



2025/2026 Middle School Round 4 Exam

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

Reminders:

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Monday, January 12, or after 11:59 pm on Friday, January 23 (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 January 23.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on January 23.
- 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 continue following Marcus as he learns what it means to grow up in Rome.
Today, Marcus will face a challenge he does not expect.***

1 Hodie pater Mārcum mane surgere iubet. “Hodiē,” dīcit, “Mi fili, est dies senatus. Una cum
2 patronō nos ambulābimus ad Forum. Ibi nos fortunam rei publicae deligemus”. Mārcus
3 laetus est et manū bullam tangit. Pater dīcit: “Hodie bullam et togam praetextam cum curā
4 gere! Tū es cīvis Romanus.” In viis magnus clāmor est. Multi viri festinant ad Forum et
5 verba irata exclamant. Mārcus firmē post patrem procedit. Subito aliquis Marcum pepulit.
6 Erat unus ex ingentibus servis, qui lecticam gravem portabant. Marcus cecidit et genu
7 suum vulneravit. “Pater?” exclamat et circumspectat, sed pater non respondit. Marcus
8 surgit, toga scissa et sanguine aspersa est. “Quid nunc agam? Domum redire aut ad
9 Forum procedere et patrem ibi petere aut patrem hīc exspectare possum.” Dum puer
10 secum putat, multi pueri eum appropinquaverunt, linguam non Latinam, sed barbaram
11 dixerunt. Unus togam Marci tangit, alter manum, alter caput et omnes derident. Marcus
12 autem non ridet, audaciam et virem demonstrare temptat. Mox vocem patris audivit et turba
13 barbarorum puerorum reliquit.

1	mane (adv.) – in the morning	6	ingens, -tis (adj.) – big, huge
	mi = vocative of meus, -a, -um		lectica, -ae (f.) – litter, carriage
2	patronus, -i (m.) – patron, protector	7	vulnero, -are – to wound, injure
	rei publicae – of the republic	8	scissus, -a, -um – torn, cut, ripped
	deligo, -ere – to choose, elect		aspersus, -a, -um – splashed, stained
3	bullā, -ae (f.) – protective amulet	9	redeo, -ire – to go back
4	civis, -is (m./f.) – citizen		peto, -ere – to look for, seek
	festino, -are – to rush, hurry		hīc (adv.) – here, at this place
5	exclamo, -are – to shout		exspecto, -are – to wait
	firmē (adv.) – firmly		puto, -are – to think, reckon
	procedo, -ere – to proceed, advance	10	barbarus, -a, -um – foreign
	aliquis (pron.) – someone, some	11	derideo, -ere – to mock, laugh at
	pello, -ere, pepulī – to push, strike	12	audacia et vis – courage and strength
		13	turba, -ae (f.) – crowd, mob
			relinquo, -ere – to leave behind

1. What does Marcus’s father order in line 1?

- (A) To rise before the senate (B) To get up early
(C) To get on the roof of the mansion (D) To raise his hand in the senate

2. According to lines 1-2, why is this day important?

- (A) It is a religious festival (B) The patron is giving gifts
(C) It is a market day (D) The senate is meeting

