2025/2026 High School Round 5 Exam

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

Passage 1: A clash of personalities in the Roman army.

1 Lūcius Papīrius, cum dictātōrem sē malīs ōminibus contrā Samnītēs profectum esse sēnsisset,
2 Rōmam rediit, ac Fabiō <u>magistrō equitum</u> imperāvit nē sine sē proelium committeret. Fabius
3 autem opportūnitāte ductus aciē cum Samnītibus cōnflīxit. Neque melius rēs gerī potuisset, sī
4 adfuisset dictātor. Haud multō post dictātor ad castra advēnit plēnus īrae et <u>advocātīs</u> mīlitibus
5 Fabium <u>verberārī</u> iussit. Ille nocte clam Rōmam profūgit; dictātor secūtus est et senātum
6 vocāvit ut Fabius poenās dare cōgerētur. Fabiī autem pater, timēns ut sine auxiliō fīlius sē ē
7 perīculō līberāret, tantam populī <u>sēditiōnem concitāvit</u> ut paene Papīrius interfectus sit.
8 Tandem Papīrius populī precibus cessit et iuvenem incolumem dīmīsit.

*(adapted from Lhomond, **Dē Virīs Illūstribus**, with influence from Eutropius 2.8)*

2 **magister equitum:** "Master of the Horse," the dictator's second-in-command
4 **advocō** (1)**: = ad + vocō**
5 **verberō** (1)**: to whip
7 **sēditiōnem concitō** (1)**: to start a riot

1. In line 1 (**cum** … **sēnsisset**), we learn that…
(A) Papirius holds the position of dictator
(B) The Samnites had set out to attack Papirius
(C) The dictator had sent Papirius against the Samnites
(D) All of Papirius's men were bad soldiers
(E) None of these are conveyed here

2. Why does Papirius most likely return to Rome (lines 1-2)?
(A) He was ordered to by Fabius   (B) He feared the gods would not favor him in battle
(C) He trusted Fabius to handle any battles competently   (D) Both B and C
(E) The passage does not give a sense of why Papirius returned

3. In line 2 (**sine sē**), the word **sē** refers to…
(A) **Papīrius** (1)   (B) **Fabiō** (2)   (C) **proelium** (2)   (D) **Samnītēs** (1)

4. Which of these is most directly indicated by the phrase **opportūnitāte ductus** (3)?
(A) Fabius was an opportune choice as a leader for the army
(B) Fabius sought every opportunity to avoid battle
(C) Fabius was guided to victory by chance occurrences
(D) Fabius was influenced by seeing a good opportunity for battle

5. The word **aciē** (3) most directly emphasizes…
(A) That the battle ended decisively and did not extend for hours
(B) That the battle began suddenly without the Samnites expecting it
(C) That the battle had deliberate battle-line formations and was not a chance skirmish
(D) That the Samnites were better trained than Fabius's troops

6. The best translation of **rēs gerī potuisset** (3) is…
(A) He could have managed matters
(B) The matter could have been managed
(C) The matter had been manageable
(D) He had been able to manage the matter

7. Judging from lines 2-4, which of these phrases most accurately describes Fabius's character?
(A) Independent-minded but competent
(B) Insubordinate and an unskilled leader
(C) Obedient and trustworthy
(D) Earnest but unsuccessful

8. **Haud multō post** (4) could also be expressed as…
(A) **paulisper**
(B) **post plūrimum tempus**
(C) **brevī tempore posteā**
(D) **nōn multās hōrās**

9. In lines 4-5 (**Haud … iussit**), the dictator:
(A) Agrees with soldiers who called upon him to whip Fabius
(B) Orders any soldier who advocated for Fabius to be whipped
(C) Discovers that the soldiers are full of anger against him for how he treated Fabius
(D) Orders Fabius whipped in front of the soldiers
(E) Both A and D

10. **Ille** (5) refers to…
(A) **Fabium** (5)   (B) **dictātor** (4)   (C) **nocte** (5)   (D) **senātum** (5)

11. Which of these do we learn in lines 5-6 (**Ille … vocāvit**)?
(A) Someone snuck out of Rome at night
(B) The dictator ended up at Rome
(C) The dictator was followed despite trying to be secretive
(D) The senate wanted the dictator to come back to Rome

12. The idiom **poenās dare** (6) means…
(A) to distribute punishment
(B) to pay the penalty
(C) to grant an exemption from punishment
(D) to undo punishments

