# 2025/2026 High School Round 4 Exam

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

**Passage 1:** Pompey and Caesar face each other in battle.

1   Cum Pompēius ita equitum cōpiā <u>abundāret</u>, ut facile Caesarem circumventūrus sibi
2   vidērētur, ipse circumventus est. Nam ubi Pompēius iussit equitēs ērumpere, Caesaris mīlitēs
3   tam celerem in <u>effūsōs</u> equitēs fēcērunt impetum, ut illī esse peditēs, hī venīre in equīs
4   vidērentur. Nūlla rēs magis tumultum <u>Pompēiānōrum</u> quam nimia exercitūs magnitūdō auxit.

*(adapted from Florus 2.13.47-50)*

1   **abundō** (1)**:** to abound (in)
3   **effundō, effundere, effūdī, effūsus:** to pour out; (in passive) to be scattered, spread out
4   **Pompēiānus, -ī, m.:** Pompeian (supporter of Pompey)

1. Which of the following do we NOT learn from the first sentence (**Cum … est**, 1-2)?
(A) Pompey expected the odds to be in his favor in the battle
(B) Pompey's army had a large cavalry unit
(C) Pompey believed that Caesar's forces would surround his own
(D) The result of the battle was not what Pompey expected
(E) Neither C nor D are conveyed by the sentence

2. Which of these words could replace **ita** (1) with the least change in sense?
(A) **igitur**     (B) **proptereā**     (C) **tamen**     (D) **tantā**     (E) **ferē**

3. If **iussit** (2) were changed to **imperāvit**, in good classical Latin we would expect **equitēs ērumpere** to become:
(A) **equitibus ērumpere**    (B) **equitibus ut ērumperent**     (C) **ut equitēs ērumperent**
(D) **equitibus ērumpendum esse**        (E) Either B or C

4. In line 3, **illī** is:
(A) Nominative plural, referring to Caesar's soldiers
(B) Nominative plural, referring to Pompey's cavalry
(C) Nominative plural, referring to Pompey's infantry
(D) Dative singular, referring to Pompey
(E) Dative singular, referring to Caesar

5. In line 4, **quam** should best be translated:
(A) whom     (B) which     (C) how     (D) than     (E) this

6. In the context of the passage, which of these claims is best supported by line 4?
(A) The size of Caesar's army was instrumental in creating tumult among the Pompeians
(B) Nothing created tumult among the Pompeians due to the size of their army
(C) The Pompeians won despite having a chaotic and overly large army
(D) The chaos made Pompey's army seem to have grown in size, though nothing had changed
(E) None of these claims is supported by line 4

**Passage 2:** The speaker describes a Roman man's dating experience.

> 1 <u>Mīlitat</u> omnis amāns. Quae bellō est <u>habilis</u>, amōrī quoque idōnea est aetās. Quōs animōs
> 2 petunt ducēs in mīlitibus fortibus, hōs petit in virō puella. Quis nisi vel mīles vel amāns (ille in
> 3 castrīs, hic ante <u>amīcae</u> domum) <u>frīgora</u> noctis perferet? Et in bellō et in amōre fortūna
> 4 mūtātur: victī resurgunt, eīque, quōs <u>negēs</u> umquam posse iacēre, cadunt.

*(adapted from Ovid,* **Amōrēs** *2.9)*

1     **mīlitō** (1)**:** to be a soldier
      **habilis, -e: = idōneus**
3     **amīca, -ae:** girlfriend, beloved, "situationship"
      **frīgus, frīgoris, n.:** cold
4     **negēs:** potential subjunctive: "you would deny" or "you wouldn't believe"

7. In line 1 (**Quae** … **aetās**) we learn that:
(A) A soldier in love is more suited to serve in war
(B) One should spend their youth training for war before falling in love
(C) A man who is good at war is also more likely to impress a lover
(D) A man's romantic prime is also the prime age for military service
(E) War and love both take up large portions of one's lifespan

