



2026/2027 Middle School Round 1 Exam

**THIS EXAM SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL MIDDLE SCHOOL
TEAMS**

Reminders:

- This test may not be administered before 12:01 am on Monday, October 12, or after 11:59 pm on Friday, October 23 (all times Central).
- Students should not look at the test until the 45min 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 October 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 October 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 passage about a Roman boy and answer the questions that follow. Underlined words are defined for you below the passage.

1 Lūcius et Claudia et māter ad fōrum ambulant. Fōrum est magnum et plēnum hominum.
 2 Claudia est puella laeta. Lūcius est pater bonus. Familia Pompēiāna est. In fōrō stat vir.
 3 Nōmen virī est Philēmōn. Est mangō, mercātor servōrum. Philēmōn multōs servōs habet.
 4 Servī in fōrō stant. Servī sunt fessī et timidī. Servī tabulās parvās in collīs
 5 habent. Tabulae nōmen et patriam servī mōnstrant. Lūcius servōs spectat. Multōs agricolās et
 6 servum vīllae quaerit. Philēmōn dīcit: “Servī bonī sunt! Bene labōrant!” Lūcius multōs servōs
 7 spectat. Tum Lūcius puerum parvum videt. Puer est Graecus. Nōmen puerī est Alexios. In
 8 tabulā Alexiī Lūcius verbum Graecum videt: “ῥαψωδός.” Philēmōn hoc verbum legere nōn
 9 potest. Claudia quoque puerum spectat. Alexios oculōs ātrōs habet et tacitē stat. Subitō
 10 Alexios pictūram in mūrō...

1	forum, forī (n.) – forum, marketplace	8	ῥαψωδός = Rhapsōdos – reciter Homer
	plēnus, -a, -um – full of		hoc verbum (acc.) – this word
	homō, hominis (m.) – man, person	8-9	legere non potest – is not able to read
2	Pompēiānus, -a, -um – of Pompeii	9	āter, ātra, ātrum – dark
3	Philēmōn, Philēmonis (m.) – Philemon		tacitē – quietly
	mercātor, -ōris (m.) – merchant, seller	10	mūrus, -ī (m.) – wall
	servus, -ī (m.) – enslaved person		
4	fessus, -a, -um – tired		
	tabula, -ae (f.) – sign, tablet		
	collum, -ī (n.) – neck		
5	patria, -ae (f.) – country, homeland		
6	vīlla, -ae (f.) – (country) home		
	quaerō, quaerere – looks for/searches		
7	Graecus, -a, -um – Greek		

- From line 1, where does the family go?
 (A) to the farm (B) to the school (C) to the forum (D) to the villa
- From lines 1–2, how is the forum described?
 (A) small and quiet (B) large and full of people (C) empty and cold (D) beautiful and new
- From line 2, what kind of girl is Claudia?
 (A) tired (B) afraid (C) happy (D) angry
- From lines 3–4, what is Philemon's occupation, also known as “**mangō**”?
 (A) a farmer (B) a soldier (C) a cook (D) a slave trader
- From line 4, how are the enslaved people described?
 (A) tired and angry (B) ferocious and intimidating (C) large and festive (D) tired and fearful
- From lines 5–6, what did the **tabula** around each person's neck display?
 (A) their name and origin (B) their age and price
 (C) their skills and health (D) their master's name

7. From line 6, what is **Lūcius** looking for?

- (A) many miners and a house doctor (B) an overseer for his farm and farmers
(C) field laborers and a house servant (D) worker for his vineyard and a litter carrier

8. From line 7, what does Philemon say about his slaves?

- (A) They are not sick and they read well (B) They are Greek and beneficial
(C) They former bandits and they served in war (D) They are good and work well

9. From line 8, what does **Lūcius** suddenly see?

- (A) a large strong man (B) a painting on the wall (C) a small boy (D) a Greek woman

10. From lines 9–10, “**hoc verbum legere nōn potest**” what does this tell us about Philemon?

- (A) He is blind (B) He doesn’t know Greek
(C) He wrote the word himself (D) He could not see the sign

11. From line 10, what does Claudia do?

- (A) She speaks to Alexios (B) She asks her father to leave
(C) She looks at the boy (D) She reads the sign