13. In lines 6-7 (**timēns … līberāret**), we learn that…
(A) Fabius's father feared that Fabius would have to free himself without help
(B) Fabius's father worried that Fabius would not be able to free himself unless he had help
(C) Fabius's father wasn't sure whether Fabius would help free him from danger
(D) Fabius's father was afraid to attempt to free Fabius without help

14. Which of these can be confidently inferred from the clause **ut … sit** (7)?

(A) Fabius's father ordered the people to put Papirius in a near-death situation
(B) Fabius's father hoped the riot would nearly kill Papirius, but did not directly order it
(C) Papirius actually did end up in a near-death situation
(D) Both A and C
(E) Both B and C

15. Which of these do we <u>NOT</u> learn from line 8 (**Tandem … dīmīsit**)?
(A) Fabius was a young man
(B) Papirius begged the people to stop
(C) Fabius managed to avoid punishment
(D) Papirius acted in accordance with the people's will

Passage 2: The writer sends his friend an angry letter.

1 Īrāscor tibi, nec sciō num dēbeam, sed īrāscor. Scīs quam sit amor inīquus interdum; saepe ex
2 minimīs causīs magnam īram concipit. Mea tamen causa mihi magna vidētur: quod ā tē tam
3 diū nūllae litterae. Nōn sum <u>benignē</u> audītūrus 'nōn eram Rōmae' vel 'multa negōtia habēbam.'
4 Lūdere mē putās? <u>Sēriō</u> dīcō. Fac ut sciam quid agās.

(adapted from Pliny, Letters *2.2 and 1.11)*

3   **benignus:** kind, gracious, favorable
4   **sēriō:** seriously, in full seriousness

16. The phrase **num dēbeam** (1) is best translated…
(A) that I shouldn't   (B) whether I should   (C) why I should   (D) surely I shouldn't

17. In line 1, **quam** means…
(A) which   (B) than   (C) how   (D) whom   (E) although

18. Given lines 1-2 (**Scīs … concipit**), which of these claims would the writer likely agree with?
(A) It's human nature to sometimes feel unfairly negative emotions towards someone you love
(B) The writer does not love the addressee as much as the addressee loves him
(C) People tend to find very few reasons to get angry at those they love
(D) The addressee does not love the writer as much as the writer loves him

19. Which of these do we learn in lines 2-3 (**Mea … habēbam**)?
(A) The writer's anger has caused the addressee to stop sending him letters
(B) The addressee was away from Rome recently
(C) The writer will not accept any excuses from the addressee for his behavior
(D) The writer is interested in being involved with the addressee's business occupations

20. The question in line 4 (**Lūdere mē putās?**) means…
(A) Do you think I am joking?   (B) Do you think you can mess with me?
(C) Are you expecting to play with me?   (D) Do you want me to play around?

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

21. **Nōnne meministī ____?**
    (A) **beneficium meum**   (B) **beneficiōrum meōrum**
    (C) **beneficia mea** (D) **beneficiō meō** (E) **beneficiīs meīs**

22. **Timeō nē ad urbem veniās.** = I am afraid ____ to the city.
    (A) you might come
    (B) you might not come
    (C) you might have come
    (D) to come
    (E) not to come

23. **Sī gladium habuissem, pugnāvissem.**
    (A) If I had a sword, I would fight.
    (B) If I had had a sword, I would have fought.
    (C) If I were to have a sword, I would fight.
    (D) If I have a sword, I fight.
    (E) If I have a sword, I will fight.

24. Which of these noun–adjective pairs does **not** agree?
    (A) **lupus ferōx**   (B) **magnārum rērum**   (C) **canēs īrātī**   (D) **arborum pulchrum**
    (E) **mōnstrum ingēns**

25. If the king were alive, he would not approve of this. = **Sī rēx ____, hoc nōn ____.**
    (A) **vīvit / probat**   (B) **vīxit / probāvit** (C) **vīveret / probāret**   (D) **vīvat / probet**
    (E) **vīvet / probābit**

26. **Sīsyphus, saxum ad summum montem movēns, "Ō utinam quiēscere ____!" dīxit.**
    (A) **possem** (B) **poteram** (C) **posse**   (D) **possum** (E) **potuī**

27. **Mārcus Quīntō dīcit sē epistulam mīsisse, in quā ipse scrīpsit patrem moritūrum esse.**
Which of these events happened first, according to Marcus?
    (A) Marcus spoke to Quintus.   (B) Marcus sent a letter.   (C) Marcus wrote a letter.
    (D) Marcus's father died.   (E) There is not enough information to know.

