



# **2025/2026 Middle School Round 3 Exam**

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

**Reminders:**

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Monday, December 8, or after 11:59 pm on Friday, December 19 (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 December 19.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on December 19.
- 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.

*We have been following Marcus and his dog, Lupus, in the earlier stories. Now the greatly anticipated holiday of Saturnalia has arrived. A new lesson in Marcus' life is about to unfold.*

1 Erat diēs ante Sāturnālia, sed Mārcus laetus nōn erat. Pater Mārcum iussit cubiculum purgāre,  
 2 sed Mārcus dīxit, “Hoc facere non volo!” Servus Pseudolus prope stābat et omnia audīvit.  
 3 Pater Mārci īrātissimus erat. “Mārce,” inquit, “crās tū apud villam manēbis!” Mārcus putāvit,  
 4 “Pater prō iocō dīcit.” Sed nōn iocus erat. Postrīdiē via plēna hominum erat. Omnēs gaudēbant  
 5 et clāmābant, “Iō Sāturnālia!” Mārcus cum Pseudolo in villā erat. Pseudolus aquam,  
 6 pānem, vīnumque ad Marcum portābat. Pseudolus dīxit, “Mārce! Malus filius eras.” Mārcus  
 7 miser erat, sed parentī pāruī. Tum pater dīxit, “Hodiē ad Circum Māximum cum Pseudolō  
 8 ambulābō.”

1	<b>Sāturnālia</b> – Roman holiday in honor of Saturn <b>iubeō, -ēre, iussī</b> – to order (+ inf.) <b>cubiculum, -ī, n.</b> – bedroom <b>purgō, -āre</b> – to clean	<b>prō iocō</b> – as a joke <b>postrīdiē</b> (adv.) – on the next day <b>plēnus, -a, -um</b> – full (+ gen.) <b>homō, -inis, m.</b> – man, human
2	<b>volo, velle, volui</b> – to want <b>Pseudolus, -ī</b> – proper name <b>prope</b> (adv.) – nearby	6 <b>pānis, -is, m.</b> – bread 7 <b>pāreō, -ēre, pāruī</b> – to obey
3	<b>īrātissimus, -a, -um</b> – most, very angry <b>inquit</b> – he/she/it says <b>maneo, manēre</b> – to remain <b>putō, -āre</b> – to think	

1. From lines 1–2, why is Marcus unhappy?

(A) He lost a race (B) He must clean his room (C) He is sick (D) Saturnālia is purged

2. In lines 1–3, what causes the father to become **īrātissimus**?

(A) Marcus lies (B) Marcus annoys Pseudolus (C) Marcus refuses the task  
(D) Pseudolus complains

3. In line 3, what surprising decision does the father announce?

(A) He will sell Pseudolus (B) They will travel to the countryside  
(C) Marcus will have to stay home tomorrow (D) Marcus will race chariots

4. In line 4, what does Marcus mistakenly assume?

(A) That Pseudolus planned the punishment (B) That his father is joking  
(C) That Saturnālia is already over (D) That he will still go to the races

5. What is the atmosphere on the street in line 4-5?

(A) Silent and tense (B) Busy and cheerful (C) Empty and cold (D) Confused and angry

6. In line 6, what does Pseudolus think of Marcus' recent actions?

- (A) He thinks Marcus is funny (B) He does not approve  
(C) He thinks Marcus' father is overreacting (D) He thinks Marcus is wise

7. What does Pseudolus say to Marcus in line 6?

- (A) "Get your own food." (B) "You were a bad son."  
(C) "You must labor." (D) "I have a bad son."

8. From line 6-7, how does Marcus react to his situation?

- (A) He yells at his father (B) He enjoys it  
(C) He is miserable (D) He becomes angry at Pseudolus.

9. In lines 7-8, what important event does the father say he will attend?

- (A) A banquet (B) A wedding of Pseudolus (C) A trial (D) A chariot race

10 "Sed pater!" clāmāvit Mārcus. "Factiō mea praeclāra hodiē currit!" Pater tantum dīxit, "Filiī malī  
11 in villā manent." Mārcus fortis esse voluit, sed lacrimae oculōs complēvērunt. Tacitē dīxit,  
12 "Iō Sāturnālia..." et Lupus Mārcō appropinquāvit, prope sēdit, et manum Mārcī lambēbat. Dum  
13 aliī absunt, Mārcus in villā manēbat et magnā voce lacrimabat. Postquam rediit, Pater Marcī  
14 parvum currum ligneum portābat. In eō parvulus aurīga in tunicā prasinā erat. "Tibi," inquit  
15 benignē, "currus Scorpī erat celerrimus. Scorpū victor fuit!" Mārcus subrīdēbat et dīxit,  
16 "Grātiās tibi agō, Pater. Optimus es!" Pater respondit, "Mox, ad Circum Maximum unā ibimus."

