

**2008 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY  
AREA B TSJCL ACADEMIC OLYMPICS  
AREA B GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TEST**

**I. Philosophy and Literature: Choose the best answer for each question.**

1. In Plato's *Symposium*, the diners drink and discuss the topic of  
a. love                      b. the ideal government              c. the cave              d. the four elements
  
2. In this play written by Aeschylus, the two sons of Oedipus, Eteocles and Polynices, fight against each other for control of a city.  
a. *The Suppliants*              b. *The Persians*              c. *Prometheus Bound*  
d. *Seven Against Thebes*
  
3. The Greek poetess who was called by many learned men "the tenth muse" was  
a. Sappho                      b. Leucippe                      c. Anactoria                      d. Aspasia
  
4. Which of the following is a work of Aristotle's:  
a. *Ion*                      b. *Poetics*                      c. *Bacchae*                      d. *Elements*
  
5. Book I of the *Iliad* begins with an argument between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ over a war prize.  
a. Athena, Aphrodite              b. Paris, Hector                      c. Achilles, Agamemnon  
d. Menelaus, Odysseus
  
6. This Greek historian was known both as "the father of history" and "the father of lies."  
a. Thucydides                      b. Xenophon                      c. Herodotus                      d. Plutarch
  
7. What is the name of Antigone's uncle, who refused to allow her to bury her brother, ultimately resulting in his own son's death?  
a. Creon                      b. Oedipus                      c. Haemon                      d. Empedocles
  
8. In Plato's *Republic*, it is determined that the ideal ruler for the republic should be  
a. a warrior                      b. an elected official                      c. a philosopher king                      d. none
  
9. Which of the following was **not** a tragedy written by Sophocles in his Theban cycle?  
a. Antigone                      b. Oedipus the king                      c. Ismene                      d. Oedipus at Colonus
  
10. Aristotle was the student of which Greek philosopher?  
a. Thales                      b. Anaximander                      c. Phidias                      d. Plato
  
11. This Greek historian was a member the Ten Thousand, soldiers who after surviving the Peloponnesian wars hired themselves out as mercenaries in the Persian wars. His description of the journeys of the Ten Thousand is known as the *Anabasis*.  
a. Herodotus                      b. Dionysius of Halicarnassus                      c. Xenophon                      d. Thucydides

12. This comic playwright is credited as the chief representative of New Comedy, writing hilarious observations on everyday life.

- a. Aeschylus            b. Aristophanes            c. Menander            d. Plautus

13. This Greek playwright, the author of *Bacchae*, *Medea*, and *Electra*, was the least honored of the tragedy writers at the festival of Dionysius, and remained bitter about that fact all his life.

- a. Euripides            b. Aristophanes            c. Aeschylus            d. Sophocles

14. Homeric heroes strove to display this good quality, which has many definitions including: virtue, excellence, nobility.

- a. *dikaiosyne*            b. *hybris*            c. *sophrosyne*            d. *arête*

15. Which of the following was **not** a dialogue attributed to Plato?

- a. *Apology*            b. *Phaedrus*            c. *Crito*            d. *Nichomachean Ethics*

16. In the *Odyssey*, Polyphemus violates the rule of \_\_\_\_\_, which results in his blinding.

- a. humility            b. hospitality            c. piety            d. marriage

17. Aristotle was a tutor to which famous person:

- a. Plato            b. Alexander the Great            c. Philip V of Macedon  
d. Cyrus the Great

18. What comic playwright wrote several plays titled from animals, such as *The Wasps*, *The Birds*, and *The Frogs*?

- a. Menander            b. Aristophanes            c. Aeschylus            d. Terence

19. Aristotle fundamentally disagreed with Plato on his approach to philosophy, feeling that the truth about reality can be found not in abstracts, but in observing and categorizing the phenomena of the world.

- a. True            b. False

20. *Outis* was the name that Odysseus gave in order to escape from

- a. Circe            b. Calypso            c. the Cyclops            d. the Laestrygonians

21. One of Plato's earliest philosophical accomplishments was disproving the doctrine of the Forms using only logic.

- a. True            b. False

22. This playwright introduced the second actor to the stage; before this point true dramatic dialogue had not been possible.

