



# **2025/2026 Middle School Round 2 Exam**

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

**Reminders:**

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Monday, November 10, or after 11:59 pm on Friday, November 21 (all times Central).
- Students should not look at the test until the 45 minute 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 November 21.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on November 21.
- 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.

*Today we will continue the story about Marcus and his dog Lupus. He must study and obey his teacher. Yet sometimes, fate intervenes in a most surprising way.*

**Amantne Dei Arithmeticam?**

1 Hodiē est **frīgidus diēs** in **Forō Rōmānō**. Schola Mārcī **prope templum Castoris et Pollūcis**  
 2 est. **Omnēs** puerī **praeter** Mārcum cum **servīs** ambulant. Familia Mārcī nōn **dīves** est.  
 3 Sed māter Mārcī, fēmina **sapiēns**, semper dīcit: “Necesse est **discere** multa, quod ōlim  
 4 **eris** senātor.” Mārcus scholam nōn amat, sed **optimum** amīcum ibi habet. Lūcius est puer  
 5 **īnfirmus** et **saepe** abest. Hodiē Mārcus laetus est, quod **simul** cum cane, nōmine Lupō,  
 6 ambulat ad scholam. **Ante** scholam magister Sevērus stat. Īrātus est hodiē: “**Festīnāte!** Hodiē  
 7 est diēs **arithmēticae!**” **clāmat**. “**Parāte tabulās et stilōs!**” Mārcus canem ad statuam Pollūcis  
 8 **ligat** et dīcit: “Stā sub statuā, Lupe! **Exspectā** mē!” Canis est sapiēns, et puerum bene audit.  
 9 Nunc Mārcus circumspēctat et Lūcium nōn videt. Mārcus **sollicitus** est.  
 10 Nunc magister clāmat: “Salvēte, discipulī!” “Salvē, magister!” **rēspōndent** puerī. Magister in  
 11 magnā tabulā **numerōs** scrībit. Prope magistrum est **virga**. “Mārce,” inquit, “**quot sunt** sex et  
 12 septem?” Marcus dīcit: “Suntne quattuordecim?” Puerī rīdent. Magister exclāmat: “**Errās**, stulte  
 13 puer!” et virgam **surgit**. Sed ecce! Canis currit et ante Mārcum stat, dentēs **dēmōnstrat** et  
 14 magistrum **terret**. Magister attōnitus virgam **dēmittit**. “Estne **tuus** terribilis canis, Mārce?”  
 15 clāmat: “**Abīte!**” Postrīdiē Marcus **domī manet**, sed amīcus ēius Lūcius **vesperī pervenit** ad  
 16 Īnsulam Mārcī et fābulam **mīrābilem** nārrat: “Hodiē magister **noster** sub statuam Pollūcis stat  
 17 et pēs **fractus** statuāe et in capite magistrī **cadit!** Deus Pollūx **ipse** cum magistrō pugnat!”  
 18 Mārcus et Lūcius rīdent et **grātiā** deīs dant, quod līberī ā scholā et Sevērō sunt.

1 **frīgidus, -a, -um** – cold  
**diēs, -ei (m.)** – day  
**Forum Romanum** – Roman forum  
**prope (+ acc.)** – near  
**templum, -ī (n.)** – temple  
**Castoris et Pollūcis** – Roman twin gods  
 2 **omnis, omne** – all  
**servus, -ī (m.)** – enslaved person  
**praeter (+ acc.)** – except  
**dīves** – wealthy  
 3 **sapiēns** – wise, sensible  
**discō, -ere** – to learn  
 4 **eris** – you will be  
**optimus, -a, -um** – best  
 5 **īnfirmus, -a, -um** – sickly, weak, unwell  
**saepe** – often  
**simul** – together, at the same time  
 6 **ante** – before  
**festīnāte!** – hurry! (pl.)  
 7 **arithmētica, -ae (f.)** – arithmetic  
**clamō, -āre** – to shout  
**parāte** – prepare! (pl.)  
**tabula, -ae (f.)** – (wax) writing board  
**stilus, -ī (m.)** – stylus

