LATIN LEAGUE

2025/2026 High School Round 2 Exam

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

Passage 1: Desperate times at Rome call for desperate measures.

1   Alterum cōnsulem, Minucium, Aequī in monte circumvēnerant; in alterīus cōnsulis exercitū plūs
2   metūs quam vīrium erat, neque Minucium līberāre poterant. Urbs tantō terrōre afflīctā est ut
3   senātus dictātōrem creāre cōnstituerit. Omnium sententiīs Cincinnātus nōminātus est. Lēgātī,
4   ubi eum in agrō vīdērunt, dīxērunt "Num ab agricolā rēs pūblica servābitur?" Ille autem, cum
5   sūdōre tegerētur, nōbilem tamen speciem praebēbat. Vīgintī diēbus pollicitus sē Minucium
6   līberātūrum esse, profectus est cum māiōre exercitū quam ūllus ante eum dictātor dūxerat.

(inspired by Livy 3.25-26)

1   **Aequī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** the Aequi (an Italian people)
2   **afflīgō, afflīgere, afflīxī, afflīctus:** to strike, afflict
3   **creō** (1)**:** to elect
5   **sūdor, -ōris, m.:** sweat

1. According to lines 1-2, why couldn't Minucius be freed?
    (A) The other consul didn't have enough men in his army
    (B) The other consul's army was surrounded along with Minucius's
    (C) The other consul's army was too afraid
    (D) The other consul didn't have the strength to lead an army

2. In line 1, the form **alterum cōnsulem** is used instead of **alium cōnsulem** because:
    (A) **Alium** would imply that there are more than two consuls
    (B) **Alterum** means "one (of the consuls)" and **alium** would mean "the other (consul)"
    (C) It more accurately conveys the contrast in fortune between Minucius and his colleague
    (D) There is no difference in meaning; the choice is arbitrary

3. According to lines 2-4 (**Urbs** … **nōminātus est**), the choice of Cincinnatus as dictator:
    (A) Was highly controversial   (B) Was made unanimously by the senate
    (C) Struck fear into the city   (D) Was made rashly by a scared populace

4. The tone of the legates' question in line 4 can best be described as:
    (A) Excited   (B) Professional   (C) Incredulous   (D) Inquisitive

5. The best translation of **cum** (4) is:
    (A) With   (B) When   (C) Since   (D) Although

6. Which of these do we learn in lines 5-6 (**Vīgintī** … **esse**)?
    (A) Cincinnatus was asked to free Minucius's army in twenty days or less
    (B) Cincinnatus was confident he could free Minucius's army in twenty days
    (C) Cincinnatus thought it would take at least twenty days to free Minucius's army
    (D) In twenty days, Minucius's army would have likely been able to free itself

7. Which of these statements about Cincinnatus's army is explicitly supported by line 6?
    (A) As a dictator, his army was bigger than either of the consuls' armies
    (B) Dictators before Cincinnatus had had bigger armies
    (C) No other dictator in Roman history would ever lead a larger army
    (D) None of these can be explicitly concluded from the passage

Passage 2: A senator contributes to a debate about how to treat a traitor named Lentulus.

1 Multī eōrum quī ante mē dīxērunt temptāvērunt vōs quam īrātissimōs facere, ut Lentulō
2 sociīsque <u>indemnātīs</u> mortem dēcernerētis. Sed nec īrā nec <u>misericordiā</u> dūcī dēbēmus;
3 <u>moderātiō</u> enim nōs bona cōnsilia docet. Bellō Macedonicō <u>Rhodiī</u> fidem nōn servāvērunt.
4 Tamen māiōrēs nostrī, nē populus arbitrārētur eōs pecūniae causā bellum gerere, illīs
5 <u>pepercērunt</u>. Nēmō audēbit <u>negāre</u> Lentulum sociōsque morte <u>dignōs</u> esse, sed nōbīs nōn
6 licet voluntātem nostram lēgibus <u>potentiōrem</u> facere. Imperiō ad minus bonōs <u>trānslātō</u>, illī
7 nostrō exemplō ūsī innocentēs sine iūdiciō pūblicō trucīdābunt. Lēgēs igitur sequāmur!