- a. Aristophanes            b. Euripides            c. Sophocles            d. Aeschylus

23. In this play by Aristophanes, the women of Athens try and force a conclusion to the Peloponnesian war by withholding their affections from their husbands:

- a. *The Suppliants*            b. *Lysistrata*            c. *The Persian Women*            d. *Bacchae*

24. This philosopher was known for his many paradoxes, the most famous of which involved Achilles and a tortoise.  
 a. Democritus            b. Zeno                    c. Meleager                d. Parmenides
25. In the *Phaedo*, Plato describes the death of Socrates by  
 a. stoning                b. beheading              c. hemlock                d. starvation
26. Only men were allowed to be actors in ancient Greece.  
 a. True                    b. False
27. The leader of the chorus in Greek drama was called  
 a. andros                b. kothornos              c. koryphaios              d. odeion
28. The roots of theater performance and Greek drama come from the worship of  
 a. Pan                    b. Zeus                    c. Dionysios              d. Demeter
29. This person claims to have been the first actor and playwright, although the actual development of Greek drama was probably far more complex.  
 a. Aristophanes        b. Cornelius Nepos      c. Diomedes                d. Thespis
30. The *Iliad* was written in \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
 a. 10                    b. 12                    c. 18                    d. 24

**For questions 31 – 35, match the pre-Socratic philosopher to the substance out of which he thought the world was made.**

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 31. Anaximenes               | a. the four elements: earth, air, fire, water |
| 32. Empedocles               | b. water only                                 |
| 33. Heraclitus               | c. air only                                   |
| 34. Leucippus and Democritus | d. change                                     |
| 35. Thales                   | e. atom                                       |

## II. Greek Life

36. A *klepsydra* was used to  
 a. steer horses            b. kill enemies            c. tell time                d. mix water and wine
37. The *Dionysia* and the *Lenia* were both  
 a. months of the year    b. dramatic festivals    c. coins                    d. voting tribes
38. In ancient Greece men and women most commonly dined separately.  
 a. True                    b. False
39. The greek word *oikos*, from which we get the words *economy* and *ecology* means  
 a. household              b. wine                    c. conveyance              d. whole, entire
40. The Olympic competition which most closely resembles our modern Ultimate Fighting Championship for its no-holds-barred wrestling was the  
 a. *stadion*                b. *dolichos*                c. *pankration*              d. *pentathalon*

41. A *kore* is  
 a. a drinking vessel    b. statue of a young woman    c. statue of a young man  
 d. the lower portion of the architrave on a temple
42. The slave or freed slave who accompanied a young man to school was known as a  
 a. *doulos*                      b. *rhetor*                      c. *gephyra*                      d. *paedagogos*
43. Greeks considered *deipnon*, or this meal, the most important meal of the day:  
 a. breakfast                      b. lunch                      c. dinner
44. Which fertility / harvest festival honoring Demeter did Athenian women celebrate excluding the presence of men?  
 a. Hekatombaion    b. Thesmophoria    c. Pythian Games    d. Panathenaea
45. Winners of the Olympic Games were awarded \_\_\_\_\_ crowns.  
 a. oak                      b. pine                      c. parsley                      d. olive
46. The Spartan council of elders consisting of thirty members over the age of sixty who were elected for life was known as the  
 a. *ephor*                      b. *gerousia*                      c. *ekklesia*                      d. *boule*
47. The basic under-garment for Greek men and women was known as the  
 a. *chiton*                      b. *peplos*                      c. *himation*                      d. *periphrasis*
48. The *obol* and the *drachma* were  
 a. months of the year    b. festivals                      c. types of roads                      d. coins
49. The practice of political exile, which was named after the Greek word for potsherd, on which the names of the exiles were written was  
 a. exile                      b. banishment                      c. ostracism                      d. relegation
50. The three classes of Spartan citizens were, in order of importance from least to greatest:  
 a. Spartans, helots, perioikoi                      b. helots, Spartans, perioikoi  
 c. perioikoi, helots, Spartans                      d. helots, perioikoi, Spartans
51. This woolen, blanket-sized cloak was usually worn by soldiers, pinned over the right shoulder  
 a. *chiton*                      b. *peplos*                      c. *himation*                      d. *kothurnos*
52. The name of the open market-place in Athens was the  
 a. *pnux*                      b. *boule*                      c. *agora*                      d. *acropolis*
53. The oracle at Delphi was sacred to the god(dess):  
 a. Apollo                      b. Athena                      c. Zeus                      d. Hera

