

# 2004 TSJCL GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TEST

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

1. Who wrote The Theogony?  
(A) Apollonius (B) Simonides (C) Hesiod (D) Critias
2. The game known as *kottabos* involved  
(A) recitations of poetry (B) flicking dregs of wine (C) throwing dice  
(D) foot races
3. Which author wrote a history of the Greeks that centered upon the Persian Wars?  
(A) Herodotus (B) Thucydides (C) Hecataeus (D) Aristotle
4. What was a *trireme*?  
(A) a storage room in a temple (B) a sacred enclosure for a shrine  
(C) a warship (D) a form of outer garment
5. *Kouroi* were  
(A) statues (B) fountains (C) sewers (D) awnings
6. The hall of the men, where banquets and symposia were held, was known as the  
(A) *thalamus* (B) *oikemata* (C) *tamieia* (D) *andron*
7. The sculptor who created the statue of *Athena Promachos* that stood atop the Acropolis was  
(A) Mnesicles (B) Phidias (C) Cimon (D) Apelles
8. In which *deme* was the *agora* of Athens located?  
(A) *Cerameicus* (B) *Collytus* (C) *Scambonidae* (D) *Leuconoe*
9. The Athenian Council of the Five Hundred was the  
(A) *Metroon* (B) *Boule* (C) *Hermai* (D) *Tholos*
10. In which type of structure would one have found a *naos*?  
(A) stadium (B) warship (C) bath (D) temple
11. According to the Odyssey, Odysseus' nurse was  
(A) Eurykleia (B) Melanthe (C) Antikleia (D) Penelope

12. In Greek temple architecture, the *stylobate*  
(A) serves as a "foundation" for the temple  
(B) is a rectangular space between triglyphs  
(C) is another term for the pediment  
(D) contains brightly painted pictures
13. The episode known as the "allegory of the cave" is found in which of Plato's works?  
(A) The Apology (B) Critias (C) Meno (D) The Republic
14. The *Propylaea* was  
(A) a major canal in Corinth (B) the largest theater in Athens  
(C) a monumental gateway to the Acropolis  
(D) a road connecting Sparta with the coast
15. A *gymasiarch*  
(A) gathered citizens to participate in lyric performances  
(B) sponsored a banquet for the members of his tribe during festivals  
(C) paid for and trained those who took part in the torch-races at the *Panathenaea*  
(D) supplied the rigging and enlisted crew members for warships
16. This philosopher is often called "the father of Greek philosophy." He is credited with predicting an eclipse of the sun and in suggesting that water is the fundamental material of creation.  
(A) Hipparchos (B) Zeno (C) Parmenides (D) Thales
17. Which type of slave accompanied boys to school?  
(A) *paidagogus* (B) *despoina* (C) *therapontes* (D) *akolouthus*
18. Which author is most closely associated with New Comedy?  
(A) Aristophanes (B) Cratinus (C) Thespis (D) Menander
19. To which architectural order does the Parthenon belong?  
(A) Doric (B) Composite (C) Corinthian (D) Ionic
20. *Paideia* referred to  
(A) cookery (B) construction projects (C) outfitting the infantry  
(D) education
21. Which building contained "the Porch of the Maidens," known for its use of Caryatids?  
(A) the Temple of Athena Nike (B) the Temple of Diana at Ephesus  
(C) the tomb of Mausolus (D) the Erechtheum