(inspired by Sallust, Bellum Catilinae *51)*

2   **indemnātus, -a, -um:** not convicted; without trial
       misericordia, -ae, f.: pity
3   **moderātiō, -ōnis, f.:** moderation
       Rhodiī, -ōrum, m. pl.: Rhodians (the inhabitants of the island Rhodes)
5   **parcō, parcere, pepercī, parsus:** to spare (+dat.)
       negō (1)**:** to deny, to say that … not
       dignus, -a, -um: worthy of (+abl.)
6   **potēns (gen. potentis):** powerful
       trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus: to transfer, hand over

8. Which of these is the best translation of **eōrum** (1) within a literal rendering of the sentence?
    (A) Of those men   (B) Their   (C) Of these things   (D) Of their things

9. According to lines 1-2 (**Multī … dēcernerētis**), the majority of the speakers thus far had:
    (A) Delivered incendiary orations against the death penalty for Lentulus and his allies
    (B) Delivered incendiary orations in favor of the death penalty for Lentulus and his allies
    (C) Tried to calm the senators' anger at the prospect of imposing the death penalty
    (D) Tried to calm the senators' anger at the prospect of not imposing the death penalty

10. The best translation of **dūcī** (2) is:
    (A) To the leader   (B) Having been led   (C) To be led   (D) To lead

11. If **docet** (3) were changed to **ostendit**, what other change, if any, would be needed to preserve the meaning and grammatical coherence of the sentence?
    (A) **moderātiō** to **moderātiōnem**   (B) **bona cōnsilia** to **bonīs cōnsiliīs**
    (C) **nōs** to **nōbīs**   (D) Both A and C   (E) No change needed

12. The antecedents of **eōs** (4) and **illīs** (4) (i.e. the people they refer to) are:
    (A) Both **māiōrēs**   (B) Both **Rhodiī**
    (C) **Rhodiī** and **māiōrēs**, respectively   (D) **māiōrēs** and **Rhodiī**, respectively

13. Line 4 (**nē … gerere**) suggests that the chief concern guiding the war policy of the **māiōrēs** was:
    (A) The reputation their deeds would create within Rome
    (B) The desire to gain more money
    (C) The harm or benefit a war would bring to the Roman people
    (D) How strongly they judged the morals of their potential enemies

14. Which of these is the best explanation for why the speaker brings up a decision made during the Macedonian War (3-5)?
    (A) To show the sort of behavior that the senators should avoid in the current situation
    (B) To show the sort of behavior that the senators should imitate in the current situation
    (C) To make Lentulus's crime seem more understandable in comparison
    (D) To show how actions from many generations ago can have ripple effects in the present

15. In line 5 (**Nēmō** … **esse**), the speaker:
    (A) Makes a daring proposal about how the senate should treat Lentulus
    (B) Proposes an absurd counterargument that he can then refute
    (C) Condemns his opponents for not being willing to speak the truth
    (D) Agrees with his opponents about the severity of Lentulus's crimes

16. The best translation of **lēgibus** (6) is:
    (A) Than the laws   (B) To the laws   (C) By the laws   (D) Of the laws

17. The antecedent of **illī** (6) is:
    (A) **minus bonōs** (6)   (B) **innocentēs** (7)
    (C) **Lentulum sociōsque** (5)   (D) None of these

18. In context, **nostrō exemplō** (7) refers most directly to the example the senators would hypothetically set by:
    (A) Sparing Lentulus and his allies despite their grievous crimes
    (B) Applying the death penalty to Lentulus and his allies without trial
    (C) Deliberating carefully without anger or pity
    (D) Following the rule of law strictly even if the laws are unjust

19. A literal translation of **ūsī** (7) could be:
    (A) Having been used   (B) To use   (C) Having used   (D) They used

20. After this passage is spoken, another senator rises to speak in opposition. Which of these lines of argument would most directly counter the argument developed in this passage?
    (A) Showing that Lentulus's crime was greater than this passage suggested
    (B) Refuting attempts to describe Rome's current leadership as **minus bonī** (6)
    (C) Proving the danger of rash judgments by showing that the Rhodians actually were faithful
    (D) Showing that execution without trial is legal and precedented in such circumstances

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

21. **Quīntus in urbe _____ nōn vult.**
    (A) **manēre** (B) **manet**   (C) **mānsī**   (D) **mānsūrus**   (E) **manēns**

