

1995 TSJCL AREA F  
**GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE**

Directions: Choose the correct response for each question and mark it accordingly on your answer sheet.

1. The predominant written language of Mycenaean Greece in the Bronze Age was:  
(A) Linear B (B) Etruscan (C) Linear A (D) Hittite
2. The trilogy the *Oresteia* was written by \_\_\_\_\_ and produced in \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.  
(A) Euripides...431 (C) Aeschylus...458  
(B) Sophocles...422 (D) Aristophanes...396
3. The meter used in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* is:  
(A) iambic trimeter (B) elegiac couplet (C) sapphic (D) dactylic hexameter
4. The 7th c. B.C. Ionian poet who wrote bitter iambics and is usually regarded as the inventor of iambic poetry was:  
(A) Alcaeus (B) Archilochus (C) Hipponax (D) Hesiod
5. How many obols make up one drachma?  
(A) 3 (B) 12 (C) 4 (D) 6
6. Tax collectors in Greece were called:  
(A) metronomoi (B) strategoi (C) poletai (D) praktores
7. In which book of the *Odyssey* does Odysseus, disguised as a stranger, meet his father Laertes?  
(A) 9 (B) 1 (C) 24 (D) 12
8. In Mycenaean times, the main economic unit of the Greeks, equivalent to the manor in feudal times, was the:  
(A) oikos (B) tholos (C) amphora (D) pais
9. The site in Athens most closely associated with Zeno was the:  
(A) Stoa Poikile (B) Parthenon (C) Ceramicus (D) Lyceum
10. The author of the *Poetics* which was a critique of drama was:  
(A) Plato (B) Euripides (C) Aristotle (D) Herodotus
11. The type of slave who would escort his master's children to school was the:  
(A) hetera (B) paidagogos (C) autourgos (D) andrapodiste
12. The tragedy by Euripides which tells of a brother's return, the murder of his mother and her lover, and his sister's marriage to his best friend?  
(A) *Medea* (B) *Electra* (C) *Hecuba* (D) *Trojan Women*
13. The father or close relative of a girl who chose a husband for her was the:  
(A) epikleros (B) kyrios (C) engysis (D) kekryphalos
14. What was the name of the bath attendant who collected entrance fees?  
(A) balneus (B) chalkous (C) pyelos (D) loutra

1995 TSJCL AREA F GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE--page 2

15. Lysias, Antiphon, and Demosthenes were all ancient:  
(A) poets (B) farmers (C) politicians (D) orators
16. The lyric poetess from Lesbos who wrote love poetry was:  
(A) Sappho (B) Homer (C) Bacchylides (D) Corinna
17. The Greek historian referred to by Cicero as the "Father of History" was:  
(A) Pausanias (B) Herodotus (C) Thucydides (D) Xenophon
18. The hieros gamos was a ritual involving:  
(A) shaving (B) coming of age (C) marriage (D) death
19. Fifty-one criminal court judges, or \_\_\_\_\_, sat among three separate tribunals.  
(A) heliastai (B) dikastai (C) ephetai (D) thesmothetai
20. The philosopher and tutor of Alexander the Great was:  
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Socrates (D) Democritus
21. Greek drama originated as a ritual in honor of the god:  
(A) Zeus (B) Dionysus (C) Poseidon (D) Apollo
22. The work of Plato which describes the ideal society is:  
(A) *Apology* (B) *Symposium* (C) *Crito* (D) *Republic*
23. The comic poet who wrote plays such as *Frogs*, *Birds*, *Wasps*, and *Clouds* was:  
(A) Menander (B) Hecataeus (C) Aristophanes (D) Thales
24. An Athenian walking down the street would have seen square pillars crowned with the head of a certain god. These were called:  
(A) helots (B) herms (C) hoplites (D) harmosts
25. In Athenian society, metics were classified as:  
(A) slaves (B) resident aliens (C) voting citizens (D) women and children
26. In Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, Prometheus was punished by whom for stealing fire and giving it to humankind?  
(A) Heracles (B) Hermes (C) Zeus (D) Epaphos
27. The choral ode which followed each episode in a tragedy was the:  
(A) parados (B) exodos (C) stasimon (D) prologos
28. The assembly of adult male citizens which met on the Pnyx was the:  
(A) Ekklesia (B) Boule (C) Choregia (D) Agema
29. A drinking vessel in the form of a horn or animal's head is a(n):  
(A) kylix (B) amphora (C) rhyton (D) dipylon
30. The famous funeral oration of Pericles was recorded in a history by:  
(A) Plutarch (B) Polybius (C) Herodotus (D) Thucydides
31. If one were to seek advice from the supreme oracle of Apollo, a trip to \_\_\_\_\_ would be necessary.  
(A) Ephesus (B) Delphi (C) Eleusis (D) Olympus

