

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2003**  
**GREEK LITERATURE**

**N.B. All dates are B.C.**

1. Which lyric poet is the greatest exponent of love?  
a. Archilochus b. Pindar c. Simonides d. Sappho
2. Which poet was also a lawgiver and considered one of the Seven Sages?  
a. Lycurgus b. Tyrtaeus c. Solon d. Alcaeus
3. Who wrote the speeches which gave their name to rhetorical invective?  
a. Andocides b. Demosthenes c. Lysias d. Aeschines
4. Simonides : epigrams :: Pindar :  
a. choral lyrics b. epic poetry c. love poetry d. elegiac poetry
5. Who advanced the concept of ideal forms?  
a. Plato b. Democritus c. Pythagoras d. Anaxagoras
6. Which philosopher was invited to Sicily to help train the new king?  
a. Zeno b. Epicurus c. Plato d. Aristotle
7. Socrates : hemlock :: Demosthenes :  
a. a poisoned pen b. a blow on the head c. starvation d. decapitation
8. The writer whose epitaph records only that he fought at Marathon:  
a. Herodotus b. Solon c. Simonides d. Aeschylus
9. Which philosopher believed in a "prime mover"?  
a. Epicurus b. Aristotle c. Socrates d. Plato
10. In 399 Socrates was brought to trial on charges of  
a. disrupting the workings of the government.  
b. refusing to condemn the generals who lost the Battle of Arginusae.  
c. embarrassing important Athenians by constantly asking probing questions about their business affairs.  
d. corrupting the youth of Athens and introducing new gods.
11. The story of Croesus and the results of his visit to the Delphic Oracle is found in the work of  
a. Plato. b. Aristotle. c. Herodotus. d. Thucydides.
12. Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides each wrote a play on  
a. Helen. b. Andromache. c. Electra. d. Io.

13. Books 9-12 of the Odyssey cover
  - a. the travels of Odysseus.
  - b. the travels of Telemachus.
  - c. Telemachus and the situation on Ithaca.
  - d. the arrival of Odysseus on Ithaca and preparations to regain his kingdom.
14. In which play did Aristophanes satirize Cleon as a demagogue?
  - a. Acharnians
  - b. Clouds
  - c. Wasps
  - d. Knights
15. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of Old Comedy?
  - a. Birds
  - b. Plutus
  - c. Lysistrata
  - d. Peace
16. Stoicism received its name from
  - a. the place its founder taught.
  - b. the name of the founder himself.
  - c. its philosophy on life.
  - d. its belief in cyclical history.
17. Although Socrates himself left no writings, he is well known to us through the works of
  - a. Thucydides and Aristotle.
  - b. Aristotle and Plato.
  - c. Plato and Xenophon.
  - d. Xenophon and Thucydides.
18. Which two writers also served as Athenian generals?
  - a. Aeschylus and Herodotus
  - b. Herodotus and Sophocles
  - c. Sophocles and Thucydides
  - d. Thucydides and Aeschylus
19. "Lovers of wisdom and beauty are we" is a quotation from
  - a. the Melian dialogue.
  - b. the funeral oration of Pericles.
  - c. a speech by Demosthenes.
  - d. a play by Sophocles.
20. Sketches of a boor, a flatterer, and a grumbler can be found in the work of
  - a. Plato.
  - b. Theophrastus.
  - c. Menander.
  - d. Isaeus.
21. All of the following statements about Alcaeus are true **EXCEPT**
  - a. he was a favorite of the tyrant Pittacus.
  - b. he was born in Mytilene on Lesbos.
  - c. he wrote monodic lyrics.
  - d. his ideal is the aristocratic heroic code.
22. Anacreon enjoyed writing about all of the following **EXCEPT**
  - a. brevity of life.
  - b. old age.
  - c. love.
  - d. wine.
23. Which poet was described by Horace as "armed with his own iambics"?
  - a. Callimachus
  - b. Theocritus
  - c. Hipponax
  - d. Archilochus
24. Who was called by Aristotle "the most tragic of the poets"?
  - a. Homer
  - b. Aeschylus
  - c. Euripides
  - d. Simonides