8 **ligō, -āre** – to tie, bind, fasten  
**exspectō** – to wait for  
 9 **sollicitus, -a, -um** – worried, anxious  
 10 **rēspōndeō, -ēre** – to respond  
 11 **numerus, -ī** – number  
**virga, -ae (f.)** – stick, twig, rod  
**quot sunt** – how much is  
 12 **errō, -āre** – to make mistake, wander  
 13 **surgō, -ere** – to lift, rise  
**dēmōnstrō, -āre** – to show  
 14 **terreō, ēre** – to scare, terrify  
**dēmittō, -ere** – to put down  
**tuus, tua, tuum** – your  
 15 **abīte** – Get out! Go away! (pl.)  
**domī manet** – (he) stays at home  
**vesperī** – in the evening  
 16 **mīrābilis, mīrābile** – marvelous  
**pervenio, -īre** – to arrive, come  
**noster, nostra, nostrum** – our  
 17 **fractus, -a, -um** – broken  
**ipse, ipsa, ipsum** – (him/her/it)self  
**cadō, -ere** – to fall  
 18 **gratia, -ae (f.)** – thanks

1. From lines 1-2, we learn that Marcus's school is  
(A) in the countryside (B) near a temple in the Forum (C) in Pompeii (D) next to his home
2. Which of the following derivatives is least likely to help us figure out the meaning of **frīgidus**?  
(A) refrigerator (B) frigophobia (C) fragile (D) frigid
3. In lines 2-3, why does Marcus walk alone?  
(A) His family is poor (B) His friends are busy (C) He is late (D) His teacher sent him away
4. Why does Marcus's mother say **necesse est discere multa puerō Rōmānō**?  
(A) She wants Marcus to become a senator. (B) She thinks Marcus is lazy.  
(C) Marcus is bad at math. (D) Marcus loves school.
5. **Quis est optimus amīcus Mārcī?** (line 4-5)  
(A) **Lupus** (L5) (B) **Sevērus** (L6) (C) **Castor** (L1) (D) **Lūcius** (L4)
6. What do we learn about Lucius in lines 4-5?  
(A) He is very rich (B) He is often absent from school  
(C) He studies arithmetic (D) He lives far away
7. Why is Marcus happy today (lines 5-6)?  
(A) Because he walks with his dog (B) Because school is closed  
(C) Because Lucius is well (D) Because the teacher is happy
8. The word **Sevērus** (line 6) is both the teacher's name and a Latin adjective. Its meaning is \_\_\_\_  
(A) kind (B) strict (C) loud (D) lazy
9. In lines 6-7, "**Festīnāte! Hodiē est diēs arithmēticae!**" means  
(A) Hurry back! Today is architectural day (B) Rush! Arithmetic is not today!  
(C) Hush! Tomorrow we do our math! (D) Hurry! Today is the day of math
10. In lines 7-8 all of the following are true EXCEPT  
(A) Marcus talks to the dog (B) Marcus ties the dog to the statue  
(C) The dog listens to Marcus (D) He sees a wolf approaching the statue
11. In line 9, Why does Marcus feel **sollicitus**?  
(A) he left the dog alone (B) he can't see his dog  
(C) his friend is not in school (D) the teacher is angry
12. What Roman custom is shown when Severus uses a **virga**?  
(A) Writing on wax tablets (B) Teachers punishing students  
(C) Praying to the gods (D) Carrying a walking stick
13. What was the correct answer to the teacher's question?  
(A) undecim (B) duodecim (C) tredecim (D) quindecim
14. By how much was Marcus' answer wrong?  
(A) IV (B) III (C) II (D) I

15. What English word is related to **errās** (line 12)?

- (A) erect (B) error (C) erase (D) errand

16. What does Lupus do in line 13?

- (A) He hides under the table. (B) He bites the teacher.  
(C) He stands between his master and the teacher (D) He steals food.

17. Why does the dog behave this way? (lines 14-16)

- (A) He tries to protect him from beating (B) He dislikes old people  
(C) He is very hungry (D) He wants to fetch the stick

18. We can assume that after the teacher "**clāmat: "Abīte!"**", that

- (A) The teacher laughs and forgives Marcus. (B) Marcus leaves school with his dog.  
(C) The students chase the dog. (D) The teacher gives Lupus his stick.

19. What news does Lucius tell Marcus in lines 16-17?

- (A) The statue of Pollux broke and hit the teacher (B) The dog got lost in the Forum  
(C) Severus became kinder to the students (D) The gods moved the statues

20. In line 17, when Lucius says "**Deus Pollūx ipse cum magistrō pugnat!**", he means

- (A) The statue helped Marcus. (B) Marcus broke the statue.  
(C) The teacher won the fight. (D) Lūpus turned into Pollux.

