



2026/2027 High School Round 1 Exam

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

Passage 1: A wicked uncle in mythology.

- 1 Erant olim in Thessalia duo fratres, quorum alter Aeson, Pelias alter appellabatur. Aeson primo
2 regnum obtinerat; at post paucos annos Pelias, regni cupidus, non modo fratrem suum
3 expulit, sed etiam in animo habebat lasonem, illius filium, interficere. Quidam tamen ex amicis
4 Aesonis, ubi sententiam Peliae cognoverunt, puerum e magno periculo eripere constituerunt.
5 Noctu igitur lasonem ex urbe abstulerunt, et postero die, ei renuntiaverunt mortem pueri.
6 Postquam Pelias hoc audivit, etsi re vera magnum gaudium percipiebat, speciem tamen
7 doloris praebeuit et causam mortis quaesivit. Illi autem callide fabulam falsam de morte pueri
8 finxerunt.

(adapted from Ritchie's Fabulae Faciles)

- 1 **Thessalia, -ae, f.:** Thessaly, region of Greece
Aesōn, -is, m.: Aeson
Peliās, Peliae, m.: Pelias
2 **obtineō, -ēre, obtinūi, obtentum:** to have, hold
cupidus, -a, -um: desirous
3 **lāsōn, lāsōnis, m.:** Jason
4 **cognōscō, -ere, cognōvī, cognitus:** to learn; (perf.) to know
ēripiō, -ere, ēripuī, ēreptus: to snatch, rescue
5 **auferō, -ere, abstulī, ablātus:** to take away
6 **rē verā:** *because of the true situation*
percipiēbat = sentiēbat
speciēs, speciēi, f.: look, external appearance
7 **dolor, dolōris, m.:** grief, sorrow
callidus, -a, -um: clever
8 **finḡ, -ere, finxī, fictus:** to invent

1. How many brothers does the story explicitly talk about?
(A) II (B) IV (C) III (D) V
2. How long was it before Pelias wanted to be king?
(A) A few days (B) Many days (C) Many months (D) A few years
3. What is the antecedent of the demonstrative **illius** (line 3) (i.e. what does it refer to)?
(A) **lāsōnem** (B) **fratrem** (C) **Peliās** (D) **Quīdam**
4. Who decided to save Jason from potentially imminent doom?
(A) Aeson's friends (B) His grandfather (C) His mother (D) The gods
5. In context, what does **hoc** (line 6) refer to?
(A) The death of Jason (B) The death of Aeson
(C) The escape of Jason (D) A funeral
6. How does Pelias act in lines 6-7 after hearing the **hoc**?
(A) Delighted (B) Sad (C) Confused (D) On edge

7. Why do the **illī** in lines 7-8 do what they do?
- (A) To protect Jason's life
 - (B) To help Pelias
 - (C) To discover the cause of Jason's death
 - (D) To become kings of the region

Passage 2: The speaker shares some thoughts on poetry and poets.

1 Brūtus, iuvenis et philosophus, Athēnīs domum per Thessaliam, terram sagīs nōtam, iter
 2 faciēbat. Sub noctem ad casam pervēnit, in quā anus sōla habitābat; haec eum in stabulō
 3 dormīre iussit. Mediā nocte anus, oculīs ārdentibus, stabulum intrāvit et in tergum iuvenis
 4 īnsiluit. Statim Brūtus, velut equus, currere coāctus est; mox pedēs terram nōn tangēbant, et
 5 ambō per caelum ferēbantur. Tum Brūtus deōs precātus est et deinde vīrēs recēpit: anum dē
 6 tergō dēiēcit et, baculō ūsus est, diū verberāvit. Prīmā lūce nōn anus sed puella pulcherrima
 7 humī iacēbat. Brūtus perterritus fūgit. Eōdem diē filia hominis dīvitissimī domum rediit, graviter
 8 vulnerāta. Quae moriēns patrī dīxit: “Arcesse Brūtum philosophum: ille corpus meum trēs
 9 noctēs custōdiēt.” Hic nūntius Brūtō magnō timōrī fuit; ipse tamen ā servīs patris invītus
 10 abductus est. Corpore in ātriō cōnspectō, faciem statim agnōvit: eadem puella erat.

