



2025/2026 High School Super Regional Exam

THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS

Reminders:

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Monday, March 16, or after 11:59 pm on Friday, March 27 (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 March 27.
- Coaches should collect all exams at the end of the testing session and hold them in a secure place until 11:59 pm on March 27.
- 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 Macedonian king Alexander the Great gets drunk at a banquet with his officers.

1 Rēx Alexander cum vīnō incaluisset, nārrāvit omnia quae gesserat. Gravis erat sermō ēius
2 etiam eīs quī sciēbant omnia vēra esse; tamen metū rēgis tacēbant. Tandem autem rēx dē
3 patre suō Philippō loquī coepit, et “Nōn,” inquit, “laudandus est pater meus quod totiēns proeliō
4 vīcit. Nisi enim ego adfuissem et saepissimē auxiliō vēnissem, ille iterum iterumque superātus
5 esset.” Haec verba iūniōribus placēbant; seniōrēs autem, quī sub Philippō vīxerant, minus
6 aequō animō accipiēbant. Ūnus ex eīs, nōmine Clītus, nōn magnā vōce, nē audīret rēx, versūs
7 Eurīpidis recitāvit, quibus poēta rogābat cūr glōria sanguine mīlitum parta interciperētur ā
8 rēgibus. Alexandrō magnā cum īrā quaerente quid dīxisset, Clītus, quī et ipse nimium biberat,
9 memorāre coepit nōn modo quam bene Philippus exercitum dūxisset, sed etiam quot virōs
10 innocentēs Alexander interficī iussisset, praecipuē Parmeniōnem. “Sī,” inquit, “moriendum erit
11 prō tē, nēmō parātior erit; volō enim rēs Macedonum magnās fierī. Sed numquam laudābō
12 facta quae laude digna nōn sunt.” Haec dīcentī rēx gladiō arreptō latus trānsfīxit, morientisque
13 sanguine adpersus, “Ī nunc,” inquit, “ad Parmeniōnem et Philippum, sī eōs tantopere amās.”
(inspired by Curtius Rufus 8.1)

- 1 **incalēscō, -ere, incaluī:** to become hot
gerō: here, “to achieve”
- 5 **iūniōres** and **seniōrēs:** comparatives of **iuvenis** and **senex**
- 7 **Eurīpidēs, -is, m.:** Euripides, a playwright known for his quotable lines
pariō: here, “to obtain; to bring about”
- 9 **memorō (1):** = **narrō**
- 10 **praecipuē:** especially; in particular
- 11 **Macedonēs, -um:** Macedonians
- 12 **arripiō:** **ad + rapiō**
latus, -eris, n.: side, flank
- 13 **adspergō, -spergere, -spersī, -spersus:** to besprinkle, stain, defile
tantopere: so much

1. In line 1, **cum** is best translated...

- (A) With (B) When (C) Although (D) If (E) None of the above

2. We learn from **Gravis** ... **esse** (1-2) that...

- (A) Alexander’s speech was not entirely true
(B) No one knew whether Alexander’s speech was true
(C) No one enjoyed Alexander’s speech even if they knew it was true
(D) Those who knew Alexander was telling the truth enjoyed the speech; others found it bothersome

3. The phrase **metū rēgis tacēbant** (2) indicates that...

- (A) People were afraid to speak the truth to Alexander

- (B) People were afraid to stay quiet and not react to Alexander's speech
- (C) Alexander was afraid to continue speaking given people's reactions
- (D) Alexander was afraid to stay quiet and not react to people's feelings

4. In line 4, **enim** tells us that this sentence...

- (A) Provides a counterpoint to the previous sentence
- (B) Shows a result of the previous sentence
- (C) Gives an alternative possibility compared to the previous sentence
- (D) Explains or elaborates on the previous sentence
- (E) None of the above

5. Which of these words could be added to **saepissimē auxiliō vēnissem** (4) without altering the meaning or harming the grammar?

