

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992

GREEK LITERATURE

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The Iliad ends with
 - a. the death of Achilles.
 - b. the fall of Troy.
 - c. Hector's funeral.
 - d. the building of the Trojan horse.
2. Aeschylus wrote all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Electra.
 - b. Frometheus Bound.
 - c. Myrmidons.
 - d. Suppliant Women.
3. Agathon, who appears in Plato's Symposium, was known as a writer of
 - a. tragedy.
 - b. Middle Comedy.
 - c. lyric poetry.
 - d. history.
4. In which tragedy does the hero commit suicide?
 - a. Oedipus at Colonus
 - b. Ajax
 - c. Philoctetes
 - d. Hippolytus
5. This early philosopher, who left no written works, believed that all things derived from water:
 - a. Anaximander
 - b. Thales
 - c. Anaximenes
 - d. Parmenides
6. Information about Socrates can be found in the works of Plato and
 - a. Aristotle.
 - b. Xenophon.
 - c. Thucydides.
 - d. Lysias.
7. Solon's definition of happiness, that no man can be considered happy until he has died happily, can be found in the work of
 - a. Socrates.
 - b. Thucydides.
 - c. Herodotus.
 - d. Aristophanes.
8. The Dyskolos was written by
 - a. Aristophanes.
 - b. Aristotle.
 - c. Menander.
 - d. Euripides.
9. Author of the epic poem the Argonautica whose description of the love of Jason and Medea influenced the Roman poets Vergil and Ovid:
 - a. Apollonius
 - b. Homer
 - c. Euhemerus
 - d. Callimachus
10. Euripides' Helen is set in
 - a. Troy.
 - b. Sparta.
 - c. Egypt.
 - d. Mycenae.
11. Polyphemus' love for the nymph Galatea is the subject of a poem written by
 - a. Callimachus.
 - b. Pindar.
 - c. Simonides.
 - d. Theocritus.
12. A panhellenic conference of women conceive of a plan to end the Peloponnesian War in the
 - a. Acharnians.
 - b. Peace.
 - c. Ecclesiazusae.
 - d. Lysistrata.

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13. Lyric poet from Boeotia who, according to tradition, was the teacher of Pindar:
a. Alcaeus b. Corinna c. Telesilla d. Theognis
14. The conflict between the individual and the state is a theme of the
a. Seven Against Thebes. b. Antigone. c. Trojan Women.
d. Alcestis.
15. Aristophanes criticized Euripides' treatment of women in the
a. Clouds. b. Wasps. c. Thesmophoriazusae. d. Lysistrata.
16. The appearance of the Dioskouroi at the end of Euripides' Electra to resolve the plot is an example of
a. anagnorisis. b. peripateia. c. deus ex machina.
d. hamartia.
17. Which statement best describes the philosophy of Heraclitus?
a. Four unchanging elements combine to produce the changing material of the world. b. All matter is composed of atoms.
c. The origin of all things lies in fire. d. A supreme intelligence directs the elements of the universe.
18. Which philosopher, born in Acragas, attempted to reconcile the teachings of Heraclitus and Parmenides?
a. Anaxagoras b. Democritus c. Empedocles d. Prodicus
19. Which writer was also the Athenian general who was forced into exile after being defeated at the Battle of Amphipolis?
a. Andocides b. Xenophon c. Sophocles d. Thucydides
20. Author of a work of literary criticism in which he outlines the elements of an ideal tragedy:
a. Sophocles b. Aristotle c. Plato d. Thespis
21. Who is considered to have been the first to insert dialogue between the dithyrambic chorus and its leader, thus introducing the first real dramatic element?
a. Thespis b. Phrynichus c. Arion d. Choerilus
22. The first four books of the Odyssey are concerned primarily with
a. the wanderings of Odysseus. b. Odysseus' arrival at the island of the Phaeacians. c. Telemachus' search for Odysseus.
d. the situation on Ithaca.
23. The Aetia is among the extant works of
a. Theocritus. b. Xenophon. c. Callimachus. d. Solon.