1	iuvenis, -is, m.: young man Philosophus, philosophī, m.: philosopher sāga, -ae, f.: witch	7	humus, -ī, f.: ground perterritus, -a, -um: terrified dīves, dīvitis: rich, wealthy
2	casa, -ae, f.: hut, cabin anus, -ūs, f.: old woman stabulum, -ī, n.: stable	8	redeō, -īre, rediī, reditus: to return vulnerātus, -a, -um: wounded moriēns: <i>dying</i>
3	ārdēns, ārdentis: burning, blazing intrō, -āre, intrāvī, intrātus: to enter tergum, tergī, n.: back (anatomy)	9	arcesso, -ere, arcessivī, arcessītus: to summon custōdiō, -īre, custōdivī, custōdītus: to guard
4	īnsiliō, -īre, īnsiluī, īnsultus: to jump upon velut: just like cōgo, -ere, cōegī, cōactus: to force	10	invītus, -a, -um: unwilling cōspiciō, -ere, cōspexī, cōspectus: to see
5	ambō, -ae, -ō: both precor, -ārī, precātus sum: to pray to	11	agnōscō, -ere, agnōvī, agnītus: to recognize
6	baculum, -ī, n.: cane, staff, stick ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum: to use verberō, -āre, verberāvī, verberātus: to beat		

8. According to lines 1-2, what is Brutus doing in Thessaly?
- (A) Studying philosophy with a famous teacher
 - (B) Looking for a witch who can help him
 - (C) Passing through on his way home from Athens
 - (D) Running away from his family in Athens

9. Who all lives in the hut Brutus finds?
- (A) Just an old woman
 - (B) Three old sisters
 - (C) A four-person family
 - (D) An elderly couple

10. How is Brutus received (lines 2-3)?
(A) He is told to sleep in the stable (B) He is given a bed
(C) He is refused housing (D) He is asked to guard the hut
11. What happens at midnight (lines 3-4)?
(A) The old woman sets fire to the table
(B) Brutus leaps onto a horse and rides away
(C) The old woman begs Brutus to look into her eyes
(D) The old woman jumps onto Brutus' back
12. What is Brutus forced to do in lines 4-6?
(A) Carry the old woman's horse across the fields
(B) Run like a horse until both of them are flying
(C) Chase the old woman's horse through the sky
(D) Kneel on the ground and touch her feet with a stick
13. What is the reason for the case of **baculō** (line 6)?
(A) Ablative of manner (B) Ablative with special verb
(C) Dative of purpose (D) Dative of indirect object
14. How does Brutus get free (lines 6-7)?
(A) After a prayer, he throws her off and beats her
(B) The gods hear his prayer and strike her down
(C) He promises to serve her, and she lets him go
(D) He takes her stick and uses it to fly home
15. What does Brutus see at dawn (lines 7-8)?
(A) The old woman lying dead on the ground
(B) A beautiful girl standing over the old woman
(C) The old woman running away in terror
(D) A beautiful girl instead of the old woman
16. What is the case for **humī** (line 7)?
(A) Locative (B) Genitive (C) Nominative (D) Dative
17. What do we learn about the girl in lines 8-9?
(A) She is a rich man's daughter, and comes home to be married
(B) She is a rich man's daughter, and comes home badly wounded
(C) She is a poor man's daughter, and has been sold as a slave
(D) She is Brutus' own sister, and has been looking for him
18. What does the dying girl ask of her father (lines 9-10)?
(A) To punish the philosopher Brutus for what he has done with three beatings
(B) To guard her while sleeping for three nights
(C) To send for Brutus, to watch over her body for three nights
(D) To send her body to Brutus within three nights

19. How does Brutus come to the rich man's house (lines 11-12)?
 (A) Afraid and unwilling, led by the father's servants
 (B) Gladly, because the rich father will make him very rich
 (C) In secret, after escaping from the father's slaves
 (D) Without fear, to show that he is a philosopher
20. What does Brutus understand when he sees the face of the dead girl (lines 12-13)?
 (A) She recognized by her face that she is still alive
 (B) He was confused, because she is a stranger to him
 (C) She has been killed by the old woman
 (D) She is the same girl he saw lying on the ground