22. "Let's have dinner!"
    (A) **cēnāmus!**   (B) **cēnēmus!**   (C) **cēnārēmus!**
    (D) **cēnābimus!**   (E) **cēnāverimus!**

23. **Magistra linguam Latīnam _____ bene docuit.**
    (A) **discipulīs**   (B) **discipulī** (C) **discipulō**   (D) **discipulōs**   (E) **discipulus**

24. **Puer, in lectō dormītūrus, iacēbat cum cane dormientī.** Who is sleeping in this sentence?
(A) the boy   (B) the dog   (C) the dogs (D) the dog and the boy   (E) no one

25. **Rēx _____ virō crēdēbat, nam omnēs aliī virī suspīciōsī erant.**
(A) ūnō   (B) ūnum   (C) ūnī   (D) ūnīus   (E) ūna

26. **Catilīna negāvit sē bellum parāvisse.**
(A) Catiline denied that he was preparing for war.   (B) Catiline denied that he was going to prepare for war.   (C) Catiline denied that war was being prepared.   (D) Catiline denied that he had prepared for war.   (E) Catiline denied that war had been prepared.

27. "**Vir ad Forum iit ut ōrātiōnem audīret.**" Which phrase is closest in meaning to "**ut ōrātiōnem audīret**"?
(A) **ōrātiōnem audiēns**   (B) **ōrātiō audīta**   (C) **ōrātiōnem audīvisse**
(D) **ōrātiōne audītā**   (E) **ōrātiōnem audītūrus**

In these sentences, identify the segment which contains the grammatical error. If the sentence contains no error, then choose "No error."

28. **Hostibus <u>victīs</u>, Caesar librōs <u>scrīpsit</u> ut <u>cīvēs</u> dē victōriā eius <u>audiunt</u>.**
(A) **victīs**   (B) **scrīpsit**   (C) **cīvēs**   (D) **audiunt** (E) No error

29. **Putavī <u>rēx</u>, cum perīculum <u>intellēxisset</u>, mediā <u>nocte</u> ex urbe <u>fūgisse</u>.**
(A) **rēx**   (B) **intellēxisset**   (C) **nocte**   (D) **fūgisse** (E) No error

30. **Pater dedit <u>pecūnia</u> <u>alterī</u> fīliō, sed <u>alter</u> fīlius <u>nihil</u> accēpit.**
(A) **pecūnia** (B) **alterī**   (C) **alter**   (D) **nihil**   (E) No error

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. **cōnspicor**
(A) perceive (B) wait   (C) hope   (D) overcome

32. **lateō**
(A) slow down (B) widen   (C) empty   (D) lie hidden

33. **praeter**
(A) offer   (B) besides   (C) decide   (D) because of

34. **dolor**
(A) pain   (B) gift   (C) disease (D) wine jar

35. **palūs**
(A) pale   (B) friend   (C) sword   (D) swamp

36. **commeātus**
    (A) seller   (B) upset   (C) provisions   (D) friendship

37. **propinquus**
    (A) display   (B) favorable   (C) prow   (D) neighboring

38. **paulātim**
    (A) gradually (B) barely   (C) timidly   (D) pause

39. **ūsque**
    (A) ever   (B) up to   (C) anywhere (D) in what way

40. **arcessō**
    (A) cabinet   (B) fortress   (C) summon (D) gleam

IV. Latin Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

41. Which of the following does **NOT** derive from the Latin word **inferus**?
    (A) inferiority (B) inferno   (C) infernal   (D) infer

42. The English word "meticulous" is derived from the Latin word
    (A) **mereō**   (B) **merus**   (C) **metus**   (D) **metior**

43. Which English word is **NOT** derived from the Latin word **cohors**?
    (A) cordial   (B) courtyard (C) cortege   (D) discourteous

44. Which English word is **NOT** derived from the Latin word **passus**?
    (A) apace   (B) surpass   (C) compass (D) impinge

45. The English word "sans" is derived from the Latin word
    (A) **sentiō**   (B) **sine**   (C) **sanus**   (D) **sinus**

46. Which English word is derived from the Latin word **caedō**?
    (A) chisel   (B) accept   (C) chalk   (D) participate

47. Which English word is derived from the Latin word **possum**?
    (A) postulate (B) poison   (C) postern   (D) omnipotent