- (A) **Philippō**
- (B) **Alexandrō**
- (C) **Philippum**
- (D) **Alexandrum**

6. Which is the best translation of **superātus esset** (4-5)?

- (A) Had been defeated
- (B) Would have been defeated
- (C) Would have defeated
- (D) Was going to defeat
- (E) Would be defeated

7. From **Nōn ... esset** (3-5), we learn that the speaker believes...

- (A) Philip did not win in battle as often as he said
- (B) Philip has not been praised enough for his victories
- (C) Philip is not the one who deserves credit for his victories
- (D) Philip could have won more often had the speaker been present to help him more

8. Although **accipiēbant** (6) does not have an expressed object, in context it is implied to be...

- (A) **iūniōrēs**
- (B) **Philippum**
- (C) **verba**
- (D) **auxilium**
- (E) None of these

9. The phrase **nē audīret rēx** (6) most directly tells us that...

- (A) The king could not hear Clitus talking
- (B) Clitus did not want the king to hear what he was saying
- (C) Clitus did not want to have to listen to the king
- (D) Clitus could not hear the king

10. In context, the best translation of **quibus** (7) is...

- (A) to whom
- (B) because of which
- (C) in which
- (D) from which
- (E) from whom

11. The best translation of **glōria sanguine mīlitum parta** (7) is...

- (A) Glory obtained by the blood of soldiers
- (B) With the blood of soldiers having obtained glory
- (C) Soldiers who obtained glory with their blood
- (D) With the blood of soldiers having been obtained gloriously

12. Based on the context, we can assume that Clitus quotes Euripides in order to...
- (A) Show that he shares Alexander's opinion about Philip
 - (B) Imply that Alexander does not deserve to be glorified for his accomplishments
 - (C) Contrast Alexander with kings who do not recognize the role of their soldiers in winning glory
 - (D) Accuse Alexander of needlessly shedding soldiers' blood because of strategic errors
13. The most direct effect of the relative clause **quī et ipse nimium biberat** (8) is to...
- (A) Show a personality trait that Clitus and Alexander had in common
 - (B) Explain why Clitus did not back down in the face of Alexander's anger
 - (C) Suggest that Clitus was misremembering the death of Parmenion
 - (D) Provide background information about why Clitus was invited to the banquet
14. In line 9, **quam** is best translated as...
- (A) whom
 - (B) how
 - (C) than
 - (D) which
15. The best translation of **interfici** (10) is...
- (A) to be killed
 - (B) (Alexander) killed
 - (C) having been killed
 - (D) (Alexander) should be killed
16. In lines 10-11 (**Sī ... fierī**), we learn that...
- (A) Clitus's patriotism is unaffected by his disagreements with Alexander
 - (B) Clitus is no longer prepared to die in battle for Alexander
 - (C) Clitus thinks Alexander needs to die in order for the Macedonian state to become great
 - (D) Clitus believes that either he or Alexander must be prepared to die at this banquet
17. The word **laude** (12) is best translated...
- (A) of praise
 - (B) with praise
 - (C) because of praise
 - (D) praised
18. In line 12 (**Haec ... trānsfixit**), we learn that...
- (A) Clitus said that he would stab Alexander
 - (B) Clitus stabbed Alexander
 - (C) Alexander said that he would stab Clitus
 - (D) Alexander stabbed Clitus
19. The word **morientis** (12) is best translated...
- (A) Of dying
 - (B) To die
 - (C) While dying
 - (D) Of the dying man
20. The subject of **inquit** (13) is...
- (A) Alexander
 - (B) Clitus
 - (C) A bystander stained by blood
 - (D) Parmenion

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

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

All of these sentences come from a continuous passage in Cornelius Nepos’s *Life of Hannibal*.

21. Hannibal cōnflīxerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornēliō Scīpiōnī cōnsule, eumque pepulerat.
(A) cōnflīxerat (B) Rhodanum (C) Scīpiōnī (D) eum (E) No error

Rhodanum, -ī (n.): the Rhône River

22. Cum hōc eōdem Clastidī apud Padum dēcernit, sauciumque inde ac fugātum dīmittit.
(A) hōc (B) Clastidī (C) dēcernit (D) fugātum (E) No error

Clastidium, -ī (n.): Clastidium (a town)