II. Grammar. Choose the best answer.

21. **trahō : traxistī :: admīror : _____**
 (A) **admīrāberis** (B) **admīrātus eris** (C) **admīrābāris** (D) **admīrātī eritis**
 (E) **admīrāta es**
22. Which of the following verbs is not in the future tense?
 (A) **scrībunt** (B) **erimus** (C) **ēgrediētur** (D) **dabō** (E) **ībis**
23. What is the case and use of the underlined word? **Urbī auxiliō erat.**
 (A) Dative -Purpose (B) Dative- Agent (C) Ablative - Agent (D) Dative- Reference (E)
 Ablative - Manner
24. Which of the following words does not belong to the 3rd declension?
 (A) **agger** (B) **legiō** (C) **fidēs** (D) **arbor** (E) **corpus**
25. **Quod mīlitēs _____ potītī erant, cīvēs fūgērunt.**
 (A) **terrīs** (B) **terrās** (C) **terra** (D) **terram** (E) **terrae**
26. Change the verb **dūxerint** to the passive.
 (A) **ducentur** (B) **ductae sunt** (C) **ductī eritis** (D) **ductī erit** (E) **ducta erunt**
27. After the road was found, the soldiers set forth to their homes.
 (A) **ubi viā inveniēbātur** (B) **viam inventam** (C) **post viā inventus est** (D) **viā inventā**
 (E) **quod viam inveniunt**
28. It seemed like the walls of the city were one hundred feet high.
 (A) **centum pedis** (B) **centum pedum** (C) **centum pedēs** (D) **centum pēs** (E) **centum pedibus**
29. Despite their efforts to overthrow the king, the citizens were ruled by the cruel tyrant for ten years.
 (A) **regēbant** (B) **regēbantur** (C) **rēctus erat** (D) **regentur** (E) **regēbāris**

30. **ācer** : **ācerrimus** :: **magnus** : _____?
(A) **maximus** (B) **optimus** (C) **magnificentissimus** (D) **maior** (E) **pessimus**

III. Vocabulary. Choose the best answer.

31. Many words are exactly the same in Latin and English. Which of these English words is NOT a Latin word?

(A) **utile** (B) **campus** (C) **phalanx** (D) **idea** (E) **integer**

32. Complete this analogy using the same relationship between the words:

amīcus : **inimīcus** as **amō** : _____

(A) **ēgredior** (B) **ōdī** (C) **sciō** (D) **dēligō** (E) **dīmicō**

33. What is something that someone who is **aeger** is likely to say?

(A) **patior** (B) **sentiō** (C) **proficīscor** (D) **queror** (E) **premō**

34. Which of these deponent verbs is closest in meaning to **accipiō**?

(A) **tueor** (B) **praedor** (C) **potior** (D) **vereor** (E) **ēgredior**

35. If you start a question with **licetne mihi**, what are you asking?

(A) Should I? (B) Will I? (C) May I? (D) Do I like this? (E) What do I do?

36. Spot the verbs! Which of these is NOT a verb?

(A) **sistō** (B) **legiō** (C) **pellō** (D) **regō** (E) **nōlō**

37. **Hodiē labōrāmus apud Flaviā.**

(A) at Flavia's house (B) with Flavia (C) without Flavia (D) to help Flavia

38. Which of these words is most likely to be associated with a vacation?

(A) **officium** (B) **pecus** (C) **negotium** (D) **mare** (E) **formica**

39. Use your math skills to determine which of these words means "complete".

(A) **numerus** (B) **ratio** (C) **finitimus** (D) **responsum** (E) **integer**

40. What word did the Romans associate with the underworld?

(A) **prōvincia** (B) **spēs** (C) **levis** (D) **sōl** (E) **inferus**

IV. Phrases, Mottoes, Abbreviations, & Quotations. Choose the best answer.

41. What is the motto of American University?

(A) **veritas et virtus** (C) **fiat lux**
(B) **dabit tibi coronam vitae** (D) **pro deo et patria**

42. What is the motto of Loyola University Chicago?
 (A) **signum fidei** (C) **fortiter, feliciter, fideliter**
 (B) **ad maiorem dei gloriam** (D) **esse quam videri**
43. What is the motto of the University of Notre Dame?
 (A) **experientia docet** (C) **labor et scientia**
 (B) **vita, dulcedo, spes** (D) **vires, artes, mores**
44. What is the motto of Winthrop University?
 (A) **veritas cum libertate** (C) **per ardua surgo**
 (B) **numen lumen** (D) **ex scientia tridens**
45. What is the motto of Morehouse College?
 (A) **lux hominum vita** (C) **discere aude**
 (B) **docendo discimus** (D) **et facta est lux**
46. Which state's motto is **ditat deus**?
 (A) Nebraska (B) Alaska (C) Arizona (D) Maine
47. Which state's motto is **animis opibusque parati**?
 (A) South Carolina (B) Delaware (C) New Mexico (D) Florida
48. Which state's motto is **montani semper liberi**?
 (A) Vermont (B) Wyoming (C) West Virginia (D) North Dakota
49. Which state's motto is **sic semper tyrannis**?
 (A) Colorado (B) Arkansas (C) Mississippi (D) Virginia
50. Which state's motto is **esto perpetua**?
 (A) Idaho (B) Georgia (C) Connecticut (D) Michigan

