

2005 TSJCL GREEK LIFE & LITERATURE TEST

Please choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. The Greek *agora* was most similar to the Roman _____.
 (A) basilica (B) forum (C) aqueduct (D) temple
2. What was the original function of the *polis*?
 (A) religious union (B) commerce (C) defense (D) housing
3. What was the *hoplos*?
 (A) boot (B) hat (C) shield (D) soldier
4. Which school of philosophy held the ideal of a virtuous life impervious to misfortune and an assurance of an ordered universe in which the individual person played a role?
 (A) Epicureanism (B) Cynicism (C) Stoicism (D) Sybarism
5. What happened at the *symposium*?
 (A) after-dinner drinking (B) speeches and discussions
 (C) silent reading (D) exchange of goods
6. Who wrote *Prometheus Bound* and the *Oresteia*?
 (A) Demosthenes (B) Aristophanes (C) Xenophon (D) Aeschylus
7. Into which category do the words *petasos*, *himation*, *chiton*, and *pilos* fall?
 (A) military (B) poetry (C) clothing (D) sports
8. What was the *andron*?
 (A) the main room of a temple where the statue of the god or goddess stood
 (B) a warship with three rows of oars
 (C) the dining room used only by men
 (D) a piece of armor used by the soldiers
9. What did the Athenians call someone who was a foreign resident living in the city?
 (A) *megaron* (B) *Mede* (C) *pithos* (D) *metic*
10. The capital of which type of column is recognized by its volutes?
 (A) Ionic (B) Doric (C) Tuscan (D) Corinthian
11. Among the earliest coins minted in Aegina, which was the smallest?
 (A) *stater* (B) *obol* (C) *didrachm* (D) *drachm*

12. Which style of pottery was developed first?
(A) black-figure (B) red-figure
13. The name *Labyrinth*, which was probably applied to the Minoan palace at Cnossus, takes its name from the word *labrus*, meaning
(A) bull (B) two-headed ax (C) mind (D) maze
14. What did the Greeks call the athletic competition held every four years just for the women?
(A) *oinochoe* (B) *gynaeceum* (C) *Bouteuterion* (D) *Heraia*
15. The practice of ostracism took its name from which of the following?
(A) a street in Athens (B) pottery fragment (C) rounded stone (D) the color black
16. What was the *archon basileus* of Athens?
(A) war leader (B) inheritance judge (C) king (D) priest
17. What do the *kithara*, *syrinx* and *auloi* have in common? They are...
(A) body parts (B) musical instruments (C) food items (D) vehicles
18. What is not true concerning the Spartans?
(A) Boys were not allowed to take part in the discussions of the men.
(B) At age seven, boys were sent to live in a barracks.
(C) Boys were encouraged to steal food from local farms.
(D) In a yearly competition, boys were beaten to see who could bear the most pain.
19. What was a *hetaira*?
(A) a courtesan (B) a wife (C) a shop owner (D) a farmer
20. Who was one of the earliest and greatest Greek lyric poets?
(A) Nereus (B) Archilochus (C) Eupolis (D) Themistocles
21. What was primarily studied at Plato's Academy?
(A) rhetoric (B) poetry (C) Stoicism (D) mathematics and reasoning
22. Which of the following was the lightly armed foot soldier first used by the Thracians and later by the Greek armies?
(A) *tholos* (B) *rhyton* (C) *peltast* (D) *dolichos*
23. What was an *acropolis*?
(A) a market square (B) a temple precinct (C) a high city (D) a closed-in area
24. Which of the following was not written by Aristophanes?
(A) *Clouds* (B) *Lysistrata* (C) *Knights* (D) *Medea*
25. What was a *herm*?
(A) a type of wagon (B) a sculpture (C) a cooking utensil (D) a hairstyle

