

STATE LATIN FORUM 1981

GREEK LITERATURE

Mark the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.

1. Sophocles lived: a. 525 B.C. - 456 B.C. b. 460 B.C. - 400 B.C.
c. 496 B.C. - 406 B.C. d. 485 B.C. - 406 B.C. e. 528 B.C. - 462 B.C.
2. A Greek theater contained all of the following except: a. a flat circular acting area, the orchestra b. a skene c. a crane used for the appearance of gods d. a raised stage e. an auditorium built against a hillside
3. Each tragic poet competing in the festivals composed a tetralogy consisting of: a. four tragedies b. two tragedies and two comedies c. a trilogy of tragedies related in subject and a comedy d. three tragedies not necessarily related in subject and a satyr play e. three tragedies related in subject and a satyr play
4. The subjects of Greek tragedy were limited to: a. political and social themes b. everyday life c. the existing body of myth d. a and c e. a, b, and c
5. The dithyramb and satyr play are closely connected to the worship of: a. Demeter b. Dionysus c. Athena d. Poseidon e. Apollo
6. The man who wrote a kind of archaeological and travel guide of Greece in the second century A.D. was: a. Arrian b. Plutarch c. Pausanias d. Apollodorus e. Dio Cassius
7. The Jewish historian who wrote in Greek was named: a. Arrian b. Josephus c. Dionysius of Halicarnassus d. Plutarch e. Pausanias
8. The Roman writer Lucretius in his De Rerum Natura closely followed the writings of the philosopher: a. Zeno b. Diogenes c. Epicurus d. Democritus e. Crates.
9. The oldest and earliest play in Europe: a. Suppliants b. Prometheus Bound c. Oedipus Tyrannus d. Agamemnon e. Seven Against Thebes
10. The three great comic playwrights of Old Comedy were Aristophanes, Eupolis, and: a. Epicharmus b. Rhinthon c. Cratinus d. Menander e. Hermippus
11. Theocritus greatly influenced the Roman writer: a. Virgil b. Horace c. Lucretius d. Catullus e. Propertius
12. The three most important writers of New Comedy were Diphilus, Menander, and: a. Philemon b. Philippides c. Demophilus d. Apollodorus of Carystus e. Theognetus

13. The orator who, with Demosthenes, gives us our best insight into Greek private life and Greek law was: a. Lysias b. Isocrates
c. Pericles d. Aeschines e. Lycurgus
14. Lyric poetry is felt to have originated as a song accompanied by a: a. flute b. chorus c. cymbals d. lyre e. a stringed instrument similar to a guitar
15. The first poet of Athens who was a great statesman and one of the Seven Sages according to Plato was: a. Alcibiades b. Pericles
c. Solon d. Thales e. Theognis
16. We have _____ surviving plays by Euripides.
a. 12 b. 15 c. 18 d. 20 e. 25
17. Aristotle was the founder of the Lyceum, also known as: a. the Academy b. the sophistic school c. the cynic school d. the platonic school e. the peripatetic school
18. Aristotle's famous work of literary criticism was called: a. the Poetics b. Rhetoric c. Nicomachean Ethics d. Metaphysics
e. Topics
19. The Greek historian whose forty-book History covers Roman history of the period from 266 B.C. to 144 B.C. is: a. Plutarch b. Dio Cassius c. Herodotus d. Polybius e. Dionysius of Halicarnassus
20. The Greek writer of the Parallel Lives in the latter part of the first century A.D. was: a. Plutarch b. Petrarch c. Polybius
d. Josephus e. Philo
21. Zeno founded the philosophical school of the: a. cynics b. epicureans c. neo-pythagoreans d. stoics e. peripatetics
22. Which sophist wrote: "In regard to the gods I cannot know that they exist, nor yet that they do not exist; for many things hinder such knowledge"? a. Pythagoras b. Protagoras c. Socrates
d. Prodicus e. Epicurus
23. Together with the surviving Iliad and the Odyssey, _____ epics make up the Trojan cycle. a. 4 b. 5 c. 12 d. 6 e. 9
24. Theocritus used the poetic form called: a. lyric b. elegiac
c. epic d. idyll e. ode
25. An address to the audience in the middle of a play from the period of Old Comedy was called the: a. agon b. parabasis c. chorus
d. strophe e. antistrophe
26. Aristophanes' play which pokes fun at Socrates is the: a. Wasps
b. Frogs c. Acharnians d. Knights e. Clouds

