

2003 TSJCL Greek Life & Literature Test

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron sheet.

1. What was the refined tunic worn by the Greeks?
 a) himation b) sakkos c) chlamys d) chiton
2. What was the chief function of the Areopagus?
 a) shopping b) worship c) law court d) theatre
3. To which of the following are the terms metopes, frieze, architrave and orders related?
 a) temple b) road c) clothing d) food
4. Who was the best known of the Cynic philosophers, noted for living in an overturned clay storage jar?
 a) Epicurus b) Diogenes c) Aristotle d) Parmenides
5. What does the term acropolis mean?
 a) high city b) fortified city c) ancient city d) near city
6. By what name were the Greek infantry soldiers known?
 a) lekythos b) mina c) hoplites d) helots
7. With what were these terms associated? skene, orchestra, choregos
 a) medicine b) theatre c) athletics d) religion
8. What was a stater?
 a) weight measure b) dry measure c) liquid measure d) height measure
9. What was the name for the slave who accompanied the young boy everywhere he went, teaching him good manners, and making sure he did his schoolwork?
 a) paidagogos b) libation c) katagogia d) aryballos
10. What was the long, roofed passageway with columns, sometimes containing shops?
 a) orchestra b) stoa c) palaestra d) phalanx
11. What was the open "place of assembly" in an ancient Greek city-state called?
 a) polis b) deme c) agora d) stadion
12. By what name were the women's rooms of the house known?
 a) andron b) gymnasium c) labrys d) gynaeceum
13. What happened during the amphidromia?
 a) baby was formally accepted into family b) daughter was betrothed
 c) son was enrolled as a citizen d) garment was placed onto statue of Athena

14. Which of the following was NOT invited to the *symposion*?
a) dancers b) wives c) courtesans d) young men
15. The Kolonus Agoraeus was famous for its what?
a) potters b) blacksmiths c) bankers d) carpenters
16. Who was the supposed author of the moralizing fables involving animals as characters?
a) Euclid b) Xenophon c) Thucydides d) Aesop
17. Which term indicates the period of time after the death of Alexander the Great, when the Greek language and culture dominated the countries of his former empire?
a) Geometric b) Classical c) Hellenistic d) Archaic
18. The name for the Athenian practice of ostracism comes from the Greek word for which of the following?
a) stones b) coins c) potsherds d) glass
19. What was the name of the annual midsummer Athenian festival honoring the city's patron goddess?
a) Panathenaea b) Parmenides c) Pankration d) Panticapaeum
20. The heavy infantryman of the Greek world took its name from which piece of military equipment?
a) javelin b) helmet c) shield d) sword
21. What kind of contest was the hippios?
a) wagon race b) boat race c) foot race d) horse race
22. In what field of study were these men?
Archimedes of Syracuse, Apollonius of Perge, Eratosthenes of Cyrene
a) medicine b) history c) rhetoric d) mathematiaacs
23. By what term were the members of a man's brotherhood known?
a) hermae b) phrateres c) trapezitai d) perioeci
24. Who wrote *Republic* and *Symposium*?
a) Plato b) Socrates c) Aristotle d) Demosthenes
25. What was the basic political unit of the ancient Greek city-state?
a) asty b) agora c) polis d) civitas
26. Which statement concerning ancient Greek marriage is incorrect?
a) The earliest form of marriage was a purchase.
b) Polygamous marriages were common in Athens.
c) The exclusive emphasis of marriage was to produce legitimate offspring.
d) Well-wishers sang the *epithalamion*.

27. Which of the following was NOT a competition in the prestigious event at sports festivals called the pentathlon?
a) throwing a ball b) footrace c) wrestling d) long jump
28. What was the walled, rectangular, roofed area of a Greek temple that housed the cult statue of the deity called?
a) naos b) stylobate c) pediment d) triglyph
29. Who wrote the *Argonautica*?
a) Vergil b) Callimachus c) Hesiod d) Apollonius
30. What was the Spartan sussition?
a) debt b) marriage proposal c) law court d) dining mess
31. What were the serfs at Sparta called?
a) helots b) hoplos c) hypaspists d) hipparchs
32. At age 18, an Athenian male became known by what name?
a) oinochoe b) pyxis c) ephebos d) kitharistes
33. Which term refers to the citizens' assembly which was the sovereign governing body of the Athenian democracy?
a) demos b) ekklesia c) boule d) leitourgia
34. What was the paidotribes?
a) lecturer on topics such as philosophy and mathematics b) boys' sports instructor
c) painting instructor d) teacher of writing, arithmetic, literature
35. What was an archon?
a) political executive b) priest c) military specialist d) sailor
36. What was the name of the gymnasium founded by Plato about a mile from Athens?
a) the Ludus b) the Lyceum c) the Academy d) the Stoa
37. Which of the following terms is the modern name for a pre-alphabetic form of writing used by the Mycenaean Greeks, circa 1400-1200B.C.?
a) Hieroglyphics b) Phoenician c) Linear A d) Linear B
38. Which of the following was NOT one of the four Greek international sports-and-religious festivals?
a) Isthmian b) Olympic c) Pythian d) Phillipian
39. Whose poem won the competition circa 489 to choose the official epitaph for the Athenian dead at Marathon?
a) Critias b) Simonides of Ceos c) Hipponax d) Callinus
40. Which of the following may be described as "a decorative form of wine cup ending, at bottom, in an animal's head or other shape?"
a) rhyton b) amphora c) alabastron d) krater

