



# 2025/2026 Middle School Super Regional Exam

THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL MIDDLE 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 passage about a Roman boy and answer the questions that follow. Underlined words are defined for you below the passage.

*In the previous story, Marcus realized that he had lost his bulla. Today Marcus will try to return it, meeting new adventures on his way.*

1 Marcus bullam suam amisit. “Sed ubi?” sē iterum et iterum rogabat.  
 2 “Eramne prope domum? Aut amisi eam ubi servus me impulit? Aut ubi pueri me  
 3 circumdederunt?” Marcus neminem audiebat, nihil videbat. Etiam ubi pater eius nomen  
 4 clamavit, Marcus non respondit. Pater manum gravem in umerō Marci posuit, quod  
 5 puerum terruit. Pater eum domum statim ire iussit. Iratus videbatur. Marcus atrium  
 6 relinquere coepit. Sed domina eum prope iānuam vocāvit et paucos argenteos nummos in  
 7 sportulam posuit.  
 8 “Noli eos amittere,” dixit. “Haec pro bonā fortunā sunt et pro novā bullā.”  
 9 Marcus eī grātiās ēgit et in viam cucurrit. Dum ambulabat, diligenter circumspectabat.  
 10 “Quid sī bulla in viā est et nemo eam sustulit?” Fontem praeteriit et multas casas virorum  
 11 divitum. Postea ad viam venit ubi multi pauperes in īnsulīs habitabant.  
 12 “Hic certē spirāre nōn possum,” sēcum dixit et nāsum suum texit.

1 amitto, -ere, -si	to lose	7 sportula, -ae	a gift basket from a patron
2 impelo, -ere	to push, shove	8 pro (+abl)	for
3 circumdo, -are	to surround	10 si (conj)	if
5 eo, ire, ii/ivi	to go	tollo, -ere, sustuli	lift (up), take away
videbatur	he/she/it seemed	fontem praeteriit	he passed a fountain
6 relinquere coepit	began to leave	12 spiro, are	to breath
argentos nummos	silver coins	tego, -ere, -xi	to cover

- In **line 1** The question Sed ubi can be restated as:  
 (A) Ubi pater meus est? (B) Cur non meam bullam non habeo?  
 (C) Quid amisi? (D) Ubi bullam amisi?
- According to **lines 1–2**, Marcus repeatedly asking the questions in order to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) accuse someone of theft (B) reconstruct the moment he lost the bulla  
 (C) remember where he met the boys (D) determine why his father is angry
- According to **lines 2–3** (*Eramne...circumdederunt*), what possibility Marcus does **NOT consider**?  
 (A) He lost it near the house (B) He might have lost it when he bumped into a slave  
 (C) A slave stole his bulla (D) He might have lost it when he got encircled
- In **lines 4–5** what frightens Marcus?  
 (A) his father shouting (B) his father’s heavy hand  
 (C) his father ordering him to run (D) his father leaving
- According to **line 3-5** Cur pater “*Iratus videbatur*”?  
 (A) Marcus doesn’t respect him (B) Marcus fears the punishment  
 (C) Marcus lost his bulla (D) Marcus was too mentally preoccupied

6. Which verb in lines 6–8 most clearly shows the *domina*’s concern for Marcus and gives a warning?  
 2025/2026 Latin League, Middle School Super Regional, p. 2

(A) vocavit                      (B) posuit                      (C) noli                      (D) dixit

7. According to **lines 6–7** the domina gives Marcus silver coins because?  
(A) to get bread and fruits                      (B) to get a new bulla  
(C) she believes he deserved a reward                      (D) he must buy new clean toga
8. The adverb *diligenter* in line 9 indicates that Marcus is searching  
(A) impatiently                      (B) methodically  
(C) secretly                      (D) reluctantly
9. According to **lines 10–11** (*Fontem praeteriit...insulae*), what types of places does Marcus pass?  
(A) a fountain and houses of the rich                      (B) temples and baths  
(C) springs and gardens                      (D) markets and shops
10. Which detail first signals that Marcus has entered a **different social environment** in the city?  
(A) insula                      (B) atrium                      (C) via                      (D) fontem
11. From Marcus’s reaction in line 12 (*Hic certe spirare non possum*), what can we infer about that  
(A) It is crowded and unpleasant                      (B) It is quiet and empty  
(C) He suffers from asthma attack                      (D) He is being choked by someone
12. According to **line 12** *Quid Marcus textit?*  
(A) his eyes    (B) his head                      (C) his nose                      (D) his ears