27. The man who "conceived of the world, and of man and his soul, as composed of atoms, alike in quality but different in size and weight, existing in void" was: a. Xenophanes b. Pythagoras c. Diogenes Laertius d. Empedocles e. Democritus
28. The play of Sophocles which deals with the question of divine law vs. human law is: a. Oedipus Tyrannus b. Antigone c. Trachinian Women d. Philoctetes e. Oedipus at Colonus
29. The Greek writer who is called the father of history is: a. Xenophon b. Dionysius of Halicarnassus c. Thucydides d. Herodotus e. Dio-
cassius
30. The Greek writer of the end of the sixth century B.C. who wrote about music theory was: a. Damon b. Damocles c. Arion d. Linus e. Philodemus
31. Plato's literary masterpiece which describes his idea of a model state is the: a. Crito b. Phaedo c. Laws d. Republic e. Symposium
32. New Comedy existed during the period: a. c.445 - 388 B.C. b. 336 - c.250 B.C. c. c.490 - 470 B.C. d. 486 - 404 B.C. e. 404 - 336 B.C.
33. The literary center of the Hellenistic world centered at the great library in: a. Athens b. Pergamum c. Ephesus d. Alexandria e. Memphis
34. The first known medical treatise in Greek was written by: a. Hippocrates b. Thales c. Alcmeon of Croton d. Pythagoras e. Parmenides
35. Plato used the dialogue form, the form employed by: a. Socrates b. Sophocles c. Herodotus d. Aristotle e. Epicurus
36. The great poetess known as the Lesbian was: a. Myrtis b. Clodia c. Corinna d. Sappho e. Cleis
37. The writer known as the "geographer par excellence" was: a. Plutarch b. Nicolaus of Damascus c. Athenaeus d. Polybius e. Strabo
38. The introduction of the first actor is attributed to: a. Arion b. Aeschylus c. Epigenes of Sicyon d. Thales e. Thespis
39. Xenophon's famous account of the adventures of the Ten Thousand was the: a. Memorabilia b. Historiae c. Anabasis d. Symposium e. Cyropedia
40. The epic poem, the Argonautica, was written by: a. Apollonius Rhodius b. Theocritus c. Callimachus d. Homer e. Apollodorus

41. The supreme example of the choral lyric is: a. Sappho b. Archilochus c. Alcaeus d. Callinus e. Pindar
42. Julian called this writer the "Homer or Thucydides or Plato of fables": a. Polybius b. Phaedrus c. Aesop d. Pindar e. Archilochus
43. Aeschylus' trilogy, the Oresteia, won the prize in: a. 458 B.C. b. 525 B.C. c. 441 B.C. d. 494 B.C. e. 484 B.C.
44. The Iliad and Odyssey are written in: a. iambic pentameter b. dactylic trimeter c. dactylic hexameter d. trochaic tetrameter e. the fourth Asclepiadean
45. The story of a loving wife who offers her own life when death comes to claim her husband is the theme of Euripides': a. Electra b. Hippolytus c. Bacchae d. Alcestis e. Medea
46. Thucydides' history concerned: a. the Persian Wars b. the invasion of Greece by Philip II of Macedon c. the rule of Solon d. the Greek colonies in Ionia e. the Peloponnesian War
47. The Lock of Berenice was written by the Hellenistic poet: a. Apollonius Rhodius b. Callimachus c. Moschus d. Theocritus e. Bion
48. Hesiod's poem which presents a genealogy of the gods from Chaos to the establishment of their hierarchy is called the: a. Theogony b. Homeric Hymns c. Shield of Heracles d. Genealogiae e. Thesmophoriazusae
49. The most famous of the Greek orators was: a. Pericles b. Demosthenes c. Gorgias d. Lysias e. Isocrates
50. Numerous odes written in honor of athletic victors were written by a. Pindar b. Hiero c. Simonides d. Alcaeus e. Aeschylus