

TSJCL Area F

Greek Life and Literature, 1996

Choose the best response to each item.

1. The author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* was _____. a. Homer b. blind c. both the above
d. none of the above
2. Troy was in modern day _____. a. Greece b. Italy c. Spain d. none of the above
3. The maiden sacrificed so that the Trojan War might begin was _____. a. Cassandra
b. Clytemnestra c. Iphigenia d. Helen
4. The wife of Hector, a character in the *Iliad*, was _____. a. Hecuba b. Andromache
c. Helen d. Polyxenia
5. Their son was _____. a. Aeneas b. Priam c. Astyanax d. Paris.
6. The *Iliad* ends with the funeral games of _____.
a. Achilles b. Hector c. Aeneas d. none of the above
7. Odysseus tells of his adventures in Books _____ of the *Odyssey*. a. 9-12
b. 1-23 c. 6-8 d. 10-24
8. The faithful wife of Odysseus depicted in the *Odyssey* is _____. a. Nausicaa b. Calypso
c. Circe d. Penelope
9. The patron goddess of both Athena and Odysseus was _____. a. Thetis b. Hera
c. Athena d. Aphrodite
10. Odysseus proved his identity to his wife by _____. a. sowing her a golden apple b. telling
something about the construction of their bed c. both the above d. none of the
above
11. A Greek city-state was called a _____. a. citadel b. polis c. archon d. hoplite
12. A mother who told her son to come home either with his shield or on it was a _____.
a. Spartan b. Delphian c. Athenian d. Corinthian
13. Which of the following would an ancient Greek not have consumed?
a. olives b. coffee c. wine d. grapes
14. The wooden walls of Athens were her _____. a. army b. shields c. navy d. citadel

15. Greek pottery was usually either _____. a. green and orange b. black and blue
c. red and black d. white and yellow
16. A *crater* was a _____. a. weapon b. cup c. slave d. book
17. The Greek garment most like a Roman tunic was the _____. a. *chiton* b. *himation*
c. *chiton* d. *glossa*
18. The Greek garment most like a Roman toga was the _____. a. *archon* b. *polis* c. *strategos*
d. none of the above
19. Which of the following was not a Persian king? a. Cyrus b. Darius c. Xerxes
d. Agamemnon
20. The oracle of _____ was at Delphi. a. Zeus b. Artemis c. Apollo d. Arachne
21. The "Father of History" was _____. a. Sophocles b. Thucydides c. Herodotus
d. Apollodorus
22. Athenian civilization reached its highest point in the _____ century B. C. a. fifth
b. tenth c. fifteenth d. first
23. Which of the following was not a Greek *polis*? a. Athens b. Sparta c. Corinth
d. Alexandria
24. The Minoan civilization flourished _____. a. in Athens b. on Crete c. in Sparta
d. in Magna Graecia
25. The capital city of the Minoan civilization was _____. a. Knossos b. Labyrinthos
c. Sparta d. Constantinople
26. The battle which gives us the name of a modern race of twenty-six miles was the Battle
of _____. a. Marathon b. Zela c. Actium d. Cumae
27. *Philosophy* is the love of _____. a. poetry b. words c. books d. wisdom
28. The Parthenon is located in _____. a. Athens b. Sparta c. Rome d. Syracuse
29. The Parthenon is a temple to the virgin goddess _____. a. Artemis b. Hestia
c. Athena d. Aphrodite
30. A great Greek mathematician was _____. a. Alcibiades b. Xenophon c. Pythagoras
d. Anaxamander
31. The author of *Medea* was _____. a. Sophocles b. Democritus c. Aristophanes

- d. none of the above
32. The husband of the title character in number 31 above was _____. a. Ganymede
b. Zeus c. Apollo d. Jason
33. To get back at her husband, Medea _____. a. had an affair with Creon b. killed
his father c. killed their children d. murdered Creon
34. The mother of Oedipus was _____. a. Antigone b. Jocasta c. Hera d. Ismene
35. The author of *The Frogs* was _____. a. Aristophanes b. Sophocles c. Menander
d. Homer
36. The author of *The Frogs* also wrote _____. a. the *Iliad* b. the *Odyssey* c. *The Clouds*
d. *Oedipus Tyrannos*
37. The author of the Agamemnon trilogy was _____. a. Aeschylus b. Menander
c. Hesiod d. Theocritus
38. The meter of the *Iliad* is _____. a. hendecasyllabic b. iambic pentameter
c. dactylic heptameter d. dactylic hexameter
39. *The Clouds* had the philosopher _____ as a character. a. Xenophon b. Plato c. Aristotle
d. Socrates
40. The author of the *Anabasis* was _____. a. Xenophon b. Homer c. Aeschylus d. Zeno
41. The subject of the *Library* of Apollodorus is basically _____. a. the Trojan War
b. the war between Athens and Sparta c. mythology d. agriculture
42. Socrates died _____. a. by drinking hemlock b. by being crucified c. by being ostracized
d. from tuberculosis and kidney failure
43. The tutor of Alexander the Great was _____. a. Bucephalus b. Aristotle c. Plato
d. Seneca the Delphian
44. Socrates was accused of corrupting the morals of the young and introducing new gods.
a. true b. false
45. The Greek poetess Sappho _____. a. was a woman b. lived on Lesbos
c. both "a" and "b" d. none of the above
46. The author of odes was _____. a. Thucydides b. Euripides c. Sophocles d. Pindar
47. Which of the following is not a play in the Oedipus trilogy? a. *Oedipus Tyrannos*

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- b. *Antigone* c. *Oedipus at Colonus* d. *Eumenides*
48. The *euminides* were the _____. a. fates b. furies c. muses d. graces
49. *Hectorides* is an example of a _____. a. meter b. patronymic c. novel d. tragedy
50. The Greek husband of Helen of Troy was _____. a. Paris b. Priam c. Agamemnon
d. Menelaus

Tie-Breakers

The following items will be scored only to break ties.

51. The wife of Socrates was _____. a. Artemis b. Xanthippe c. Alcmena d. Sappho
52. Homer compared the sea to _____. a. olive oil b. the clouds c. wine d. the sky
53. The author of the *Crito* was _____. a. Plato b. Socrates c. Aristotle d. Menander
54. An *archon* was like a _____. a. king b. city-state c. senator d. librarian
55. Drama probably began as religious rite associated with _____. a. Zeus b. Dionysus
c. Hera d. Demeter