



2025/2026 High School Round 3 Exam

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

Passage 1: The speaker describes Jewish legal institutions.

- 1 Is quī ā Deō missus est ut lūdaeīs lēgēs daret mihi vidētur aliōs cīvitātium conditōrēs prūdentīā
2 superāvisse. Etsī omnēs philosophī ūnum deum esse sciunt, praeter illum nēmō ausus est hoc
3 populō dīcere; ille autem cēnsēbat lēgēs ā falsīs prīncipiīs profectās nōn posse dūrāre. Deinde
4 cāvit nē quis nesciēns peccāret: diē Sabbatī omnēs lēgibus studēre coēgit. Etiam minimārum
5 rērum cūram lēgibus dedit: lūdaeīs nōn licet nimiā lībertāte voluntātem Deī turbāre. Ex Graecīs
6 quīcumque Hierosolyma vērunt lēgēs īnspectum, hunc populum admīrātī sunt.

(loosely inspired by Josephus, Against Apion 2.164-175)

- 1 **lūdaeī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** the Jews, Judaeans
3 **prīncipium, -iī, n.:** principle, foundation, beginning
dūrō (1): to endure, last
4 **caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus:** to take care, to make sure
peccō (1): to sin, to break the law
Sabbatum, -ī, n.: Sabbath
5 **nimius, -a, -um:** excessive
6 **Hierosolyma, -ōrum, n. pl.:** Jerusalem

1. Which of these is a grammatically correct rephrasing of **ut ... lēgēs daret** (1) according to the rules of classical Latin?

- (A) **lēgibus datīs** (B) **ad lēgēs dandās**
(C) **lēgēs dandārum causā** (D) **lēgēs dare**

2. The phrase **mihi vidētur** (1) most directly indicates that:

- (A) The speaker is expressing a personal opinion
(B) The speaker has personally seen the Jewish lawgiver in action
(C) The speaker has been personally affected by Jewish laws
(D) The speaker has played a role in shaping Jewish laws

3. According to lines 2-3 (**Etsī ... dūrāre**), the Jewish lawgiver is unique in:

- (A) Basing his laws on practical wisdom rather than the opinions of philosophers
(B) Making his public pronouncements reflect his true beliefs
(C) Believing that there is only one god
(D) Writing his laws down in an enduring form rather than just speaking them

4. The most idiomatic translation of **lēgēs ... profectās** (3) is:

- (A) Setting out laws (B) Having departed from the laws
(C) Laws that set out (D) Laws having been set forth

5. According to lines 3-4 (**Deinde ... coēgit**):

- (A) If the Jewish people break the law, it is because they did not know they were sinning
- (B) Jewish cultural institutions allow them to become thoroughly familiar with the law
- (C) Laws were more strictly enforced on the Sabbath day
- (D) None of the above can be inferred from those lines

6. In lines 4-5 (**Etiam ... turbāre**), the Jewish laws are characterized as:

- (A) Allowing the people great freedom to worship God as they please
- (B) Strict about religious matters, but more permissive when it comes to small matters
- (C) Of little overall importance to Jewish life
- (D) Fastidious about every detail of people's lives

7. The best translation of **inspectum** (6) is:

- (A) Having been inspected
- (B) To inspect
- (C) Inspecting
- (D) Having inspected

8. The best translation of **admīrātī sunt** (6) is:

- (A) (They) have admired
- (B) (They) have been admired
- (C) (They) are admiring
- (D) (They) are admirable

Passage 2: Machinations in the imperial court.

- 1 Cum Trāiānus imperātor, quī ā senātū optimus vocābātur, bellīs maximīs cōfectīs subitō
2 aeger factus esset, uxor ēius Plotīna cōsiliū cēpit, Hadriānum cupiēns ad rēgnū accēdere.
3 Iam vītā dēcesserat marītus; illa autem ad populū prōcessit iussitque eōs nōn dēspērāre:
4 Trāiānum etiam nunc vīvere, nec tamen omnīnō bene valēre; interim Hadriānum rēgis mūnera
5 subitūrum esse. Virō scelestō pretiō conductō quī post vēla stāns Trāiānī vōcem simulāret,
6 spem populī cōfirmāvit. Hōc modō Trāiānī mors latuit, dōnec Hadriānus ostendere potuit sē
7 bonum principem fore. Nōnnūllī etiam dīcunt Trāiānum tantum uxōris timōrem habuisse, ut
8 paucīs annīs antea senātōribus dīxerit eīs, nōn Plotīnae, prīncipem dēligendum esse.