V. Mythology. Choose the best answer.

51. What son of Echion and Agave ruled Thebes and could not overpower his cousin Dionysus?
 (A) Pentheus (B) Polydorus (C) Cadmus (D) Amphion
52. From what city did Procne and Philomela hail, where king Pandion ruled?
 (A) Alexandria (B) Tiryns (C) Argos (D) Athens
53. Who tells his story to Phocus, carrying a gold-tipped javelin that wouldn't miss its target?
 (A) Cephalus (B) Minos (C) Aeacus (D) Iphiclus
54. What animal was the focus of a chase by an elderly couple trying to entertain their guests?
 (A) Dog (B) Deer (C) Goose (D) Cow

55. What animal's creation is attributed to the head of Medusa?
(A) Bull (B) Coral (C) Anemone (D) Turtle
56. What goddess transformed Lycian peasants into frogs for dirtying her water?
(A) Latona (B) Juno (C) Diana (D) Lucina
57. In what modern day country did the story of Sol and Leucothoe take place?
(A) Turkey (B) Egypt (C) Jordan (D) Iran
58. What nymph from Elis fled to Sicily to avoid a pursuing river god?
(A) Misme (B) Rhodope (C) Arethusa (D) Daphne
59. What half-sister of Iole was the most beautiful girl in Oechalia?
(A) Amphissa (B) Dryope (C) Eriphyle (D) Mnesimache
60. Which companion of Odysseus actually ended up among Aeneas's men?
(A) Misenus (B) Polites (C) Achaemenides (D) Macareus

VI. Greek Derivatives. Choose the best answer.

61. What do these words have in common: comedy, ode, parody, tragedy? They all come from the Greek word that means _____.
(A) to perform (B) to sing (C) to enjoy (D) to listen (E) to write
62. Based on its Greek root, you know that an angel is a(n) _____.
(A) singer (B) omen (C) messenger (D) traveller (E) avenger
63. Which math term comes from the Greek word meaning "to throw"?
(A) parabola (B) parallel (C) hypotenuse (D) graph (E) theorem
64. Petra, Jordan got its name because of its large what?
(A) temples (B) mountains (C) stone formations (D) houses (E) trees
65. If you are enthusiastic, what do you have in you, according to its Greek root?
(A) excitement (B) heat (C) knowledge (D) a god (E) an idea
66. If we take the word economy literally, we understand it to mean management of what?
(A) a city (B) a church (C) a government (D) a kingdom (E) a household
67. What does the Greek root of the word apostrophe mean?
(A) to own (B) to twist (C) to cut (D) to put (E) to hide

68. How does a misanthrope feel about other people?
(A) tolerates them (B) worries about them (C) loves them (D) hates them
69. Which of these words does NOT share a Greek root with the others?
(A) sarcasm (B) calm (C) caustic (D) ink
70. Based on their shared Greek root, philosophers and sophomores are related because they are both what?
(A) young (B) well-read (C) wise (D) talkative (E) old
- VII. Latin Literature.** Choose the best answer.
71. Which writer is credited with establishing the standard for historical monographs in Rome, heavily influenced by the Greek historian Thucydides?
(A) Sallust (B) Atticus (C) Varro (D) Cornelius Nepos
72. What atoms-and-void physical concept did Lucretius introduce to explain how free will arises in a deterministic universe?
(A) the **ether** (B) the **logos** (C) the homoeomery (D) the **clīnāmen** (swerve)
73. Which rhetorical style, characterized by restraint, simplicity, and directness, did Julius Caesar and Brutus favor over Cicero's more ornate style?
(A) Asianism (B) Atticism (C) the Rhodian style (D) Baroque style
74. Which Roman author's work contains phrase sententiae—pithy maxims drawn from his mimes, such as "To do two things at once is to do neither"?
(A) Ennius (B) Plautus (C) Publilius Syrus (D) Decimus Laberius
75. Which shorter piece by Cornelius Nepos survives alongside his biography of Atticus, profiling a famous Roman commander who fought Hannibal?
(A) **Vita Catonis** (B) **Vita Cimonis** (C) **Vita Mitiadis** (D) **Vita Alcibiadis**
76. In what city did Atticus spend over twenty years of his life, earning his famous cognomen due to his cultural and financial generosity there?
(A) Alexandria (B) Antioch (C) Athens (D) Rhodes
77. Which assistant commander completed the unfinished eighth book of Julius Caesar's **De Bello Gallico**?
(A) Quintus Cicero (B) Gaius Trebonius (C) Marc Antony (D) Aulus Hirtius
78. Which work by Varro Reatinus was a massive 41-book encyclopedia tracking the social development of the Roman people?
(A) **Disciplinae** (B) **De Re Rustica** (C) **Antiquitates** (D) **De Vita Populi Romani**