8. The antecedent or referent of **hōs** (2) is:
(A) **animōs** (1)      (B) **ducēs** (2)      (C) **mīlitibus** (2)     (D) **vel mīles vel amāns** (2)

9. The expected answer to the question in lines 2-3 (**Quis** … **perferet?**) is:
(A) **nēmō**     (B) **mīles**     (C) **amāns**    (D) **amīca**    (E) **omnēs**

10. Which of these claims can be inferred from that same sentence?
(A) Roman lovers will often be denied access to their beloved's home
(B) Unlike a soldier, a lover can take refuge from the cold in their beloved's home
(C) A lover is better prepared than even a soldier to endure the cold
(D) Before meeting their beloved, a lover endures colder nights
(E) None of these can be inferred from the passage

11. In line 4, **victī** is best translated as:
(A) the victors      (B) the defeated      (C) victories   (D) they were defeated     (E) of winning

12. Which of these forms is most closely synonymous with **iacēre** in context?
(A) **superāre**      (B) **cōgere**   (C) **prōcumbere**     (D) **pugnāre**      (E) **dormīre**

**Passage 3:** A newly-elected consul gives his first speech to the people.

1  Sciō ego multōs nōn eīsdem artibus imperium ā vōbīs petere et, postquam obtinuērunt, gerere:
2  prīmō dīligentēs iūstōsque vidērī, deinde <u>ignāvōs</u> superbōsque fierī. Hīs praesidiō est glōria
3  māiōrum et magnae opēs; mihi, cui nōn est nōbilis <u>domus</u>, spēs omnis in mē ipsō posita est.
4  Nōn igitur licet mihi male cōnsulātum gerere. <u>Dēnique</u>, cum perītiā bellī gerendī illōs
5  superem, mihi in omnibus rēbus fidem habēre poteritis. Sequiminī mē audācter, cīvēs Rōmānī!

*(heavily adapted from Sallust,* **Bellum Iugurthīnum** *85)*

2  **ignāvus, -a, -um:** lazy, cowardly
3  **domus, -ūs, f.:** here = "family"
4  **dēnique:** finally

13. Based on line 1 (**multōs … gerere**), which of these statements would the speaker agree with?
(A) Most politicians' conduct while campaigning has little bearing on their conduct in office
(B) Campaigning for office successfully and holding office require different skills and character traits
(C) Most politicians use different techniques for seeking power than the speaker did
(D) Both seeking and holding office successfully will necessarily involve some degree of artifice
(E) Many politicians are unwilling to try to expand the empire by waging war

14. If line 2 (**prīmō … fierī**) were taken out of indirect discourse, **fierī** would become:
(A) **fīent**　　(B) **fīunt**　　(C) **fīentur**　　(D) **fīuntur**　　(E) None of the above

15. Without changing the rest of the sentence, "**Hīs praesidiō est**" (2) could be most accurately rephrased as:
(A) **Haec praesidium dant**　　　(B) **Hī auxilium habent**　　(C) **Hās rēs praesidiō dat**
(D) **Hōs defendit**　　　(E) Both B and C

16. The primary function of **ipsō** (3) is to:
(A) Emphasize the speaker's self-reliance compared to others' familial privilege
(B) Show that the use of **mē** (3) does not exclude the **domus** (3) as well
(C) Highlight the strength of the speaker's hope for the future
(D) Disambiguate between accusative and ablative for **mē** (3)

17. Based on the context, in line 4 (**Nōn igitur … gerere**), the speaker indicates that:
(A) Being a bad consul would besmirch the positive reputation of his ancestors
(B) His riches ensure that he will be able to successfully pull off the duties of the consulship
(C) He has less room for error in office than others due to his lack of options to fall back on
(D) No matter how he actually performs, people will consider him to have been a good consul
(E) None of these are reasonable interpretations in context

18. In the second half of line 4, the speaker cites his:
(A) Hesitance to wage unnecessary war
(B) Ability to defeat his enemies without waging war
(C) Eagerness to wage war
(D) Experience in waging war