22. This philosophical approach suggested that the aim of life was pleasure; the highest pleasure was absence of pain; and that pleasure of the mind was preferable to that of the body. Identify the philosophical school.  
(A) Stoicism (B) Epicureanism (C) Cynicism (D) Nihilism
23. Which Greek city contained a library rivaling that of Alexandria?  
(A) Athens (B) Pergamum (C) Antioch (D) Thebes
24. Resident foreigners in Athens were known as  
(A) *metics* (B) *proxenoi* (C) *astoi* (D) *politai*
25. "One must travel the half of any given distance before travelling the whole, and the half of that again before you can traverse it. This goes on *ad infinitum*, so that there are an infinite number of points in any given space, and you cannot touch an infinite number one by one in a finite time." This paradox of motion is credited to which philosopher?  
(A) Pythagoras (B) Xenophanes (C) Zeno (D) Leucippus
26. According to The Odyssey, this leader of the suitors is the first one killed by Odysseus.  
(A) Eumaios (B) Nestor (C) Antinoos (D) Eurymakhos
27. Which of the following is primarily known for his oratory?  
(A) Socrates (B) Eratosthenes (C) Democritus (D) Demosthenes
28. The *chlamys* was a  
(A) cloak (B) hat (C) shoe (D) walking staff
29. Which playwright added a second actor to the tragic stage?  
(A) Euripides (B) Sophocles (C) Aeschylus (D) Philemon
30. The earliest surviving play of Aristophanes is  
(A) The Acharnians (B) The Wasps (C) The Thesmophoriazusae  
(D) Plutus
31. This Greek author was elected *strategos* twice - once as a colleague of Pericles, is said to have won 24 dramatic competitions, once wrote a poem to his friend Herodotus, and wrote the Philoctetes. Who was he?  
(A) Euripides (B) Sophocles (C) Iophon (D) Aeschylus
32. An *encomium* is  
(A) a choral hymn in celebration of a particular man  
(B) a group of lyrical hymns dedicated to Demeter  
(C) an ode celebrating a military victory  
(D) a musical performance in support of a sacrifice

33. The "teaching" of a dramatic work to the chorus and actors who were to perform it was a  
(A) *dithyramb* (B) *digamma* (C) *didascalía* (D) *diatribe*
34. Xenophon's account of departing with the Ten Thousand from a failed expedition with Cyrus the Younger is known as the  
(A) Anabasis (B) Cynegeticus (C) Oeconomicus (D) Cyropaedia
35. Protagoras of Abdera, Gorgias, and, according to some Athenians, Socrates, were all associated with  
(A) Alexandrian poetry (B) Stoicism (C) the Cynics (D) the Sophists
36. "Brotherhoods," or groups of related families at Athens and other Greek cities, were known as  
(A) *phratrai* (B) *genos* (C) *epheboi* (D) *mystes*
37. Which was NOT a type of *stringed* musical instrument?  
(A) *barbiton* (B) *aulos* (C) *cithara* (D) *phorminx*
38. The *chiton* and *himation* were types of  
(A) clothing (B) swords (C) elegiac poems (D) toys
39. The foot race of the longest distance was the  
(A) *stadion* (B) *dolikhos* (C) *diaulos* (D) *hoplitodromia*
40. The artist Myron is most closely associated with  
(A) vase painting (B) wall painting (C) architecture (D) sculpture
41. Which of the following is known as "the first cartographer" for having produced the first known map?  
(A) Anaximander (B) Simonides (C) Democedes (D) Histiaeus
42. In which Athenian building could one find a painted depiction of the Battle of Marathon?  
(A) the Poikile Stoa (B) the Nike Temple (C) the Cecropium  
(D) the Propylon
43. The mysteries of Demeter are associated with which city?  
(A) Delphi (B) Thebes (C) Eleusis (D) Corinth
44. Which public games were held in honor of Apollo at Delphi?  
(A) Isthmian (B) Nemean (C) Pythian (D) Olympian
45. Which structure was also known as the *Theseum*?  
(A) the temple of Hephaestus (B) the theater of Dionysus  
(C) the Bouleterion (D) the temple of Apollo Patroos

