



2025/2026 Middle School Round 5 Exam

THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL MIDDLE SCHOOL
TEAMS

Reminders:

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Monday, February 9, or after 11:59 pm on Friday, February 20 (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 February 20.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on February 20.
- 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 enters a school race.

1 Mārcus erat puer dīligēns. Is in magnā vīllā cum familiā habitābat. Ōlim Mārcus erat
2 laetissimus quod ad lūdum festīnāverat. In atriō ludī, multī discipulī convēnerant. Magister
3 subitō clāmāvit, "Salvēte, puerī! Hodiē currētis. Quisquis vīcerit, praemium pulchrum
4 accipiet." Mārcus amīcum Lūcium vīdit. Lūcius erat celerior quam cēterī puerī, sed Mārcus
5 eum superāre voluit. Mārcus sibi dīxit, "Ego bene currere possum. Sī dīligerter labōrāverō,
6 victor erō." Cursus erat ab līneā albā per pontem et urbem ad finem. Puerī ad līneam
7 stetērunt. Magister signum dedit et statim omnēs cucurrērunt! Mārcus Lūcium ante sē
8 vidēbat. Lūcius valdē celeriter currēbat, sed postquam pōntem trānsīvērunt, Lūcius
9 dēfessus esse vidēbātur. Quod Lūcius lentior erat, Mārcus celeritātem suam auxit. Mārcus
10 per portās urbis et prope templum cucurrit. Pedēs eius dolēbant, sed nōn dēstitit. Tandem
11 Mārcus ad finem vēnit. "Euge!" clāmāvērunt spectātōrēs. Mārcus prīmus fuerat! Magister eī
12 praemium dedit. Mārcus erat fēlīcior quam omnēs puerī. Ad vīllam festīnāre et deinde matrī
13 fabulam narrāre voluit.

- 3 **quisquis** – whoever
5 **sibi** (dat.) – to himself
6 **līnea, -ae** (f.) – line
7 **sē** (acc.) – himself
8 **trānseo, -īre** – to cross
9 **vidēbātur** – seemed (+ inf.)
augeo, -ēre, auxī – increase
10 **doleō, -ēre** – to hurt (intransitive)
dēsistō, -ere, dēstitī – to stop

1. What kind of boy was Marcus?
(A) Lazy (B) Diligent (C) Wicked (D) Sad
2. Why was Marcus **laetissimus** (lines 1-2)?
(A) He won a prize (B) He saw his father
(C) He had hurried to school (D) He lived in a large house
3. Where were the many students in line 2?
(A) The atrium of the school (B) The forum
(C) The pool (D) The track
4. What does the teacher promise to the boys?
(A) A holiday from school (B) Food and wine
(C) A beautiful prize (D) A trip to the temple

5. What did the **magister** shout (line 3)?
(A) "Today you will run" (B) "Go home, boys" (C) "Read your books" (D) "The race is over"
6. How is Lucius described in relation to the **cēterī puerī** (line 4)?
(A) He was stronger (B) He was slower (C) He was taller (D) He was faster
7. How did Marcus plan to defeat Lucius (lines 5-6)?
(A) By tripping him (B) By working hard (C) By eating more (D) By fighting him
8. Where did the boys stand before the signum was given (lines 6-7)?
(A) Near the temple (B) By the bridge (C) At the line (D) In the atrium
9. Who was **ante sē** as Marcus ran (lines 7-8)?
(A) The teacher (B) His father (C) Lucius (D) No one
10. When did Lucius seem to be tired (lines 8-9)?
(A) At the start line (B) After crossing the bridge (C) Near the temple (D) At the city gates
11. Why did Marcus **celeritātem suam auxit** (line 9)?
(A) Because Lucius was slower (B) Because he saw the finish
(C) Because he was afraid (D) Because the teacher shouted
12. While in the city, near what sort of building did Marcus run?
(A) Home (B) Courthouse (C) Temple (D) Apartment
13. What part of Marcus's body **dolēbant** (line 10)?
(A) His head (B) His feet (C) His arms (D) His back
14. What did the **spectātōrēs** shout (line 11)?
(A) "Stop!" (B) "Hurry!" (C) "Well done!" (D) "Goodbye!"
15. Why is Marcus described as **prīmus** (line 11)?
(A) He was pressed (B) He was first
(C) He finished second (D) He was the slowest
16. How did Marcus feel compared to **omnēs puerī** (line 12)?
(A) More tired (B) Happier (C) Angrier (D) Slower
17. To whom did Marcus want to **nārrāre** his story (lines 12-13)?
(A) To his teacher (B) To Lucius (C) To his mother (D) To the spectators
18. When did the teacher give Marcus the **praemium**?
(A) At the start line (B) After he told the story
(C) When he reached the end (D) Before crossing the bridge
19. What is the main theme of Marcus's victory in the race, based on his views?
(A) Luck and chance (B) Speed alone
(C) Hard work and persistence (D) Help from friends