26. What type of activity took place at the *Areopagus*?
(A) legal (B) medical (C) domestic (D) religious
27. What was the ceremony called in which the infant was carried round the hearth and brought into the religious life of the family?
(A) *alabastron* (B) *agoranomoi* (C) *amphidromia* (D) *Anthesteria*
28. For what art form is Myron remembered?
(A) music (B) painting (C) sculpture (D) dance
29. What were the *helots*?
(A) Theban soldiers (B) Spartan slaves (C) Athenian coins (D) Corinthian leaders
30. At what age did an Athenian male become known as an *ephebos* and begin two years of military training?
(A) 18 (B) 21 (C) 16 (D) 10
31. Where did the Athenian *ecclesia* usually meet?
(A) Acropolis (B) Parthenon (C) Stoa of Attalus (D) Pnyx
32. Which word means council, used especially by the aristocrats?
(A) *lektyhoi* (B) *arete* (C) *asty* (D) *boule*
33. Which of the following was not part of the "Olympic Cycle"?
(A) Nemean (B) Isthmian (C) Marathon (D) Pythian
34. Information about early farming comes from a verse calendar called....
(A) *Works and Days* (B) *Theogony* (C) *On Horsemanship* (D) *Anabasis*
35. How many jurors often heard a case and rendered judgment in a law court?
(A) 501 (B) 30 (C) 12 (D) 55
36. Through what would the Athenians have to pass in order to reach the sacred enclosure surrounding the Parthenon?
(A) *Odeon* (B) *Theseum* (C) *Dipylon Gate* (D) *Propylaea*
37. What was a *katagogia*?
(A) a weight/measurer (B) a family member (C) a hotel (D) a storage area
38. Which of the following was a chair used by ladies?
(A) *thronos* (B) *klismos* (C) *trapezitai* (D) *perioikoi*
39. Which statement is not true concerning the Greek alphabet?
(A) The Greek alphabet was adapted by observing the record keeping of the Phoenicians.
(B) By 700 B. C. many regional versions of the Greek alphabet had emerged.
(C) The Greek alphabet contained 35 syllabic scripts.
(D) The Greeks used letters to represent vowels.

40. What was the *chora*?
(A) urban neighborhood (B) countryside (C) singing group (D) metal coinage
41. Which statement about marriage is not true?
(A) The most important purpose of a marriage was to produce legitimate children.
(B) A divorced wife would usually win the return of her dowry if she petitioned in a court of law.
(C) The earliest form of marriage was a purchase.
(D) A husband could easily end the marriage by simply dismissing his wife from the house.
42. What was the marker for a grave called?
(A) *stèle* (B) *akte* (C) *sarcophagus* (D) *keiramikos*
43. What was the Athenian *stragegos*?
(A) city planner (B) sponsor of the arts (C) judge (D) commander
44. What were the local wards of Athens called?
(A) *demes* (B) *apobates* (C) *phylae* (D) *cults*
45. Lesbos was the home of which Lyric poet?
(A) Sappho (B) Hipponax (C) Tyrtaeus (D) Callinus
46. Which term is not related to the theatre?
(A) chorus (B) triglyph (C) parados (D) ekkyklema
47. What would a young man learn from a *paidotribes*?
(A) disputation and public speaking (B) writing and arithmetic
(C) singing and playing the lyre (D) wrestling and gymnastics
48. As first described by Hesiod, who/what were the *Moirai*?
(A) the graces (B) the furies (C) the muses (D) the fates
49. Who is considered to be the world's first historian?
(A) Hecataeus (B) Homer (C) Herodotus (D) Thucydides
50. Pindar is known for what kind of literature?
(A) comedy (B) victory odes (C) tragedy (D) epic poetry
51. To what place did the Greeks travel in order to consult the *Pythia*?
(A) Athens (B) Sparta (C) Mt. Olympus (D) Delphi
52. Which of the following is not true concerning boxing?
(A) Boxers were not allowed to strike the face of an opponent.
(B) There was no recognition of different weight classes.
(C) There were no rounds; the fight continued until one opponent was defeated.
(D) Gouging with the thumb was permitted.