- 10 **factiō, -ōnis**, f. – team (in horse racing)  
**praeclārus, -a, -um** – famous, distinguished  
**tantum** (adv.) – only, so far  
11 **lacrima, -ae**, f. – tear  
**complēō, -ēre, -vi** – to fill up, complete  
**tacitē** (adv.) – quietly  
12 **Lupus, -ī**, m. – proper name of the dog  
**appropinquō, -āre** – to approach (+ dat.)  
**lambō, ere** – to lick  
13 **absum, abesse** – to be away, absent  
**lacrimō, -āre** – to cry  
**postquam** (adv.) – afterwards  
**redeō, -īre** – to come back  
**parvus, -a, -um** – small

- 14 **currus, -ūs**, m. – chariot  
**ligneus, -a, -um** – wooden  
**parvulus, -a, -um** – very small  
**aurīga, -ae**, m. – charioteer  
**prasinus, -a, -um** – green  
15 **Scorpū, ī**, m. – charioteer's  
name  
**celerrimus, -a, -um** – fastest  
**victor, -ōris**, m. – victor, winner  
**subrīdeō, -ēre** – smile  
16 **optimus, -a, -um** – best  
**unā** – together  
**ibimus** – we will go

10. In line 10, why is Marcus especially upset about staying home?

- (A) His favorite team is racing (B) He promised to meet friend.  
(C) He must cook dinner (D) He fears Pseudolus will get lost.

11. What does Marcus's father tell Marcus in lines 10-11?

- (A) Bad sons should remain at home, (B) Marcus should become an athlete,  
(C) Marcus needs to find a job, (D) He doesn't love him

12. In line 11, which phrase best shows Marcus's emotional state?  
 (A) "Voluit fortis esse" (B) "Lacrimae oculōs complēvērunt"  
 (C) "Servī in casā manent" (D) "Io Saturnālia!"
13. In line 12, what is Lupus's reaction to Marcus's sadness?  
 (A) He runs away (B) He sleeps quietly  
 (C) He approaches and comforts him (D) He barks loudly at Pseudolus.
14. Which of the following is something Mārcus does while the others are away?  
 (A) Cleans the floor (B) Eats food  
 (C) Visits the racetrack secretly (D) Cries loudly
15. **Quid Pater Marcī Mārcō dedit?**  
 (A) **ānulum aureum,** (B) **Parvum currum ligneum**  
 (C) **Novam tunicam,** (D) **Librum de Scorpō**
16. Based on line 14, what does the miniature **aurīga** represent?  
 (A) Saturn (B) A soldier  
 (C) A member of a racing faction (D) An artist who made it
17. When does Marcus's father give Marcus the gift?  
 (A) After his mom comes home (B) Right after he told him to clean his room  
 (C) Before Marcus went to sleep (D) After he returned from the Circus Maximus
18. In lines 15-16, how does Marcus respond to his dad's gift?  
 (A) He cries again (B) He refuses it.  
 (C) He smiles and thanks him (D) He breaks the gift
19. In line 16, when does Marcus's father say they will go to the Circus Maximus?  
 (A) Never (B) Soon  
 (C) On the Greek kalends (D) Today
20. Which theme **best** summarizes lines 1–18?  
 (A) The dangers of chariot racing, (B) The history of Saturnālia rituals,  
 (C) Children should listen to their parents, (D) The rivalry of racing factions in Rome.