(loosely adapted and modified from Historia Augusta, Life of Hadrian, and Livy 1.41)

- 5 **scelestus, -a, -um:** wicked, criminal
pretiō condūcō -dūcere -dūxī -ductus: to hire, pay
vēlum, -ī, n.: curtain
7 **fore = futūrum esse**

9. In lines 1-2 (**Cum ... esset**), we learn that:

- (A) Trajan was coming off of a string of military successes
- (B) Trajan's personal well-being was in danger
- (C) Trajan had suddenly lost his greatest war
- (D) Both A and B
- (E) Both B and C

10. The phrase **quī ā senātū optimus vocābātur** (1) could be rephrased as:
(A) **optimō ā senātū vocātō**
(B) **quī ā senātū optimum appellābat**
(C) **quem senātus optimum vocābat**
(D) **cui optimus senātus erat**
11. Line 2 (**Hadriānum ... accēdere**) tells us that:
(A) Plotina wanted Hadrian to be the next emperor
(B) Trajan wanted Hadrian to be the next emperor
(C) Hadrian wanted to be the next emperor
(D) Plotina wanted to keep Hadrian from the throne
(E) Trajan wanted to keep Hadrian from the throne
12. Lines 3-5 (**illa ... esse**) most clearly show that Plotina:
(A) Valued keeping the people in the loop about Trajan's condition
(B) Was taking over the job of giving orders to the people even while Trajan was still alive
(C) Had killed Trajan in order to allow Hadrian to take over the throne
(D) Understood how to lie to the people to achieve her goals
13. In line 5, which of these words could replace **quī** with the least change to the meaning?
(A) **quia** (B) **ut** (C) **ille** (D) **ubi** (E) All would change the meaning
14. Which of these most accurately describes the actions of the **vir scelestus** (5)?
(A) Hiding Trajan's body behind a curtain (B) Hiring Trajan to speak what he wanted
(C) Impersonating Trajan (D) Telling the people that Plotina was giving them false hope
15. In the context of the passage, lines 6-7 (**Hōc ... fore**) suggest that:
(A) The people might not have initially trusted Hadrian to rule well in a permanent position
(B) The news of Trajan's death harmed Hadrian's ability to prove himself
(C) Plotina's plan did not succeed in helping Hadrian gain the favor of the people
(D) Trajan's death became known later than expected, foiling Plotina's plan
16. In contrast to the rest of the passage, the final sentence (lines 7-8):
(A) Suggests that Plotina defied Trajan's wishes, whereas the rest shows her following them
(B) Assigns responsibility for the **cōnsilium** (2) to the senators, not Plotina
(C) Presents a rumor, whereas the rest of the story is treated as factual
(D) Both A and B
(E) Both B and C
17. Which of these is a plausible identity for the **nōnnullī** in line 7?
(A) Senators who resented the way Hadrian had achieved power
(B) Friends of Plotina who wanted to rehabilitate her reputation
(C) Members of the **populus** (3-6) who believed the information presented to them by Plotina
(D) Supporters of Hadrian who wanted to show that Trajan's judgment was impaired
18. The phrase **Trāiānum ... habuisse** (7) indicates that:
(A) Trajan feared for his wife
(B) Trajan feared his wife
(C) Trajan's wife feared him
(D) Trajan's wife feared for him

19. The clause introduced by **ut** (7) is a:
 (A) Fear clause (B) Purpose clause (C) Result clause (D) Indirect command
20. The best translation of **eīs** (8) is:
 (A) To them (B) With these things (C) From them (D) By them

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

21. **Pater in vīllam iit ad litterās scrībendās.** Which phrase is closest in meaning to “**ad litterās scrībendās**”?

