



2025/2026 High School Round 1 Exam

THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL HIGH 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 passages and answer the questions that follow. Underlined words are defined for you below the passage.

Passage 1: Hercules intervenes in international affairs while living at Thebes.

- 1 Lēgātī ā Minyīs ad Thēbānōs missī sunt. Hī ad rēgem īvērunt et multum aurī et bovēs
- 2 quadrāgintā petīvērunt. At Herculēs lēgātōs comprehendit atque aurēs eōrum abscīdīt.
- 3 Lēgātī autem apud omnēs gentēs sacrī habentur. Ergīnus, rēx Minyārum, contrā Thēbās
- 4 legiōnēs dūcit. Sed Creōn, rēx Thēbārum, pugnāre nōluit, nam magnō timōre affectus erat.

(adapted from Ritchie's Fabulae Faciles)

- 1 **lēgātus, -ī, m.:** ambassador
Minyae, -ārum, m.: the Minyae (a mythological tribe)
aurum, -ī, n.: gold
bōs, bovis, m.: cow
- 2 **abscindō, -ere, abscīdī, abscissus:** to cut off, tear away

1. The demonstrative **hī** (1) has as its antecedent (i.e. refers to):
(A) **lēgātī** (B) **Minyīs** (C) **Thēbānōs** (D) **aurī**
2. **Quadrāgintā** (2) is best written in Roman numeral form as:
(A) XIV (B) XL (C) CCCC (D) XXIV
3. Which of these most accurately describes Hercules' actions?
(A) He understood what the ambassadors were asking for and gave them the gold
(B) He grabbed the ambassadors and didn't listen to what they had to say
(C) He cut off the ambassadors' supply of gold and sent them home
(D) He attacked the ambassadors and maimed them
4. We learn in line 3 that:
(A) Ambassadors hold all peoples to be sacred
(B) Ambassadors hold sacred rites that all peoples attend
(C) Ambassadors are considered sacred by all peoples
(D) The Thebans considered all people's ambassadors sacred
5. Creon is characterized as:
(A) A prudent strategist (B) An eager fighter
(C) A cruel leader (D) An abject coward

Passage 2: The speaker shares some thoughts on poetry and poets.

- 1 Sī nōlumus urbem dēlērī, necesse est multōs poētās in urbe habēre. Fortasse respondēbis:
- 2 "Turpiter dīcis; poētae urbibus dētrīmentō sunt." Tria genera poētārum sunt: eī quī dē amōre
- 3 scrībunt populumque dēlectant, īi quī dē bellīs antīquīs scrībunt populumque docent, et īi quī
- 4 dē vīvōrum glōriā scrībunt. Prīmum carminum genus ūtile est mīlitī post proelium dēfessō; dum
- 5 tālia legit, vīrēs ēius reficiuntur et memoriā uxōris suae laetus est. Secundum imperātōribus
- 6 ūtile est. Melius enim imperātor priōrum ducum errōrēs vītābit sī carminibus hērōicīs doctus
- 7 erit. Tertium autem omnibus ūtile est. Etiam vir quī nātūrā fortis nōn est ad virtūtem incitābitur,
- 8 sī spem carminis dē sē scrīptī habēbit. Sed poētīs ab urbe expulsīs, nūlla fortia facta trādentur
- 9 memoriae. Quis ergō rem memoriā dignam aget? Hīs dē causīs nūlla urbs poētās expellet.

- 1 **dēleō, dēlēre**: to destroy
fortasse: perhaps
- 2 **genus, generis, n.**: type, kind
- 3 **dēlectō, -āre**: to please, delight
antīquus, -a, -um: old, ancient, long past
- 4 **glōria, -ae, f.**: glory
- 5 **tālis, -e**: such, of this sort
uxor, -ōris, f.: wife
laetus, -a, -um: happy
- 6 **prior, prius (gen. -ōris)**: previous, earlier, prior
vītō, -āre: to avoid
hērōicus, -a, -um: epic, about heroes
- 8 **scrīptus, -a, -um**: written (perfect passive participle of **scrībō**)
expellō, -ere, expulī, expulsus: to expel, drive out
factum, -ī, n.: deed, accomplishment
trādō, -ere: to give over, pass down, entrust
- 9 **memoriā dignus, -a, -um**: worth remembering

