C) Tullus Hostilius (D) Tarquinius Superbus
56. According to tradition, which king built or enlarged Rome’s walls and established the cult of Diana on the Aventine?
(A) Ancus Marcius (B) Tullus Hostilius (C) Tarquinius Priscus (D) Servius Tullius

57. When the plebeians first seceded to the Mons Sacer, who convinced them to rejoin the city by telling the parable of the "belly and the limbs"?
- (A) Menenius Agrippa (B) Curiatius (C) Titus Tatius (D) Appius Claudius
58. Which king of Rome is traditionally credited with building Rome's first official senate house?
- (A) Ancus Marcius (B) Tarquinius Priscus (C) Tullus Hostilius (D) Servius Tullius
59. Which tyrannical king's fall led to the creation of consuls?
- (A) Tarquinius Priscus (B) Tullus Hostilius (C) Tarquinius Superbus (D) Servius Tullius
60. Which king of Rome is credited with building Rome's first sewer system?
- (A) Tarquinius Priscus (B) Ancus Marcius (C) Servius Tullius (D) Numa Pompilius

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

61. What "earth-shaker" was the ruler of the sea and progenitor of horses?
- (A) Dionysus (B) Apollo (C) Hermes (D) Poseidon (E) Zeus
62. Whose mother wandered the world in search of her, not knowing she was in the Underworld?
- (A) Persephone (B) Demeter (C) Ariadne (D) Hera (E) Athena
63. Whom did Athena transform into a spider after getting enraged in a weaving contest?
- (A) Hecate (B) Semele (C) Metis (D) Medusa (E) Arachne
64. What sort of animal did Apollo kill, inspiring the name of the priest at Delphi?
- (A) Bear (B) Rabbit (C) Eagle (D) Lion (E) Python
65. Who used a fennel stalk to sneak out fire that Zeus didn't want to give to humans?
- (A) Prometheus (B) Hermes (C) Atlas (D) Cronus (E) Phaethon
66. What goddess refused to marry Apollo and Poseidon, citing her eternal virginity?
- (A) Artemis (B) Athena (C) Hestia (D) Rhea (E) Eileithyia
67. Who was kidnapped by Tyrrhenian pirates and eventually transformed them into dolphins?
- (A) Hermes (B) Apollo (C) Dionysus (D) Helios (E) Hephaestus
68. What "mighty" god was wounded by Diomedes and trapped in a jar for 13 months?
- (A) Hades (B) Atlas (C) Poseidon (D) Zeus (E) Ares
69. Which of the following figures was NOT punished by the gods in the Underworld?
- (A) Tantalus (B) Lycaon (C) Ixion (D) Sisyphus (E) Tityus

70. What phenomenon or celestial body was embodied by Selene, and later by an Olympian?
(A) Night (B) Sun (C) Dawn (D) Moon (E) Day

VII. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

71. Which of the following words means "a comparison between two things" and comes from Greek roots meaning "up" and "reason"?

