## FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1991 FORUM GREEK LITERATURE

"Man is a measure of all things" is a saying of b Protagoras a Socrates c Critias d Plato Plato's "Gorgias" is a dialogue primarily concerning a virtue b reality c love d rhetoric An "Apology of Socrates" was written by b Alcibiades c Isocrates d Aristotle a Xenophon In which Platonic dialogue do we find the Myth of Er? a Parmenides b Laws c Republic d Politics In Aristotle's "Poetics," the ideal tragic hero falls because of b anagnorisis c hamartia d ate A very successful rival of Plato and a pivotal figure in the history of education, Isocrates concentrated his efforts on a rhetoric b political science c natural law d poetry The Platonic dialogue which purports to be an eye-witness account of Socrates' last hours is a Apology b Critias c Phaedo d Mnexenus The site of Aristotle's school in Athens was the a Academy b Peripatos c Lyceum d Acropolis According to Aristotle, a successful tragedy ought to arouse what emotions in the audience? pity and fear b fear and loathing c awe and reverence d love and hate 10 Which of the following works is NOT part of the Hippocratic Corpus? a Airs, Waters, and Places b On the Sacred Disease c On the Parts of Animals. d) On the Physician's Dream 11 An early Stoic and successor of Zeno, Cleanthes of Assos also enjoys a reputation for his a Elogium to Zeno b Hymn to Zeus c Politeia d Python 12 The "Phaenomena" was translated into Latin by Cicero and Germanicus; its author was a Nicander b Cleanthes c Theocritus d Aratus 13 The "Doloneia" is a lost poem by Zenodotus. b the 10th Book of the Iliad. a recently discovered epic poem. an expression in ancient literary criticism. 14 The quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles, in Book One of the "Iliad," results immediately in Achilles' loss of a his friend Patroclus. b his concubine Briseis. c his armour.

d his ships.

- Greek Literature. FJCL 1991. page 2 15 In Book Five of the "Iliad," Diomedes succeeds in wounding Ares and Aphrodite. Which god does he shrink back from? a Zeus b Hera c Athena d Apollo 16 The meter used in ancient epic poetry was a dactylic hexameter. b iambic pentameter. c elegaic couplets. d trochaic tetrameter. 17 Which of the following women had NO known encounter with Odysseus? a Calypso b Circe c Medea 18 Odysseus' patron deity is Athena; his divine enemy is b Poseidon c Apollo 19 Odysseus is able to convince Penelope of his true identity only by a revealing his scar. b Telemachus' assurances. c describing his marriage bed. d slaying the suitors. 20 The final scene of Homer's "Iliad" is the a ransom of Hector's body. b burial of Hector. c funeral games of Patroclus. d sacking of Troy. 21 Aeschylus died around 455 B.C. in the city of a Syracuse b Athens c Aetna d Gela 22 In addition to his dramatic output, Sophocles is known to have written a treatise entitled a The Poetics b Against Euripides c On the Chorus d the Suda
- 23 Two of the eighteen extant Euripidean tragedies were not performed until after the poet's death. One is the "Bacchae." The other is a Helen b Iphigenia in Aulis c Alcestis d Iphigenia in Tauris
- 24 Aeschylus' "Persians" includes
  - a the miraculous appearance of Heracles.
  - b' an account of the battle of Salamis.
  - c a famous speech made by Athena.
  - d the death of Themistocles.
- 25 The term "stasimon" refers to
  - a the rapid one line dialogues in Greek tragedy.
  - b the entrance of the chorus in Greek tragedy.
  - c the exit of the chorus in Greek comedy.
  - d the choral odes within a Greek tragedy.
- 26 The light-hearted play that was performed at the conclusion of a trilogy (or at least a triad) of tragedies is called
  - a a satyr play

b a dithyramb

c an epinician ode

- d an epigram
- 27 In Euripides' "Heracles," the title character must save his family from the menace of
  - a Amphitryon b Eurystheus c Admetus d Lycus

- 28 The last play composed by Sophocles was a Philoctetes b Oedipus the King c Ajax d Oedipus at Colonus
- 29 In Euripides' "Alcestis," the title character is retrieved from the underworld by a Admetus b Heracles c Theseus d Apollo
- 30 Which of the following is NOT a part of the Oresteia?

  a Agamemnon b Libation Bearers c Electra d Eumenides
- 31 In the "Suppliant Women" of Euripides, the Thracian king Polymestor is blinded by a Hecabe b Agamemnon c Andromache d Polymena
- 32 The Athenian tragedian Agathon is known not from surviving works but from his characterization in a Platonic dialogues b Aristotle's "Poetics" c Euripides' "Thesmophoriazusae" d all of the above
- 33 Demos of Pnyx is a character in which Aristophanic comedy?

  a Acharnians b Lysistrata c Knights (d) Wasps
- 34 Aristophanes' late play, the "Plutus," is remarkable because it a was first produced in Syracuse.
  - b was written entirely in Doric.
  - c contains no choral lyrics.
  - d includes no male roles.
- 35 Aristophanes' rival who was much his senior (that is, not Eupolis) and who won his last victory (defeating the "Clouds") with his pseudo-autobiographical comedy, the "Pytine," was a Crates b Teleclides c Cratinus d Magnes
- 36 The first comedy of Aristophanes to be produced was the a Babylonians b Banqueteers c Dramata d Daedalus
- 37 Which Aristophanic comedy attacks the reputation of Socrates?

  a Frogs b Wasps c Birds d Clouds
- 38 In the recently discovered (1959) play by Menander, "Dyscolos," the young man in love is named a Callippides b Sostratus c Cnemon d Gorgias
- 39 The best known and evidently the most influential of the New Comedy poets was a Menander b Aristophanes c Kratinus d Montrue
  - a menander b Aristophanes c Kratinus d Monimus
- 40 The "Parallel Lives" of great Greeks and Romans was written by a Plutarch b Posidonius c Polybius d Panaetius
- 41 The author of the influential Hellenistic poem, "Aetia", was a Theocritus b Antimachus c Philitas d Callimachus
- 42 The author of the "Argonautica" was a Callimachus b Apollonius c Theocritus d Iason

- 43 The author of the "De Corona" (On the Crown) was a Aeschines b Demosthenes c Isocrates d Hyperides
- 44 The author of that fascinating work, "The Characters," was a Aristotle b Theophrastus (c Lysias d Menander
- 45 The story of Polyphemus' love for the Nereid Galatea, best known perhaps from Theocritus' eleventh idyll, appears to go back to what poet?
  - a Philoxenus b Timotheus c Diagoras d Homer
- 46 Book three of the "Argonautica" is famous for its portrayal of the passions of a Medea b Calypso c Europa d Circe
- 47 Which of the following composed lyric poetry in honor of victorious athletes?
  - a Hesiod b Parmenides c Empedocles d Pindar
- 48 The story of Pandora's creation can be found in a The Works and Days b the Theogony c the Iliad d the Homeric Hymns
- 49 Which statement is NOT true about Herodotus?
  - a He was influenced by the Ionian scientists.
  - b He investigated great achievements of the Greeks and barbarians.
  - He divided work into 9 books, each named after a Muse.
  - d He did not "see" a moral aspect to the events he wrote about.
- 50 Which statement is TRUE about Thucydides and his "The Peloponnesian War?"
  - a His history ends in mid-sentence during the winter of 411/410.
  - b He did not know how important the war would be historically.
  - c It was written for display, to make an immediate impression.
  - d He finished it just before he died of the plague.