19. In context, **cum** (4) is best translated:
(A) With (B) When (C) Since (D) Although (E) Either B or C

20. If the speaker were addressing a single **cīvis Rōmānus**, the form **sequiminī** (5) would become:
(A) **sequeris** (B) **sequī** (C) **sequere** (D) **seque** (E) None of the above

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

21. **Pater fīliōs monet nē in silvam ____.**
    (A) **ingrediuntur** (B) **ingrediantur** (C) **ingrediēbantur**
    (D) **ingrederentur** (E) **ingressī sunt**

22. **Hī hominēs frātrēs sunt, nam ex ____ mātre nātī sunt.**
    (A) **eādem** (B) **eandem** (C) **īdem** (D) **īsdem** (E) **eiusdem**

23. "Follow me!"
    (A) **mē sequitur!** (B) **mē sequī!** (C) **mē sequere!**
    (D) **mē sequuntur!** (E) **mē sequeris!**

24. **Nesciō cūr tū tam īrātus ____.**
    (A) **sīs** (B) **essēs** (C) **fuistī** (D) **erās** (E) **es**

25. Which of these is most equivalent in meaning to **laeta fuit?**
    (A) **gaudet** (B) **gaudēbat** (C) **gavīsa est** (D) **gavīsa erat** (E) **gavīsa fuit**

26. **Magnus clāmor ā mīlitibus fit. = Mīlitēs magnum clāmōrem ____.**
    (A) **ferunt** (B) **facit** (C) **fīunt** (D) **fuērunt** (E) **faciunt**

27. **Patrōnus clientēs in ātrium ingressōs quid vellent rogāvit.** What does **quid vellent** specify?
    (A) whom the patron asked (B) what the patron asked (C) what the clients asked (D) where the clients entered (E) where the patron entered

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

28. **Ante <u>scelus</u> Sullae, nūllus dux Rōmānus exercitum <u>dūcere</u> contrā patriam <u>ipsam</u> <u>ausus erat</u>.**
    (A) **scelus** (B) **dūcere** (C) **ipsam** (D) **ausus erat** (E) No error

29. **<u>Nerōne</u> recitantī, <u>custōdēs</u> spectātōribus ut in theātrō <u>manērent</u> <u>imperābantur</u>.**
    (A) **Nerōne** (B) **custōdēs** (C) **manērent** (D) **imperābantur** (E) No error

30. **Cicerō <u>senātuī</u> narrābit quōmodo Calpurnius Pīsō, vir <u>nōbilissimus</u>, <u>cōnsulem</u> <u>factus sit</u>.**
    (A) **senātuī** (B) **nōbilissimus** (C) **cōnsulem** (D) **factus sit** (E) No error

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

31. Which Latin word means "as far as"?
    (A) **ecquid**   (B) **tenus**   (C) **subter**   (D) **propinquō**

32. What Latin word means "I challenge"?
    (A) **ēlābor**   (B) **pandō**   (C) **gemō**   (D) **lacessō**

33. What is the best definition for **volucer**?
    (A) winged   (B) needed   (C) fierce   (D) thin

34. Which word is a synonym of **saevus**?
    (A) **fulvus**   (B) **cruentus** (C) **tumidus** (D) **lēvis**

35. Which word is the best definition of **vidēlicet**?
    (A) nowhere  (B) unseen   (C) evidently (D) gradually

36. What is the best definition for **ter**?
    (A) rashly   (B) neat   (C) crush   (D) three times

37. What is the best definition for **īnstaurō**?
    (A) wander   (B) repeat   (C) open up  (D) become scared

38. Which of the following is a synonym for **ēnsis**?
    (A) **clipeus**   (B) **gladius**   (C) **pila**   (D) **dēlūbrum**