20. Which of the following best describes the sequence of Marcus's emotions?

- (A) Excited -> Determined -> Happy
- (B) Sad -> Scared -> Angry
- (C) Bored -> Lazy -> Tired
- (D) Confused -> Fast -> Sleepy

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

21. By the time you get home, I will have called your mother

- (A) **vocāverō**
- (B) **vocāveram**
- (C) **vocāvī**
- (D) **vocābō**

22. **Multitūdō _____ in urbe manēbat.**

- (A) **cīvēs**
- (B) **cīvium**
- (C) **cīvibus**
- (D) **cīvī**

23. **Victōrēs oppidum parvum petiverant.**

- (A) have attacked
- (B) will have attacked
- (C) will attack
- (D) had attacked

24. **Statuae sunt _____ quam saxa.**

- (A) **pulchriōrēs**
- (B) **pulchriōra**
- (C) **pulchrae**
- (D) **pulchrior**

25. **Avis volāre potest facilius quam agnus.**

- (A) easy
- (B) more easily
- (C) very easily
- (D) easily

26. **Agricolae īnfēlicēs rēgem crūdēlem laudāre nōlunt.**

- (A) do not want to praise
- (B) ought to praise
- (C) need to praise
- (D) want to praise

27. This fish is much smaller than that one.

- (A) **parvus**
- (B) **parvior**
- (C) **minor**
- (D) **minimus**

28. **No one ought to throw rocks at the windows.**

- (A) **iacit saxum**
- (B) **iacere saxum**
- (C) **iacit saxa**
- (D) **iacere saxa**

29. **Temptābuntne animālia currere trāns pontem?**

- (A) Will the animals try
- (B) The animals are trying
- (C) Were the animals trying
- (D) The animals will try

30. **laudat: laudāverat :: _____: voluerat.**

- (A) **volēbat**
- (B) **volit**
- (C) **volet**
- (D) **vult**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Which of the following words means “thing, matter, event”?

- (A) **mors**
- (B) **pōns**
- (C) **pars**
- (D) **rēs**

32. Which of the following words means “scarcely”?

- (A) **vix**
- (B) **vīs**
- (C) **valdē**
- (D) **vir**

33. **Cum fessus sum, _____ et dormiō.**
 (A) **iaciō** (B) **iaceō** (C) **petō** (D) **laudō**
34. Which of the following Latin words does not belong because of its meaning?
 (A) **bōs** (B) **leō** (C) **ovis** (D) **certus**
35. **Intereā numerus fēminārum extrā templum ambulābat.**
 (A) **within** (B) **outside** (C) **above** (D) **in front of**
36. Which of the following is most likely to be seen in a **flūmen**?
 (A) **piscis** (B) **animus** (C) **gaudium** (D) **pecūnia**
37. **Mōns ingēns surgit prope oppidum.** Which word could best replace “**ingēns**” in this sentence?
 (A) **stultus** (B) **novus** (C) **magnus** (D) **aequus**
38. Which of the following is the best antonym of **rīdeō**?
 (A) **videō** (B) **pōnō** (C) **veniō** (D) **lacrimō**
39. **Multī cīvēs perīculum grave _____.**
 (A) **tenent** (B) **pōnunt** (C) **timent** (D) **terrent**
40. If you are asked “**quō is**”, which word best completes the response? **Veniō ad _____.**
 (A) **lūdum** (B) **litteram** (C) **cognōmen** (D) **linguam**

IV. Phrases, Mottos, Abbreviations, Quotations. Choose the best answer.

41. Where would you most likely expect to see the abbreviated form of the Latin: **post merīdiem**?
 (A) a digital clock (B) the quad of a university (C) a hospital (D) an article citation
42. When a paper says “N.B.” what does this imply?
 (A) You should check the sources (B) You should pay close attention
 (C) The document includes incorrect grammar (D) The text is too vague
43. A common abbreviation found in footnotes is “**ibid.**” What does this mean?
 (A) In the work cited (B) In the above section
 (C) Included in the bibliography (D) In the same place
44. What is the correct Latin abbreviation for “pound”?
 (A) **pd.** (B) **lib.** (C) **F.** (D) **lb.**
45. What is the difference between “**e.g.**” and “**i.e.**”?
 (A) **e.g.** is used for examples; **i.e.** is used to clarify
 (B) **e.g.** introduces a definition; **i.e.** means “in essence”

- (C) e.g. is used for opinions; i.e. is used for facts
- (D) e.g. replaces “such as”; i.e. replaces “for instance”

46. Where would you most likely expect to see the abbreviations Na, Pb, Au, Ag, Hg, and Fe?
(A) a tomb or gravestone (B) a science classroom (C) a court (D) a public store

47. If your English teacher asked you to compare two things, what abbreviation could they use?
(A) cet. par. (B) con. (C) cf. (D) p.r.