- (A) **ut litterās scrīberet** (B) **litterīs scrīptīs** (C) **litterās scrībere**
 (D) **cum litterās scrīpsisset** (E) **litterās scrībēns**

22. Which of these could be loosely translated as “I need to sleep”?

- (A) **mē dormiente** (B) **ego dormiō** (C) **mihi dormiendum est**
 (D) **ego dormītum eō** (E) **ego dormīveram**

23. **Hic liber difficilis _____ est.**

- (A) **legere** (B) **legendum** (C) **lectū** (D) **lectūrum** (E) **legēns**

24. **Aenēās Turnum superāvit pugnandō.**

- (A) he fought (B) by fighting (C) fighting (D) to fight (E) of fighting

25. **Claudius, vir _____ nātus, erat superbus.**

- (A) **nōbilis gēns** (B) **nōbilis gentis** (C) **nōbilī gentī** (D) **nōbilem gentem**
 (E) **nōbilī gente**

26. **Senātus fēcīt dictātōrem Cincinnātum, ducem magnae virtūtis.**

- (A) by great bravery (B) in great bravery (C) to great bravery (D) for great bravery
 (E) of great bravery

27. **Cīvēs clāmōribus territī ad templa cucurrērunt.**

- (A) because of the shouts (B) shouting (C) while shouting (D) into the shoutings
 (E) under the shouts

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

28. **Catō, odiō commōtus, multās ōrātiōnēs habuit Carthāginis oppugnandae causā.**

- (A) **odiō** (B) **multās** (C) **Carthāginis** (D) **oppugnandae** (E) No error

29. **Subitō tempestās fortibus ventīs in marī cōspēximus. Ō rem terribilem vīsū!**

- (A) **tempestās** (B) **fortibus** (C) **rem** (D) **vīsū** (E) No error

30. **Mīles, vulneribus suīs aeger, vix ambulāre poterant.**

- (A) vulneribus (B) suīs (C) aeger (D) poterant (E) No error

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Which word is a synonym for **affligō**?

- (A) convellō (B) fremō (C) strideō (D) torreō

32. What is the best definition for **cubīle**?

- (A) finger (B) cabinet (C) mass (D) bed

33. What is the best definition for **penitus**?

- (A) weigh (B) inside (C) almost (D) punishment

34. Which word is a synonym of **dīvus**?

- (A) omnīnō (B) adversus (C) immortalis (D) miser

35. Which word is the best definition of **croceus**?

- (A) increase (B) cruel (C) enchantment (D) yellow

36. What is the best definition for **sīdus**?

- (A) signal (B) jury (C) evidence (D) constellation

37. What is the best definition for **rīte**?

- (A) celebration (B) correct (C) solemnly (D) raft

38. Which of the following is a synonym for **aequor**?

- (A) gemitus (B) mare (C) longaevus (D) fidēs

39. What is the best definition of **tamquam**?

- (A) just as (B) although (C) so (D) until

40. What is the best definition of **vīcēsīmus**?

- (A) neighbor (B) 20th (C) vigorous (D) village

IV. Latin Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

41. All the following are derived from **cingō** EXCEPT

- (A) surcingle (B) cincture (C) circus (D) succinct

42. Which of the following words is derived from **pāreō**?

- (A) parachute (B) dissever (C) apparition (D) surplice

43. Which of the following is derived from **intus**?
 (A) ireful (B) vie (C) jut (D) denizen
44. Which of the following words is a derivative of **reor**?
 (A) arraign (B) deride (C) rigid (D) rosemary
45. Which of the following words is a derivative of **adipīscor**?
 (A) eagle (B) adaptability (C) arson (D) arable
46. Which of the following words is derived from **decet**?
 (A) decimal (B) duty (C) decoration (D) delicacy
47. Which of the following words is a derivative of **spargō**?
 (A) desolate (B) perspective (C) assorted (D) sparsely
48. Which of the following, if any, is NOT derived from **hospes**?
 (A) hospital (B) hostage (C) hotel (D) hostile (E) They all are derived
49. The English word funeral is derived from the Latin word
 (A) **funus** (B) **fundō** (C) **fumus** (D) **fungor**
50. The English word sausage is derived from the Latin word
 (A) **salvus** (B) **sal** (C) **salūs** (D) **saliō**

V. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

51. Thebes's citadel is named after what mythical founder, who followed a cow until it fell?
 (A) Cadmus (B) Thebe (C) Oedipus (D) Laius
52. What pair of brothers feuded over the throne of Mycenae, courtesy of a curse on their dad Pelops?
 (A) Atreus & Menelaus (B) Agamemnon & Menelaus
 (C) Agamemnon & Thyestes (D) Atreus & Thyestes
53. What second king of Thebes rejected the divinity of Bacchus, and as a result was torn apart?
 (A) Pentheus (B) Labdacus (C) Polydorus (D) Creon
54. Whose death caused Clytemnestra to plot her murder of Agamemnon with Aegisthus?
 (A) Hermione's (B) Aerope's (C) Iphigeneia's (D) Electra's
55. What Argive leader led a doomed expedition of men to place Polynices on the throne of Thebes?
 (A) Tydeus (B) Amphiaraus (C) Adrastus (D) Eteocles

56. Pelops earned his curse by tricking Myrtilus so that he could win the hand of what woman?
 (A) Chrysothemis (B) Iophassa (C) Niobe (D) Hippodameia
57. Who was the mother of Amphion and Zethus, whom Zeus approached in the form of a satyr?
 (A) Antiope (B) Agave (C) Nycteis (D) Polyxo
58. Orestes and Electra found their supposedly dead sister as a priestess in the land of what people?
 (A) Taurians (B) Locrians (C) Scythians (D) Arimaspians
59. Who was the king of Thebes during the invasion of the Epigoni died after killing Aegialeus?
 (A) Laodocus (B) Leonteus (C) Laodamas (D) Leonymus
60. Where was Pelopia living when her unaware uncle brought her back to be queen of Mycenae?
 (A) Messenia (B) Thesprotia (C) Pieria (D) Larissa

VI. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

61. Based on its Greek root, you would take an antiemetic medicine if you were suffering from:
 (A) an injured joint (B) an upset stomach (C) heart disease (D) laryngitis (E) an earache
62. Erythromycin is an antibiotic. If you know its Greek root, you can recognize it from its color. What color is it?
 (A) red (B) blue (C) yellow (D) green (E) black
63. The ancient Greeks named a part of the body because it reminded them of a mouse. What body part is it?
 (A) nose (B) knee (C) ear (D) thumb (E) muscle
64. In Hesiod's *Theogony*, you can read about monsters called the Hekatoncheires. They have 100 (**hekaton**) of a certain body part! What body part is it?
 (A) heads (B) hands (C) legs (D) eyes (E) feet
65. You can get a pneumococcal vaccine to help prevent bacterial pneumonia. Because of the "coccal" part of that adjective, what shape would you expect the bacteria to be?
 (A) conical (B) pointy (C) spherical (D) cylindrical (E) a thin line
66. Latin students learn about dactylic hexameter, the meter in which Ovid wrote the *Metamorphoses* and Vergil wrote the *Aeneid*. What is the meaning of the ancient Greek root that dactylic comes from?
 (A) wing (B) tongue (C) mouth (D) finger (E) leg
67. An eye disease comes from the color of Athena's eyes. How do you say that color in ancient Greek?
 (A) kyanos (B) leukos (C) glaukos (D) melas (E) xanthos

68. An analgesic helps stop
(A) the growth of bacteria (B) spreading of a virus (C) sneezing (D) coughing (E) pain
69. What within a cell generates most of the cell's energy and got its name from the ancient Greek word meaning "seed" or "grain"?
(A) mitochondrion (B) nucleus (C) proton (D) ribosome (E) cytoplasm
70. What is a polyglot's skill?
(A) art (B) languages (C) singing (D) running (E) debate