25. In the Agamemnon Clytemnestra learns of the Greek victory at Troy
  - a. through the ancient equivalent of the pony express.
  - b. through specially trained runners.
  - c. from the herald who precedes the arrival of Agamemnon.
  - d. by a series of beacon lights.
26. The opening scene of the Antigone is a conversation between
  - a. Creon and Antigone. b. Antigone and Ismene. c. Ismene and Haemon.
  - d. Haemon and Creon.
27. Which of the following pre-Socratics was born in Sicily and died by throwing himself into Mt. Aetna?
  - a. Thales b. Leucippus c. Zeno d. Empedocles
28. The "Myth of Er" in Plato's Republic
  - a. discusses the three elements of man's nature.
  - b. teaches about the transmigration of souls.
  - c. classifies the different forms of government.
  - d. delineates the role of women in the state.
29. The three types of oratory identified by Aristotle include all of the following **EXCEPT**
  - a. forensic. b. deliberative. c. epideictic. d. anapestic.
30. All of the following were sophists **EXCEPT**
  - a. Protagoras. b. Gorgias. c. Anaxagoras. d. Hippias.
31. How many poems are collected under the title Homeric Hymns?
  - a. 10 b. 17 c. 25 d. 33
32. Who founded the Eleatic school of philosophy?
  - a. Parmenides b. Zeno c. Epicurus d. Xenophanes
33. During a period of exile from Lesbos, Sappho spent some years in
  - a. Miletus. b. Athens. c. Sicily. d. Crete.
34. The literary contest described in the Frogs pits
  - a. Aeschylus against Euripides. b. Euripides against Sophocles.
  - c. Sophocles against Aecus. d. Aecus against Aeschylus.
35. The god Pan sets the plot in motion in the
  - a. Antigone. b. Persians. c. Dyskolos. d. Thesmophoriazusae.

36. Which play pits the rational against the irrational?  
a. Seven Against Thebes b. The Madness of Heracles c. Ajax d. Bacchae
37. All of the following statements about Eratosthenes are true **EXCEPT**  
a. he called himself a "philologus" because he loved learning.  
b. his work on Greek history is also a good source for mythology.  
c. he calculated the circumference of the earth.  
d. his Geographica was the first complete description of the inhabited world.
38. Thucydides' account of the Peloponnesian War contains all of the following **EXCEPT** a description of  
a. the plague at Athens. b. the Sicilian Expedition.  
c. the fighting at Amphipolis. d. the defeat at Aegospotami.
39. "The sea! The sea!" is a famous cry found in a work by  
a. Xenophon. b. Herodotus. c. Aeschylus. d. Aristophanes.
40. A belief in the "harmony of the spheres" was developed by the followers of  
a. Pythagoras. b. Plato. c. Protagoras. d. Parmenides.
41. The "limping iambic" was invented by the satirical poet  
a. Callisthenes. b. Hipponax. c. Deinarchus. d. Callinus.
42. Which poet was the first to earn his living by writing poetry?  
a. Simonides b. Bacchylides c. Tyrtaeus d. Alcaeus
43. Who wrote a famous epigram on the death of Heracleitus of Halicarnassus?  
a. Simonides b. Callimachus c. Anacreon d. Theocritus
44. The Eumenides represents the clash between  
a. the old gods and the new.  
b. Orestes' love for his mother and his duty to his father.  
c. monarchy and democracy.  
d. Athena, the goddess of practical wisdom, and Apollo, the god of intellectual wisdom.
45. "Surely someone else can be right, too" is a famous line from the  
a. Medea. b. Alcestis. c. Antigone. d. Prometheus Bound.
46. Heracleitus, the pre-Socratic philosopher, believed that world unity  
a. was initiated by Nous.  
b. depended on the interplay of matter and space.  
c. depended on a balance of opposites.  
d. was based on water as the essential matter.

47. The Hellenica of Xenophon is criticized for all of the following **EXCEPT**
- a. his prejudice in favor of the Spartans.
  - b. his lack of knowledge about events.
  - c. his superficial approach to writing history.
  - d. his failure to maintain objectivity.
48. According to Aristotle, who invented rhetoric?
- a. Gorgias b. Agathon c. Pythagoras d. Empedocles
49. In the Panegyricus Isocrates
- a. attempts to persuade the Athenians to end the Social War.
  - b. compares the present democracy with that of Cleisthenes.
  - c. urges the Greek states to form a union against Persia.
  - d. advocates a restoration of powers to the ancient council of nobles.
50. The memorable depictions of the suffering and dignity of man in his search for the truth about himself are found in the work of
- a. Sophocles. b. Thucydides. c. Homer. d. Pindar.