13 “Cave, Rōmāne parve!” aliquis ē fenestrā clamāvit, et aquam sordidam dē fenestrā  
14 effūdīt. Prope parvam iānuam stabant pueri peregrini. Unus ex eis risit, et aliquid in  
15 pectore eius fulsit. Cor Marci celeriter pulsabat. Bulla erat! Bulla Marci!  
16 “Heus,” Marcus dixit, voce tremulā. “Ea bulla mea est.” Puerī ad eum sē verterunt. Unus  
17 processit. Eī manus dēerat. Alter puer multa vulnera in corpore habebat. Tertius pedem  
18 fractum habet et claudicat. Puerī nihil responderunt. Mox femina ē iānuā cucurrit.  
19 Puerum reprehendit et ad bullam monstravit. Lentē puer bullam removit et Marcō dedit.  
20 Marcus bullam accepit, sed non laetus erat.  
21 “Puerī nōn furēs sunt,” sēcum putāvit. “Libertī sunt et multa mala passi sunt.”  
22 Marcus sportulam aperuit. In eā erant panis, caseus, mala et ova. Sine verbō cibum ante  
23 puerōs posuit. Puerī spectabant. Femina tacita observabat dum Marcus discedit.  
24 Ubi domum rediit, familia multa rogavit. Marcus unum respondit:  
25 “Fēcī id quod rectum erat.”  
26 Illā nocte Marcus bullam fortiter tenuit. Nunc intellegit bullam nōn solum ornamentum  
27 esse, sed etiam officium.

13 Cave! Aliquis/-d Fenestra, -ae	Watch out! Beware! someone/ <i>thing</i> window	16 tremulus,a,um vertero, -ere	shaking, trembling to turn
14 effundo, ere, di Peregrinus/a/um	to pour, spill foreign	17 desum, deesse 18 fractus,a,um claudico, -are	to be lacking broken to limp, be lame
15 pectus, -toris fulgeo, -ere, -si cor, cordis pulso, -are	chest to shine heart to beat, pulsate	19 reprehendo 21 fur, -is passi sunt 22 caesus, mala, ova 23 tacitus,a,um 25 rectus,a,um 26 officium, -i	to blame, scold thief they suffered cheese, apples, eggs silent, quiet right, correct office, service, obligation

13. According to **line 13** (*Cave, Romane parve!*), the warning that someone shouts  
 (A) intends to help Marcus avoid danger (B) is mocking Marcus' height  
 (C) wants Marcus to enter the building (D) mistakes Marcus for someone else
14. According to **lines 13–14** (*aquam sordidam...effudit*), what happens next?  
 (A) stones are thrown (B) dirty water is tossed from the window  
 (C) a slave escapes (D) a bad omen is casted
15. Which word in lines 14-15 best signals the moment of discovery of the lost possession? in the story?  
 (A) stabat (B) risit  
 (C) fulsit (D) pulsabat
16. In lines 16-18, Marcus observes three boys, whose description suggests that they are all  
 (A) criminals (B) have endured hardships  
 (C) fought as gladiators (D) pretend to be injured
17. The boy (line 19) removes the bulla *lente*. What does this most likely suggest?  
 (A) reluctance (B) injury (C) confusion (D) respect
18. Which earlier example of piety lead Marcus to make a decision about sharing his food?  
 (A) the domina giving him coins (B) Marcus' father giving orders  
 (C) Marcus inability to breath (D) Marcus asking for his bulla
19. According to **lines 22-23** (*cibum ante pueros posuit*), what does Marcus intends next?  
 (A) to eat with the boys (B) to gain their protection  
 (C) to get his coins back (D) to show care for them
20. According to **lines 26–27**, what lesson does Marcus learn about the bulla?  
 (A) it is only decoration (B) it represents wealth of a child  
 (C) it symbolizes responsibility and duty (D) it only protects him from danger