39. What is the best definition of **serō**?
    (A) change   (B) break   (C) touch   (D) join

40. What is the best definition of **pudor**?
    (A) shame   (B) follow   (C) possess  (D) boyhood

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

41. All the following are derived from **frangō** EXCEPT
    (A) fritter   (B) frail   (C) infraction (D) affront

42. Which of the following words is derived from **caveō**?
    (A) caution   (B) cavern   (C) chevalier (D) codex

43. Which of the following is derived from **figō**?
    (A) finger   (B) faith   (C) figural   (D) prefix

44. Which of the following words is NOT a derivative of **pāscō**?
    (A) paraffin    (B) pastoral   (C) pester     (D) repast

45. Which of the following words is a derivative of **morior**?
    (A) emulsion (B) immortalize      (C) more       (D) motor

46. Which of the following words is derived from **augeō**?
    (A) uncle      (B) inaugural (C) author     (D) disobey

47. Which of the following words is derived from **vivō**?
    (A) vitality     (B) vision      (C) vineyard  (D) advocate

48. Which of the following is NOT derived from **mōlēs**?
    (A) molecule (B) demolition        (C) molestation        (D) mollusk

49. The English word "adhesive" is derived from the Latin word
    (A) **hīberna**   (B) **haereō**    (C) **idōneus**  (D) **ērudiō**

50. The English word "reiterate" is derived from the Latin word
    (A) **iterum**    (B) **iter**        (C) **interim**   (D) **interea**

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

51. What temple, dedicated to all of the gods, was built on the Campus Martius by M. Agrippa in 27 B.C.E.?
    (A) Pantheon        (B) Veiovis    (C) Parthenon        (D) Venus Genetrix  (E) Isis

52. Whose death in 23 B.C.E. engendered a succession crisis for the emperor Augustus?
    (A) Agrippa's        (B) Julia's    (C) Marcellus'        (D) Tiberius'          (E) Drusus'

53. Where did the emperor Augustus die in the year 14 C.E.?
    (A) Brundisium       (B) Verona      (C) Formiae        (D) Nola         (E) Rhegium

54. Which of the Julio-Claudians consolidated the Praetorian Guard into one military camp under the command of Sejanus?
    (A) Augustus         (B) Tiberius    (C) Caligula        (D) Claudius   (E) Nero

55. What governor of Syria was responsible for the murder of Germanicus in 19 C.E.?
    (A) Mucianus        (B) Piso         (C) Vindex        (D) Gaetulicus (E) Cerialis

56. What Praetorian Prefect was responsible for the elevation of Caligula to the Principate?
    (A) Sejanus          (B) Chaerea    (C) Marco         (D) Burrus    (E) Tigellinus

57. Which of the wives of Claudius was the mother of his daughter Octavia?
    (A) Aelia Paetina     (B) Urgalinilla   (C) Messalina
    (D) Agrippina the Younger          (E) Agrippina the Elder

58. What cook prepared the dish of poisonous mushrooms that killed Claudius in 54 C.E.?
    (A) Locusta          (B) Anicetus    (C) Narcissus     (D) Pallas     (E) Stephanus

59. Which Stoic philosopher was instrumental in the success of Nero's first five years as emperor, the co called *Quinquennium Neronis*?
    (A) Lucan          (B) Epictetus   (C) Persius          (D) Tiro        (E) Seneca the Younger

60. What warrior queen of the Iceni destroyed the Roman colony at Camulodunum before she was ultimately defeated by the governor of Britain, Suetonius Paulinus?
    (A) Candace          (B) Boudicca   (C) Zenobia          (D) Isis        (E) Cartimandua

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

61. Which toga would be worn both by young, elite boys and magistrates?
    (A) **toga virilis**      (B) **toga picta**          (C) **toga praetexta** (D) **toga sordida**

62. What common clothing item for women was both known as the **tunica exterior**?
    (A) **stola**          (B) **palla**          (C) **instita**          (D) **ricinium**

63. What was the term for a woman hairstylist?
    (A) **ornatrix**          (B) **calceator**          (C) **tonsor**          (D) **anteambulo**