VII. Latin Literature. Choose the best answer.

71. What work is Caesar's own delivery of his campaigns in approximately modern France?
(A) ***Dē Analogiā*** (B) ***Dē Cōsulātū Suō*** (C) ***Bellum Cīvile*** (D) ***Dē Bellō Gallicō***
72. "***In nova fert animus mūtātās dīcere fōrmās***" is the opening line of what work?
(A) ***Dē Rē Publicā*** (B) ***Ab Urbe Conditā*** (C) ***Metamorphōsēs*** (D) ***Aeneid***
73. Which elegist had the lover Cynthia?
(A) Propertius (B) Tibullus (C) Ovid (D) Catullus
74. Which of Vergil's works has an alternate title that can mean "cowherds' songs"?
(A) *Antibucolica* (B) *Aeneid* (C) *Eclogues* (D) *Georgics*
75. What speech of Cicero defends a young man and ridicules Clodius Pulcher's sister, in 56 B.C.E.?
(A) ***Prō Rōsciō*** (B) ***Prō Mārcellō*** (C) ***Prō Caeliō*** (D) ***Prō Cluentiō***
76. What historical figure, according to Sallust, called Rome an "***urbs vēnālis***"?
(A) Jugurtha (B) Catiline (C) Mithridates VI (D) Sulla
77. Which of the following works of Horace was inspired most by Archilochus?
(A) *Ars Poetica* (B) *Epodes* (C) *Odes* (D) *Satires*
78. What was the term for the later-developed summaries of Livy's books?
(A) ***Libellī*** (B) ***Cōdicēs*** (C) ***Rēs Gestae*** (D) ***Periochae***
79. What is the term for Catullus 64, which indicates it is a mini epic?
(A) epithalamium (B) epyllion (C) idyll (D) propempticon
80. Which of the following people do **NOT** show up as a love interest in Tibullus's corpus?
(A) Glycera (B) Nemesis (C) Cerinthus (D) Marathus

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

81. Which Persian king led the second invasion of Greece?
(A) Darius I (B) Cyrus II (C) Xerxes (D) Cambyses
82. What battle in 490 saw the Athenians and Plataeans defeat the Persian army?
(A) Marathon (B) Salamis (C) Amphipolis (D) Issus
83. What battle pitted the Spartan 300 against an army of Persians?
(A) Hysiae (B) Crocus Field (C) Gaugamela (D) Thermopylae
84. Which of the following Greek cities surrendered to the Persians?
(A) Athens (B) Sparta (C) Thebes (D) Aegina
85. What famous playwright fought at Marathon?
(A) Sophocles (B) Aeschylus (C) Euripides (D) Aristophanes
86. What corps of Persian soldiers were said to be the most elite force?
(A) The Dispensers of Doom (B) The Sacred Band of Persia
(C) The Immortals (D) The Oneirocritica
87. Which Spartan king fought at Thermopylae?
(A) Leonidas (B) Pausanias (C) Cleomenes (D) Demaratus
88. Who was the general of the Greek fleet during the battle of Salamis?
(A) Callimachus (B) Miltiades (C) Aristides (D) Themistocles
89. Who did the Athenians ostracize after the death of his father, leading him to return with “600 ships” at Marathon, according to Herodotus?
(A) Hydarnes (B) Mardonius (C) Hippias (D) Xanthippus
90. What city ruled by Aristagoras was sacked by Persia near the end of the Ionian Revolt?
(A) Cos (B) Corcyra (C) Lydia (D) Miletus

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. Which of these fruits was not either native to Italy or introduced in prehistoric times, but was rather brought to Italy during the Roman republic or empire?
(A) quince (B) apple (C) cherry (D) grape (E) pear
92. What delicacy was called **glīs** by the Romans?
(A) grouse (B) partridge (C) goose (D) dormouse (E) beef

93. Which of these did the Roman not use for cooking or eating?
(A) butter (B) honey (C) vinegar (D) salt (E) cheese
94. Which of these was known to and consumed by the Romans?
(A) coffee (B) tomato (C) orange (D) potato (E) poppyseed
95. Cato said that this was the finest of all vegetables.
(A) artichoke (B) broccoli (C) cabbage (D) chickpeas (E) olives
96. What grain did the Romans call **far**?
(A) barley (B) spelt (C) rye (D) oats (E) wheat
97. The best bread, made of pure wheat flour, was called **pānis**
(A) **castrēnsis** (B) **silīgneus** (C) **plebēius** (D) **rūsticus** (E) **sordidus**
98. **epityrum** is a kind of
(A) cheese (B) spice mixture (C) fruit (D) olive salad (E) oil
99. What kind of tree was preferred by the Romans to support grape vines?
(A) elm (B) oak (C) myrtle (D) pine (E) linden
100. Unfermented wine was known as
(A) **prēlum** (B) **dēfrutum** (C) **dōlia** (D) **mulsa** (E) **mustum**