Padum, -ī (n.): the Po River

23. Tertiō eadem Scīpiō cum collēgā Tiberiō Longō apud Trebiam adversus eum vēnit.
(A) eadem (B) collēgā (C) adversus (D) eum (E) No error

tertiō (adv.): for the third time

collēga, -ae (m.): colleague, co-consul

Trebia, -ae (f.): the Trebia River

24. Cum hīs manum cōnseruit, utrōsque prōflīgāvit. Inde per Ligurēs Appennīnum trānsiit, petente Etrūriam.

(A) manum (B) Ligurēs (C) trānsiit (D) petente (E) No error

cōnserō, cōnserere, cōnseruī, cōnserum: to do battle

prōflīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to overwhelm, crush

Ligurēs, Ligurum (m. pl.): (the land of) the Ligurians

Appennīnus, -ī (m.): the Appennine Mountains

Etrūria, -ae (f.): Etruria (a region in Italy)

25. Hōc itinere adeō grave morbō afficitur oculōrum, ut postea numquam dextrō aequē bene ūsus sit.

(A) itinere (B) grave (C) dextrō (D) ūsus sit (E) No error

morbū, -ī (m.): disease

aequē: equally

26. **Quā valētūdine cum etiam tum premerētur, C. Flāminium cōnsulem apud Trasumēnum cum exercitū īnsidiīs circumventum occīdī.**

- (A) quā (B) exercitū (C) īnsidiīs (D) occīdī (E) No error

valētūdō, valētūdinis (f.): health

Trasumēnum, -ī (n.): Lake Trasimene

27. **Hinc in Āpuliam pervēnit. Ibi obviam eī vērunt duōs cōsulēs, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius.**

- (A) pervēnit (B) eī (C) vērunt (D) duōs (E) No error

Āpulia, -ae (f.): Apulia (a region in Italy)

obviam: up against (+ dat.)

28. **Utriusque exercitūs ūnō proeliō fugāvit, Paulum cōnsulem occīdit...**

- (A) utriusque (B) exercitūs (C) ūnō (D) fugāvit (E) No error

29. **...et [occīdit] aliquot praetereā cōsulārēs, in hīs Cn. Servīlium Geminum, quī superiōre annō fuerat cōnsulem.**

- (A) cōsulārēs (B) superiōre (C) fuerat (D) cōnsulem (E) No error

cōsulāris, cōsulāris (m.): former consul

superior, superiōris (m.): former, earlier, prior

30. **Haec pugnā pugnātā, Rōmam profectus nūllō resistente.**

- (A) haec (B) Rōmam (C) profectus (D) nūllō (E) No error

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

31. Which word is a synonym of **instō**?

- (A) restituō (B) minor (C) hiemō (D) trucidō

32. Which word is **NOT** a synonym for the other three?

- (A) impetus (B) voluntas (C) aestus (D) cupiditas

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

- (A) set out (B) declare (C) become (D) repair

34. Which word means “build”?

- (A) obiciō (B)prehendō (C)struō (D)experior

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

- (A) least (B) hidden (C) finished (D) distinguished

36. What is the best definition for **item**?
(A) situation (B) deed (C) likewise (D) same
37. What is the best definition for **serus**?
(A) plant (B) severe (C) certain (D) slow
38. Which of the following is a synonym for **decipiō**?
(A) fallō (B) amittō (C) fruor (D) abrumpō
39. What is the best definition of **quoad**?
(A) until (B) finally (C) which (D) often
40. What is the best definition of **inermis**?
(A) for (B) unarmed (C) still (D) bloodless