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

28. **Titus, <u>omnibus</u> librīs suīs <u>lēctīs</u>, ad tabernam iit aliquid <u>novī</u> <u>petiturum</u>.**
    (A) **omnibus** (B) **lēctīs**   (C) **novī**   (D) **petiturum**   (E) No error

29. **Cum Cicerō in Catilīnam <u>locūtus esset</u>, senātōrēs dīxērunt <u>sē</u> ōrātiōnem <u>huius modī</u> numquam <u>audīvissent</u>.**

(A) **locūtus esset** (B) **sē** (C) **huius modī** (D) **audīvissent** (E) No error

30. **Metellus <u>clientī</u> suō dīxit "Numquam <u>auxiliō tuō</u> <u>oblīvīscar</u>" grātiāsque maximās <u>ēgit</u>.**
    (A) **clientī** (B) **auxiliō tuō** (C) **oblīvīscar** (D) **ēgit** (E) No error

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Which word is a synonym of **<u>pecus</u>**?
    (A) grex (B) nepos (C) dolus (D) foedus

32. Which word is **<u>NOT</u>** a synonym for the other three?
    (A) mors (B) exitium (C) pondus (D) lētum

33. What is the best definition for **<u>aliquandō</u>**?
    (A) where (B) whoever (C) at any time (D) another

34. Which word can mean "genuine" or "true"?
    (A) frētus (B) locuplēs (C) peritus (D) germānus

35. Which word is the best definition of **<u>adaequō</u>**?
    (A) compare (B) forgive (C) ride (D) offer

36. What is the best definition for **<u>vinciō</u>**?
    (A) overpower (B) keep (C) guard (D) restrain

37. What is the best definition for **<u>dūdum</u>**?
    (A) everywhere (B) formerly (C) while (D) gradually

38. Which of the following is a synonym for **<u>dēmum</u>**?
    (A) secus (B) dēnique (C) ceu (D) clam

39. What is the best definition of **<u>cardō</u>**?
    (A) cloud (B) keel (C) song (D) hinge

40. What is the best definition of **<u>nefandus</u>**?
    (A) wicked (B) denied (C) western (D) unnecessary

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

41. Where would you see the abbreviation **DM** in ancient Rome?
    (A) a menu (B) a tombstone (C) a school (D) the forum (E) the Via Appia

42. When do you take medicine marked **HS**?
    (A) before eating (B) once a week (C) twice a day (D) before exercising

(E) at bedtime

43. What does the abbreviation **FR** refer to in a book?
(A) the first page   (B) the back cover   (C) a right hand page   (D) the table of contents
(E) the index

44. In a bibliographical citation, what abbreviation means "the same as the source immediately preceding"?
(A) ibid   (B) passim   (C) op. cit.   (D) cf. (E) et seq

45. Complete the Latin which is abbreviated **QED**: **quod erat _____**
(A) datum   (B) dicendum (C) demonstrandum (D) docendum   (E) ductum

46. Horace's famous phrase **ab ōvō usque ad māla** literally refers to eating, but the implication is about being
(A) full (B) happy   (C) evil   (D) clever   (E) thorough

47. Who wrote about a ghost beckoning with his finger in a haunted house (**Stābat innuēbatque digitō similis vocantī**)?
(A) Catullus   (B) Horace   (C) Sulpicia   (D) Pliny the Younger   (E) Cicero

48. Which of these quotes is NOT from the *Aeneid*?
(A) **magnās it Fāma per urbēs**   (B) **timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentēs**   (C) **vincet amor patriae**   (D) **ōdī et amō**   (E) **Īnfandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem**

49. Fill in the blank to indicate where Ovid suggests meeting a date in Book 1 of ***Ars Amatoria***: **Multa capāx populī commoda _____ habet**
(A) Colosseum   (B) Circus   (C) Forum   (D) Templum Veneris   (E) Bibliotheca

50. When Martial wrote in an epigram, *"emptōs haec habet, illa suōs,"* he is accusing Laecania of buying what at the store?
(A) teeth   (B) a wig   (C) too much food   (D) an expensive dress   (E) a ring

V. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

51. Which of the following was NOT a trial Odysseus encountered on his return journey?
(A) Gegenees   (B) Lotophagi   (C) Scylla & Charybdis   (D) Helios's cattle

52. Who, in Aeschylus's *Libation Bearers*, asked for a battle-axe so she could fight her children?
(A) Helen   (B) Clytemnestra   (C) Argeia   (D) Antiope