**II. Grammar.** Choose the best answer that would be found in Classical Latin.

21. **Lupus ē \_\_\_\_\_ currit.**

- (A) **silvās** (B) **silvae** (C) **silvam** (D) **silvā**

22. **Nōs cēnam \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) **parāmus** (B) **parātis** (C) **parant** (D) **parāre**

23. What form of **habeō** is necessary to translate into Latin "does a horse have eight feet?"

- (A) **habent** (B) **habes** (C) **habuit** (D) **habet**

24. \_\_\_\_\_ **nautae in īnsulā \_\_\_\_\_ habitant.**

- (A) **multae...pulchrō** (B) **multus...pulcher** (C) **multī...pulchrā** (D) **multa...pulchrae**

25. \_\_\_\_\_ **cum liberīs ambulant.**

- (A) **parentēs** (B) **parentibus** (C) **parentium** (D) **parentem**

26. **Equī \_\_\_\_\_ terrā currunt.**

- (A) **sine** (B) **in** (C) **cum** (D) **ad**

27. **Sorōrēs \_\_\_\_\_ sunt.**

- (A) **pulchra** (B) **pulchrī** (C) **pulchrae** (D) **pulchram**

28. **Vir antīquus ducem \_\_\_\_\_ nōn audit.**

- (A) **īrātum** (B) **īrātō** (C) **īrātus** (D) **īrātī**

29. Which of the following nouns cannot be modified by the adjective **ignāvus**?  
(A) **nauta** (B) **terra** (C) **dux** (D) **marītus**

30. \_\_\_\_\_ in **vīllā habitās**.  
(A) **nōs** (B) **vōs** (C) **ego** (D) **tū**

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

31. What is the meaning of the Latin noun **silva**?  
(A) wine (B) woods (C) island (D) light

32. Which Latin adverb means “tomorrow”?  
(A) **cotīdiē** (B) **hodiē** (C) **heri** (D) **crās**

33. What is the meaning of the Latin interrogative **cūr**?  
(A) why (B) who (C) what (D) when

34. Which of the following is NOT a Latin preposition?  
(A) **quī** (B) **dē** (C) **sine** (D) **ex**

35. Which of the following is the best antonym for the Latin adjective **vīvus**?  
(A) **multus** (B) **mortuus** (C) **attōnitus** (D) **lātus**

36. Which of the following Latin nouns is NOT a member of a **familia**?  
(A) **frāter** (B) **pater** (C) **cēna** (D) **soror**

37. Which of the following body parts is the most necessary to use when I **currō**?  
(A) **auris** (B) **capillus** (C) **dēns** (D) **pēs**

38. Select the word that does NOT belong with the others based on meaning:  
(A) **umerus** (B) **genū** (C) **lupus** (D) **digitus**

39. Which Latin verb means “I laugh”?  
(A) **rīdeō** (B) **audiō** (C) **habeō** (D) **dormiō**

40. **Quot sunt quīnque et duodecim**?  
(A) **undecim** (B) **tredecim** (C) **septendecim** (D) **duodēvigintī**

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

41. “Prestidigitation” is the clever use of a magician’s:  
(A) eyes (B) cards (C) wand (D) fingers (E) animals

42. Despite its English meaning, “capillary” comes from a Latin word meaning:  
(A) hair (B) vein (C) arm (D) heart (E) finger
43. Based on your knowledge of Latin numbers, what two numbers are at the root of “dozen”?  
(A) 1 & 11 (B) 3 & 9 (C) 2 & 10 (D) 4 & 8 (E) 5 & 7
44. A “sanguine” person is hopeful, supposedly because of the abundance of which of the four “humors” in ancient medicine?  
(A) bile (B) spit (C) tears (D) blood (E) sweat
45. “Perfect,” “magnify” and “sacrifice” are all derived from a Latin word meaning:  
(A) give (B) carry (C) make (D) order (E) appear
46. What English word meaning “to speak badly of someone” derives from a Latin verb for ‘lead’?  
(A) vilify (B) malign (C) disparage (D) denigrate (E) traduce
47. Based on its Latin root, what is something that lasts forever?  
(A) horal (B) diurnal (C) quotidian (D) sempiternal (E) annalized
48. According to its Latin root, something is vivid when it is:  
(A) lifelike (B) colorful (C) clear (D) bright (E) real
49. What is the meaning of the Latin noun from which “insular” is derived?  
(A) year (B) island (C) sailor (D) mountain (E) daughter
50. Which of the following is NOT derived from a Latin word for father?  
(A) patron (B) patriarch (C) apparent (D) paternity (E) parental

**V. Mythology.** Choose the best answer.

51. What mythical monster, which was invulnerable, was the victim of Heracles’s first labor?  
(A) Lernaean Hydra (B) Nemean Lion (C) Cerynitian Hind (D) Erymanthian Boar
52. What power did Medusa have?  
(A) Breathing fire (B) Stone-gaze (C) Superhuman strength (D) Invulnerability
53. Who was abandoned on Naxos despite helping Theseus escape the Labyrinth?  
(A) Hippolyta (B) Atalanta (C) Danae (D) Ariadne
54. What was a task that Jason and/or his crew did **NOT** have to overcome during their journey?  
(A) Bronze giant (B) Centaurs (C) Fire-breathing bulls (D) Clashing rocks
55. What goddess helped Melanion defeat Atalanta in a race, despite him not being fast enough?