12. From line 11, what TWO things do we learn about Alexios?

- (A) He is small and Greek (B) He has dark eyes and stands quietly
(C) He is angry and tactile (D) He has bruises and carries a book

10 Subitō Alexios pictūram in mūrō...
11 templī videt. In pictūrā Ulixēs et Sīrēnēs sunt. Alexios tacitē verba antīqua recitat. Lūcius audit.
12 “Puer!” inquit Lūcius. “Quid recitās?” Alexios rēspōdet: “Homērum recitō, domine. Liber
13 duodecimus est. Ulixēs carmen Sīrēnum audit.” Lūcius attonitus est et Philēmōnī dīcit: “Hunc
14 puerum emō!” Fīliōs meōs Graecam linguam docēbit.” Philēmōn omnēs servōs Lūciō
15 vendit. Philēmōn laetus est, quod pecūniam habet. Nunc servī cum familiā ad vīllam ambulant.
16 Alexios in līneā servōrum ambulat. Alexios nōn laetus est. Spectat
17 viās Pompēiānās et notat: “ubi est mare? quot virī in vīllā sunt?” Puer est callidus.

- 11 **Ulixēs** – Odysseus
Sīrēnēs – Sirens (nom.)
recitō, -āre – to recite
12 **Homērus, -ī** (m.) – Homer
13 **carmen, -is** (n.) – song
attonitus, -a, -um – astonished
hunc – this (acc. sg. m.)
14 **emō, -ere** – to buy
docēbit – he will teach
15 **vendō, -ere** – to sell
16 **līnea, līneae** (f.) – line, row
17 **notō, -āre** – to note
mare, -is (n.) – sea
callidus, -a, -um – smart

13. From line 11, what is in the painting on the wall?

- (A) Gods and goddesses (B) A Roman soldier fighting the sea monsters
(C) Odysseus and the Sirens (D) Homer surrounded by muses

14. From line 13, why does Lucius stop and listen to Alexios?
 (A) Alexios is crying and Lūcius feels sorry for him
 (B) Philemon asks Lūcius to pay attention to the boy
 (C) Alexios is telling a story about the mural
 (D) Claudia hears Alexios and calls her father
15. From line 13, Lucius asks **Quid recitās**? What does it mean?
 (A) What do you recite (B) Why did you recite (C) Where is the receipt (D) What are you resending
16. If we know that “**duo plus decem**” equals to “**duodecimus**” (line 14), which of the following is not equal to **duodecimus**?
 (A) the number of months in a year (B) the number of eggs in a dozen
 (C) The number of hours in a Roman day (D) the number of weeks in a month
17. From line 15, how does Lūcius react to Alexios’s answer?
 (A) He is shocked (B) He is jaded (C) He is irate (D) He is nonchalant
18. From line 16, why does Lūcius decide to buy Alexios?
 (A) He will work on the farm (B) He will teach Lucius’s sons Greek
 (C) He will cook for the family (D) He will guard the house
19. Which statement about Alexios’s situation at the end of the story is TRUE?
 (A) He chose to come to Pompeii (B) He was paid for his knowledge
 (C) He had no legal choice in being bought and sold (D) He will be freed once he teaches the boys
20. From line 20, the story ends with **notat**. What is Alexios observing, according to the text?
 (A) He is counting the coins Philemon received
 (B) He is figuring the road back to the forum
 (C) He is calculating his situation and how to survive it
 (D) He is trying to impress his new master

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. **Fēmina** _____ **bonās recitat**.
 (A) **fābula** (B) **fābulās** (C) **fābulam** (D) **fābulae** (E) **fābulārum**
22. _____ **in viā nōn ambulāmus**.
 (A) **puellae** (B) **puer** (C) **vōs** (D) **nōs** (E) **tū**
23. **Mūrus in tabernā est** _____.
 (A) **altō** (B) **altum** (C) **alta** (D) **altā** (E) **altus**
24. **Magistra benigna discipulōs fortūnātōs** _____ ?
 (A) **spectās** (B) **docet** (C) **amant** (D) **portō** (E) **scrībimus**
25. **Equus aquam bonam ad** _____ **portat**.
 (A) **vīllam** (B) **vīllā** (C) **vīlla** (D) **vīllae** (E) **vīllārum**

