

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2001

GREEK LITERATURE

1. The Greek tragedian whose extant works show the most extensive use of the Deus ex Machina is
A) Aeschylus B) Sophocles C) Euripides D) Phrynichus
2. The author in whose works the Allegory of the Cave appears is
A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Simonides D) Socrates
3. The Greek author whose focus on the Punic Wars endeavors to tell how the Romans became "master of the known world in 53 years":
A) Cassius Dio B) Polybius C) Herodotus D) Diodorus Siculus
4. The Odes of Pindar are largely in celebration of
A) military victories. B) success in love. C) the gods. D) athletic victories.
5. The comedies of Aristophanes comment on the society of which Greek city-state?
A) Corinth B) Athens C) Sparta D) Syracuse
6. The speaker of the famous funeral oration in Thucydides is
A) Alcibiades. B) Cleisthenes. C) Pericles. D) Cimon.
7. Xenophon's works treat all of the following subjects except
A) horsemanship B) hunting C) agriculture D) city planning
8. Homer : Vergil ::
A) Aristotle : Pliny the Elder B) Menander : Plautus
C) Pindar : Juvenal D) Aristophanes : Terence
9. The Greek lyric poetess Sappho is from
A) Lemnos B) Cnidus C) Lesbos D) Thasos
10. Herodotus probably lived the majority of his life in which century B.C. ?
A) Sixth B) Fifth C) Fourth D) Third
11. Which play is set in Athens?
A) Oedipus Rex B) Medea C) Alcestis D) Eumenides
12. In which play of Euripides does a step-mother lust after her step-son?
A) Ion B) Alcestis C) Hippolytus D) Heracleidae
13. The greatest of the Athenian orators was
A) Isaeus. B) Isocrates. C) Lysias. D) Demosthenes.

14. The dramatist who introduced the third actor to the stage was
A) Aeschylus B) Sophocles C) Euripides D) Aristophanes
15. The meter of the Iliad and the Odyssey is
A) anapestic pentameter B) trochaic senarian
C) dactylic hexameter D) iambic tetrameter
16. The Greek author who was translated as a school text for Roman schoolboys was
A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Herodotus D) Homer
17. This author was not only a chronicler of Constantine I's reign, he also wrote a great deal on church history.
A) Eusebius B) Origen C) Bede D) Josephus
18. The correct chronological order of the following from earliest to latest is
A) Plutarch, Plato, Archilochus, Apollonius of Rhodes
B) Plato, Archilochus, Plutarch, Apollonius of Rhodes
C) Archilochus, Plato, Apollonius of Rhodes, Plutarch
D) Plato, Archilochus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Plutarch
19. An early lyric poet whose works were known only in short quotations until 1896 is
A) Bacchylides. B) Simonides.
C) Steisichorus. D) Callimachus.
20. What is a threnos?
A) a marriage song B) funeral dirge C) war song D) drinking song
21. Dithyrambs are said to have been first developed as a genre by Arion in the 7th century in what city?
A) Athens B) Corinth C) Sparta D) Mytilene
22. The main subject matter of Aristophanes' Wasps is
A) sophists. B) fellow playwrights.
C) law courts. D) personal peace treaties with Sparta.
23. A Greek who wrote not only poetry but laws as well is
A) Aristotle B) Solon C) Draco D) Lycurgus
24. The character who appears in three of Sophocles' extant plays is
A) Ismene. B) Teiresias. C) Antigone. D) Creon.

25. Which Attic author's speeches (such as his Tetralogies) are the earliest orations extant?
 A) Antiphon B) Lysias C) Andocides D) Deinarchus
26. In the last scene of Euripides' Medea, Medea
 A) is reconciled with Jason. B) is condemned to death by the King of Corinth.
 C) kills the princess of Corinth. D) leaves in a flying chariot.
27. With the first word of the Iliad, Homer states his main theme:
 A) the horrors of war B) the fickleness of the gods
 C) the destructive anger of Achilles D) the immortality of heroes
28. The school of Plato was named
 A) the Lyceum B) the Academy
 C) the Odeon D) the Erechtheum
29. A contemporary orator of Demosthenes against whom he spoke bitterly in his masterwork, On The Crown.
 A) Aeschines B) Aristophon C) Ctesiphon D) Timocrates
30. Aristotle's philosophical stance on animals was that they lacked
 A) goodness B) spirit C) independence D) reason
31. The British expression "stiff upper lip" would be most associated with which philosophical viewpoint?
 A) Academic B) Stoic C) Epicurean D) Cynic
32. The subject of the Theogony is
 A) the birth of the gods B) a trip to the underworld
 C) the rivalry of two brothers D) methods of sacrifice
33. The most prolific extant Greek author on medicine was
 A) Hippocrates. B) Aristotle. C) Nearchus. D) Galen.
34. The author of On Nature, an inspiration for the Roman Lucretius, was
 A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Epicurus D) Cyrenaeus
35. Which author wrote and delivered the Philippics?
 A) Isocrates B) Isaeus C) Aeschines D) Demosthenes
36. The term for the Greek dialect in which the New Testament was written is
 A) Attic. B) Koine. C) Aeolic. D) Ionian..

37. Leucippus, Democritus, and Epicurus all expounded theories on
 A) happiness. B) a godless universe.
 C) atoms as the base unit of matter. D) the world ending in fire.
38. Which term describes the entry of the chorus in a comedy?
 A) prologos B) agon C) parabasis D) parodos
39. The usual number of playwrights competing against one another at the Great Dionysia was
 A) two. B) three. C) five. D) seven.
40. The classical Greek speech consisted of _____ parts
 A) three B) four C) five D) nine
41. Who was the protagonist in Aristophanes' Acharnians?
 A) Lamachus B) Dikaiopolis C) Dionysus D) Philocleon
42. Plato presents Socrates teaching his students by
 A) lecture B) memory exercises
 C) writing D) question and answer
43. The most well-preserved work of Apollonius of Rhodes is
 A) Argonautica. B) Canobus. C) Hecale. D) Against Zenodotus.
44. The mathematical work Elements was written by
 A) Pythagoras. B) Euclid. C) Archimedes. D) Eratosthenes.
45. Which philosopher thought there was not any permanent substance but that all was in flux?
 A) Anaximander B) Thales C) Anaximenes D) Heraclitus
46. Empedocles was the first to propose that
 A) everything was made of water.
 B) there were four elements, earth, air, fire, and water.
 C) Mathematics held the secret to all matters.
 D) reason was only possessed by humans.
47. Who gave lectures in Rome in 155 B.C. for the Stoic philosophy?
 A) Carneades B) Zeno
 C) Empedocles of Acragas D) Panaetius

48. Which of the following is NOT attributed to Hesiod?
A) Theogony B) Works and Days
C) Shield of Heracles D) Aetia
49. Which poet first wrote that he threw his shield away and ran from battle?
A) Alcaeus B) Simonides C) Tyrtaeus D) Archilochus
50. According to tradition, this poet is said to have been a rival to the tyrant Polycrates for the love of a Thracian boy, and in old age (85) to have died by choking on a grape seed:
A) Stesichorus B) Alcman C) Anacreon D) Pindar