48. What is the difference between “et al.” and “etc.”?
(A) et al. is used for an example; etc. isn't
(B) etc. refers to actions; et al. doesn't
(C) et al. is used for only footnotes; etc. can be used anywhere
(D) et al. is used for people; etc. is used for things

49. Which abbreviation would you NOT see regarding medication?
(A) p.o. (B) b.i.d. (C) a.c. (D) CV

50. Where would you most likely expect to see the abbreviation “a.u.c.”?
(A) in architectural blueprints (B) in astronomical charts
(C) a history textbook (D) in a modern legal contract

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

51. In what year did Vespasian become emperor?
(A) 69 (B) 54 (C) 79 (D) 41

52. Vespasian's original profession was primarily...
(A) poet (B) merchant (C) senatorial jurist (D) military commander

53. What major revolt defined Vespasian's early reign?
(A) Gallic revolt (B) Boudiccan revolt (C) Jewish revolt (D) Spartacus revolt

54. Where was Vespasian proclaimed emperor?
(A) Alexandria (B) Rome (C) Antioch (D) Carthage

55. Titus became emperor in what year?
(A) 68 (B) 79 (C) 81 (D) 70

56. Which catastrophe struck in Titus's reign?
(A) Great fire of Rome (B) Antonine Plague
(C) Eruption of Vesuvius (D) Flood of the Tiber

57. Domitian preferred which title?

- (A) Augustus Felix (B) Imperator Maximus
(C) Princeps Senatus (D) Dominus et Deus

58. Domitian's assassination occurred in...

- (A) 89 (B) 100 (C) 94 (D) 96

59. Titus's lover Berenice was queen of...

- (A) Egypt (B) Judaea (C) Pontus (D) Cappadocia

60. Where did Vespasian die?

- (A) Aquae Cutiliae (B) Rome (C) Alexandria (D) Antioch

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

61. The Odyssey opens with Odysseus on the island of what nymph, a daughter of Atlas?

- (A) Arete (B) Circe (C) Calypso (D) Daphne

62. Odysseus is undergoing his perils due to the wrath of what god?

- (A) Poseidon (B) Zeus (C) Hermes (D) Ares

63. Odysseus earned the wrath of the god because he wounded what monster?

- (A) Polyphemus (B) Scylla (C) Charybdis (D) Lotophagi

64. What nickname did Odysseus use when he met the monster, tricking them?

- (A) Thoas (B) Achilles (C) Somebody (D) No-one

65. What son of Odysseus set out on his own journey to find Odysseus?

- (A) Telegonus (B) Telemachus (C) Ptoliporthes (D) Acusilaus

66. Who were the two kings Odysseus's son sought answers from regarding Odysseus?

- (A) Menelaus & Nestor (B) Agamemnon & Menelaus
(C) Agamemnon & Nestor (D) Agamemnon & Priam

67. Which of the following men was NOT a servant loyal to Odysseus?

- (A) Dolius (B) Eumaeus (C) Philoetius (D) Melanthius

68. What god tried to help Odysseus return home by giving him a special bag?

- (A) Pan (B) Hermes (C) Aeolus (D) Zeus

69. What sort of animal gave Odysseus a scar on his thigh that the nursemaid Eurycleia recognized?

- (A) Snake (B) Boar (C) Lion (D) Horse

70. Which of the following was NOT a shade Odysseus met in the Underworld?

- (A) Elpenor (B) Laertes (C) Anticleia (D) Tiresias

VII. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

71. Diagnose derives from the Greek word **gignosko** meaning to _____.
(A) learn (B) listen (C) imagine (D) teach
72. A person with cynophobia _____ dogs.
(A) loves (B) admires (C) fears (D) dislikes
73. Based on its Greek root meaning “to think”, which English word describes a state of uncontrolled thinking or wild behavior?
(A) panic (B) frenzy (C) mania (D) hysteria
74. A concert hall would likely have good _____ in order for the audience to hear well.
(A) acoustics (B) optics (C) dynamics (D) harmony
75. Based on its Greek derivation, a _____ is statement contrary to common thinking.
(A) hypothesis (B) paradox (C) dogma (D) phenomenon
76. Panorama derives from the Greek word **ὁράω (horao)**, meaning to _____.
(A) seize (B) imagine (C) hear (D) see
77. Based on its Greek derivation, a mnemonic device might help you _____ something.
(A) teach (B) forget (C) remember (D) explain
78. In literature or public speaking, an appeal to emotion is called _____.
(A) logic (B) ethos (C) pathos (D) thesis
79. Mathematics derives from a Greek verb meaning to _____.
(A) learn (B) listen (C) imagine (D) teach
80. Based on its Greek derivation, a microscope is used to _____ small things.
(A) illuminate (B) examine (C) classify (D) measure