IV. Entertainment and Baths. Choose the best answer.

41. Which room in the baths did not feature hot water or hot air?
(A) **laconicum** (B) **tepidarium** (C) **caldarium** (D) **palaestra**
42. What sort of gladiator would fight with a notable fish-crested helmet?
(A) **murmillo** (B) **retiarius** (C) **thraex** (D) **andabata**
43. What was the name for the dividing wall in the **circus**?
(A) **spina** (B) **meta** (C) **carceres** (D) **vela**
44. What room would you visit first after exercising and before plunging in the baths?
(A) **piscina** (B) **destrictarium** (C) **unctorium** (D) **suspensura**
45. What was the Latin title for the manager of an actor troupe?
(A) **dominus** (B) **magister** (C) **rex** (D) **imperator**
46. In what century was the Coliseum made?
(A) 1st century B.C.E. (B) 1st century C.E.
(C) 2nd century B.C.E. (D) 2nd century C.E.
47. Which emperor's bath complex is generally considered the most magnificent?
(A) Diocletian's (B) Caracalla's (C) Trajan's (D) Tiberius's
48. What was the Latin term for the metal heater?
(A) **suspensura** (B) **labrum** (C) **testudo** (D) **alveus**
49. An amphitheatre might have been flooded for what type of event?
(A) **naumachia** (B) **venatio** (C) **ludus Troiae** (D) **fercula**

50. What was the term for the wooden swords gladiators practiced with?
(A) **libitenarii** (B) **lenones** (C) **rudes** (D) **sagina**

V. Ancient Geography. Choose the best answer.

51. What island has the modern cities of Catania, Taormina, and Agrigento?
(A) Sardinia (B) Cyprus (C) Crete (D) Sicily
52. Which of the following Italian cities is furthest north?
(A) Luca (B) Capua (C) Arretium (D) Ostia
53. What is the modern name of Serdica, a city in Bulgaria?
(A) Stara Zagora (B) Sofia (C) Plovdiv (D) Varna
54. What word is shared by a city partially named Sulis and a city partially named Sextiae?
(A) Aquae (B) Augusta (C) Caesarea (D) Leptis
55. Which of the following is NOT a city in modern-day France?
(A) Burdigala (B) Tolosa (C) Moguntiacum (D) Gesoriacum
56. What is the ancient name of Chester, a city in Britain?
(A) Caesaromagus (B) Glevum (C) Durobrivae (D) Devum
57. Which of the following ancient cities was on the coast of the Mediterranean?
(A) Memphis (B) Philadelphia (C) Nicopolis (D) Masada
58. Which of the following cities is furthest west in Turkey?
(A) Zela (B) Ilium (C) Ancyra (D) Laodicea
59. The modern names of Smyrna and Nicomedia begin with what letter?
(A) I (B) M (C) S (D) P
60. Two cities in ancient times were named Mediolanum. In what two countries were they located?
(A) Italy & Germany (B) Italy & France
(C) Italy & Britain (D) Italy & Switzerland

VI. Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

61. Which of the following words is derived from **trabs**?
(A) travel (B) trail (C) abstract (D) architrave
62. Which of the following words is derived from **sponte**?

(A) sponsor (B) despondent (C) sprite (D) spontaneity

63. Which of the following is derived from **vēlum**?

(A) unveil (B) venial (C) velocity (D) convulse

64. Which of the following words is **NOT** a derivative of **tendō**?

(A) intensity (B) tender (C) countenance (D) ostentation

65. Which of the following words is a derivative of **fungor**?

(A) confound (B) funeral (C) fungi (D) defunct

66. Which of the following words is derived from **pariō**?

(A) repertoire (B) emperor (C) apart (D) parsnip

67. Which of the following words is derived from **moenia**?

(A) commodious (B) remonstrate (C) ammunition (D) commotion

68. Which of the following is **NOT** derived from **praeda**?

(A) culprit (B) predatory (C) depredation (D) prey

69. The English word **pity** is derived from the Latin word

(A) pius (B) pix (C) pingō (D) petō

70. The English word **vice** is derived from the Latin word

(A) vitō (B) vitrum (C) vita (D) vitium

VII. Greek Life. Choose the best answer.

71. Which two of the four Panhellenic games were held every two years?

(A) Isthmian & Nemean (B) Isthmian & Pythian (C) Nemean & Pythian (D) Olympic & Pythian

