

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, 2000

GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE

Always choose the best response to each item.

Section One: Greek Life

1. The main element of a Greek home was the ____.
A. andron B. megeron C. chiton D. argon
2. The simplest order of Greek architecture was ____.
A. Hellenistic B. Hellenic C. Doric D. Corinthian
3. In Homer's time citizens were ____.
A. male B. female C. male with a large number of dependents, including slaves
D. mostly women
4. Hoplites were ____.
A. infantrymen B. sailors C. cavalrymen D. farmers
5. Which of the following statements is not true about textiles?
A. Women spun the yarn in the home.
B. Women did the fulling of cloth in the home.
C. One of the principal occupations of women was making clothes.
D. Women wove yarn into cloth in the home.
6. The basic political unit of Greece in the Hellenic Period was the ____.
A. city-state B. county C. state D. duchy
7. By the 5th Century B. C., which of the following would not have been usual in the diet of the Greeks?
A. olives B. shellfish C. butter D. bread E. pork
8. What was the most popular pet among the Greeks, often depicted on Attic gravestones?
A. a small dog B. a cat C. a rabbit D. goldfish
9. Into how many months did the Athenians divide their year?
A. ten B. six C. eight D. twelve
10. The basic article of clothing for the Greek male was the ____.
A. stola B. chiton C. buskin D. toga
11. The highest point of a Greek city was called the ____.
A. summit B. acropolis C. choragos D. parthenon
12. What was the title given to voting a citizen of Athens to be exiled for several years?
A. expulsion B. ostracism C. depletion D. anabasis
13. What were *ostraka*?
A. pens B. books C. pieces of broken seashell D. pieces of broken pottery
14. What animal is associated with the Minoan civilization on Crete?
A. the dolphin B. the horse C. the bull D. the wolf
15. Which shows the proper order of Greek civilization and history?
A. Helladic, Hellenistic, Hellenic
B. Hellenistic, Helladic, Hellenic
C. Helladic, Hellenic, Hellenistic
D. Hellenic, Hellenistic, Helladic

16. Who in ancient Greek would have worn a buskin?
A. a victorious general B. an actor C. a doctor D. a shopkeeper
17. Originally, what did a military trophy consist of?
A. a laurel leaf B. a laurel crown C. a suit of armor taken from the enemy
D. a sword taken from the defeated general
18. Although Homer mentions plowing with a team of mules, what animals usually pulled plows for the ancient Greeks?
A. horses B. oxen C. cows D. large specially trained goats
19. *Hippiatrikoi* were ____.
A. veterinarians B. horsemen C. racetracks D. amphitheaters
20. How did the Greeks produce salt?
A. from salt mines B. by evaporating sea water C. from salt flats in the marshes
D. by importing it from China
21. What was the principal import of Athens?
A. gold B. olive oil C. wine D. grain
22. The wooden wall of Athens was her ____.
A. forests B. navy C. army D. dams
23. Although in the Classical Period urban areas began to develop and grow, the political unit, the ____, remained basically unchanged.
A. *polis* B. *dendron* C. *phos* D. *stragegos*
24. Which of the following would not have taken place in the *odeion*?
A. musical recitals B. poetry readings C. horse races D. musical contests
25. The *gymnasion* or gymnasium ____.
A. took its name because young men exercised naked there.
B. was a place where the ideal of physical and intellectual education flourished.
C. was a school
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
26. Ancient Athens was divided ____.
A. into ten tribes B. into fifty blocks C. into the plebs and hoplites
D. into three tribes
27. Which of the following is true concerning the Athenian military?
A. Young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty were called *epheboi*.
B. Any man between the ages of eighteen and sixty could be called to military service.
C. In an emergency both trainees and veterans were called upon to fight.
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
28. Which of the following was characteristic of Minoan art?
A. Realistic images of flowers, plants, insects, and other items found in nature appear on countless Minoan designs.
B. It was concerned only with subjects taken from daily Minoan life.
C. It was reflective of only royal subjects and interests, such as bulls and bull dancing.
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
29. What was the population of Knossos in ancient times?
A. about 20,000 B. about 2 million C. about 100,000 D. about 250,000