26. **Puella et puer in scholā _____** .
(A) sunt (B) sum (C) est (D) esse (E) sumus
27. **Ego pictūram parvam _____** .
(A) spectō (B) spectat (C) spectāmus (D) spectās (E) spectant
28. Which of the following nouns is not masculine?
(A) ager (B) equus (C) agricola (D) magister (E) taberna
29. **Vir timidus _____ irātum nōn capit.**
(A) puellam (B) agricolās (C) equum (D) mūrus (E) amīcōs
30. **Estis discipulī _____** .
(A) laetae (B) laetōs (C) laetī (D) laetās (E) laetus

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Which of the following Latin words mean “Look!”?
(A) Salvē! (B) Valē! (C) Ēheu! (D) Ecce!
32. Which Latin verb means “I say”?
(A) capiō (B) coquō (C) dīcō (D) amō
33. Which of the following is NOT a part of the body?
(A) ōs, ōris (B) brachium (C) cibus (D) lingua
34. Which of the following is an antonym of miser?
(A) irātus (B) altus (C) sōlus (D) laetus
35. Which Latin adverb means “there”?
(A) ubi (B) etiam (C) iam (D) ibi
36. Which Latin verb means “I rise”?
(A) doceō (B) surgō (C) coquō (D) portō
37. Which of these pronouns means “you (pl.)”?
(A) vōs (B) ego (C) tū (D) nōs
38. Which of the following is NOT a human or an animal?
(A) vir (B) equus (C) fēmina (D) ager
39. **Quot sunt duo et sex?**
(A) septem (B) octo (C) novem (D) decem

40. What of the following might I use when I **scrībō**?
(A) **tabula** (B) **auris** (C) **nāsus** (D) **vīlla**

IV. Latin Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

41. “Egotistical” comes from a Latin pronoun meaning:
(A) I (B) you (C) he (D) we (E) they
42. As its etymology reveals, “November” was originally the _____ month.
(A) seventh (B) eighth (C) ninth (D) tenth (E) eleventh
43. Which word is derived from a Latin word for “wall”?
(A) cibarium (B) immure (C) irascible (D) malignant (E) nautical
44. Which of the following is NOT related to the Latin word for “ten”?
(A) decagon (B) decade (C) decennial (D) decent (E) decimeter
45. According to its etymology, a museum “docent” is someone who:
(A) sells entry tickets (B) designs gallery exhibits (C) cleans art exhibits (D) gives informative tours
46. Which derives from **stō**?
(A) stair (B) stall (C) state (D) start (E) stare
47. A “submarine” is so named because it:
(A) is very stealthy (B) goes under the sea (C) supplies its own air (D) is very stealthy
48. “Chapter” is derived from a Latin word for:
(A) book (B) capture (C) head (D) read (E) separate
49. An “amicable” person is someone who is:
(A) angry (B) friendly (C) healthy (D) helpful (E) tall
50. Which of the following would be an ancient “equestrian” event?
(A) chariot racing (B) gladiator fights (C) poetry readings (D) theater shows (E) oratory

V. Roman History. Choose the best answer.

51. Who did Julius Caesar argue should receive a proper trial? The Senate famously sided with Cicero and Cato the Elder against him.
(A) Mithridates VI (B) Publius Clodius Pulcher
(C) Lucius Sergius Catilina (D) Marcus Licinius Crassus

52. Caesar was famously kidnapped in 75 BCE by whom?
(A) Lucius Cornelius Sulla (B) Pirates (C) Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus (D) Orgetorix
53. According to Caesar, how many parts is Gaul divided into?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
54. Whom did Caesar take as a mistress, the mother of the famous Marcus Junius Brutus?
(A) Servilia (B) Cornelia (C) Pompeia (D) Cleopatra
55. What famous quote is attributed to Caesar after the Battle of Zela to boast of his great success?
(A) **Vēnī Vīdī Vīcī** (B) **Ālea lacta Est**
(C) **Et Tū, Brūte** (D) **Ut Est Rērum Omnium Magister Ūsus**
56. In which battle did Caesar famously defeat Pompey?
(A) The Nile (B) Zela (C) Thapsus (D) Pharsalus
57. Shakespeare incorrectly says that Caesar was killed in the Curia; where was he actually killed?
(A) In the Temple of Venus Genetrix (B) In Pompey's Theater
(C) In the Forum of Caesar (D) In his own house
58. Who did NOT die in the Battle of Thapsus or the aftermath of the battle?
(A) Juba I (B) Quintus Caecilius Metellus Scipio
(C) Cato the Younger (D) Pharnaces II of Pontus
59. In what year did Caesar invade BOTH Germania and Britannia?
(A) 55 BCE (B) 54 BCE (C) 53 BCE (D) 52 BCE
60. Who was NOT a member of the 1st Triumvirate?
(A) Gaius Julius Caesar (B) Marcus Licinius Crassus
(C) Marcus Antonius (D) Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus

VI. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

61. What animal did Zeus turn into when he was abducting Europa?
(A) Swan (B) Eagle (C) Bull (D) Lion (E) Wolf
62. Which goddess gave up her seat on Olympus for the young Dionysus?
(A) Hestia (B) Hera (C) Athena (D) Artemis (E) Aphrodite
63. Which god was cast down from Olympus upon being born due to his lameness?
(A) Ares (B) Apollo (C) Dionysus (D) Hephaestus (E) Hermes

64. What precipitated Athena's birth?
 (A) Zeus sneezing (B) Hera yelling at the top of her godly lungs (C) Hephaestus chopping open Zeus' head (D) Hercules clubbing open a golden orb (E) Apollo's beautiful music
65. Who avenged the insult to their mother Latona (or Leto) by shooting Niobe's children with arrows?
 (A) Ares and Athena (B) Apollo and Artemis (C) Hermes and Hestia (D) Hera and Zeus (E) Hercules and Perseus
66. Who was Hades' sister and eventual mother-in-law?
 (A) Hera (B) Aphrodite (C) Persephone (D) Rhea (E) Demeter
67. Which god rescued Ariadne after Theseus abandoned her on the island of Naxos?
 (A) Zeus (B) Dionysus (C) Apollo (D) Hermes (E) Hades
68. What important job did Zeus give to Prometheus and Epimetheus?
 (A) Prepare Mount Olympus for the gods (B) Name the lands and seas (C) Make the inhabitants of earth (D) Guard the Titans (E) Convince the moon to pull the tides
69. Who befriended a chastened Orion as he wandered the woods?
 (A) Eros (B) Artemis (C) Hercules (D) Hera (E) Aphrodite
70. How did Athena punish Arachne for her hubris?
 (A) Banished her to Tartarus (B) Forbade her from visiting Mt. Olympus (C) Ostracized her from Lydia (D) Turned her into a spider (E) Took away her child

VII. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

71. If you arrange a book series in chronological order, according to Greek etymology, according to what metric would these books now be arranged?
 (A) Lineage (B) Location (C) Book Size (D) Time
72. How many sides would a *dodecahedron* have?
 (A) 12 (B) 10 (C) 8 (D) 18
73. Which English word is not based on the Greek word for "star"?
 (A) Asteroid (B) Astrolabe (C) Horoscope (D) Disaster
74. The Greek root meaning "stretching under" gives us which term meaning "the side of a right triangle opposite the right angle"?
 (A) Hypotenuse (B) Parabola (C) Isosceles (D) Perimeter

75. What study, according to Greek etymology, could be called a “love of wisdom”?
(A) Philology (B) Philosophy (C) Sophomore (D) Bibliophilia
76. If a student chose to use *pathos* as their main form of argumentation, what would you expect to see the most of in their paper?
(A) Credibility (B) Logic (C) Counter-arguments (D) Feelings
77. The Greek root meaning “according to the ratio” or “proportion” gives us what comparative device that shows how similar two different things are to help explain a complex or unfamiliar idea?
(A) Metaphor (B) Analysis (C) Analogy (D) Syllogism
78. If a doctor says that they need an appendectomy, according to Greek etymology, what motion must a surgeon do to help?
(A) Cut (B) Throw (C) Twist (D) Pull
79. The Greek root meaning “beside one another” gives us which term used in geometry for lines that never intersect?
(A) Parallel (B) Parabola (C) Ratio (D) Perimeter
80. What is the English definition of the Greek word shared by the following words: *hydra*, *formaldehyde*, and *hydrogen*?
(A) Gas (B) Element (C) Water (D) Fire