53. Odysseus during his return received help from everyone EXCEPT…?
(A) Circe   (B) Arete   (C) Leucothea   (D) Anticleia

54. Who boasted that not even Poseidon could kill him before he was struck on a rock?
    (A) Patroclus　　　(B) Ajax Oileus　　　(C) Agamemnon　　　(D) Philoctetes

55. Who safely returned to his "sandy" home with one son after setting out for the war with two?
    (A) Nestor　　　(B) Diomedes　　　(C) Neoptolemus　　　(D) Menestheus

56. On Ithaca, what sort of weapon did Odysseus use to prove his strength to the suitors?
    (A) Knives　　　(B) Axe　　　(C) Bow　　　(D) Sword

57. What healer did NOT manage to return home, but was instead buried in Gerenia?
    (A) Eurypylus　　　(B) Iapyx　　　(C) Podalirius　　　(D) Machaon

58. Who either had to sacrifice his son to Poseidon or returned to find Leucus had taken his throne?
    (A) Menestheus　　　(B) Phoenix　　　(C) Idomeneus　　　(D) Thoas

59. Who was stuck in Egypt with his wife and had to wrestle down Proteus to learn his way home?
    (A) Menelaus　　　(B) Achilles　　　(C) Idomeneus　　　(D) Diomedes

60. Eidothea, Proteus's daughter, helped the man surprise her father by hiding the men among what animals?
    (A) Seals　　　(B) Wolves　　　(C) Sheep　　　(D) Goats

VI. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

61. From its root, you know that **xanthophobia** means fear of what color?
    (A) red　　　(B) blue　　　(C) black　　　(D) yellow　　　(E) green

62. The ancient Greeks marked the center of the world in Delphi with an **omphalos** sculpture. What does **omphalos** mean?
    (A) head　　　(B) belly button　　　(C) core　　　(D) stomach　(E) heart

63. Some people used to believe in **phrenology**, which means studying _____ to reveal someone's intelligence and character.
    (A) the bumps on one's head　　　(B) the lines in one's palm　(C) the veins in one's wrist　(D)
    the wrinkles on one's forehead　　　(E) the smell of one's breath

64. What does a phlebotomist do?
    (A) cleans teeth　　　(B) takes x-rays　　　(C) studies brain waves　　　(D) analyzes enzymes
    (E) draws blood

65. **Sarcophagus** (a stone coffin popular in ancient Greece) includes the root of the Greek word meaning

(A) to eat   (B) to bury   (C) to contain   (D) to lie down   (E) to cover

66. From its Greek root, you know that people suffering from **pleurisy** have pain in their _____.
      (A) head   (B) ribs   (C) legs   (D) shoulders   (E) fingers and toes

67. The soda Pepsi got its name because a pharmacist knew his Greek roots and believed it could help with what?
      (A) eyesight (B) brain function   (C) digestion (D) blood disorders (E) hydration

68. The gemstone **onyx** gets its name from the Greek word meaning what?
      (A) tooth   (B) black   (C) claw   (D) bile   (E) blood

69. If you are suffering from an affliction that ends in **-ptysis**, you know you are doing what, based on the Greek root?
      (A) sleeping (B) aching   (C) losing your balance   (D) sneezing (E) spitting

70. **Osteoporosis** is a disease of what?
      (A) teeth   (B) bones   (C) lungs   (D) ears   (E) kidneys

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

71. What city, through synoikismos, became the central city of Attica?
      (A) Corinth   (B) Sparta   (C) Athens   (D) Megara

72. What tyrant of Corinth built a stone trackway across the Isthmus and led Corinth at its peak?
      (A) Periander   (B) Cypselus   (C) Echion   (D) Theagenes

73. What legendary leader of Sparta was given the Great Rhetra by the Delphic Oracle and developed central laws?
      (A) Ephorus   (B) Draco   (C) Lycurgus   (D) Aristomenes

74. Which of the following was NOT a major Panhellenic game?
      (A) Thessalian   (B) Pythian   (C) Nemean   (D) Isthmian

75. Pheidon, a tyrant who standardized weights and measures, hailed from what city?
      (A) Argos   (B) Megara   (C) Thebes   (D) Messenia

76. What was the new shield that allowed the phalanx to thrive as a formation?
      (A) Porpax   (B) Scutum   (C) Aspis   (D) Hoplon

77. What was perhaps the earliest Greek colony, founded on an island in the early 8th century?
      (A) Pithecusae   (B) Cumae   (C) Massalia   (D) Phocae