**II. Grammar.** Choose the best answer.

21. **Imperātor mīlitēs, quōs hostis superāverat, discēdere iussit.**

- (A) of whom (B) with whom (C) to whom (D) whom

22. **Māter tōtam rem intellēxit.**

- (A) thing (B) for the thing (C) things (D) of the thing

23. The guard will catch sight of the enemy because they are sitting on the mountain.

- (A) cōspicit (B) cōspiciet (C) cōspicibit (D) cōspexit

24. **“Tell the truth, Cornelia!” the mother cried.**

- (A) dīc (B) dīce (C) dīcit (D) dīcere

25. **Fortūna tōtius urbis post bellum erat gravis.**

- (A) for the whole city (B) the whole city (C) of the whole city (D) in the whole city

26. **relinquimus : reliquimus :: sumus : \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) fuimus (B) erāmus (C) erimus (D) fuerimus

27. Which of the following adjectives agrees with **cīvitās**?

- (A) ingentem (B) nōbilis (C) barbarus (D) sollicitās

28. **We saw the high walls of the homes in the distance.**

- (A) domuum (B) domūs (C) domuī (D) domibus

29. **Nūntius, \_\_\_\_\_ dux signum dedit, celeriter ad urbem cucurrit.**

- (A) quem (B) quibus (C) quī (D) cui

30. Which of the following is not a 2nd declension noun?

- (A) mūrus (B) imperium (C) manus (D) gladius

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

31. Which of the following is a kind of **arma**?

- (A) pāx (B) auxilium (C) gladius (D) patria

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

- (A) plēnus (B) ūllus (C) sollicitus (D) reliquus

33. If running toward you, which of the following might make you feel the most **perterritus**?

- (A) pullus (B) lepus (C) tigris (D) mūs

34. Which of the following pairs of Latin verbs could be considered opposites?

- (A) ostendō, cēlō (B) trahō, vīvō (C) excitō, aedficō (D) cēnō, dēscendō

35. **Testūdō lentius quam cunīculus currit.**

- (A) whom (B) which (C) how (D) than

36. Which of the following is not related to a **bellum**?

- (A) **proelium** (B) **praesidium** (C) **orca** (D) **hostis**

37. **Quamquam p̄nceps senex est, pugnat ferōcissimē.**

- (A) Because (B) Although (C) When (D) However

38. If you do something \_\_\_\_\_, you might feel \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) **frustra... iratus** (B) **clam...rūsticus** (C) **māne...barbarus** (D) **paulisper...ingēns**

39. **Medicus optimus cīvēs aegrōs \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) **festīnat** (B) **cūrat** (C) **currit** (D) **accidit**

40. Which of the following words does not belong because of gender?.

- (A) **arma** (B) **castra** (C) **imperium** (D) **memoria**

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

41. Under the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the number of public holidays rose to:

- (A) 50 (B) 95 (C) 135 (D) 220

42. A **fritillus** played a role in Roman entertainment as a:

- (A) gladiatorial weapon (B) a theater mask (C) a chariot pole (D) a box from which dice were thrown

43. The earliest chariot racing teams (**factiōnēs**) were the:

- (A) **russātī** and **albatī** (B) **prasinī** and **venetī** (C) **pupurātī** et **aurātī** (D) **ātrī** et **ferrātī**

44. The first recorded gladiatorial exhibition at Rome took place in 264 BCE at the funeral of:

- (A) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (B) Brutus Pera (C) Publius Licinius (D) Marcus Valerius Laevinus

45. Knucklebones (**tālī**) were sometimes marked with:

- (A) numbers 1, 3, 4, & 6 (B) numbers 1 - 6 (C) letters (D) colors

46. The **orchēstra** in a Roman theater was used for:

- (A) choral dance performances (B) senatorial seating (C) staging actors (D) arranging musicians

47. A standard chariot race consisted of:

- (A) one lap (B) three laps (C) seven laps (D) ten laps

48. Dramatic shows were called:

- (A) *mūnera* (B) *lūdī circēnsēs* (C) *lūdī scaenicī* (D) *lūdī latrunculī*

49. Extant Roman comedies were written by:

- (A) Livy and Sallust (B) Seneca and Ovid (C) Vergil and Horace (D) Plautus and Terrence