46. Said to have been the first Greek to write eulogies for pay, he was born in Ceos and is the likely composer of the poetic memorial to the Spartan dead at Thermopylae.  
(A) Bacchylides (B) Xenophon (C) Timocreon (D) Simonides
47. Which Aristophanic comedy attacks the Athenian jury system?  
(A) the Birds (B) the Knights (C) Peace (D) the Wasps
48. The term *boustrophedon* refers to  
(A) cooking (B) sculpture (C) writing (D) fishing
49. He was born in Stagiera, served as tutor to Alexander the Great, and taught in an Athenian grove known as the Lyceum - name him.  
(A) Menippus (B) Aristotle (C) Polygnotus (D) Galen
50. Which author composed a treatise on horsemanship, the *Peri hippikes*?  
(A) Andronicus (B) Aristarchus (C) Xenophon (D) Hypereides
51. After the reforms of Solon, which class was regarded as the lowest?  
(A) *hippies* (B) *pentakosiomedimnoi* (C) *thetes* (D) *zeugitai*
52. Which orator delivered the speeches known as The Philippics against Philip II of Macedon?  
(A) Demosthenes (B) Isocrates (C) Nicias (D) Isaeus
53. Which was NOT a monetary denomination?  
(A) *obol* (B) *mina* (C) *drachma* (D) *phrontisterion*
54. Give the next term in this Greek numeric sequence: *heis, duo, treis, tessares...*  
(A) *ennea* (B) *hex* (C) *deka* (D) *pente*
55. The Agamemnon, Choephoroe, and the Eumenides comprise the Oresteia trilogy of  
(A) Sophocles (B) Aeschylus (C) Agathon (D) Euripides
56. In which play does Creon forbid the burial of Polyneices?  
(A) Antigone (B) Philoctetes (C) Ichneutae (D) Electra
57. In which city was the council of elders known as the *gerousia*?  
(A) Thebes (B) Samos (C) Sparta (D) Delphi
58. Which individual perished during the Roman sack of Syracuse in 211 B.C.?  
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Archimedes (D) Solon
59. In Greek poetic meter, the term "dactyl" is derived from the Greek word for  
(A) running (B) reversed (C) finger (D) stone

60. This type of ode was composed in honor of a victory in one of the public games and was usually performed upon the victor's return.  
(A) *epithalamium* (B) *epyllion* (C) *epode* (D) *epinikion*
61. This mathematician lived in Alexandria and wrote the *Stoicheia*, or Elements, which served as a significant textbook for centuries.  
(A) Plotinus (B) Eudoxus (C) Aratus (D) Euclid
62. A *rhapsodos* would most likely  
(A) provide a cure for a war wound (B) recite a poem (C) sell a slave  
(D) collect taxes
63. Aeginetan and Euboean refer to  
(A) types of warships (B) standards for coinage (C) military formations  
(D) types of pottery
64. What philosopher is said to have thrown himself into the crater of Mt. Aetna in order to become a god?  
(A) Thales (B) Empedocles (C) Zeno (D) Pythagoras
65. What does the term *acropolis* mean?  
(A) "fortified mountain" (B) "beautiful view" (C) "high city" (D) "old town"
66. *Hoplites* were  
(A) infantrymen (B) slaves (C) farmers (D) sailors
67. What were *ostraka*?  
(A) pottery shards (B) books (C) weights for strength training  
(D) mixing bowls for wine
68. \_\_\_\_\_ in his work, The Poetics, described the characteristics of tragedy.  
(A) Aristotle (B) Euripides (C) Thespis (D) Sophocles
69. The author of the Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans was  
(A) Hermas (B) Plutarch (C) Theocritus (D) Callimachus
70. Aesop is known for  
(A) satires (B) comedies (C) tragedies (D) fables

**TIE-BREAKERS – The answers to the following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96 - 100 on your scantron.**

96. Only one complete play of the works of Menander is known to date. Which is it?  
(A) Phasma (B) Dyscolos (C) Georgos (D) Samia

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97. Victors at which set of public games received a crown of *fresh*, wild celery - as opposed to *dried* celery?  
(A) Isthmian (B) Nemean (C) Pythian (D) Olympian
98. Where in Athens would one have found the speaker's platform known as the *bema*?  
(A) the Pnyx (B) the Temple of Athena Parthenos (C) the Areopagus  
(D) the Altar of the Twelve Gods
99. Who calculated, with uncanny accuracy, the circumference of the earth?  
(A) Eratosthenes (B) Archimedes (C) Plato (D) Pythagoras
100. Sappho lived on the island of  
(A) Corsica (B) Sicily (C) Lesbos (D) Delos