VIII. Classical Art.

81. Which Roman author writes extensively about wall painting?
(A) Vergil (B) Horace (C) Pliny the Younger (D) Vitruvius
82. Tyrian purple was a rich color that was made using:
(A) Sea snails (B) Berries (C) Lead and pine (D) Clay and Copper
83. Roman frescoes were most commonly painted on:
(A) Bedroom Walls (B) Wet Plaster (C) Culina Walls (D) Roofs and Ceilings
84. Which of the Pompeian Styles is seen in this picture from the Villa of Mysteries (image 1)?
(A) The First Style (B) The Second Style (C) The Third Style (D) The Fourth Style
85. Which is NOT likely to be depicted in a Roman wall painting in a private home?
(A) Mythical Animals (B) Everyday Life (C) Violence (D) Landscapes
86. What god is depicted in this picture of Roman wall art (image 2)?
(A) Jupiter (B) Pluto (C) Neptune (D) Mars

87. In this picture of a fresco (image 3), you have both a _____ and a _____:
 (A) fēmina , vir (B) puella, equus (C) agricola, puer (D) discipulus, dea
88. In whose famous villa do we have the famous fresco that decorated the famous “garden room” with floor-to-ceiling scenery? The villa is named after a wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius.
 (A) Livia (B) Scribonia (C) Claudia (D) Cornelia
89. Which of the Pompeian Styles is seen in this picture (image 4) from this imperial villa near Pompeii?
 (A) The First Style (B) The Second Style (C) The Third Style (D) The Fourth Style
90. Which goddess is seen in this picture (image 5) of Roman wall art? She typically depicts spring and is considered the goddess of flowers.
 (A) Hecate (B) Venus (C) Flora (D) Fortuna

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. What did ancient Greeks call upon Asclepius to give them?
 (A) Fertility (B) Healing dreams (C) Medical tools (D) Mountain herbs (E) Snake skins
92. The Greek Hippocratic Oath involved swearing to which three deities by name?
 (A) Asclepius, Apollo, Hermes (B) Hygeia, Hermes, Hera (C) Zeus, Athena, Hera (D) Apollo, Hygeia, Panacea (E) Hades, Persephone, Charon
93. Aristotle believed that the _____ controlled the body
 (A) Liver (B) Brain (C) Stomach (D) Eyes (E) Heart
94. Archaeologists learned of the Roman birthing chair from
 (A) Tomb art (B) Female doctors’ writings (C) Relics in Pompeii (D) Ovid’s *Tristia* (E) Excavations of chair factories
95. The first Greek doctor in Rome, Archagathus, was called _____ by Pliny the Elder
 (A) Savior (B) Executioner (C) First Surgeon (D) Fool (E) A god
96. Practitioners in Alexandria greatly increased their medical knowledge through
 (A) constant study at the great library (B) healing gladiator injuries (C) performing dissection on condemned criminals (D) Asiatic anatomical illustrations (E) testing herbs on themselves
97. “*Dē Materiā Medicā*”, the greatest work about drugs, was written by
 (A) Galen, 2-3rd centuries CE (B) Celsus, 1st century BCE (C) Cato, 1st century BCE (D) Archagathus, 3rd century BCE (E) Dioscurides, 1st century CE

98. Cato the Elder famously trumpeted the medicinal properties of
(A) snake skin (B) garlic (C) cabbage (D) placenta (E) garum
99. According to the doctor Celsus, what do the foods lettuce, cucumber, cherries, and vinegar have in common?
(A) They have healthy sugars (B) They cool the patient (C) They cure heartburn
(D) They please Asclepius (E) They are full of probiotics for the gut microbiome
100. Which of the following was NOT considered one of the four bodily humors?
(A) Ear wax (B) Phlegm (C) Yellow bile (D) Black bile(E) Blood

THIS PAGE CONTAINS THE IMAGES REFERENCED IN THE TEST QUESTIONS.

Image 1, Question 84



Image 2, Question 86



Image 3, Question 87



Image 4, Question 89



Image 5, Question 90