32. In Homeric epics, these were men in professions which were useful to the community, like doctors, seers, and builders.  
(A) demiourgoi (B) prytaneis (C) sophists (D) probouloi
33. Xenophon's *Anabasis* chronicles:  
(A) traveling to the court of Dionysius I in Syracuse.  
(B) personal experiences with the army of Cyrus the Younger.  
(C) the biography of Cyrus the Great.  
(D) a defense of Socrates.
34. The tragedy by Sophocles in which Odysseus and Neoptolemus search the island of Lemnos for a man's weapons is:  
(A) *Ajax* (B) *Oedipus at Colonus* (C) *Antigone* (D) *Philoctetes*
35. The sculptor who created such works as *Hermes at the temple of Hera in Olympia* and the *Aphrodite of Cnidus* was:  
(A) Phidias (B) Praxiteles (C) Polyclitus (D) Andokides
36. The early Greek poem which describes the birth of the gods is the:  
(A) *Theogony* (B) *Cypria* (C) *Shield of Heracles* (D) *Works and Days*
37. Religious ceremonies involving bull-dancing took place in which civilization named after a legendary king?  
(A) Dorian (B) Minoan (C) Mycenaean (D) Attic
38. The Eleusinian Mysteries involved "secret" rites in honor of:  
(A) Hera (B) Demeter (C) Artemis (D) Aphrodite
39. An archon who once was commander of the army and later a judicial official in charge of metics and foreigners was the:  
(A) hektemeros (B) satrap (C) polemarch (D) proederos
40. The Hill of Ares which eventually became a court where cases of homicide were tried was the:  
(A) Areopagus (B) Pynx (C) Treasury (D) Academy
41. Theocritus' *Idylls* sheds light on the life of:  
(A) sailors (B) shepherds (C) philosophers (D) farmers
42. The garment primarily worn by Athenian women was the:  
(A) himation (B) chiton (C) chlamys (D) peplos
43. The recognition scene in a tragedy was called the:  
(A) nemesis (B) miasma (C) peripeteia (D) anagnorisis
44. The term barbaroi is most closely associated with:  
(A) enemies (B) male groomers (C) merchants (D) foreigners
45. Which of the following was NOT written by Euripides?  
(A) *Alcestis* (B) *Bacchae* (C) *Persians* (D) *Hippolytus*
46. The embas, persika, and lakonikai were types of:  
(A) foods (B) shoes (C) trees (D) festivals
47. Ephidrismos, askoliasmos, and homilla were types of:  
(A) actors (B) chariots (C) games (D) hairstyles

48. The lyric poet who wrote epinicia, or victory odes, was:  
(A) Pindar (B) Gorgias (C) Anacreon (D) Theognis
49. In which book of which epic can Patroclus' funeral be found?  
(A) 12, *Odyssey* (C) 23, *Iliad*  
(B) 9, *Iliad* (D) 1, *Odyssey*
50. A decree approved by vote (on a pebble) was called:  
(A) shophet (B) psephism (C) ostracism (D) synoecism

TIE-BREAKERS: The following will be graded and scored only to break ties.

96. Minas, talents, and triobolons were all related to Greek:  
(A) dance (B) baking techniques (C) coinage (D) temples
97. The play by Aristophanes in which the women go on a "sex strike" in order to resolve the senseless political problems of Greece was:  
(A) *Peace* (B) *Acharnians* (C) *Plutus* (D) *Lysistrata*
98. The dancing place of the chorus in the Greek theatre was the:  
(A) orchestra (B) skene (C) proscenium (D) mechane
99. All the roles of women in tragedy were played by:  
(A) women (B) men (C) children (D) condemned criminals
100. The commercial center of Athens where shops and stalls were located was called the:  
(A) Stoa (B) Agora (C) Acropolis (D) Megaron