41. By what name was the all-male after-dinner drinking party known?
a) kulix b) krater c) symposium d) andron
42. What was the large hall in a Mycenaean place where the king conducted state business?
a) megaron b) peristyle c) cella d) tholos
43. Which term indicated a large monetary unit equivalent to the weight of 58 pounds of silver?
a) pankration b) satrap c) drachma d) talent
44. What happened in the game, "kottabos"?
a) Dice were thrown.
b) Batons were passed from person to person.
c) Contestants recited poetry lines.
d) Wine dregs were flicked from the cup to a target.
45. In which work of literature is found the earliest extant description of the kingdom of Hades?
a) the *Oedipodia* b) the *Odyssey* c) the *Aeneid* d) the *Amazonomachy*
46. What was the equivalent of a king in Athens?
a) basileus b) polemarchos c) eponumos d) metronomoi
47. Who wrote the only complete extant Greek tragic trilogy, the *Oresteia*?
a) Aeschylus b) Euripides c) Sophocles d) Aristotle
48. Who wrote the *Clouds*?
a) Euripides b) Sophocles c) Socrates d) Aristophanes
49. Which of the following terms means "excessive pride"?
a) hypaspists b) hipparchs c) hegemon d) hubris
50. Who was the inventor and mathematician from Syracuse, circa 287-211 B.C., who made monumental discoveries in geometry and hydrostatics?
a) Eudoxus b) Archimedes c) Hippocrates d) Pythagoras
51. Who wrote a history of the Greek people centered around the Persian Wars?
a) Aristophanes b) Herodotus c) Xenophon d) Solon
52. What was a choregos?
a) mooring rope for a ship b) a paying literary sponsor
c) the land surrounding the city d) a group of singers
53. Which statement concerning boxing is incorrect?
a) Boxers wore no protective gear on the hands and held a small leather ball for increased force.
b) Greek boxing did not recognize different weight classes; advantage went to the heavier boxer.
c) Boxers were allowed to gouge with the thumb; forbidden to clinch or grab.
d) The match continued until one man either lost consciousness or signaled defeat.
54. What was a trireme?
a) type of garment b) storage room c) temple adornment d) warship

55. Which play by Aeschylus was written in a time of civil turmoil to soothe the class strife of the citizens?
a) *Oedipus the King* b) *Electra* c) *Eumenides* d) *Antigone*
56. Which term indicates a stone grave marker?
a) epitaphios b) sarcophagus c) taphe d) stele
57. Which term was NOT associated with music?
a) lura b) aulos c) mousike d) boule
58. Which adjective does not describe the Greek gods?
a) pious b) anthropomorphic c) omniscient d) ubiquitous
59. Which philosophical school held that the purpose of life was pleasure as derived from a simple existence?
a) Cynicism b) Epicureanism c) Stoicism d) Skepticism
60. Who was the greatest Greek choral poet?
a) Homer b) Pindar c) Archilochus d) Demodocus
61. Which was not a crop of ancient Greece?
a) maize b) flax c) millet d) pomegranates
62. Which term means "common-law wife?"
a) apella b) arete c) pallake d) hetaira
63. Who was the most important Greek sculptor of the 300s B.C., whose most celebrated work was the cult statue of the Temple of Aphrodite at Cnidus?
a) Polycrates b) Priapus c) Praxiteles d) Procrustes
64. Which female poet is known for her 300-line poem, the *Distaff*, composed in memory of a young woman or girl who had died unwed?
a) Aspasia b) Xanthippe c) Erinna d) Sappho
65. How many strategoi were elected annually in Athens?
a) one b) two c) five d) ten
66. Which of the following terms can be defined as "a decorative pillar represented as a clothed woman, holding up a ceiling with her head"?
a) caryatid b) Atlantes c) korai d) acanthus
67. Who would have said to her son, "Return with your shield or upon it."?
a) Spartan mother b) Athenian mother c) Corinthian mother d) Theban mother
68. To see a contest of music and poetry in ancient Athens, where would you go?
a) Parthenon b) Odeon c) Propylaea d) Bouleuterion
69. Which musical instrument was called the auloi?
a) drum b) double pipes c) harp d) lyre

70. Who wrote *Hippolytus*, *Trojan Women*, *Bacchae*, and *Iphigenia in Aulis*?
a) Plato b) Aeschylus c) Euripides d) Sophocles

Tie-breakers: The following questions will be scored only to break ties.

Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.

96. What was the "hotel" of ancient Greece called?
a) psiloi b) ekdromoi c) katagogia d) kerkouroi
97. What was a foreign resident living in Athens called?
a) metic b) mede c) diadochi d) pithos
98. Which of the following is the earliest work of extant Greek literature?
a) *Iliad* b) *Theogony* c) *Epigoni* d) *Works and Days*
99. Who was honored at the festival called the *Epidauria*?
a) Asclepius b) Athena c) Zeus d) Neptune
100. Which choral lyric term-definition pair is incorrect?
a) *epinikion* – victory ode b) *paian* – love poem
c) *parthenaion* – maiden song d) *threnos* - dirge