48. The English word "usher" is derived from the Latin word
    (A) **ōs**   (B) **orō**   (C) **orior**   (D) **optō**

49. Which English word is **NOT** derived from the Latin word **sequor**?
    (A) ensue   (B) sequel   (C) serene   (D) suitor

50. Which English word is derived from the Latin word **vacō**?
   (A) vaccine   (B) vacancy   (C) evade   (D) vacillate

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

51. Who, after the demise of his theory of the **Concordia Ordinum**, was initially invited to participate in the First Triumvirate, but ultimately rejected the overtures of Caesar?
   (A) Catiline   (B) Cicero   (C) Milo   (D) Lucullus   (E) Cato the Younger

52. What year was referred to as the "Consulship of Julius and Caesar," due to the ineffective nature of Caesar's co-consul, L. Calpurnius Bibulus?
   (A) 60 B.C.E.   (B) 59 B.C.E.   (C) 52 B.C.E.   (D) 49 B.C.E.   (E) 45 B.C.E.

53. Whose death in 54 B.C.E. created a rift between Caesar and Pompey that ultimately proved to be irreparable?
   (A) Cornelia's   (B) Pompeia's   (C) Julia's   (D) Marcia's   (E) Calpurnia's

54. What law legalized the formation of the Second Triumvirate in 43 B.C.?
   (A) Lex Aurelia   (B) Lex Hortensia   (C) Lex Gabinia   (D) Lex Titia   (E) Lex Vatinia

55. What Parthian king was responsible for the defeat of Crassus at Carrhae in 53 B.C.?
   (A) Tigranes   (B) Vologeses   (C) Artaxerxes   (D) Ardashir   (E) Orodes II

56. Where did four of Caesar's legions defeat the Helvetii in Gaul in 58 B.C.?
   (A) Bibracte   (B) Alesia   (C) Gergovia   (D) Magetobriga   (E) Samarobriva

57. In what year was Caesar nominated to a second dictatorship with Marc Antony as his **Magister Equitum**?
   (A) 49 B.C.E.   (B) 48 B.C.E.   (C) 47 B.C.E.   (D) 46 B.C.E.   (E) 45 B.C.E.

58. Where did Octavian's fleet, commanded by Marcus Agrippa, defeat Sextus Pompey in 36 B.C.E.?
   (A) Brundisium   (B) Mylae   (C) Naulochus   (D) Eryx   (E) Panormus

59. Who proposed the name Augustus for Octavian to the Senate in 27 B.C.E.?
   (A) Peducaeus   (B) Plancus   (C) Sosius   (D) Manducus   (E) Agrippa

60. Who was made co-consul with Octavian in the aftermath of Mutina in 43 B.C.?
   (A) M. Petreius   (B) M. Antonius   (C) D. Brutus   (D) C. Sosius   (E) Q. Pedius

VI. Roman Life. Choose the best answer.

61. What originally Etruscan diviners would inspect the entrails from sacrificed animals?
   (A) **Flāminēs**   (B) **Pontificēs**   (C) **Haruspicēs**   (D) **Augurēs**

62. What temple burned down multiple times due to its constantly maintained flame?
    (A) Temple of Vesta   (B) Temple of Juno Moneta
    (C) Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (D) Temple of Divine Julius

63. Originally celebrated on just 12/17, what festival saw feasts and permitted public gambling?
    (A) **Sāturnālia**   (B) **Lemūria**   (C) **Cōnsuālia**   (D) **Ceralia**

64. What group sacred to Mars were known as "dancing" priests and sung an eponymous **carmen**?
    (A) **Augurēs**   (B) **Lupercī**   (C) **Flāminēs**   (D) **Saliī**

65. What god fittingly known as **Bifrons** was the god of beginnings?
    (A) Jupiter   (B) Terminus   (C) Limentinus   (D) Janus

66. During which month were the **Lūdī Megalēnsēs** as well as the **Parīlia** held?
    (A) February   (B) April   (C) June   (D) August

67. What festival saw a plow hung up at a shrine and honored the **larēs** of crossroads?
    (A) Compitalia   (B) Agonalia   (C) Larentalia   (D) Matralia