3. What is the best translation of “**ibi nos...deligemus**” (line 2)?
(A) Here we are deciding the matter of the republic
(B) Where we have chosen the republic fortitude
(C) There we will choose the fortune of the republic
(D) There the fortuitous matters will be chosen
4. According to lines 3-4, what does the bulla represent?
(A) Wealth (B) Protection from invaders
(C) Roman citizenship (D) Childhood games
5. According to lines 3-4, what does the father tell Marcus to do?
(A) Wear his toga and bulla wisely (B) Put on his toga and sandals
(C) Care for his texts (D) Not to bully people in togas
6. What is happening in the streets (line 5)?
(A) People are celebrating (B) Soldiers are marching
(C) Children are playing (D) There is angry shouting
7. According to lines 5-6, who knocks Marcus down?
(A) His father (B) A Roman official (C) An enslaved person (D) Another child
8. What part of his body does Marcus injure (lines 6-7)?
(A) His arm (B) His head (C) His knee (D) His chest
9. According to lines 8-9, why does Marcus become distressed?
(A) His bulla is missing (B) His father disappeared
(C) The enslaved people yell at him (D) Someone stole his toga
10. Which of the following best describes Marcus’s appearance in line 8?
(A) Clean and orderly (B) Covered in dust
(C) Torn and bloody (D) Wet and dirty from mud
11. In lines 8-9, which choice does Marcus NOT consider?
(A) Going home (B) Waiting where he is
(C) Looking for his father (D) Calling for help
12. How many boys approach Marcus in line 10?
(A) A few (B) Many (C) Exactly six (D) Thousands
13. According to lines 11-12, how do the other boys treat Marcus?
(A) They mock him (B) They help him
(C) They ignore him (D) They join his game
14. What causes the boys to leave Marcus (lines 12-13)?
(A) Marcus fights back (B) He hears his father’s voice
(C) Someone else attacks them (D) A fire starts

- 14 Nunc puer cum patre et multis viris Romanis in atriō patroni sunt. Mox patrōnus ipse venit
 15 in togā candidā. Clārā vōce omnes salutavit. Pater patronum quoque salutavit et laudavit.
 16 Hodie servi patroni sportulas graves tulerunt, quae plenae cibi, vini et donorum erant.
 17 Pater patrono filium suum demonstravit. Patronus puerum circumspectavit et rogavit: “Esne
 18 Romanus? Ubi est bulla tua?” Marcus collum, togam et corpus suum tetigit, sed bullam non
 19 invenit. Tum oculi Marci lacrimis compleverunt...

14 ipse – himself	17 circumspecto, -are – to look around
15 candidus, -a, -um – bright white	19 invenio, -ire – to find
16 sportula, -ae (f.) – gift basket	lacrima, -ae (f.) – tear
fero, ferre, tuli – to bring, carry	compleo, -ere – to fill up
donum, -i (n.) – gift, present	

15. According to line 14, where are Marcus and his father now?
 (A) In the street with the patron (B) In the Forum with many men
 (C) In the house of the patron (D) In their home
16. What is the patron wearing when he arrives (line 15)?
 (A) A toga praetexta (B) A toga of a candidate for the election
 (C) A white tunic (D) A shining armor
17. What do the enslaved people carry in line 16?
 (A) Special gift baskets (B) Litters (C) Sports equipment (D) Statues
18. According to line 15 (**Clārā vōce...laudāvit**), how do the patron and Marcus’s father interact?
 (A) They speak privately (B) They ignore others in the room
 (C) They argue publicly (D) They greet each other
19. Why does the patron question Marcus in lines 18-19 (**Esne tua?**)?
 (A) He suspects Marcus is injured (B) He wants to test Marcus’s education
 (C) He doesn’t see his amulet (D) He believes Marcus stole something
20. What causes Marcus to begin crying at the end of the passage (lines 20–21)?
 (A) He cannot find his bulla (B) The enslaved people laugh at him
 (C) The patron insults him (D) His father scolds him