64. What was the occupation of someone involved with cleaning clothes?
    (A) **vilica**          (B) **carbatina**          (C) **byrrus**          (D) **fullo**

65. A **soccus** and **caliga** were all what sort of dress items?
    (A) hats          (B) footwear          (C) pants          (D) jewelry

66. What sort of conical hat did a freedman wear when freed?
    (A) **pilleus**          (B) **petasus**          (C) **causia**          (D) **cucullus**

67. What was the term for the brooches used to fasten clothes?
    (A) **lacernae**          (B) **paenulae**          (C) **bulla**          (D) **fibulae**

68. What was the dinner dress worn over a tunic by the very fashionable?
    (A) **endormis**          (B) **abolla**          (C) **laena**          (D) **synthesis**

69. What mainly distinguished the **solea** from the **calceus**?
    (A) indoor vs outdoor usage          (B) heel support vs no support
    (C) leather vs cloth          (D) shoes vs boots

70. What was NOT a word for the ribbons that would be worn in the hair of Roman women?
    (A) **vittae**          (B) **umbracula**       (C) **fasciolae**          (D) **taeniae**

**VII. Classical Art.** Choose the best answer.

**For questions 71-74, please refer to Image 1.**

71. What wall-painting technique is seen in Image 1?
    (A) Mosaic    (B) Fresco    (C) Tempera  (D) Oil painting

72. Also the location where a famous statue of Augustus was found, where was Image 1 found?
    (A) Rome      (B) Pompeii   (C) Herculaneum    (D) Prima Porta

73. Named for the scenery depicted, Image 1 is from the _____ Room of Livia's Villa.
    (A) Garden    (B) Forest     (C) Treasure (D) Aviary

74. What feature supports identifying Image 1 as Second Pompeian Style?
    (A) Faux trees (B) Mythological scenery  (C) Shades of green (D) Illusionistic depth

**For questions 75-77, please refer to Image 2.**

75. What mythological figure is being punished in Image 2?
    (A) Sisyphus (B) Tityus     (C) Ixion        (D) Prometheus

76. Image 2 was found in Pompeii in the House of the _____.
    (A) Vettii       (B) Faun       (C) Mysteries        (D) Tragic Poet

77. The presence of a paneled mythological scene framed with intricate architectural elements and strong spatial depth supports categorizing the fresco in Image 2 as which Pompeian style?
    (A) First        (B) Second   (C) Third        (D) Fourth

**For question 78, please refer to Image 3.**

78. Which Pompeian style is represented in Image 3?
    (A) First        (B) Second   (C) Third        (D) Fourth

**For questions 79-80, please refer to Image 4.**

79. Image 4 is from the House of _____ on the Palatine Hill in Rome.
    (A) Nero        (B) Augustus (C) Romulus  (D) Domitian

80. The architectural perspective seen in this Second Style fresco (Image 4) creates the impression that the viewer is looking at a(n) _____?
    (A) Rostra     (B) Peristylium        (C) Entrance to the underworld     (D) Theatrical stage

**VIII. Greek Life and Literature.** All dates are in B.C.E. Choose the best answer.

81. Who was immortalized when he discovered how to determine the proportions of gold and silver in a crown made for Hieron?
    (A) Anaxagoras     (B) Euclid     (C) Archimedes     (D) Pythagoras

82. Which of the following was NOT a work of Aristotle?
    (A) *On Music*     (B) *Metaphysics*     (C) *Rhetoric*     (D) *On the Heavens*

83. What school of philosophy might have gotten its name from the Greek word for "dog"?
    (A) Cynicism     (B) Stoicism     (C) Epicureanism     (D) Rationalism

84. What name is shared between the authors of *Elements of Geometry* and *On the Sacred Disease*?
    (A) Eratosthenes     (B) Galen     (C) Euclid     (D) Hippocrates