53. Whose coins depict him with the ram's horns of the Greek-Egyptian deity Zeus-Ammon?
(A) Oedipus (B) Philip II (C) Alexander the Great (D) Pericles
54. What was the function of the *ephors* of Sparta? They acted as.....
(A) counterweights to the kings (B) scribes to the kings
(C) priests to the kings (D) kings themselves
55. In what meter did Homer write the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*?
(A) iambic pentameter (B) dactylic hexameter (C) alcaic (D) myriameter
56. What was the purpose behind the annual Panathenaic Festival?
(A) to honor fallen soldiers (B) to fit the statue of Athena with a new garment
(C) to install newly elected officials (D) to give thanks for a successful harvest
57. The Bronze Age most closely corresponds to which of the following?
(A) Mycenaean Civilization (B) Hellenistic Greece (C) Neolithic Era
58. Who/what were the *thetes*?
(A) poorer citizens, laborers, peasants (B) the four Athenian tribes
(C) slaves born in Athens (D) foreign-born children of citizens
59. The sporting event called the *pankration* was a combination similar to which two events?
(A) wrestling and boxing (B) running and jumping
(C) discus and javelin throwing (D) swimming and diving
60. Which city encouraged gymnastics training for girls?
(A) Alexandria (B) Sparta (C) Athens (D) Corinth
61. Who wrote the *Argonautica*?
(A) Homer (B) Darius (C) Speusippus (D) Apollonius
62. Which play is clearly a protest against Athenian imperialism?
(A) *Trojan Women* (B) *Iphigenia in Aulis*
(C) *Oedipus the King* (D) *The Women of Trachis*
63. Which statement about funeral customs is not correct?
(A) It was believed the sight of a dead body offended the gods.
(B) Excessive lamentation was forbidden by law in Athens.
(C) A funerary speech described as *epitaphios* was sometimes given to honor the dead.
(D) Inhumation was rarely employed in Classical Greece.
64. What did the Greeks call the type of decorative pillar that represented a clothed woman?
(A) *metope* (B) caryatid (C) sphinx (D) *kouros*

65. Which statement concerning the gymnasium is true?
(A) The athletes there usually trained fully clothed.
(B) Women were welcome at the gymnasium at any time of day.
(C) The gymnasium was a natural scene for philosophical discussions.
(D) The energy of the Athenian gymnasium is conveyed in Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.
66. Whose proverbial command to a soldier was "Return with your shield or upon it."
(A) a Spartan mother's (B) an Athenian general's (C) a Mycenaean king's
(D) an Athenian council's
67. What is the meaning of hubris, a concept found in myth, Greek tragedy, and law?
(A) disregard for others (B) powerlessness of certain individuals (C) excessive pride
(D) temptation
68. Whose treatment of Electra demonstrates an interest in psychology and the plight of women in Greek society?
(A) Homer (B) Sophocles (C) Euripides (D) Aeschylus
69. Which is not correct concerning the Eleusinian Mysteries?
(A) They represented a rare form of worship in Classical Greece.
(B) Details of the rites were forbidden to be revealed publicly.
(C) The cult was run by the Athenian state.
(D) The mysteries revolved around the myth of Bacchus and the maenads.
70. Who was considered by the Athenians to be their fourth greatest tragedian?
(A) Philoctetes (B) Mimnermus (C) Zeno (D) Agathon

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 equivalent of a talent of silver?
(A) 16 ounces (B) 58 pounds (C) 10 bars (D) 3,000 drachmae
97. For which work is Erinna, a female poet of the island Telos, best known?
(A) *The Distaff* (B) *Hippolytus* (C) *Memorabilia* (D) *Cyropaedeia*
98. What is represented by the plot of *Wasps*?
(A) the vengeance of Orestes on his mother
(B) festival celebrants trying to determine how best to exact revenge of Euripides
(C) the defiant attempts of Antigone to give her brother proper burial
(D) Athenian citizens who have nothing better to do than sit on juries and find defendants guilty

99. Which one of the following played a vital role in introducing the study of philosophy at Athens and was an important forerunner of the philosopher Socrates?
(A) Anaximander (B) Anaximenes (C) Anacreon (D) Anaxagoras
100. Where is the earliest extant description of Hades kingdom?
(A) *Theogony* (B) *Illiad* (C) *Odyssey* (D) *Antigone*