6. According to line 1, what can we most directly infer about a city that has many poets in it?
 (A) It is unlikely to be destroyed (B) It is unlikely to destroy other cities
 (C) It is likely to be destroyed (D) It is likely to destroy other cities
7. Which best describes the tone of what the speaker imagines someone saying to him (1-2)?
 (A) Disbelieving (B) Sarcastic (C) Indifferent (D) Admiring
8. Which of these phrases is most closely an antonym of **urbibus dētrīmentō sunt** (2)?
 (A) **Urbibus nocent** (B) **Urbibus auxilium dant**
 (C) **Urbēs pulcherrimae sunt** (D) **In urbēs veniunt**
9. Which of these Latin poems fits least neatly into any of the speaker's three categories?
 (A) Vergil's *Georgics*, which teaches the principles of farming
 (B) Statius's *Thebaid*, which describes a mythological war at Thebes
 (C) Propertius's *Elegies*, which express the poet's love for Cynthia
 (D) Ennius's *Scipio*, which celebrated the successes of one of the poet's contemporaries
10. According to line 4, what sort of soldier benefits from the first type of poem?
 (A) One who has just won a battle (B) One who has just lost a battle
 (C) One who is expecting a battle soon (D) One who is tired from battle
11. The adjective **tālia** (5) is being used as a noun here. What noun could be added after it with the least change in meaning?
 (A) **proelia** (B) **poēta** (C) **carmina** (D) **memoria**
12. The best translation of **vīrēs ēius** (5) in context is:
 (A) these men (B) his strength (C) its power (D) of that man
13. The word **enim** (6) indicates that this sentence ____ the previous one.
 (A) contradicts (B) explains (C) rephrases (D) shows a consequence of

14. What effect does reading epic poems have on a general (6-7)?
 (A) It makes them more likely to avoid previous leaders' mistakes
 (B) They will avoid unfairly accusing previous leaders of mistakes
 (C) They won't be able to avoid mistakes as well as previous leaders
 (D) It makes them a better general than previous leaders despite their mistakes
15. Which of these is the most literal translation of **quī nātūrā fortis nōn est** (7)?
 (A) Whose nature is not brave (B) Whose bravery is not natural
 (C) Who is not brave by nature (D) Who is not brave (enough) for nature
16. According to lines 7-8, which of these is most likely to inspire someone towards virtuous deeds?
 (A) The hope of surviving long enough to write their own poetry
 (B) The optimism that comes from reading the poems others have written
 (C) The desire to be known for more than just writing poetry
 (D) The expectation that a poem will be written about them
17. Which of these phrases could replace **poētīs ... expulsīs** (8) without changing the sense?
 (A) **Quia poētae expulsī sunt**
 (B) **Cum poētae expellent**
 (C) **Sī poētae expulsī erunt**
 (D) **Quamquam poētae expellentur**
18. Which of these is implied as the answer to the question introduced by **quis** (9)?
 (A) **Poēta** (B) **Nēmō**
 (C) **Vir quī nātūrā fortis nōn est** (D) The question is deliberately open-ended
19. The speaker appears to be:
 (A) Confident that cities will follow his logic
 (B) Worried that no city will do what he is recommending
 (C) Surprised that no city has yet expelled its poets
 (D) Certain that his poetic talent will be recognized by any city he travels to
20. With which of these claims is the speaker most likely to disagree?
 (A) Love poetry is fun to read, but has no educational value
 (B) No good leader cares whether or not he is praised by a poet
 (C) The value of poetry should be judged from its benefit to a city
 (D) Epic poetry contains lessons that are applicable today

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. Which of these means the same as **videt et fugit**?
 (A) **videt fugitque** (B) **videt aut fugit** (C) **videt an fugit** (D) **videt dum fugit** (E) **nec videt nec fugit**
22. **prōsecūtī sumus** means
 (A) we were followed (B) we will be followed (C) we followed (D) we have been followed
 (E) having been followed
23. **Lūcīlius clāmāre voluit; igitur _____ ūsus est.**

(A) **vōcem** (B) **vōx** (C) **vōcum** (D) **vōce** (E) **vōcis**

24. **auxiliō quaesītō, mīlitēs Rōmā discēdunt.**

(A) seeking help (B) having helped by seeking (C) before they sought help
(D) I will seek help (E) having sought help