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

21. **Rēx poētā multa verba scribere iussit.**

- (A) he writes (B) to write (C) he will write (D) write

22. **Ambulāte ad nāvem, _____, et nāvigāte ad Graeciam.**

- (A) nauta (B) nautae (C) nautās (D) nautīs

23. **Agricolae _____ labōrāre volunt.**

- (A) in agrīs (B) ex agrīs (C) cum agrīs (D) agrīs

24. The terrified women fled to a safe and quiet part of the city.
 (A) urbem (B) urbī (C) ex urbe (D) urbis
25. Nāvigābimusne ad Siciliam crās?
 (A) Will we sail (B) Have we sailed (C) Are we sailing (D) Were we sailing
26. Discipulī, nōlīte lūdere in scholā!
 (A) I have not played (B) they will not play (C) don't play (D) no one plays
27. Dux _____ virō _____ cibum et aquam dedit.
 (A) benigna ... pauperēs (B) benigno ... pauperem
 (C) benignī ... pauperis (D) benignus ... pauperī
28. animālia parva fugient ā leōne crūdēlī.
 (A) flee (B) were fleeing (C) will flee (D) have fled
29. The commander saw the serious wounds of his soldiers.
 (A) vulnere gravī (B) vulnera gravia (C) vulnerum gravium (D) vulnus grave
30. mittēbāmus: mittēmus :: dēlectābāmus :
 (A) dēlectābimus (B) dēlectāmus (C) dēlectāvimus (D) dēlectēmus

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Which verb is an antonym of fugiō?
 (A) maneō (B) volō (C) adiuvō (D) dēlectō
32. Which Latin adjective means “powerful”?
 (A) ācer (B) dīves (C) potēns (D) pauper
33. Puerī per forum currunt. The boys are running _____ the forum.
 (A) out of (B) into (C) near (D) through
34. Which of the following Latin nouns does not belong because of its grammatical gender?
 (A) nox (B) tempus (C) lēx (D) manus
35. Which Latin verb means “I do not want”?
 (A) nōlō (B) nārrō (C) vincō (D) volō
36. In ancient Rome, quid fēmina gerēbat?
 (A) diēs (B) stola (C) nēmō (D) statua
37. Quid significat “igitur”?
 (A) after (B) although (C) once (D) therefore

38. Which adverb is a synonym of **tandem**?

- (A) **dēnique** (B) **tamen** (C) **tantum** (D) **iterum**

39. **Agricola habet trēs gallōs, ūndēvīgintī equōs, octo porcōs et sex fēlēs. Quot animālia sunt?**

- (A) **quīnquāgintā et trēs** (B) **vīgintī et septem**
(C) **quadriginta et ūnus** (D) **trīgintā et sex**

40. Which of the following nouns is most closely associated with the verb **nāvigō**?

- (A) **mare** (B) **dīēs** (C) **causa** (D) **liber**

IV. Latin Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

41. Identify the “ungulate” based on your knowledge of Latin derivatives.

- (A) cow (B) slug (C) goldfish (D) squid (E) mosquito

42. The English words “science,” “conscious,” and “nescient” all derive from the Latin word meaning:

- (A) study (B) think (C) know (D) observe (E) believe

43. According to its Latin root, “tertian fever” was so named because it:

- (A) is terribly painful (B) happens on land (C) recurs every third day (D) afflicts tortoises