68. By what name was Cybele worshipped in Rome?
    (A) Ops   (B) Magna Mater   (C) Nerio   (D) Ialona

69. What group of priests were particularly involved with declaring war?
    (A) Arvales   (B) Augustales   (C) Fetiales   (D) Epulones

70. What spirits were imagined as snakes and worshipped on the birthday of the **paterfamiliās**?
    (A) Manes   (B) Penates   (C) Lares   (D) Genii

VII. Ancient Geography. Choose the best answer.

71. Which of these was not built on the area known as the Campus Martius?
    (A) Pantheon   (B) Temple of Portunus   (C) Odeum of Domitian
    (D) Baths of Nero   (E) Mausoleum of Augustus

72. Of the traditional seven hills of Rome, which extends the farthest north?
    (A) Capitoline   (B) Caelian   (C) Quirinal   (D) Aventine (E) Esquiline

73. At the time of Augustus, Rome was divided into _____ regions.
    (A) 12   (B) 14   (C) 15   (D) 16   (E) 20

74. All of these buildings could be found in the Forum Romanum except:
    (A) Domus Aurea   (B) Basilica Iulia   (C) Arch of Augustus
    (D) Curia   (E) Temple of Divine Julius

75. Which of these was/is nearest to the Colosseum?
    (A) Baths of Titus   (B) Baths of Trajan (C) Esquiline Gate
    (D) Auditorium of Maecenas   (E) Meta Sudans

76. This image (Image 1) is
    (A) Rostra   (B) Lapis Niger   (C) Ara Pacis
    (D) Mausoleum of Augustus   (E) Aqua Virgo

77. The shape of the modern Piazza Navona preserves the track from this ancient structure.
    (A) Stadium of Domitian   (B) Circus Maximus (C) Comitium
    (D) Mithraeum   (E) Ludus Magnus

78. The Circus Maximus is located between these two hills.
    (A) Palatine and Esquiline (B) Capitoline and Aventine   (C) Aventine and Quirinal
    (D) Palatine and Aventine (E) Capitoline and Palatine

79. This drawing (Image 2) depicts which Roman **via**?
    (A) Ostiensis   (B) Appia   (C) Aurelia   (D) Cassia   (E) Flaminia

80. The Forum Boarium was a market that primarily sold.
    (A) fruits and vegetables   (B) enslaved people (C) pottery and crafts (D) flowers   (E) cattle

VIII. Classical Art. Choose the best answer.

81. Which of the following dates is from the time when Cycladic culture flourished?
    (A) 509 B.C.E.   (B) 5000 B.C.E.   (C) 2000 B.C.E.   (D) 753 B.C.E.

82. What activity involving a bull is taking place in this fresco, as indicated in its title? (Image 3)
    (A) Sacrificing   (B) Capturing   (C) Taming   (D) Leaping

83. What mythological group gives its name to the technique used to make the walls of ancient Mycenae, as the stones are so massive that "only these beings could have moved them"?
    (A) Cyclopes   (B) Olympians   (C) Titans   (D) Hecatonchires

84. What is the name of this double-headed axe found by Sir Arthur Evans' expedition? (Image 4)
    (A) Labrys   (B) Fasces   (C) Mithras   (D) Halberd

85. Where were grave circles and grave shafts uncovered by Heinrich Schleimann?
    (A) Crete   (B) Mycenae   (C) Troy   (D) Santorini

86. Small marble figurines, often with folded arms and abstract forms are most associated with which culture?
    (A) Mycenaean   (B) Egyptian   (C) Minoan   (D) Cycladic

87. What writing system did the Minoans primarily use from c.1800-1450 BC?
    (A) Linear B   (B) Cuneiform   (C) Linear A   (D) Hieroglyphics

88. Image 5 is an artifact from which culture?
    (A) Mycenaean   (B) Egyptian   (C) Minoan   (D) Cycladic

89. Image 6 is from a "Warrior Vase" from which culture?
    (A) Mycenaean   (B) Egyptian   (C) Minoan   (D) Cycladic

90. Picasso was most influenced by which culture when made the sculpture in Image 7?
    (A) Mycenaean   (B) Egyptian   (C) Minoan   (D) Cycladic

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. What city in Attica was home to Demeter's chief mystery cult?
    (A) Eleusis   (B) Athens   (C) Thebes   (D) Knossos

