1982 STATE LATIN FORUM GREEK LITERATURE

- 1. In Homer's Odyssey, Odysseus recounts his adventures to: a. the Cyclopes b. Eumaeus c. the Suitors d. the Phaeacians e. the Achaeans.
- 2. Sappho came from the island of: a. Lemnos b. Leros c. Lesbos d. Chios e. Mytilene.
- 3. Thucydides wrote the history of: a. the Persian Wars b. the Greeks in Asia Minor c. the campaigns of Alexander d. the Peloponnesian War e. the Trojan War
- 4. "I went down yesterday to the Piraeus to see the festival of the goddes....." is the opening sentence of: a. Pausanias" Tours of Greece b. Plato's Apology c. Herodotus' Histories d. Plato's Republic e. Euripides' Medea.
- 5. An early soldier-poet of sixth century B.C. Greece was: a. Homer b. Catullus c. Archilochus d. Euripides e. Mimnermus.
- 6. True or False: The Theban Trilogy, by Sophocles, was produced on a single day at the Dionysus festival in Athens.
- 7. In Aristophanes' <u>Lysistrata</u>, the women urge the men to make peace by:
 a. going to war themselves b. refusing to cook meals c. making special sacrifices to Athena d. moving to Lesbos e. refusing to have sex.
- 8. According to legend, Euripides met his death when: a. the Persians invaded Athens b. he leaped from a cliff c. he was torn apart by dogs d. he was torn apart by an angry chorus e. the Athenians voted him the death penalty for impiety.
- 9. The poetess Sappho especially worshipped: a. Artemis b. Athena c. Aphrodite d. Hera e. Apollo
- 10.. The Greek orator who urged resistance to the Macedonians was: a. Alcibiades b. Demosthenes c. Lysias d. Pericles e. Hipparchus.
- 11. In many Greek tragedies, the hero/king who seems to portray ideal Athenian virtues is: a. Theseus b. Oedipus c. Orestes d. Herakles e. Pentheus
- 12. The majority of extant Greek tragedies are based on legends from a. the house of Labdacus b. the house of Pelias c. the house of Atreus d. the house of Odysseus e. the house of Socrates.
- 13. In the <u>Hippolytus</u>, the hero refuses to worship a. Poseidon b. Artemis c. Apollo d. Aphrodite e. Zeus
- 14. Nausikaa is the maiden who: a. leads the Spartan festival for Artemis b. welcomes and dresses Odysseus c. is sacrificed at Aulis d. is married to Hector e. loved, in vain, Narcissus.
- 15. Achilles' shield, as described by Homer, had depicted on it: a. raging battle scenes b. a Cretan labyrinth c. scenes from mythology d. scenes from everyday life e. battle of gods and giants.
- 16. An early Greek lyric poet who wrote "instructions for living well" to his special friend was: a. Alcaeus b. Theognis c. Tyrtaeus d. Lucretius e. Mimnermus

- 17. Homer's poems are written in the meter: a. iambic trimeter b. elegiac pentameter c. dactylic hexameter d. free verse e. iambic pentameter
- 18. If arranging Greek writers in chronological order, you would place Herodotus:
 a. immediately after Homer b. before Thucydides c. contemporary with Plato
 d. after Aristotle e. contemporary with Archilochus.
- 19. In Euripides' Alcestis, a major issue is: a. honoring Artemis b. madness sent by Hera c. hospitality d. establishing a law=court e. friendship
- 20. The one complete Satyr play, by Euripides is: a. <u>Herakles</u> b. <u>Cyclops</u> c. <u>Trackers</u> d. <u>Dionysus and the Pirates</u> e. <u>Hermes, Lord of Robbers</u>.
- 21. Before sailing to troy, King Agamemnon had to: a. sacrifice his daughter b. go on a fund-raising mission c. sacrifice to Poseidon d. buy gifts for Klytemnestra e. sacrifice to Zeus
- 22. Orestes' faithful friend and companion was: a. Achates b. Hermione c. his dog Argos d. Pylades e. Pentheus
- 23. In Greek tragedies, a character is always doomed when he: a. sets sail b. goes to Mt. Kithaeron c. commits acts of <u>hybris</u> d. goes to Athens e. fights with a women.
- 24. Archaeology in Greece has tended to: a. mean long days in the hot sun b. prove the legends true c. confirm the legends are false d. reveal little about the legends e. give rise to new legends.
- 25. Oedipus learns the final proof of his identity from: a. Iocasta b. the Corinthian messenger c. Tiresias d. the old shepherd e. Apollo
- 26. In Greek tragedies, the gods appear on the: a. mechane b. eccyclema c. skene d. orchestra e. wings
- 27. At present there are plays of Aeschylus extant: a. 9 b. 5 c. 8 d. 14 e. 7
- 28. Aristophanes <u>Clouds</u> makes fun of: a. Pericles b. War c. Astronomers d. Socrates e. Megarians
- 29. Achilles' closest friend and companion at Troy was a. Hector b. Odysseus c. Pylades d. Patrokles e. Briseis
- 30. Aristophanes tells of early men who had four legs and arms and moved by turning cartwheels in:

 a. the <u>Birds</u>
 b. Plato's <u>Symposium</u>
 c. the <u>Frogs</u>
 d. Thucydides' Book VII
 e. the <u>Rhesus</u>.
- 31. The "Allegory of the Cave" may be read in:

 a. Homer, Odyssey IX

 b. Aristotle, Generation of Animals c. Anonymus, Legend of Aeolus

 d. Plato, Republic VII e. Aristophanes, Parabasis to Birds.
- 32. The famous epitaph for the 300 Spartans at Thermopylae was written (most agree) by: a. Simonides b. Euripides c. Sophocles d. Sappho e. Tyrtaeus
- 33. Pindar, the aristocratic poet from Boeotia wrote: a. Idyls b. Epinicians c. Histories d. Epitaphs e. Epithalamia.

- 34. A contemporary and to some extent a rival of Pindar was: a. Simonides b. Bacchylides c. Sophocles d. Theocritus e. Stesichorus
- 35. Cloudcuckcoland is a miraculous place described by: a. Homer, Odyssey XI b. Aristophanes, Clouds c. Plato, Myth of Er d. Aristophanes, Dirds e. Euripides, Hippolytus
- 36. The Hellenistic writer whose poems are the forerunners of Pastoral poetry was: a. Simonides b. Apollonius Thodius c. Theocritus d. Theognis e. Herondas
- 37. The story of Jason and Medea was told by: a. Sophocles b. Homeric Hymn VIII c. Euripides and Apollonius Rhodius d. Euripides and Moschus e. Apollonius Rhodius and Bacchylides.
- 38. The story of the Trojan Horse is told in: a. the last books of the <u>Iliad</u> b. the histories of Herodotus c. the Spartan War Records d. the early pages of the <u>Odyssey</u> e. none of these.
- 39. If justice is the main theme for discussion in Plato's Republic, the main theme in the Symposium is: a. friendship b. piety c. life after death d. drinking well e. love
- 40. Simaetha is a character in: a. Theocritus, <u>Idyl II</u> b. Herondas, <u>Mime I</u> c. Euripides, <u>Suppliants</u> d. Aristophanes, <u>Lysistrata</u> e. Euripides, <u>Orestes</u>
- 41. On the Athenian stage Odysseus: a. remains a noble hero b. is regarded as a wiley politician c. never appears at all d. appears as a deus ex machina e. none of these
- 42. In the <u>Eumenides</u>, Aeschylus shows a solution based on: a. sacrifice b. vengeance c. a court system d. divine mercy e. Apollo's oracle
- 43. Aristotle discussed his ideas of drama in: a. Physics b. Metaphysics c. Politics d. Poetics e. Ethics
- 44. At the drama festivals of Dionysus, prizes were determined by:
 a. audience
 applause b. secret vote of the archons c. choral contests d. 10 annually
 elected judges e. observing omens at the closing sacrifices.
- 45. Plato's Myth of Er gives his theory of: a. an ideal city b. an ideal drinking party c. the best system of laws d. the nature of man's soul e. the best system of education.
- 46. Aeschylus recorded on his tombstone that he: a. fought at Marathon b. he had won the prize 17 times c. was the best playwright in Athens d. had won the prize II times e. was at peace with Euripides at last.
- 47. In the <u>Frogs</u>, the characters observe in the Underworld a: a. battle with Cerberus b. a poetry contest c. how to choose a good life d. how to sacrifice properly to Persephone e. none of these: <u>Frogs</u> takes place at Marathon
- 48. In the <u>Odyssey</u> Penelope finally recognizes Odysseus by: a. the test of the bow b. the test of the bed c. his words about his special tunic d. observing Argos welcome him home e. when Eurycleia sees the scar.
- 49. Which of the following are in correct chronological order: a. Sappho, Homer Euripides b. Herodotus, Plato, Theocritus c. Euripides, Plato, Alcaeus d. Plato, Aristophanes, Herodotus e. Homer, Plato, Aeschylus
- 50. It was said that __portrayed men as they should be, __as they are. a. Euripides/Aeschylus b. Aeschylus/Aristophanes c. Sophocles/Euripides d. Sophocles/Aristotle e. Euripides/Plato