44. Which derivative does NOT come from the same Latin root as the others?

- (A) attain (B) tactile (C) tangle (D) tangible (E) tangent

45. Based on its Latin root, what is the process of sending forth a slave into freedom?

- (A) iterate (B) manumit (C) abrogate (D) delectate (E) incorporate

46. Which of the following is derived from a Latin word meaning “light”?

- (A) legislate (B) leviathan (C) delight (D) alleviate (E) level

47. A “supercilious,” or arrogant, person gets this descriptor from which of their features?

- (A) eyebrows (B) nose (C) hands (D) mouth (E) forehead

48. In a medical setting, something might be demanded “stat!” This derives from a Latin word for:

- (A) soon (B) quickly (C) suddenly (D) immediately

49. Which of the following is derived from a Latin verb meaning “stay”?

- (A) manipulate (B) magnitude (C) remnant (D) manage (E) remit

50. Which characteristic, relating to a Latin word for quick, would an athlete need to win a footrace?

- (A) levity (B) celerity (C) potency (D) acerbity (E) dexterity

V. Roman History. All years are in B.C.E. Choose the best answer.

51. Who served as consul with Julius Caesar in 59?
(A) Pompey (B) Cicero (C) Catulus (D) Bibulus
52. What event effectively dissolved the First Triumvirate in 53?
(A) the death of Crassus (B) Caesar's assassination (C) Pompey's exile (D) Cicero's death
53. What phrase is famously associated with Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon in 49?
(A) "I came, I saw, I conquered." (B) "Let arms yield to the toga."
(C) "The die is cast." (D) "Carthage must be destroyed."
54. Where did Caesar defeat Pompey in 48?
(A) Philippi (B) Pharsalus (C) Perusia (D) Zela
55. Who opposed Caesar in Africa after Pompey's assassination?
(A) Cicero (B) Cato the Younger (C) Lepidus (D) Marc Antony
56. Who fought Marc Antony at Mutina in 43?
(A) Cleopatra's army (B) the sons of Pompey
(C) Brutus and Cassius (D) Octavian and the Senate's forces
57. What was the infamous method used by the Second Triumvirate to eliminate enemies?
(A) proscriptions (B) tribute lists (C) forced political exiles (D) slave auctions
58. What propaganda theme did Octavian use against Marc Antony?
(A) Antony wanted to restore the monarchy (B) Antony planned to invade Greece
(C) Antony was under Cleopatra's influence (D) Antony hated Roman citizens
59. Who commanded Octavian's fleet at Actium in 31?
(A) Lepidus (B) Cicero (C) Agrippa (D) Brutus
60. What "title" did Augustus claim defined his role in the newly-evolved Roman state?
(A) Princeps (B) Dictator (C) Rex (D) Imperator

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

61. Who is credited with the face that launched 1000 ships after Aphrodite awarded her to Paris?
(A) Helen (B) Hecuba (C) Andromeda (D) Alcmene
62. Who would decapitate her suitors if they failed to defeat her in a footrace, eventually losing to Hippomenes and his golden apples?
(A) Hippodameia (B) Harpalyce (C) Atalanta (D) Eurydice