- (A) Algebra (B) Algorithm (C) Dichotomy (D) Analogy

72. Which of the following words derives from the Greek word meaning "number"?

- (A) Arithmetic (B) Asteroid (C) Acrobat (D) Anemia

73. The Greek root meaning "worthy" gives us which term meaning "a statement accepted as true without proof"?

- (A) Fact (B) Axiom (C) Theory (D) Hypothesis

74. Which of the following refers to a shape made of four triangular faces?

- (A) Tetrahedron (B) Icosahedron (C) Triangle (D) Tetrarchy

75. From Greek words meaning "throw together," which word means "something that stands for something else"?

- (A) Symmetry (B) Symbiosis (C) Symbol (D) Imposter

76. Which of these words, from a Greek root meaning "a loosening or breaking up," is necessary for critical thought?

- (A) Analogy (B) Analysis (C) Axiom (D) Anatomy

77. From Greek meaning "something thrown forward," which word now means "something to be solved"?

- (A) Prognosis (B) Problem (C) Question (D) Proposal

78. Which of the following is a literary device that places directly opposing ideas next to each other?

- (A) Antagonist (B) Antipathy (C) Antithesis (D) Antigen

79. Which of these comes from Greek roots meaning "earth" and "measure" and is a branch of math?

- (A) Geometry (B) Arithmetic (C) Astrology (D) Biography

80. Which of the following describes a triangle with two equal sides?

- (A) Isotope (B) Isobar (C) Isometry (D) Isosceles

VIII. Classical Art.

81. Which island group is famous for its simple marble figurines with folded arms?

- (A) Cyclades (B) Dodecanese (C) Sporades (D) Ionian Islands

82. Which of the following is least likely to be depicted in Minoan art?
(A) Sea life (B) Dancing (C) Bull jumping (D) Battles
83. Which archaeologist is most famous for leading excavations at the palace of Knossos?
(A) Heinrich Schliemann (B) Sir Arthur Evans (C) Howard Carter (D) Michael Ventris
84. Modern abstract art with smooth, curving figures is heavily influenced by art from which ancient Mediterranean civilization?
(A) Cycladic (B) Egyptian (C) Mesopotamian (D) Mycenaean
85. The huge stone walls at Mycenae are built using which architectural technique?
(A) Cyclopean masonry (B) Post and lintel (C) Opus reticulatum (D) Brick and mortar
86. This famous bull-jumping mural was found at which site? (See Image 1)
(A) Mycenae (B) Knossos (C) Tiryns (D) Pylos
87. Which archaeologist discovered this artifact during his excavations? (See Image 2)
(A) Michael Ventris (B) Heinrich Schliemann (C) Sir Arthur Evans (D) Leonard Woolley
88. Crete was the cultural center of which Bronze Age civilization?
(A) Mycenaean (B) Minoan (C) Cycladic (D) Egyptian
89. This artifact belongs to which civilization? (see Image 3)
(A) Mycenaean (B) Minoan (C) Cycladic (D) Egyptian
90. Which writing system, still undeciphered, has been found on Minoan artifacts?
(A) Linear A (B) Greek (C) Linear B (D) Hieroglyphics

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. When Greek doctors took the Hippocratic oath, they swore by Hygieia, Panacea and what other god?
(A) Zeus (B) Ares (C) Dionysus (D) Apollo (E) Hades
92. In the Greek and Roman worlds, who was most likely to have serious surgeries performed on them?
(A) soldiers (B) wealthy government officials (C) slaves
(D) paid volunteers (E) wealthy women
93. Aristotle believed that the _____ controlled the body
(A) brain (B) liver (C) stomach (D) heart (E) eyes

94. A surprisingly useful source of information on medical practices has been _____
(A) The writings of Julius Caesar (B) tombs (C) Ovid's *Fasti*
(D) the Colosseum (E) bathhouses
95. Whose shrine stood on Tiber Island and was visited by Romans with the hope of divine inspiration to aid in healing?
(A) Zeus (B) Dionysus (C) Asclepius (D) Apollo (E) Hades
96. Which Greek physician, living in the 1st century BCE in the Roman world, wrote up his study of hundreds of remedies in **Περὶ ὕλης ἰατρικῆς**, also known as ***De materia medica***?
(A) Celsus (B) Dioscorides (C) Hippocrates (D) Aesculapius (E) Galen
97. The Elders Pliny and Cato wrote extensively about medicine. Notably, Cato believed in the varied and beneficial uses of _____
(A) cabbage (B) massage (C) jogging (D) Greek fire (E) tomatoes
98. Galen, among others, believed various ailments were due to an imbalance of the four bodily fluids: blood, black bile, yellow bile, and _____
(A) pus (B) spinal fluid (C) saliva (D) bone marrow (E) phlegm
99. Julius Caesar and Augustus incentivized skilled doctors to come to Rome by offering
(A) Roman wives (B) citizenship and tax breaks (C) life-long employment
(D) private villas (E) golden instruments
100. Roman military hospitals were called
(A) **Medici** (B) **Vulnerati** (C) **Valetudinaria** (D) **Medica** (E) **Hospitalia**

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1, Question 86



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Figure 2, Question 87



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