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24. Aristophanes' interest in the effects of war is the main theme of his earliest extant play, the
a. Frogs. b. Birds. c. Plutus. d. Acharnians.
25. The atomic theory of matter is the basis of the philosophy of
a. Epicurus. b. Zeno. c. Diogenes. d. Protagoras.
26. Which dialogue of Plato is concerned primarily with the immortality of the soul?
a. Theaetetus b. Apology c. Republic d. Phaedo
27. According to Thucydides, what was the main cause of the Peloponnesian War?
a. the intervention of Corinth in the affairs of Athens
b. Sparta's fear of Athens' power c. the imperialism of Sparta d. the activities of Persia in Greece
28. The opening scene of Oedipus the King describes
a. the confrontation between Oedipus and the Sphinx. b. the murder of Laius. c. the plague in Thebes. d. the marriage of Oedipus and Jocasta.
29. According to _____, change is only illusion.
a. Parmenides b. Leucippus c. Anaximenes d. Heraclitus
30. The brothers of a famous orator appear in Plato's Republic. Identify this fourth-century Athenian.
a. Isocrates b. Andocides c. Lysias d. Antiphon
31. Which of the following does NOT apply to Hesiod's Works and Days?
a. describes the five ages of man b. is addressed to his brother c. contains the story of Pandora d. describes the battle between Zeus and the Titans
32. An important center for literary figures of the Hellenistic period was
a. Athens. b. Syracuse. c. Thebes. d. Alexandria.
33. Which of the following plays is based on the myth of the House of Oedipus?
a. Phoenissae b. Heraclidae c. Trachiniae d. Coephoroi
34. During what century was pastoral poetry invented?
a. sixth b. fifth c. fourth d. third
35. Which Greek poet, considered the inventor of epinicia, spent a great deal of time at the court of Hiero of Syracuse during the Persian Wars?
a. Pindar b. Simonides c. Bacchylides d. Anacreon

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36. Which of the following is NOT true of New Comedy?
a. used stereotypical characters b. appeared in the fourth century c. probably consisted of five scenes d. increased the importance of the chorus
37. In which tragedy does Heracles provide comic relief by getting drunk during a funeral?
a. Trachiniae b. Alcestis c. Heraclidae d. Philoctetes
38. By emphasizing Jason's cleverness of speech and specious arguments as he attempts to persuade Medea that his was the better cause, Euripides is criticizing the techniques of what group of philosophers?
a. Eleatics b. Peripatetics c. Pythagoreans d. Sophists
39. In which of the following dialogues of Plato does Socrates NOT appear as the major speaker?
a. Phaedo b. Critias c. Apology d. Symposium
40. Aristotle's successor as the head of the Lyceum:
a. Theophrastus b. Nicomachus c. Isocrates d. Eudemus
41. In whose work could one find a detailed account of Egyptian customs?
a. Herodotus b. Aristotle c. Plato d. Xenophon
42. Which orator, author of On the Embassy and Against Ctesiphon, was Demosthenes' principal opponent?
a. Isocrates b. Aeschines c. Lysias d. Gorgias
43. In which work does Xenophon describe his adventures as a member of Cyrus' army of Greek mercenaries?
a. Agesilaus b. Cyropaedia c. Anabasis d. Hellenica
44. The Politics, a work which describes the ideal state, was written by
a. Plato. b. Xenophon. c. Aristotle. d. Antiphon.
45. The section of the play in which the chorus addresses the audience, often expressing the political views of the author, is called the
a. agon. b. parabasis. c. kommos. d. parodos.
46. In dactylic hexameter, the meter of epic poetry, what can be substituted for dactyls in the first five feet?
a. iambs b. anapests c. trochees d. spondees
47. In which speech did Isocrates urge the Greek states to unite and wage war on Persia?
a. Areopagiticus b. On the Crown c. On the Peace
d. Panegyricus

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48. In the Republic, Plato uses as his starting point this lyric poet's definition of justice:
a. Simonides b. Anacreon c. Pindar d. Alcaeus
49. Which lyric poet, in mockery of the heroic code, describes how he threw away his shield in battle in order to save his life?
a. Archilochus b. Stesichorus c. Alcman d. Terpander
50. The main body of Pindar's work is classified as
a. drinking songs. b. funeral dirges. c. wedding songs.
d. victory odes.