VIII. Classical Art. Choose the best answer.

81. Greek pottery was most commonly made from what material?
(A) Marble (B) Bronze (C) Clay (D) Stone
82. What type of container is depicted in Image 1?
(A) Amphora (B) Hydria (C) Pyxis (D) Kylix
83. What style is represented in Image 1, as demonstrated by the lines, shapes, and meander pattern?

(A) Archaic (B) Classical (C) Hellenistic (D) Geometric

84. What style of pottery would be created if an artist used a dark color to paint both the background and the fine details of figures on a vase, but let the figures themselves remain their natural color?

(A) Black-figure (B) Red-figure (C) Mixed figure (D) Orientalizing

85. If one side of a piece of pottery showcases black figures, and the other side shows the same scene in red figures, this style would be called _____?

(A) Dipylon (B) Geometric (C) Bilingual (D) Archaic

86. What was this famous 43 inch tall krater in Image 2 primarily used for?

Hint: the images on the pottery and the hole at the bottom might help you.

(A) Drinking wine (B) Storing water (C) Perfume bottle (D) Grave marker

87. Which Greek pottery style shows decorative designs and animals inspired by art from Egypt and the Near East?

(A) Archaic (B) Classical (C) Hellenistic (D) Orientalizing

88. What type of container is depicted in Image 3?

(A) Amphora (B) Hydria (C) Pyxis (D) Kylix

89. The scene in Image 3 is most closely associated with which Greek sanctuary?

(A) Olympia (B) Delphi (C) Eleusis (D) Dodona

90. Which Greek city, located on the isthmus connecting mainland Greece to the Peloponnese, was especially famous for early pottery production?

(A) Corinth (B) Athens (C) Sparta (D) Thebes

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. Who is considered a British national heroine for leading the Iceni tribe in an uprising against Roman rule, even though it was unsuccessful?

(A) Cleopatra (B) Boudicca (C) Berenice (D) Gorgo (E) Zenobia

92. Choose the statement that is NOT true. Cleopatra VII...

(A) could speak 9 languages (B) was politically savvy (C) considered herself the goddess Cybele (D) was educated in sciences (E) visited Rome

93. Who accompanied her husband Germanicus on campaign, bringing along her young children (including Gaius)?

(A) Agrippina the Elder (B) Agrippina the Younger (C) Livia (D) Octavia (E) Fulvia

94. Who allied with her brother Ptolemy XIII and declared herself queen of Egypt? She was later sent into exile by Julius Caesar and executed by order of Marc Antony due to their loyalty to Cleopatra VII.

(A) Boudicca (B) Berenice (C) Arsinoe IV (D) Zenobia (E) Fulvia

95. In the 270s AD, _____ rose to leadership and conquered much of the Roman East, even Egypt. She has been called empress and queen but was eventually defeated and captured by the Roman emperor Aurelian.

(A) Zenobia (B) Mavia (C) Arsinoe IV (D) Boudicca (E) Cleopatra IX

96. _____ was considered one of the most powerful women in the Arab world, leading troops in rebellion against emperor Valens. She was so successful that the Romans allowed her to dictate terms and even called upon her later for military aid.

(A) Zenobia (B) Mavia (C) Arsinoe IV (D) Boudicca (E) Cleopatra IX

97. This poet lived on the island of Lesbos and was one of Catullus' greatest influences:

(A) Sulpicia (B) Ovid (C) Hypatia (D) Sappho (E) Artemisia

98. _____ was a renowned philosopher and mathematician in 4th century Alexandria. She taught pagans and Christians alike and was incredibly well-respected. Unfortunately, she was murdered by a Christian mob, turning her into a martyr among pagan philosophers.

(A) Sulpicia (B) Ovid (C) Hypatia (D) Sappho (E) Artemisia

99. The history of the Julio-Claudian emperors such gets crazy. Which woman was sister to one emperor, wife to the next, and mother to the one after?

(A) Livia (B) Sulpicia (C) Agrippina the Elder (D) Agrippina the Younger (E) Julia Domna

100. Mother to the Gracchi brothers, _____ was a paragon of Roman virtues, saying her sons were the only gems she would ever need.

(A) Agrippina the Elder (B) Livia (C) Julia Mamaea (D) Gorgo (E) Cornelia

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1. Questions 82-83.



Author photo.

Image 2. Question 86.



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Image 3. Questions 88-89.



Author photo.