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

21. What form of the adjective **sacer** agrees with the noun **urbēs**?

(A) **sacra** (B) **sacrī** (C) **sacrīs** (D) **sacrās**

22. **Clāmābatne rēx in forō?**

(A) The king did shout (B) Did the king shout  
 (C) The king was shouting (D) Was the king shouting

23. **Marītus et uxor vīnum bibere \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) **poterant** (B) **poterat** (C) **poterāmus** (D) **poterās**

24. Marcus, did you read the book yesterday?  
(A) Mārcī (B) Mārcus (C) Mārce (D) Mārcum
25. Hōrā tertiā ab urbe ad portam ambulavimus.  
(A) for three hours (B) at the third hour (C) in three hours (D) with the third hour
26. The dear leader gave us the greatest reward.  
(A) nōs (B) ad nōs (C) nostrum (D) nōbīs
27. Filia verba poētae legere potest.  
(A) of the poet (B) the poet (C) with the poet (D) the poets
28. Nautae fortēs diū in nāve labōrāvērunt.  
(A) were working (B) have worked (C) are working (D) used to work
29. The doctor examined the bodies of the king and queen with great care.  
(A) corporibus (B) corporum (C) corpora (D) corpus
30. The dog gnawed on the bone with his teeth.  
(A) dentibus (B) cum dentibus (C) dentēs (D) dentī

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

31. Which of the following Latin verbs means “I know”?  
(A) cupiō (B) scribō (C) sciō (D) doceō
32. What is the meaning of the Latin adverb **saepe**?  
(A) often (B) always (C) immediately (D) suddenly
33. **Quid significat “vīta”**?  
(A) man (B) country house (C) road (D) life
34. Which of the following Latin nouns is most closely connected to a **toga**?  
(A) canis (B) cīvis (C) porta (D) ars
35. Which of the following is the best antonym for the Latin verb **sedeō**?  
(A) cōsūmō (B) sentiō (C) stō (D) claudō
36. Which of the following is the best antonym for the Latin adjective **facilis**?  
(A) cārus (B) omnis (C) medius (D) difficilis
37. Which Latin preposition means “at the house of”?  
(A) apud (B) trāns (C) circum (D) ante

38. Which of the following interrogatives means “when?”  
(A) **quis** (B) **quālis** (C) **quid** (D) **quandō**
39. Which of the following is most likely to be found in a **silva**?  
(A) **arbor** (B) **nāvis** (C) **forum** (D) **verbum**
40. Which of the following body parts is most necessary to use when I **tangō**?  
(A) **pulmō** (B) **digitus** (C) **supercilium** (D) **vēna**

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

41. Which state and college both share a love for the mountains in their mottos?  
(A) South Dakota and Marietta College  
(B) West Virginia and Lees-McRae College  
(C) Vermont and Providence College  
(D) Colorado and Rollins College
42. North Carolina shares a motto with many colleges: **esse quam vidērī**. What does it mean?  
(A) Truth is in things seen (B) Let there be light  
(C) Accomplish rather than be (D) To be rather than to seem
43. One of the great universities simply has the motto **Vēritās**. What is this college?  
(A) Brown (B) Oxford (C) Yale (D) Harvard
44. Campbell University and the state of Kansas share the same motto, reminding us that we have to keep going even if times get difficult. What is this motto?  
(A) **Scientia et disciplīna** (B) **Ad astra per aspera** (C) **Prō Deō et patriā** (D) **Lūx estō**
45. What geographical landform is mentioned by Michigan’s state motto?  
(A) Valley (B) River (C) Peninsula (D) Lake
46. What school has the Latin motto **scientiae cēdit mare**, meaning “the sea yields to knowledge”?  
(A) Xavier (B) Columbia (C) US Coast Guard Academy (D) Dartmouth
47. A famous Syracusan mathematician, Archimedes, was said to have uttered California’s state motto. What is this motto?  
(A) **Eureka** (B) **Dīrigō** (C) **Excelsior** (D) **Lūx**
48. What motto is shared between the state of Colorado and High Point University?  
(A) **Nōn satis scīre** (B) **Vēritās** (C) **Quī trānstulit sustinet** (D) **Nīl sine Nūmine**
49. According to Oklahoma’s state motto, what conquers all things?  
(A) Love (B) Work (C) God (D) Trust

50. What word is shared between the state mottos of Arizona and Kentucky?

- (A) God      (B) Rules      (C) Enriches      (D) Grateful

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

51. Who was **NOT** one of the goddesses involved in the judgement of Paris?

- (A) Athena      (B) Hera      (C) Persephone      (D) Aphrodite

52. What goddess, not invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, caused this judgement to take place by throwing a golden apple inscribed with Greek meaning “for the fairest”?