25. **sedet : sedēbit :: scrībit : _____.**

(A) **scrībībit** (B) **scrīpsit** (C) **scrībet** (D) **scrībat** (E) **scrībēbat**

26. **scio : scīvērunt :: arbitror :: _____.**

(A) **arbitravērunt** (B) **arbitrātur** (C) **arbitrābāntur** (D) **arbitrātae sunt**
(E) **arbitrātī erunt**

27. This year is more suitable than last year.

(A) **idōneor** (B) **magis idōneus** (C) **maximē idōneus** (D) **idonor** (E) **magis idōneō**

28. **Cornēlia _____ persuāsit, et ad urbem properāvērunt.**

(A) **fratris** (B) **fratribus** (C) **fratrem** (D) **fratre** (E) **fratrum**

29. My son, you must sit down!

(A) **mī fili** (B) **me filie** (C) **meus filius** (D) **mī filiī** (E) **meō filiō**

30. We saw a tower twenty feet high.

(A) **vīgintī pedis** (B) **vīgintōrum pedum** (C) **pēs vīgintī** (D) **pedibus vīgintī**
(E) **vīgintī pedum**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. **crēscō**

(A) follow (B) increase (C) approach (D) intercept

32. **sūmō**

(A) fight (B) arise (C) take (D) be able

33. **contumēlia**

(A) indignity (B) advice (C) help (D) courage

34. **gener**

(A) race (B) knee (C) son-in-law (D) family

35. **queror**

(A) abandon (B) seek (C) acquit (D) complain

36. **armātūra**

(A) cabinet (B) shrine (C) block (D) equipment

37. **pecūnia**

(A) money (B) flock (C) pennant (D) will

38. **aegrē**

(A) field (B) scarcely (C) camp (D) usually

39. **plērīque**

(A) full of (B) pleasant (C) last (D) the majority

40. **obsidiō**

(A) blockade (B) torch (C) stone (D) dark

IV. Phrases, Mottoes, Abbreviations, & Quotations. Choose the best answer.

41. Vermont's Latin motto refers to its place in the list of states as they were admitted to the union. Fill in the blank to complete its motto: **Stēlla _____ fulgeat.**

(A) **prīma** (B) **quārta decima** (C) **vīcēsima** (D) **duodecima**

42. Virginia's Latin motto is attributed to Brutus, spoken as he stabbed Julius Caesar. What is this motto?

(A) **Eureka** (B) **Ad astra per aspera** (C) **Dum spīrō spērō** (D) **Sīc semper tyrannīs**

43. New York's Latin motto encourages us to have high expectations. What is the motto?

(A) **Dīrigō** (B) **Virtūte et armīs** (C) **Excelsior** (D) **Montānī semper liberī**

44. Oregon's Latin motto is **Ālīs volat propriīs**. What does this mean?

(A) She flies with her own wings (B) What is appropriate for others is right
(C) Others want what is right (D) Let them fly to the greatest heights

45. Bard College's Latin motto means "I will give you the crown of life." Fill in the blank to complete the latin phrase: _____ **corōnam vītae.**

(A) **Dabō tibi** (B) **Dabō tē** (C) **Ego dō tibi** (D) **Ego dabō vōs**

46. Berklee College of Music shares its Latin motto with North Carolina. What is the motto?

(A) **Fiat lūx** (B) **Sapientia et Scientia** (C) **Prō hūmānitāte** (D) **Esse quam vidērī**

47. Based on the meaning of its Latin motto (**Ex Scientiā Tridēns**), identify the school it belongs to

(A) Villanova (B) Princeton (C) US Naval Academy (D) Georgetown

48. Hobart College's Latin motto aptly commands, "Learn!" What is the motto?

(A) **Discere** (B) **Disce** (C) **Discitis** (D) **Discimus**

49. The University of Rochester Latin motto urges its students to “better things.” What is its motto?
(A) **Meliōra** (B) **Māiōra** (C) **Bona** (D) **Optima**
50. The University of Chicago’s Latin motto begins, “let knowledge grow.” Fill in the blank to complete the phrase in Latin: _____ **scientia**
(A) **Crēscet** (B) **Crēscit** (C) **Crēscat** (D) **Crēscere**

V. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

51. What monster did Bellerophon defeat with the help of Pegasus?
(A) Python (B) Chimaera (C) Orthus (D) Sow (E) Calydonian Boar
52. Who punished two major hunters, one of which saw her while she was bathing?
(A) Athena (B) Hestia (C) Hera (D) Aphrodite (E) Artemis
53. According to Apollonius, whose request to join the Argonauts was refused for unfair reasons?
(A) Ajax Oileus (B) Melanion (C) Euphemus (D) Iphiclus (E) Atalanta
54. Poseidon fathered Arion upon what goddess while among the herds of Oncius?
(A) Hera (B) Persephone (C) Demeter (D) Aphrodite (E) Athena
55. Who was a king Theseus did **NOT** meet?
(A) Minos (B) Alcinous (C) Lycomedes (D) Pirithous (E) Pittheus
56. What goddess crossed her arms and legs trying to prevent Alcmena from giving birth?
(A) Lyssa (B) Artemis (C) Iris (D) Eileithyia (E) Hera
57. What natives of Aetolia besieged Calydon to take the boar hide?
(A) Curetes (B) Corybantes (C) Hypachaei (D) Solymi (E) Hyantes
58. What king of Thrace rejected Dionysus’s divinity and was driven mad?
(A) Proetus (B) Lycurgus (C) Pentheus (D) Pyreneus (E) Echemus
59. What island came about after Triton gave one of the Argonauts a clod of earth?
(A) Thera (B) Rhodes (C) Aegina (D) Ithaca (E) Cos
60. What god informed Zeus that Prometheus had fashioned a youth named Phaenon?
(A) Hephaestus (B) Themis (C) Hermes (D) Eros (E) Triton

VI. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

61. Ancient Greeks loved theater performances, in genres such as *tragedy*, *comedy* and *parody*. The Greek word that is the root of those English words means
(A) drama (B) to sing (C) to perform (D) actor (E) to hear

62. The Ancient Greek word **grapho** is the root of the English words *bibliography*, *phonograph* and *telegraph*. What is the Latin equivalent of **grapho**?
 (A) **audiō** (B) **liber** (C) **videō** (D) **scribō** (E) **gravis**
63. Romans built the Pantheon and gave it a Greek name, which comes from the Ancient Greek word meaning
 (A) god (B) temple (C) building (D) altar (E) dome
64. Which English word does NOT come from the Ancient Greek word **genos**?
 (A) cosmogony (B) genuflect (C) genesis (D) eugenic (E) hydrogen
65. *Dilemma*, *narcolepsy* and *syllable* all come from the Ancient Greek word meaning
 (A) to sleep (B) to break (C) to take (D) to fight (E) to fall
66. *Panegyric*, *panoply* and *panorama* have a common Ancient Greek prefix which means
 (A) around (B) show (C) cover (D) circular (E) all
67. A “flesh eater” sounds monstrous but when we look at its Greek roots, we come up with the English word
 (A) bacteria (B) anathema (C) sarcophagus (D) protein (E) apocryphal
68. In Hesiod's *Theogony*, the **Hekatoncheires** had 100
 (A) hands (B) heads (C) children (D) chairs (E) names
69. Based on its Ancient Greek root, a *sophomore* in high school must surely be
 (A) young (B) inquisitive (C) talkative (D) wise (E) eager
70. The English word *zoo* comes from the Ancient Greek word meaning
 (A) animal (B) to keep (C) garden (D) to preserve (E) to inhabit

VII. Latin Literature. Choose the best answer.

71. What ancient Greek work did Livius Andronicus famously translate into Latin?
 (A) *Argonautica* (B) *Iliad* (C) *Republic* (D) *Odyssey*
72. What comedian had to stage the same play of his thrice before being successful?
 (A) Plautus (B) Terence (C) Naevius (D) Caecilius Statius
73. What poet established dactylic hexameter as the standard meter of Roman epic poetry?
 (A) Ennius (B) Naevius (C) Lucilius (D) Cato the Elder
74. What work of Latin literature is about a set of twins, who are apparently hard to identify?
 (A) ***Menaechmī*** (B) ***Persae*** (C) ***Captīvī*** (D) ***Mostellāria***