85. What native of Abdera said "man is the measure of all things" and was an early sophist?
    (A) Philinus     (B) Pyrrhon     (C) Philolaus     (D) Protagoras

86. Who famously predicted a solar eclipse that took place in 585?
    (A) Thales     (B) Empedocles     (C) Speusippus     (D) Bion

87. Where was Aristotle's Lyceum located?
    (A) Corinth     (B) Athens     (C) Thebes     (D) Sparta

88. What work recounts Socrates's trial for corrupting the youth?
    (A) *Oeconomicus*     (B) *Anabasis*     (C) *Republic*     (D) *Apology*

89. What constellation, talked about by Callimachus, did Conon discover?
    (A) *Andromeda*     (B) *Orion*     (C) *Coma Berenices*     (D) *Leo*

90. Who introduced the gnomon to Greece and perhaps drew the first map of the Earth in the west?
    (A) Anaximander     (B) Anaxagoras     (C) Anaximenes     (D) Anaxarchus

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

91. What extremely influential and important ancient Italian tribe is credited with inventing the toga?
    (A) Brutii     (B) Etruscans     (C) Ausones     (D) Lucani

92. What sea gets its name from the Greeks recognizing it as belonging to the Etruscans?
    (A) Tyrrhenian     (B) Adriatic     (C) Mediterranean     (D) Caspian

93. Which of the following cities was NOT a principal center for the Latins?
    (A) Alba Longa     (B) Brundisium     (C) Tusculum     (D) Lavinium

94. What tribe of northwestern Italy had a reputation for fierceness, fighting the Romans repeatedly?
    (A) Marsi          (B) Carni          (C) Ligurians          (D) Marrucini

95. What emperor wrote a history of the Etruscan people in 20 books?
    (A) Claudius          (B) Augustus          (C) Hadrian          (D) Trajan

96. Many of the surviving examples of Etruscan writing are in what context?
    (A) Accounting          (B) Funerals          (C) Contests          (D) History

97. What originally Illyrian people were notable horse breeders located at Padua and Este?
    (A) Veneti          (B) Istrians          (C) Liburni          (D) Asili

98. What conflict was the last major time the Samnites tried to fight for their own Italic nationality?
    (A) Third Mithridatic          (B) Great Latin War          (C) Samnite Wars    (D) Social War

99. According to Herodotus, from what region did the Etruscans come?
    (A) Thessaly          (B) Macedonia          (C) Ionia          (D) Lydia