78. What term for "king" was a title preserved both among archons and in Sparta's hereditary kings?

(A) wanax   (B) strategos   (C) basileus   (D) polemarchos

79. What Olympian thought the Delphic Oracle wanted him to seize the acropolis during the Olympia?
    (A) Hipparchus   (B) Hippias   (C) Megacles   (D) Cylon

80. The Lelantine War was an early example of a territorial dispute. Between what two city-states did it take place?
    (A) Chalcis & Sybaris   (B) Eritrea & Croton
    (C) Eritrea & Sybaris   (D) Chalcis & Eretria

VIII. Latin Literature. Choose the best answer.

81. What author chronicled a cloud looking like a pine tree during the eruption of Vesuvius?
    (A) Valerius Flaccus   (B) Suetonius   (C) Silius Italicus   (D) Pliny the Younger

82. Which of the following was NOT a work of Tacitus?
    (A) *Bella Germaniae*   (B) *Agricola*   (C) *Annales*   (D) *Historiae*

83. What work is rather derivative of Vergil's *Aeneid* and is the longest surviving Latin poem?
    (A) *Aeneidomastix*   (B) *Punica*   (C) *Troiae Halosis* (D) *Metamorphoses*

84. What emperor wrote letters to Pliny the Younger, advising him on decisions he made in Bithynia?
    (A) Domitian   (B) Nerva   (C) Trajan   (D) Hadrian

85. Which satire of Juvenal is a notorious, misogynistic tirade against women?
    (A) 6   (B) 3   (C) 9   (D) 15

86. Suetonius's *De Vita Caesarum* begins and ends with what leaders?
    (A) Augustus…Nerva   (B) Caesar…Domitian
    (C) Augustus…Domitian   (D) Caesar…Nerva

87. Who narrates Petronius's *Satyricon* and competes with his friend over a young boy?
    (A) Agamemnon   (B) Ascyltos   (C) Giton   (D) Encolpius

88. In what town was Papinius Statius born?
    (A) Naples   (B) Rome   (C) Lanuvium   (D) Amiternum

89. What work did Valerius Flaccus produce in eight books that was dedicated to Vespasian?
    (A) *Argonautica*   (B) *Odusia*   (C) *Protagoras*   (D) *Thebaid*

90. Which of the following is Quintilian's only surviving work?
    (A) *Praecepta ad Filium*   (B) *Artis Rhetoricae*

(C) *De Causis Corruptae Eloquentiae* (D) *Institutio Oratoria*

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. What Roman general finally succeeded in ending Boudica's rebellion in Britain?
    (A) Agricola   (B) Cerialis   (C) Prasutagus   (D) Paulinus

92. Which queen led a revolt against Valens in the late fourth century, eventually making peace when the Romans named the monk she wanted as bishop over her home area?
    (A) Amanirenas   (B) Mavia   (C) Teuta   (D) Zenobia

93. What field was Hypatia's specialty?
    (A) architecture   (B) mathematics   (C) medicine (D) natural science

94. How was Julia Maesa related to Elagabalus? She was his
    (A) sister   (B) mother   (C) grandmother   (D) wife

95. Who made a name for herself by speaking out in the Roman Forum against the second triumvirate's plan to tax wealthy women to pay for their war against Caesar's assassins?
    (A) Hortensia   (B) Livia   (C) Sappho (D) Sulpicia

96. Legal documents found in a cave in the Judean desert near the Dead Sea, belonging to a second century Jewish woman named Babatha, were written in all the languages below EXCEPT
    (A) Aramaic   (B) Greek   (C) Latin   (D) Nabatean

97. Who led Egyptian forces against her sister Cleopatra in the Alexandrian war?
    (A) Arsinoe   (B) Berenice (C) Hatshepsut   (D) Nefertiti

98. According to Herodotus, Gorgo, wife of King Leonidas of Sparta, helped the Spartans receive a secret message about Xerxes' pending attack by doing what?
    (A) Defeating a messenger in a fight and forcing him to tell it to her
    (B) Removing wax from a blank tablet to reveal the message
    (C) Translating the message from Persian to Greek
    (D) Spying on guests in their home

99. Who was an ally of the Persian king Xerxes and commanded five ships in a naval battle against the Greeks near Salamis?
    (A) Artemisia (B) Cartimandua   (C) Hipparchia   (D) Zenobia

100. The Socratic philosopher Aeschines wrote a dialogue named after what influential mistress of the Athenian statesman Pericles?
    (A) Aspasia   (B) Diotima   (C) Lysimache   (D) Olympias