79. To which goddess does Lucretius write a famous, soaring invocation at the very opening of ***De Rerum Natura***?

- (A) Venus (B) Minerva (C) Diana (D) Juno

80. Which work of Cicero's contains a detailed defense of a poet's citizenship status and a passionate praise of literature?

- (A) ***Pro Caelio*** (B) ***Pro Archia*** (C) ***Pro Milone*** (D) ***In Verrem***

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

81. Which Spartan lawgiver was traditionally credited with creating Sparta's unique political and military system?

- (A) Agesileus (B) Lysander (C) Lycurgus (D) Chilon

82. At what age did Spartan boys typically leave home to begin the ***agōgē***?

- (A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 10 (D) 14

83. Which group formed the largest agricultural labor force in Sparta?

- (A) hippeis (B) metics (C) helots (D) hoplites

84. The Battle of Thermopylae (c. 480) was fought primarily against which empire?

- (A) Macedonian (B) Babylonian (C) Carthaginian (D) Persian

85. Sparta was unusual among Greek city-states because it had

- (A) two kings simultaneously (C) a yearly dictator
(B) no king (D) an elected ruler

86. The powerful council of elders, made up of 30 members who served for life, was the

- (A) Apella (B) Ephorate (C) Gerousia (D) Ecclesia

87. Which characteristic distinguished Spartan women from women in most other Greek poleis?

- (A) serving in the army (C) owning property and receiving physical education
(B) voting in elections (D) becoming priests at Delphi

88. Which of the following best describes the ***perioikoi***?

- (A) foreign merchants living in Sparta
(B) enslaved agricultural workers
(C) members of the royal family
(D) free non-citizen inhabitants who handled trade and crafts

89. Sparta became the dominant Greek power after defeating which city-state in the Peloponnesian War?

- (A) Athens (B) Corinth (C) Thebes (D) Argos

90. Which battle marked the end of Spartan military dominance in Greece?

- (A) Leuctra (B) Plataea (C) Chaeronea (D) Marathon

IX. Special Topics. Choose the best answer.

91. Which of the following was considered by the Egyptians to be the individual life force that animated a person?

- (A) **ba** (B) **ka** (C) **akh** (D) **ankh**

92. The wrapping of a mummy was performed by a special priest as the god

- (A) Hoth (B) Basmet (C) Osiris (D) Anubis

93. The full mummification of a body took approximately _____ days.

- (A) 10 (B) 25 (C) 70 (D) 110

94. Which powdery salt was used to dessicate the body?

- (A) natron (B) myrrh (C) talc (D) resin

95. Which four organs were each mummified separately?

- (A) liver, lungs, intestines, stomach (C) liver, stomach, heart, brain
(B) lungs, intestines, stomach, heart (D) intestines, heart, spleen, liver

96. The first king whose burial chamber was covered with pyramid texts was

- (A) Cheops (B) Tut (C) Unas (D) Narmer

97. The spells known to us as the *Book of the Dead* were called _____ by the Egyptians.

- (A) *Book of Coming into the Afterlife* (C) *Prayers for the Blessed Dead*
(B) *Words of Passage to the Next World* (D) *Spells for Going Forth by Day*

98. Which Greek historian of the 5th century BCE describes the process of mummification?

- (A) Thucydides (B) Herodotus (C) Hellanicus (D) Xenophon

99. What type of vessels were used to contain the mummified organs of the deceased?

- (A) Anubis boxes (B) Ushabti vessels (C) Ka urns (D) Canopic jars

100. The "Opening of the Mouth" ceremony was performed by the deceased person's heir and a priest wearing a

- (A) panther skin (B) falcon mask (C) golden headdress (D) lotus wreath