100. How many people made up a league of Etruscans that met at Fanum Voltumnae?
    (A) 12          (B) 10          (C) 7          (D) 9
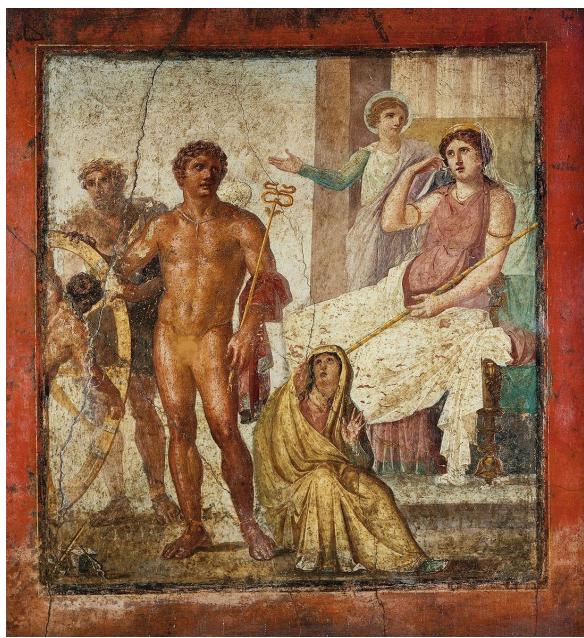
# THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1 (Questions 71-74)
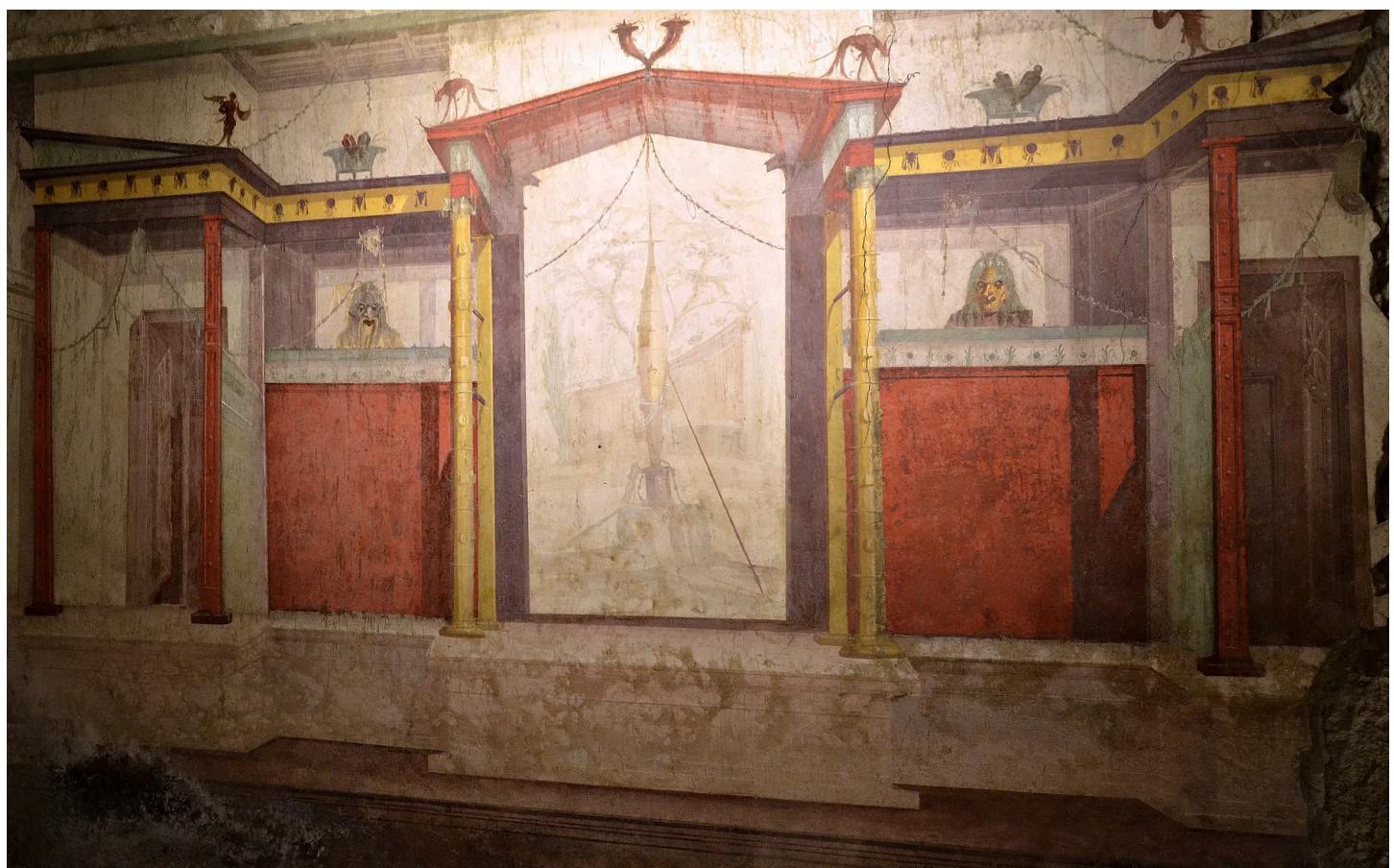


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Image 2  (Questions 75-77)



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## Image 3 (Question 78)



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## Image 4 (Questions 79-80)



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