75. What work does not name a single major historical figure, but does name Quintus Caedicius?
 (A) **Paullus** (B) **Annālēs** (C) **Orīginēs** (D) **Bellum Poenicum**
76. What author was a nephew of Ennius?
 (A) Lucilius (B) Naevius (C) Pacuvius (D) Caecilius Statius
77. Who was the love interest of Lucilius?
 (A) Collyra (B) Lycoris (C) Delia (D) Corinna
78. Which comedian wrote about a girl, “**aliī adnūtāt, aliī adnīctāt, alium amat, alium tenet**”?
 (A) Terence (B) Naevius (C) Plautus (D) Caecilius Statius
79. What Greek author was a major model for various works including the **Plocium**?
 (A) Diphilus (B) Alexis (C) Aristophanes (D) Menander
80. What mythological figure is central to the **Niptra**?
 (A) Heracles (B) Odysseus (C) Jason (D) Theseus

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

81. What alleged mutilator of the Herms was important in the second half of the 2nd Peloponnesian War?
 (A) Conon (B) Pericles (C) Alcibiades (D) Nicias
82. How long was the peace supposed to last that concluded the 1st Peloponnesian War in 445?
 (A) 10 years (B) 15 years (C) 20 years (D) 30 years
83. What battle did Lysander win for Sparta, concluding the 2nd Peloponnesian War?
 (A) Sicily (B) Notium (C) Aegospotami (D) Arginusae
84. What temporary political body did Theramenes lead in Athens in 411? The Council of the ____
 (A) 400 (B) 500 (C) 5000 (D) 300
85. What region did Athens invade, fighting at Oenophyta and Tanagra against Thebes and others during the 1st Peloponnesian War?
 (A) Thessaly (B) Arcadia (C) Boeotia (D) Epirus
86. What disaster hit Athens right as the 2nd Peloponnesian War began?
 (A) Earthquake (B) Fire (C) Plague (D) Flood
87. What major battle saw the deaths of the Athenian Cleon and Spartan Brasidas in 422?
 (A) Decelea (B) Cynossema (C) Mantinea (D) Amphipolis

88. What island allied with Corinth against Athens and Megara?
(A) Mytilene (B) Rhodes (C) Aegina (D) Naxos
89. Where were 420 Spartan hoplites marooned in 425?
(A) Sphacteria (B) Melos (C) Cyzicus (D) Prosopitis
90. What Spartan king, after a brief five year truce, invaded Attica while Pericles was in Euboea?
(A) Pausanias (B) Agis II (C) Archidamus (D) Pleistoanax

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. In early Greek medicine, which of the following factors was thought to **NOT** influence health?
(A) The balance of humors in the body (B) The gods
(C) The weather (D) All of these were thought to influence health
92. Sixty or so Greek treatises on medicine are attributed to which doctor?
(A) Diocles of Carystus (B) Hippocrates (C) Mnesitheus (D) Praxagoras of Cos
93. What was available to ancient doctors as an anesthetic?
(A) Chloroform (B) Fentanyl (C) Lanolin (D) Opium
94. What did Aristotle believe controlled the body?
(A) The brain (B) The heart (C) The liver (D) The stomach
95. Where did professional doctors work in the Roman world?
(A) At temples of Asclepius (B) In the army
(C) At public hospitals (D) At medical schools
96. Medical tools available to the Romans included
(A) Forceps, scalpels, and probes (B) Tweezers, microscopes, and thermometers
(C) Saws, x-ray machines, and retractors (D) Needles, blood pressure cuffs, and lasers
97. From which city did the Romans take Asclepius' sacred snake to try bringing his power to Rome?
(A) Athens (B) Corinth (C) Delphi (D) Epidaurus
98. What epithet was attached to Apollo's name when a temple was built for him in Rome in response to a plague in 431 B.C.E.?
(A) Asclepiades (B) Medicus (C) Sanans (D) Tiberinus
99. An influential text on drugs was written in the first century C.E. by
(A) Archagathus (B) Asclepiades (C) Dioscurides (D) Galen
100. Who wrote on gynecology and advised midwives to not be influenced by superstition?
(A) Celsus (B) Galen (C) Scribonius Largus (D) Soranus of Ephesus