- (A) Eris      (B) Nemesis      (C) Echo      (D) Nyx

53. What supreme commander of the Greeks offended Achilles by taking Achilles’s war captive?

- (A) Agamemnon      (B) Menelaus      (C) Odysseus      (D) Nestor

54. Who was that war captive of Achilles referenced in question #53?

- (A) Helen      (B) Briseis      (C) Chryseis      (D) Cassandra

55. The Greeks had great trouble even getting to Troy after getting stuck at what port?

- (A) Athens      (B) Sparta      (C) Mycenae      (D) Aulis

56. What companion of Achilles died, causing Achilles to finally take to the battlefield?

- (A) Phoenix      (B) Peleus      (C) Patroclus      (D) Priam

57. Which of the following men was **NOT** a part of the embassy to Achilles?

- (A) Ajax Telamon      (B) Odysseus      (C) Phoenix      (D) Nestor

58. What Greek leader was involved in a night raid and wounded two deities?

- (A) Odysseus      (B) Diomedes      (C) Nestor      (D) Idomeneus

59. Which Greek leader tried to feign madness to avoid being recruited to fight at Troy?

- (A) Cinyras      (B) Odysseus      (C) Echepolus      (D) Palamedes

60. Fighting for Troy, what leader’s death caused Zeus to send rain that looked like blood?

- (A) Aeneas      (B) Hector      (C) Paris      (D) Sarpedon

**VI. Greek Life and Literature.** Choose the best answer.

61. What play of Sophocles is about a Theban who accidentally kills his dad and marries his mom?

- (A) *Antigone*      (B) *Oedipus Rex*      (C) *Philoctetes*      (D) *Orestes*

62. In what genre did Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles all write?

- (A) Satire      (B) Lyric      (C) Comedy      (D) Tragedy

63. Who was the earliest author among Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles?  
 (A) Aeschylus (B) Euripides (C) Sophocles
64. What is the plot device Euripides used the most, where a god solved his plots?  
 (A) **Deo volente** (B) **Deus ex machina** (C) **Deus nobiscum** (D) **Deus vult**
65. Which of the following plays was **NOT** in Aeschylus's *Oresteia* trilogy?  
 (A) *Iphigeneia at Aulis* (B) *Agamemnon* (C) *The Eumenides* (D) *The Libation Bearers*
66. What is the group of performers who provide commentary on a play as it develops?  
 (A) Lexicographers (B) Narrators (C) Orchestra (D) Chorus
67. Which of the following plays of Euripides was **NOT** situated in the context of the Trojan War?  
 (A) *Hecuba* (B) *The Suppliants* (C) *Rhesus* (D) *Trojan Women*
68. What Sophoclean play sees the main character die in the middle of the play?  
 (A) *Philoctetes* (B) *Orestes* (C) *Ajax* (D) *Oedipus at Colonus*
69. Which author allegedly died after an eagle dropped a tortoise on his bald head, thinking it a rock?  
 (A) Sophocles (B) Euripides (C) Aeschylus
70. What was the term for the type of comedic play that occurred after a tragic trilogy and was performed at the City Dionysia festival?  
 (A) Melodrama (B) Angura (C) Satyr (D) Afterpiece

**VII. Roman History.** Choose the best answer.

71. Who was the mother of the Gracchi who famously called her sons "her jewels"?  
 (A) Aurelia (B) Calpurnia (C) Sempronia (D) Cornelia
72. In what year was Tiberius Gracchus elected tribune of the plebs?  
 (A) 146 BCE (B) 133 BCE (C) 121 BCE (D) 100 BCE
73. What was Tiberius Gracchus's *main* reform proposal?  
 (A) Redistribution of public land to poor citizens (B) Creation of a professional army  
 (C) Reform of voting assemblies (D) Abolition of slavery
74. Which ancient law did Tiberius Gracchus seek to enforce through his land reforms?  
 (A) Lex Claudia (B) Lex Canuleia (C) Lex Hortensia (D) Licinian-Sextian Law
75. What reform did Gaius Gracchus introduce to stabilize grain prices?  
 (A) An export tax (B) A subsidized grain law  
 (C) a ban on grain imports (D) a free grain-for-all policy



