

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1987

GREEK LITERATURE

1. Both the opening and final scenes of the Iliad center around
a. incest b. ransom c. drowning d. suicide
2. Author of a poem entitled "Passion" which was imitated by the Roman poet Catullus.
a. Sappho b. Archilochus c. Callimachus d. Simonides
3. Greek physician who wrote treatises on ancient medicine, epidemics, and the "sacred" disease (epilepsy).
a. Leucippus b. Heraclitus c. Parmenides d. Hippocrates
4. The opening scene of the Odyssey is a council of the
a. Greeks b. Trojans c. gods d. Romans
5. Philosopher who wrote about the transmigration of souls in "The Myth of Er."
a. Aristotle b. Pythagoras c. Protagoras d. Plato
6. The first Greek writer to condemn slavery was
a. Euripides b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Herodotus
7. Who beat his father in the play The Clouds?
a. Strepsiades b. Phidippides c. Socrates d. Chaerephon
8. According to whom, and in what work, was the aim of tragedy to bring about a "catharsis" in the mind of the spectator?
a. Socrates, Phaedo b. Plato, Republic c. Aristotle, Poetics
d. Socrates, Menexenus
9. At the closing of Ajax, who defends Ajax's right to a funeral?
a. Odysseus b. Agamemnon c. Menelaus d. Hector
10. Which of the following is the only complete satyr play extant?
a. Rhesus b. Alcmaeon c. Bacchantes d. Cyclops
11. Who is the seer in Antigone?
a. Sophocles b. Nestor c. Creon d. Teiresias
12. Pindar wrote many odes for the tyrant
a. Hieron of Syracuse b. Thales of Miletus c. Solon of Athens
d. Theagenes of Megara
13. During the festivals of Dionysus, which were judged?
a. comedy b. tragedy c. both d. neither
14. On what island was Archilochus born?
a. Melos b. Thera c. Paros d. Naxos
15. The Oresteia consists of the tragedies Agamemnon, Eumenides, and
a. Chryseis b. Laius c. Choephoroi d. Corymbantes

16. Menippus wrote
a. epic poetry b. lyric poetry c. tragedy d. satire
17. Which is the earliest play written by Aeschylus?
a. Suppliants b. Antigone c. Agamemnon d. Dictyulci
18. Thucydides
a. fought all through the war he chronicled b. fought during the first part of that war c. did not fight in it d. fought only at the battle of Aegispotamoi.
19. Much of the humor in Aristophanes' Frogs turns on parodies of
a. Aeschylus b. Euripides c. both d. neither
20. A delightful treatise on hunting was written by the historian
a. Herodotus b. Thucydides c. Xenophon d. Polybius
21. The Philippics of Cicero took their title from earlier orations by
a. Pericles b. Lycurgus c. Parmenides d. Demosthenes
22. Which of the following is a chronicle of 10,000 Greek mercenaries fighting for King Cyrus?
a. Anabasis b. Hellenica c. Cyropaedia d. Agésilaus
23. In 534 B.C., who performed the first tragedy in Athens?
a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles c. Theophrastus d. Thespis
24. How many complete tragedies of Sophocles survive?
a. 7 b. 9 c. 11 d. 13
25. In Aristophanes' Acharnians, the members of the chorus are
a. Charcoal Burners b. Birds c. Old Men d. Clouds
26. The Funeral Oration of Pericles is narrated by the historian
a. Herodotus b. Xenophon c. Thucydides d. Polybius
27. Herodotus
a. was the "father of history" b. traveled up the Nile and in Arabia c. did not feel all the facts he recorded in his works were true d. all of the above
28. What was the subject of the dinner discussion in Plato's Symposium?
a. nature of death b. nature of love c. nature of wisdom d. nature of evolution
29. Isocrates
a. never delivered the speeches he wrote b. was a friend of Socrates c. established a school of rhetoric d. all of the above

30. Who puts on Achilles' armor after Patroclus is slain?
a. Sarpedon b. Euphorbus c. Hector d. Paris
31. In the Eumenides, where is Orestes sent by the oracle?
a. Knossos b. Thebes c. Athens d. Delphi
32. Two famous Greek poets were born on the island of Lesbos. One was Sappho, the other,
a. Pindar b. Alcaeus c. Pratines d. Hesiod
33. The Academy was founded about 388 B.C. by
a. Socrates b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Zeno
34. As Hector bids farewell to his son, the boy is frightened by
a. Hector's horse b. a loud noise c. a large crowd
d. Hector's helmet
35. This Greek historian became a strong apologist for Roman expansion.
a. Arrian b. Apollonius c. Polybius d. Zenodotus
36. Apollonius' Argonautica is closely modeled on
a. Thucydides b. Homer c. Sophocles d. Theocritus
37. The pastoral poems known as Idylls were created by
a. Callimachus b. Apollonius c. Alcaeus d. Theocritus
38. Who wrote the Theogony?
a. Hesiod b. Sophocles c. Praxiteles d. Alcaeus
39. In Hippolytus, Phaedra
a. is exiled b. is murdered c. hangs herself d. murders Hippolytus
40. Where is Odysseus when the Odyssey begins?
a. on the island of Ithaca b. on Calypso's island c. on mainland Greece
d. on the island of Crete
41. Some elements of a satyr play can be seen in the
a. Agamemnon b. Alcestis c. Medea d. Antigone
42. The action in the Iliad covers
a. the last week of the war b. about 7 weeks c. 10 years
d. the last month of the war
43. Callimachus is classified as what type of poet?
a. Alexandrian b. Rhodian c. Athenian d. Naxian
44. The great library at Alexandria was founded by
a. Alexander b. Ptolemy I c. Seleucus I d. Eratosthenes

45. Which of the following is the name of the city built by birds between heaven and earth?
a. Pisthetaerus b. Palace of Epops c. Opuntian d. Nepheloccygia
46. In Euripides' Electra, Pylades was to
a. foretell the future b. die c. stand trial d. marry Electra
47. Which of the following does Aeschylus NOT mention in his epitaph?
a. grove of Marathon b. nightingale of Ceos c. long-haired Persians d. wheatlands of Gela
48. Which writer contributed most to Athenian democracy?
a. Solon b. Mimnermus c. Callinus d. Tyrtaeus
49. Socrates' most famous pupil was Plato. Another was
a. Aristophanes b. Thucydides c. Protagoras d. Xenophon
50. Homer's great simile of the Achaeans as they are summoned to arms, and Vergil's of the Carthaginians as they build their city, compare them to
a. ants b. bees c. birds d. flies