(A) Cybele (B) Hera (C) Aphrodite (D) Demeter

56. What wrestling king of Eleusis tried to stop Theseus during his journey to Athens?

(A) Cercyon (B) Periphetes (C) Procrustes (D) Sinis

57. What city's king Hippocoön did Heracles overthrow and replace with Tyndareus, husband of Leda?

(A) Mycenae (B) Corinth (C) Pylos (D) Sparta

58. To what island did Perseus and his mother Danae float in a chest?

(A) Seriphos (B) Crete (C) Samos (D) Mykonos

59. Where on the Black Sea did Jason and his crew find the golden fleece?

(A) Themiscyra (B) Colchis (C) Sinope (D) Scythia

60. What pair of centaurs failed to assault Atalanta and were, in turn, killed by her?

(A) Pronous & Agenor (B) Passalus & Acmon  
(C) Eurytion & Pholus (D) Rhoecus & Hylaeus

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

61. In the early Roman Republic, boys were taught by \_\_\_\_\_ to read, write, and use weapons.

(A) their fathers (B) their mothers (C) a slave (D) a **grammaticus**

62. A **magister lūdī** taught \_\_\_\_\_ to his students.

(A) literature (B) Roman law (C) philosophy (D) basic reading, writing, and arithmetic

63. A school was commonly located in a \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) **basilica** (B) **templum** (C) **pergula** (D) **cūria**

64. A \_\_\_\_\_ taught young men the art of public speaking.

(A) **grammāticus** (B) **rhētor** (C) **magister litterārum** (D) **paterfamilis**

65. Traditionally, the Roman school year began on \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) January 6 (B) March 24 (C) August 14 (D) September 14

66. A boy of a wealthy family was accompanied to and from school by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) **paedagōgus** (B) **ancilla** (C) **lānārius** (D) **epistulārius**

67. During the Republic and Early Empire, the education of boys and young men \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) came at a small cost to families (B) was paid for by property taxes  
(C) was compulsory (D) was provided by citizens as a form of community service

68. Training in matters of law was taught to young men \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) by the **rhētor** (B) by his father  
(C) through an apprenticeship (D) by a **magister equitum**

69. Initially, pupils learned to write with a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) reed-pen ... papyrus (B) stylus ... wax tablet (C) chisel ... stone (D) metal nail ... wood

70. Roman education strived to instill in students \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the belief in isolationism (B) a desire for acquiring wealth (C) the need for a healthy body  
(D) a sense of civic duty

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

71. At which site was Julius Caesar assassinated?

- (A) Curia (B) Basilica Aemilia (C) Temple of Saturn (D) Circus Maximus (E) Theater of Pompey

72. Which forum was built last?

- (A) Trajan's (B) Caesar's (C) Romanum (D) Augustus' (E) Transitorium

73. Which of the following includes a feature called an "oculus"?

- (A) Curia (B) Pantheon (C) Cloaca Maxima (D) Circus Maximus (E) Temple of Jupiter

74. Rome contains hundreds of obelisks. From where were many of them imported?

- (A) Gaul (B) Britain (C) Egypt (D) Greece (E) Asia Minor

75. On which hill was the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus located?

- (A) Aventine (B) Caelian (C) Capitoline (D) Esquiline (E) Palatine

76. Image 1: Which emperor built this monument honoring his defeat of the Dacians?

- (A) Trajan (B) Augustus (C) Constantine (D) Julius Caesar (E) Marcus Aurelius

77. It is the year 65 CE. Which has not yet been built?

- (A) Ara Pacis (B) Aqua Claudia (C) Circus Maximus (D) Flavian Amphitheater (E) Temple of Venus Genetrix

78. Whose triumphal arch, built near the Colosseum, commemorated the Battle of the Milvian Bridge?

- (A) Titus (B) Augustus (C) Constantine (D) Julius Caesar (E) Septimius Severus

79. What would happen at the rostra?

- (A) voting (B) ship unloading (C) vegetable selling (D) public speaking (E) cattle slaughtering