54. *Hekatombeion*, *Gamelion*, and *Metageitnion* were all  
 a. months                      b. coins                      c. types of shoes                      d. wedding ceremonies
55. The Athenian council of nobles which was named for the hill on which they met was the  
 a. Archons                      b. Pnyxis                      c. Ephors                      d. Areopagus
56. The term *boustrophedon* refers to  
 a. farming                      b. type of writing                      c. cooking                      d. a cloak

**III. Pottery and Sculpture**

For #57-59, use the answer choices below. Match each order with the correct name.

CHOICES:    a. Corinthian                      b. Doric                      c. Ionic

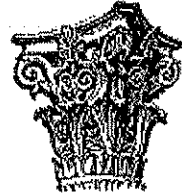
57.



58.



59.



60. Put the orders of pottery in the correct chronological order from earliest to latest:  
 a. black figure, geometric, orientalizing, red figure  
 b. red figure, black figure, orientalizing, geometric  
 c. geometric, orientalizing, red figure, black figure  
 d. geometric, orientalizing, black figure, red figure

For #61 – 65, use the answer choices below. Match the shape of the vessel with the correct name.

CHOICES:    a. *hydria*                      b. *krater*                      c. *kylix*  
                     d. *lekythos*                      e. *pyxis*

61.



used for mixing water and wine

62.



used for drinking

63.



used for holding water

64.



used for holding oil, perfume, condiments

65.



used for cosmetics

66. In reference to sculpture, the word *chryselephantine* means that  
 a. it is religious in nature                      b. it is made of gold and ivory  
 c. it was created by a molding process        d. the original sculptor is unknown
67. Which sculptor created the friezes on the Parthenon?  
 a. Pheidias                      b. Polycrates                      c. Polykleitos                      d. Praxiteles
68. This sculptor, who studied Polykleitos, said about himself "Polykleitos sculpts men as they should be, I sculpt men as they are." He sculpted "The Scraper" or *Apoxyomenos*, as well as "Eros Stringing his Bow".  
 a. Praxiteles                      b. Lysippus                      c. Myron                      d. Pheidias
69. This Greek sculptor created dynamic figures with extended limbs, and bold twists of the body. A few of his famous sculptures include "Hermes and the infant Dionysius," "Aphrodite of Cnidus," and "Apollo the Lizard-Slayer".  
 a. Praxiteles                      b. Myron                      c. Pheidias                      d. Lysippus
70. Polykleitos created the *Doryphoros*, or spear-bearer, as an example of his book of ideal proportions of the human body called  
 a. *Aitia* "Causes"                      b. *Ideos* "Form"                      c. *Kanon* "the Canon"                      d. *Nomos* "the Law"

**TIE BREAKERS: Please fill in the answer blanks for #96-100 for the following questions. They will be scored in the event of a tie.**

96. The greatest Attic orator of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE was  
 a. Lysias                      b. Ion                      c. Demosthenes                      d. Dionysius
97. The winner of the \_\_\_\_\_ games was crowned with celery in honor of Zeus.  
 a. Nemean                      b. Isthmian                      c. Olympian                      d. Pythian
98. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were written in this meter:  
 a. Greater Asclepiadean                      b. Iambic Trimeter  
 c. Dactylic Hexameter                      d. Elegiac Couplets
99. Spartan boys were taken from their families at age \_\_\_\_ to begin their training in the army.  
 a. birth                      b. 5                      c. 7                      d. 11

100. Name this article of clothing  
 a. *himation*  
 b. *petasos*  
 c. *chlamys*  
 d. *epiblema*