50. The number of dice (*tesserae*) typically thrown at one time by a Roman gambler was:

- (A) two (B) three (C) four (D) six

**V. Geography.** All years are in C.E. Choose the best answer.

51. When Diocletian split the Roman empire into two halves, Maximian's western capital was:

- (A) Trier (B) Lyon (C) Milan (D) Mainz (E) Rome

52. In what modern country is Halicarnassus, home of the historian Herodotus, located?

- (A) Italy (B) Turkey (C) Greece (D) Bulgaria (E) Macedonia

53. Which of the following is located on the island of Sicily?

- (A) Syracuse (B) Brundisium (C) Tarentum (D) Rhegium (E) Capua

54. Which of the following is located in modern Libya?

- (A) Actium (B) Memphis (C) Thessalonica (D) Leptis Magna (E) Camulodunum

55. The Roman name for Paris was:

- (A) Arelate (B) Lutetia (C) Parissa (D) Colonia (E) Massilia

56. You find Athens on a map. Now you want to find Corduba. What direction should you look?

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

57. What city was called "New Rome" or eventually just the "Great City" or the "City"?

- (A) Athens (B) London (C) Jerusalem (D) Alexandria (E) Constantinople

58. Which city on the Black Sea was home to the poet Ovid during his exile?

- (A) Pella (B) Tomis (C) Tarsus (D) Paphos (E) Chalcedon

59. In what modern country is Actium located?

- (A) Italy (B) France (C) Greece (D) Spain (E) Egypt

60. Which city is located on the Rhodanus?

- (A) Arelate (B) Gades (C) Londinium (D) Beneventum (E) Mogontiacum

**VI. Mythology.** Choose the best answer.

61. What woman's name lends itself to the type of animal she was transformed into after defeating Minerva in a contest?  
(A) Metis                      (B) Arachne                      (C) Leona                      (D) Pallas
2. Whose decision to test Jupiter caused the flood that wiped the earth?  
(A) Tantalus                      (B) Lycaon                      (C) Nyctimus                      (D) Deucalion
3. Daphne having to transform into a laurel tree is because Apollo offended what deity?  
(A) Cupid                      (B) Jupiter                      (C) Venus                      (D) Pluto
4. Who came "to know himself," leading to his demise?  
(A) Tiresias                      (B) Narcissus                      (C) Adonis                      (D) Echo
5. What deity caused the person in the previous question "to know himself"?  
(A) Mars                      (B) Cupid                      (C) Venus                      (D) Nemesis
6. At whose tomb did Pyramus and Thisbe agree to meet?  
(A) Menestratus's                      (B) Molorchus's                      (C) Ninus's                      (D) Semiramis's
7. What was Niobe transformed into after Apollo and Diana murdered all her children?  
(A) Weeping rock                      (B) Cow                      (C) Bird                      (D) Temple steps
8. What constellation was kept from entering the ocean since it was a former lover of Jupiter?  
(A) Aurora Borealis                      (B) Cassiopeia                      (C) Arctophylax                      (D) Ursa Major
9. Jupiter made the Myrmidons by transforming what sort of animals?  
(A) Birds                      (B) Ants                      (C) Wolves                      (D) Dogs
10. Whose son indirectly caused the death of Phaethon?  
(A) Helios                      (B) Argus                      (C) Icarus                      (D) Io

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

71. An "aviary" is home to what type of animals?  
(A) birds                      (B) fish                      (C) deer                      (D) cows                      (E) snakes
72. Both the head priest in ancient Rome and the modern Catholic pope are called the pontifex maximus. What Latin noun does this title derive from?  
(A) sky                      (B) book                      (C) hope                      (D) prayer                      (E) bridge
73. Which derivative does NOT come from the same Latin root as the others?  
(A) apposite (B) possess (C) expound (D) opponent (E) juxtapose