30. Which of the following would a Minoan housewife not have owned or used?
 A. a mortar and pestle B. a clay water jug C. a ritual pan
 D. a portable heater E. She would have owned or used all of the above.
31. What was the dining room of a Greek home?
 A. *andron* B. *megaron* C. *triclinion* D. *agora*
32. As outer wear, the Greek male preferred the ____.
 A. *himation* B. *hippodromos* C. *telegon* D. *pos*
33. The characteristic outer wear of the Greek woman was the ____.
 A. *chiton* B. *hippodromos* C. *peplos* D. *pos*
34. In a ceremony commemorating her adulthood and maturity, a girl offered her childhood possessions to ____.
 A. Aphrodite B. Hera C. Demeter D. all of the above E. none of the above
35. Most *chita* (chitons) were what color?
 A. white B. black C. purple D. saffron yellow
36. What was the *agora*?
 A. the dining room of a Greek house B. the market place of a city or town
 C. a court of law D. the senate house of Athens
37. Which is true about the ceremony of *Choes*?
 A. It involved little boys about three years old.
 B. It involved little boys' having their first sip of wine.
 C. It occurred in spring.
 D. all of the above
 E. none of the above
38. What was a *propylon*?
 A. a temple B. a palace C. a city gate D. a monumental gate or the gate of a sacred precinct
39. What was the name given to a track used primarily for the running of footraces?
 A. stadium B. hippodrome C. gymnasium D. dipylon
40. In the 5th Century B. C., the Corinthian order developed from the ____ order.
 A. Doric B. composite C. Ionic D. elegant
41. Which column supposedly represents stylistically a woman's figure?
 A. Doric B. Aeolic C. Ionic D. Corinthian
42. The smallest silver coin in Ancient Greece was the ____.
 A. drachma B. stater C. obol D. chalkos
43. The most common way of transporting goods among the ancient Greeks was ____.
 A. ox-drawn carts B. ships C. caravans of camels D. donkeys
44. Most evidence of transporting goods on water concerns ____.
 A. the Mediterranean Sea B. the Xanthus River C. the Nile River
 D. the Scamander River
45. The *Erechtheum* ____.
 A. is part of the Parthenon
 B. housed various cults, including those of Athena, Poseidon and Erechtheus
 C. in the *agora*
 D. part of a Mycenaean house
46. Which of the following would an ancient Greek never have drunk?
 A. wine B. beer C. milk D. warm wine E. tea
47. Most clothing was made of ____.
 A. cotton B. silk C. linen D. wool
48. Theater performances developed from the songs and dances performed in honor of ____.
 A. Dionysus B. Hera C. Demeter D. Persephone

49. During the Olympic Games, women participated in a festival in honor of ____.
 A. Zeus B. Hera C. Poseidon D. Athena
50. A *stèle* would be found on a ____.
 A. door B. grave C. ship D. clay pot

Section Two: Greek Literature

51. A very early Grecian script as yet undeciphered is known as ____.
 A. Linear B B. Linear A C. demotic D. koine
52. Crates was ____.
 A. a philosopher B. a comic poet C. a tragic poet D. a writer of epics before Homer
53. The author of the *Oedipus Tyrannos* was ____.
 A. Thucydides B. Aeschylus C. Sophocles D. Aristophanes
54. The *Agamemnon* is an example of ____.
 A. comedy B. lyric poetry C. tragedy D. pastoral poetry
55. Which of the following was not a Greek historian?
 A. Thucydides B. Plato C. Herodotus D. Xenophon
56. The author of *The Frogs* was ____.
 A. Aristophanes B. Aeschylus C. Menander D. Euripides
57. The playwright killed with an eagle dropped a turtle onto his bald head was ____.
 A. Aristophanes B. Aeschylus C. Menander D. Euripides
58. Which of the following was associated with Greek New Comedy?
 A. Aristophanes B. Aeschylus C. Menander D. Euripides
59. The author of *Constitution of Athens* was ____.
 A. Isocrates B. Plato C. Socrates D. Aristotle
60. Which of the following is not a work by Teleclides?
 A. "Truth Tellers" B. "The Libation Bearers" C. "Hesiods"
 D. "Presiding Magistrates"
61. In the *Iliad* Aphrodite cherishes her protégé, ____.
 A. Hector B. Paris C. Priam D. Achilles
62. What, according to Hesiod, is the prime function of Zeus?
 A. to oversee warfare B. to control the weather C. to oversee justice and morality
 D. to judge mankind
63. The only early poet whose work has come to us in independent manuscript tradition is ____.
 A. Apollonius of Rhodes B. Thegonis of Megara C. Homer D. Theocritus
64. What genre is characterized by inclusion of the name of the victor along with mention of members of his family; the place of the victory; the name of the appropriate deity; and more or less relevant episodes from heroic legend?
 A. pastoral elegy B. epitaph C. ode D. satire
65. The dramatist who introduced the third actor onto the stage in tragedy was ____.
 A. Aeschylus B. Euripides C. Aristophanes D. Sophocles
66. The dancing circle in a Greek theater was the ____.
 A. stadium B. choragos C. orchestra D. proscenium
67. The author of *The Republic* was ____.
 A. Plato B. Crito C. Sophocles D. Hesiod
68. What are the oldest writings in the New Testament?
 A. the first two gospels B. the book of Revelation C. the epistles of Paul
 D. the third and fourth gospels