63. Whose chatter did Juno put to a stop, making her unable to properly express herself to Narcissus?

- (A) Echo (B) lynx (C) Lara (D) Liriope

64. What goddess helped avenge all the women spurned by Narcissus?

- (A) Nemesis (B) Eileithyia (C) Galanthis (D) Hebe

65. Who is immortalized in the sky in an upside down chair because of her boast against the Nereids?

- (A) Clytemnestra (B) Niobe (C) Andromeda (D) Cassiopeia

66. Who creatively enclosed the land for her kingdom given by Iarbas with tied strips of ox hide?

- (A) Dido (B) Anna (C) Amata (D) Ino

67. Who died on her wedding day to a snakebite while fleeing the bee-keeping god Aristaeus?

- (A) Iphis (B) Eurydice (C) Procne (D) Comaetho

68. Who, after she killed the royalty of Corinth, fled to Athens where she married Aegeus?

- (A) Medea (B) Pelopia (C) Scylla (D) Galatea

69. The plant “moly” notably nullified the abilities of what woman, who lived on Aeaea?

- (A) Calypso (B) Medea (C) Scylla (D) Circe

70. Who was the only member of the Danaids to NOT kill her husband?

- (A) Hypermnestra (B) Automate (C) Scaea (D) Amymone

VII. Ancient Geography. Choose the best answer.

71. Which province was given to Rome by King Attalus III in 133 B.C.E?

- (A) Asia (B) Cilicia (C) Galatia (D) Bithynia (E) Mesopotamia

72. What province, established in 30 BCE, was known for its wealth and grain exports?

- (A) Achaia (B) Hispania (C) Britannia (D) Aegyptus (E) Mauretania

73. Hispania Citerior was located in what area of modern Spain?

- (A) north (B) south (C) east (D) west (E) central

74. Which province was annexed by Pompey after his war on the pirates?

- (A) Epirus (B) Cilicia (C) Cyprus (D) Thracia (E) Corsica

75. What island province came into Roman control after the First Punic War?

- (A) Crete (B) Rhodes (C) Sicily (D) Sardinia (E) Corsica

76. What province had been inhabited by groups like the Brigantes, Icenii, and Silures?
(A) Britannia (B) Aquitania (C) Lusitania (D) Dalmatia (E) Belgica
77. What province included the cities Hippo Regius, Cirta, and Russicada?
(A) Syria (B) Dacia (C) Armenia (D) Numidia (E) Aegyptus
78. The province of Aquitania is now (mostly) in which country?
(A) France (B) Spain (C) Greece (D) Britain (E) Germany
79. Which province is the farthest east?
(A) Achaia (B) Raetia (C) Cappadocia (D) Dacia (E) Assyria
80. Baetica, established for veterans of the Second Punic War and known for its wine and olive oil exports, is located in modern:
(A) Italy (B) Spain (C) Algeria (D) Tunisia (E) France

VIII. Greek History. Choose the best answer.

81. Over what kingdom did Alexander the Great primarily rule?
(A) Thessaly (B) Sparta (C) Egypt (D) Macedonia
82. What was the name of Alexander the Great's legendary horse?
(A) Bucephalus (B) Incitatus (C) Pegasus (D) Arion
83. What mother of Alexander dreamed her womb had been struck by lightning?
(A) Roxane (B) Olympias (C) Eurydice (D) Archia
84. What city did Alexander raze, famously sparing Pindar's home?
(A) Thebes (B) Athens (C) Corinth (D) Orchomenus
85. Which of the following was NOT a battle Alexander fought against Darius III?
(A) Issus (B) Gaugamela (C) Hyphasis (D) Granicus
86. What officer under Alexander famously saved him in 334 but was later killed by a drunk Alexander?
(A) Cleitus (B) Hephaestion (C) Parmenion (D) Philotas
87. Where did Alexander's soldiers mutiny against him in India?
(A) Chenab (B) Hydaspes (C) Hyphasis (D) Jhelum
88. What Indian ruler helped out Alexander while he was in India?
(A) Taxiles (B) Abisares (C) Porus (D) Harpalus

89. Who was the father of Alexander?
(A) Philip II (B) Amyntas IV (C) Antipater (D) Ptolemy I
90. What Persian city did Alexander have burned down in 330?
(A) Susa (B) Persepolis (C) Ecbatana (D) Esagila

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. Which was the first great Italic civilization? They taught the Romans letters
(A) Sabines (B) Gauls (C) Etruscans (D) Umbrians (E) Campanians
92. One difference between the ancient Latins and the Apulians is that the Latins
(A) were always victorious over the Greeks (B) were adept at musical instruments
(C) found consuming shellfish unsafe (D) taxed all citizens equally
(E) cremated their dead rather than burying them
93. Unlike the early Romans, the Etruscans had
(A) a powerful navy (B) many deities (C) public entertainment
(D) kings (E) women's rights
94. Which group of people would have inhabited this northern part of Italy, as seen in Image 1, around 400 B.C.E.?
(A) Celts (B) Sardinians (C) Siculians (D) Samnites (E) Umbrians
95. The Etruscan religion greatly relied on haruspicy. What is that?
(A) Interpretation of bird signs (B) Reading constellations
(C) Interpretation of animals' viscera (D) Reading palms (E) Interpretation of lightning
96. Modern historians coined the term "Latin League" to refer to an ancient confederation of tribes in the region of Latium. It was originally formed to combat against whom?
(A) Celts (B) Etruscans (C) Romans (D) Greeks (E) Carthaginians
97. This Iron Age culture was actually an early phase of Etruscan civilization:
(A) Villanovan (B) Umbrian (C) Celtic (D) Samnite (E) Volscian
98. Which Roman emperor wrote a 20-book history of the Etruscans?
(A) Augustus (B) Tiberius (C) Caligula (D) Claudius (E) Tacitus
99. Many ancient Italic deities differed from their Greek counterparts. For example, Menrva, was in charge of
(A) marriage and childbirth (B) wisdom (C) war (D) hunting (E) the underworld
100. The largest percentage of archaeological material from the ancient Italic people is related to
(A) gladiator fights (B) funerals (C) dining (D) the lararium (E) medicine

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 (Question 94)