72. Where was the City Dionysia festival held?

(A) Syracuse (B) Crete (C) Athens (D) Corinth

73. How long was a typical *stadion*?

(A) 300 feet (B) 600 feet (C) 900 feet (D) 1200 feet

74. In what city near Olympia were the Heraean Games held?

(A) Pisa (B) Sparta (C) Pylos (D) Elis

75. How many horses would draw a chariot in a typical race at the Olympics?

(A) 4 (B) 2 (C) 6 (D) 8

76. What was the space where the chorus would perform?
(A) Koilon (B) Orchestra (C) Skene (D) Diazoma
77. What god was honored by more than one of the athletic games?
(A) Zeus (B) Poseidon (C) Apollo (D) Hermes
78. What was the term for the effective producer of plays not financed by the city-state?
(A) Archon (B) Proboule (C) Choregus (D) Thespis
79. Which of the following was NOT an original Olympic sport?
(A) Long-jump (B) Wrestling (C) Running (D) Swimming
80. What plant made up the wreaths at the Nemean Games?
(A) Celery (B) Pine (C) Poppy (D) Myrtle

VIII. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

81. Who, fighting on behalf of Vespasian, defeated Vitellius' forces at the Second Battle of Cremona?
(A) Antonius Primus (B) Vindex (C) Rufus (D) Flavius Silva (E) Fabius Valens
82. According to Suetonius, which of these were the words of the emperor Titus?
(A) Diem Perdidit (B) Qualis Artifex Pereo (C) Vae Puto Deus Fio (D) Acta est Fabula
(E) Oderint Dum Metuant
83. Who murdered Domitian in the imperial palace in 96 A.D.?
(A) Antonius Musa (B) Stephanus (C) Macro (D) Bato (E) Tacfarinas
84. Nerva completed the Forum Transitorium, which connected the Forum of Augustus to the Forum Pacis and contained a temple to which goddess?
(A) Diana (B) Venus (C) Vesta (D) Juno (E) Minerva
85. When Trajan invaded Dacia, what king did he defeat?
(A) Decebalus (B) Prasutagus (C) Ardashir (D) Vologeses (E) Prusias
86. Both Trajan and Hadrian were born in what Spanish city?
(A) Baecula (B) Ilipa (C) Italica (D) Gades (E) Numantia
87. In what year did Hadrian conclude his grand tour of the Roman empire?
(A) 120 (B) 121 (C) 125 (D) 131 (E) 138
88. For whom did Antoninus Pius build a temple in the Forum Romanum?
(A) Sabina (B) Fulvia (C) Plotina (D) Faustina (E) Marcia
89. Which general under Marcus Aurelius sacked the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon in 165 A.D.?

(A) Pertinax (B) Commodus (C) Avidius Cassius (D) Probus (E) Florus

90. In what year A.D. did Marcus Aurelius adopt Commodus as his Caesar?

(A) 170 (B) 172 (C) 177 (D) 179 (E) 180

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. What people came to North Africa from Tyre and Sidon for trade in the early 1st millennium B.C.E.?

(A) Phoenicians (B) Greeks (C) Italians (D) Sardinians

92. What modern day country is home to the former site of Carthage?

(A) Mauretania (B) Morocco (C) Tunisia (D) Algeria

93. The kingdom of Numidia reached a high point under what man, whom Strabo described as having “turned the nomads into a nation of farmers”?

(A) Syphax (B) Masinissa (C) Micipsa (D) Jugurtha

94. With what island was Carthage most heavily involved, including its loss at Himera in 480 B.C.E.?

(A) Crete (B) Cyprus (C) Sardinia (D) Sicily

95. Who was the chief deity of Carthage?

(A) Baal Hammon (B) Melqart (C) Tanit (D) Moloch

96. Perhaps invited by Bonifacius, what East Germanic people came to Africa and established a kingdom?

(A) Suebi (B) Huns (C) Vandals (D) Visigoths

97. What Christian schism in North Africa argued that the clergy must be faultless?

(A) Monophysitism (B) Arianism (C) Novatianism (D) Donatism

98. Which of the following was NOT an ancient tribe in North Africa?

(A) Mauri (B) Masaesyli (C) Gaetuli (D) Batavi

99. Under Diocletian, Africa was divided into seven dioceses. Which of the following was NOT one?

(A) Mauretania Caesariensis (B) Tripolitania
(C) Mauretania Tingitana (D) Byzacena

100. Himilco had traveled Brittany to secure control of trade over what metal, famously traded by the people of Tartessus?

(A) Aluminum (B) Silver (C) Tin (D) Gold