76. What year did Gaius Gracchus become tribune?  
(A) 133 BCE (B) 123 BCE (C) 121 BCE (D) 91 BCE
77. Who led the senatorial forces against Gaius Gracchus in 121 BCE?  
(A) Lucius Opimius (B) Gaius Marius (C) Cornelius Sulla (D) Gnaeus Pompeius
78. How did Gaius Gracchus die?  
(A) He died of natural causes  
(B) He was executed after trial  
(C) He was exiled and later poisoned  
(D) He committed suicide during a violent suppression of his supporters
79. Which Roman social problem did *both of the Gracchus brothers* aim to address?  
(A) The shortage of slaves (B) The corruption of provincial governors  
(C) The decline of small farmers (D) The decline of trade
80. How did the legacy of the Gracchi influence later Roman politics?  
(A) It restored confidence in the Senate  
(B) It set a precedent for populist reform and political violence  
(C) It discouraged future tribunes from reform  
(D) It strengthened the Republic's political institutions

### **VIII. Classical Art.**

81. Which Greek architectural order is characterized by slender, fluted columns and capitals with scrolls called volutes?  
(A) Doric (B) Ionic (C) Corinthian (D) Tuscan
82. The raised platform on which a Roman temple stood was called a:  
(A) Frieze (B) Naos (C) Podium (D) Triglyph
83. What type of Roman structure carried water over long distances using arches?  
(A) Flute (B) Aquifer (C) Aqueduct (D) Viaduct
84. What architectural feature in a Roman bath allowed warm air to circulate beneath the floors?  
(A) Hypocaust (B) Impluvium (C) Caldarium (D) Compluvium
85. Which part of a Greek temple served as the inner chamber housing the cult statue?  
(A) Pronaos (B) Pediment (C) Stylobate (D) Naos (Cella)
86. What building material, perfected by the Romans, allowed them to create massive domes and vaults?  
(A) Marble (B) Brick (C) Concrete (D) Granite

87. What type of columns are partly embedded in a wall, serving a decorative rather than structural purpose?  
(A) Caryatids (B) Engaged (C) Corinthian (D) Tuscan
88. The floor plan of the Basilica of Constantine and Maxentius, with its long nave and cross-shaped layout, became a model for later:  
(A) Insulae (B) Imperial Fora (C) Christian Churches (D) Palaces
89. What was the fine white marble, prized for its subtle golden tint, which was used in several buildings on the Athenian Acropolis including the Parthenon?  
(A) Parian (B) Pentelic (C) Naxian (D) Attic
90. What type of theaters were typically built into the side of a natural hillside rather than on flat ground?  
(A) Roman Theaters (B) Amphitheaters (C) Coliseums (D) Greek Theaters

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

91. The Romans' favorite sauce for food was made from  
(A) Crystalized honey (B) Fermented fish (C) cherries  
(D) dates (E) peacock tongues
92. The Gracchi brothers instituted the *frumentatio*, which was  
(A) a limit on the senate's power (B) a centralized merchants' union  
(C) regulation on over-fishing (D) a monthly quota of grain at a stable price  
(E) a demand on the senates' resources
93. In the 3rd century, the Roman state started giving out \_\_\_\_\_ to its citizens  
(A) swords (B) opium (C) wine (D) pigeons (E) goat meat
94. Rome's most famous and large food market was built by  
(A) Gaius Gracchus (B) Augustus (C) Hadrian (D) Romulus (E) Trajan
95. Who compiled *De Re Coquinaria* (On the Art of Cooking)?  
(A) Vergil (B) Apicius (C) Lucretius (D) Cato (E) Cicero
96. What was the largest meal in the Roman day?  
(A) **Cena** (B) **Prandium** (C) **lentaculum** (D) **Gustatio** (E) **Mensae secundae**
97. Among the working classes, dinner was typically a porridge called  
(A) **puls** (B) **uvae** (C) **ova** (D) **caseus** (E) **vesperna**
98. Which of the following was NOT an ingredient used by ancient Romans?  
(A) figs (B) carrots (C) tomatoes (D) celery (E) cabbage

99. Wealthy Romans were getting so carried away by fattening up \_\_\_\_\_ for dinners that Marcus Aemilius Scaurus enacted a law to forbid their consumption.

- (A) Snails    (B) Goats    (C) Pigs    (D) Dormice    (E) Pigeons

100. The Romans had a few varieties of wine they would dilute with water to drink. When honey was mixed in, or occasionally fermented along with water, it was called

- (A) **Passum**    (B) **Conditum**    (C) **Vinum**    (D) **Mulsum**    (E) **Cerevisia**