92. What group combined religious values with music and geometry among other sciences?
    (A) Dionysiacs   (B) Platonists   (C) Orphics   (D) Pythagoreans

93. What Persian god of light had a mystery cult centered around slaying a bull?
    (A) Salmoxis   (B) Astargatis   (C) Mithras   (D) Ahura Mazda

94. The Galli under Cybele were notable for sharing what physical state?
    (A) Blinded   (B) Castrated   (C) Mute   (D) Shaved

95. Dionysus was a patron of what guild, who would honor his mysteries?
    (A) Actors   (B) Craftsmen   (C) Writers   (D) Bakers

96. What goddess's cult initiation began with a confession of sins that would be cleansed in a baptism?
    (A) Hathor   (B) Bastet   (C) Isis   (D) Nephthys

97. What ancient literary genre is said to have developed from narratives of miracles?
    (A) Epistolary   (B) Tragedy   (C) Satire   (D) Romance

98. In what city can we find the "Villa of the Mysteries" that has mosaics depicting an initiation?
    (A) Ostia   (B) Ravenna   (C) Rome   (D) Pompeii

99. The Cabeiri, gods of fertility, had a notable cult center on what island?
    (A) Samothrace   (B) Lesbos   (C) Euboea   (D) Thera

100. To which of the following gods was Serapis **NOT** equated?
    (A) Hades   (B) Zeus   (C) Ares   (D) Dionysus

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1, Question #76

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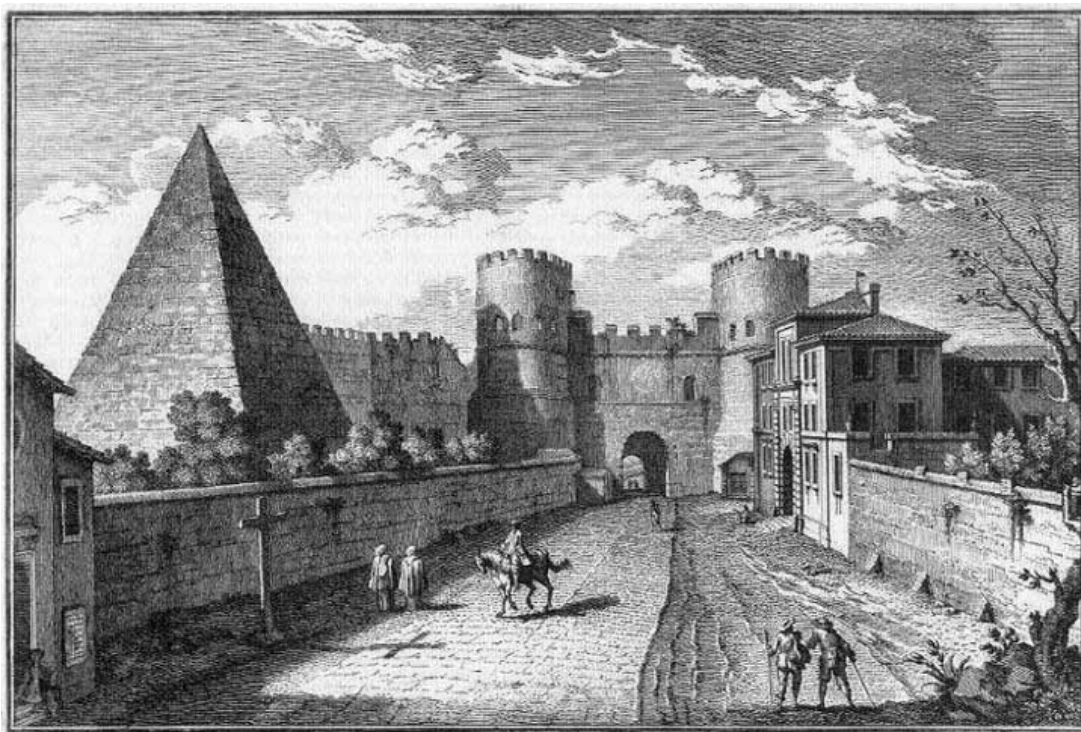
Image 2, Question #79

Image 3, Question #82

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Image 4 - Question #84

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Image 5 - Question #88

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Image 6 - Question #89

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Image 7 - Question #90

Musée Picasso Antibes, d.r.