69. Which of the following was not one of the five Apostolic Fathers?
 A. Polycarp B. Barnabas C. Clement D. Jude
70. Who wrote a hymn to Demeter as well as a hymn to Artemis in which Artemis calls Zeus "Daddy"?
 A. Pindar B. Homer C. Callimachus D. Theocritus
71. The author of *Hecuba* was _____.
 A. Euripides B. Aeschylus C. Sappho D. Sophocles
72. Who was born in 384 B. C., the son of the court physician to Philip of Macedon?
 A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Xerxes D. Alexander
73. What work states that tragedy is "the imitation of an act that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude"?
 A. "On Drama" B. "Poetics" C. "Natural Imitation" D. "On the Soul"
74. Who was the statesman whom Thucydides complimented for the effectiveness of his oratory?
 A. Stentor B. Antenor C. Themistocles D. Demosthenes
75. The author of the *Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans* was _____.
 A. Clement of Rome B. Hermas C. Plutarch D. Xenophon
76. Who wrote a tragedy in which the heroine is carried to the heavens in a chariot pulled by dragons after she has murdered her rival in love and her sons?
 A. Polycarp B. Aeschylus C. Sophocles D. Euripides
77. In what work of Greek literature is Penelope portrayed as the most faithful wife in mythology?
 A. the *Iliad* B. the *Odyssey* C. the *Alcestiad* D. "The Trojan Women"
78. What is the name given to the descriptive names such as "thunderer" which Homer employed in his works?
 A. epitaphs B. synergisms C. epithets D. analogies
79. What genre has, among others, the characteristics of being long, national in scope, divided into "books," battle scenes, and the intervention of the supernatural?
 A. holy writ B. lyric poetry C. epodes D. epic poetry
80. The only work of Plato devoted to natural science and a theory of the creation of the universe is _____.
 A. "The Cave" B. the *Timaeus* C. the *Protagoras* D. "The Republic"
81. In what work does the anger of Achilles play a significant part?
 A. the *Achilleid* of Apollonius B. the *Oresteia* of Euripides
 C. the *Odyssey* of Homer D. the *Iliad* of Homer
82. Aesop wrote _____.
 A. satires B. fables C. comedies D. tragedies
83. Which of the following was the writer who lived on the island of Lesbos and influenced Catullus?
 A. Pindar B. Menander C. Alexander D. Sappho
84. Which of the following is a historian who wrote about Socrates?
 A. Thucydides B. Clement of Rome C. Xenophon D. Heraclitus
85. The author rather flattered in the *Thesmophoriazousae* is _____.
 A. Homer B. Euripides C. Xenophon D. Theocritus
86. What play tells of a young woman punished for wanting to bury her brother?
 A. *Medea* B. *The Trojan Women* C. *Agamemnon* D. *Antigone*
87. What is the third play in the *Oedipus* trilogy?
 A. *Oedipus at Colonus* B. *Oedipus Rex* C. *Antigone* D. *Eumenides*

88. What is the meter of the epic works of Homer?
A. iambic pentameter B. iambic tetrameter C. dactylic hexameter
D. Alexandrine
89. The *Lexicon* of ____, preserved in a single manuscript at Cambridge University, is based on ancient sources, while his *Bibliotheca* summarizes and criticizes 280 separate works of literature.
A. Telemachus B. Crito C. Photius D. Aristotle
90. According to Moses Hadas, the "most stimulating and amusing . . . Greek writer since the decline of Athens . . .," who wrote a "novel" was ____.
A. Hesychius of Alexandria B. Stephen of Byzantium C. Lucian of Samosata
D. Menippus
91. A writer-physician who originally came from Pergamum was ____.
A. Galen B. Dionysius of Rhodes C. Hippomenes D. Ptolemy III
92. How many short poems comprise the *Greek Anthology*?
A. 1,500 B. 4,000 C. 500 D. 200
93. What historian used observations, oral information, monuments, and the writings of his predecessors as bases for his work?
A. Herodotus B. Thucydides C. Xenophon D. Ephorus
94. What was the subject matter of the works of Strabo?
A. natural science B. religion C. geography D. mathematics
95. Pythagoras never actually wrote down his theories himself.
A. true B. false
96. The hero of a play who married a foreign princess who gave up all for him was ____.
A. Jason B. Oedipus C. Laius D. Orestes
97. Probably the earliest Sophoclean drama was ____.
A. *Oedipus Tyrannos* B. *Alcestis* C. *Helen* D. *Ajax*
98. Who fixed the irregularities of choruses to Dionysus, thus paving the way for drama?
A. Sophocles B. Euripides C. Aeschylus D. Arion
99. Who lived in Sicily long enough for his/her hair to turn white, had a daughter named Cleis, had a statue erected to him/her in Syracuse, and led a group of young associates?
A. Sappho B. Aristotle C. Pindar D. Socrates
100. In the *Iliad* what draws Achilles into battle finally?
A. the urging of Agamemnon B. his admiration for the brave Trojans
C. the death of Patroclus D. his natural goodness and bravery