80. Whose temple was symbolically located near the center of the forum?



(A) Minerva (B) Apollo (C) Mars (D) Juno (E) Vesta

### VIII. Greek History.

81. What two city-states led the main opposition forces in the Peloponnesian War?  
(A) Megara & Sparta (B) Sparta & Thebes  
(C) Athens & Sparta (D) Corinth & Sparta
82. What famous politician gave a speech calling his city “the school of Greece” in a funeral oration?  
(A) Solon (B) Ephialtes (C) Pericles (D) Cleon
83. Hyperbolus was the last man to have what political punishment given to him?  
(A) Ostracism (B) Execution (C) Financial fine (D) Censure
84. Which of the following men was NOT a general initially selected for the invasion of Sicily?  
(A) Nicias (B) Alcibiades (C) Callias (D) Lamachus
85. What structure made under Themistocles was torn down at the end of the Peloponnesian War?  
(A) Acropolis (B) Parthenon (C) Piraeus (D) Long Walls
86. What mothax led the navy to win the Peloponnesian War at Aegospotami?  
(A) Lysander (B) Callicratidas (C) Philocles (D) Conon
87. What notable group was created to push pro-Spartan beliefs in 404?  
(A) Council of 400 (B) 30 Tyrants (C) Council of 5000 (D) Spartiates
88. After what battle did a storm ensue, causing many sailors to die despite winning a victory in 406?  
(A) Cynossema (B) Notium (C) Aegospotami (D) Arginusae Islands
89. What was the name given to the peace signed to pause the Peloponnesian War in 421?  
(A) Nicias (B) Callias (C) King’s (D) Common
90. A conflict between democrats and oligarchs in what Corcyran colony sparked the war?  
(A) Potidaea (B) Mytilene (C) Epidamnus (D) Sphacteria

### IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. The Persian god Mithras is said to have sacrificed a \_\_\_\_\_ to begin life for the world  
(A) Human (B) God (C) Bull (D) Bird (E) Dolphin
92. What was the, transliterated, Greek term for the initiate in a mystery cult?  
(A) myein (B) mystagōgos (C) hierophantēs (D) mystēs (E) dadouchos
93. Ancient Greek mystery religions were greatly influenced by whose philosophy about the soul?

(A) Socrates (B) Plato (C) Aristotle (D) Epicurus (E) Epictetus

94. Most mystery religions had a system of priests and leadership. Which one required its priests to castrate themselves and become eunuchs?

(A) Great Mother (B) Isis (C) Dionysus (D) Sol Invictus (E) Eulysian

95. The Latin name for the Hellenistic Mysteries of Dionysus was

(A) Dionysies (B) Misteriosi (C) Bacchusites (D) Bacchanalia (E) Hellenici

96. The rites to be initiated into a mystery cult were often extreme and usually kept secret. Many had practices like shutting the person being initiated in a sarcophagus in order to symbolize

(A) Secrets (B) Life and death (C) Darkness (D) The importance of straight lines (E)  
The value of sarcophagal art

97. The Romans got a mystery religion from Asia Minor, which worshipped the **Magna Mater**. Who was her consort and priest in lore?

(A) Attis (B) Leo (C) Osiris (D) Mercury (E) Claudius

98. The Villa of Mysteries in Pompeii had a famous fresco (Image 2) of women most commonly considered to be involved in the initiation rites of whose cult?

(A) Great mother (B) Dionysus (C) Isis (D) Sol Invictus (E) Eleusinian

99. The Syrian sun god, Sol, was brought to prominence in Rome and worshipped by which emperor?

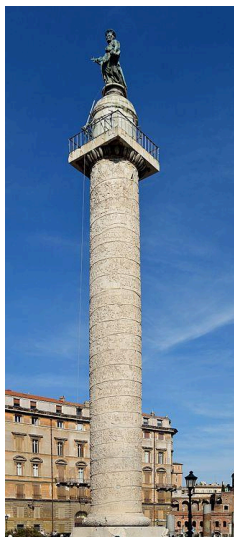
(A) Augustus (B) Nero (C) Commodus (D) Caligula (E) Elegabalus

100. One of the oldest mystery religions, the Eleusinian mysteries, finds its origin in influences of Orphism and the story of

(A) Prometheus (B) Persephone (C) Phoebus (D) Perseus (E) Patrocles

# THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1, Question 76



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Image 2, Question 98