74. Based on its Latin root, what is a state of being a beginner at something?  
(A) domicile (B) auxiliary (C) intramural (D) novitiate (E) senescence
75. What English adjective means “mournful” and contains a Latin noun meaning “tear” at its root?  
(A) edified (B) vocational (C) lachrymose (D) conspicuous (E) ostentatious
76. Based on its Latin root, which room is the lavatory?  
(A) kitchen (B) bathroom (C) bedroom (D) dining room (E) office
77. What tool is derived from a Latin verb for “drag/pull”?  
(A) level (B) ruler (C) compass (D) calculator (E) protractor
78. Which of these animal-related terms means “foolish” or “stupid”?  
(A) asinine (B) bovine (C) elephantine (D) leonine (E) piscine
79. “Injection” comes from the Latin root:  
(A) **intrō** (B) **iaciō** (C) **invītus** (D) **iaceō** (E) **ingēns**
80. An “impecunious” person, according to its Latin root, would be one who lacks:  
(A) food (B) money (C) peace (D) power (E) vision

**VIII. Greek Life.** Choose the best answer.

81. True or false, only men could generally watch the original Olympic Games.  
(A) True (B) False
82. Theatre performances developed from dances and songs honoring what deity?  
(A) Apollo (B) Dionysus (C) Zeus (D) Hermes
83. Which of the following was NOT an ancient games?  
(A) Isthmian (B) Pythian (C) Corinthian (D) Nemean
84. Which of the following was NOT part of the same trilogy?  
(A) *Antigone* (B) *Seven Against Thebes* (C) *Oedipus at Colonus* (D) *Oedipus Rex*
85. What was the term used to describe the place where Greeks held chariot races?  
(A) Hippodrome (B) Circus (C) Stadion (D) Olympics
86. In how many competitions did competitors in a pentathlon compete?  
(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7
87. Which of the following was NOT done in the *pankration*?

(A) Boxing (B) Wrestling (C) Kicking (D) Slashing

88. What city-state's women often dominated during the Heraean Games?

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

89. What was the term for the drinking party that followed an evening meal?

(A) Sysition (B) Symposium (C) Andron (D) Cottabos

90. What mythological creature lends its name to the play that would follow a trilogy at a competition in Athens?

(A) Satyr (B) Centaur (C) Hippocampus (D) Pegasus

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

91. Carthage was originally a colony of the

(A) Greeks (B) Phoenicians (C) Trojans (D) Romans (E) Egyptians

92. Ancient sources say that Carthage became the richest city in the world through

(A) Conquest (B) Mining (C) Trade (D) Naval warfare (E) Isolationism

93. Who was the chief deity of the Carthaginians?

(A) Cybele (B) Saturn (C) Zenobius the Great (D) Diespitar (E) Baal Hammon

94. Well into the 3rd century BC, the Carthaginians were

(A) Fearful of the Greeks (B) Practicing human sacrifice (C) Unskilled in ship-building techniques (D) Under the control of the eastern city of Tyre (E) Leading the Mediterranean in literary and visual arts creation

95. After the second Punic war, Carthage was frequently under threat from King Masinissa of what people?

(A) Numidians (B) Iberians (C) Sicilians (D) Judeans (E) Persians

96. Which North African king tried to exploit the friendship of Roman elites and corruption within the Republic to consolidate his power? He was ultimately brought down by Marius, with the help of Sulla.

(A) Micipsa (B) Juba (C) Hannibal (D) Jugurtha (E) Antonius

97. King Juba I met his demise due to an alliance with which Roman general?

(A) Julius Caesar (B) Pompey (C) Crassus (D) Lepidus (E) Antonius

98. What area of Africa was given to Augustus in the will of King Bocchus II? He was unwilling to accept dominion over the whole thing due to its size and the undeveloped nature of parts.

(A) Egypt (B) Tunisia (C) Libya (D) Morocco (E) Mauretania

99. A century after Scipio Africanus the Younger destroyed it, the rebuilding of Carthage was undertaken by

(A) Marcus Crassus (B) Marcus Cicero (C) Marcus Brutus (D) Julius Caesar (E) Julia Domna

100. Which Carthaginian general defeated the Roman at Lake Trasimene and Cannae?

(A) Hannibal (B) Hasdrubal (C) Hanno (D) Hamilcar (E) Hippo