
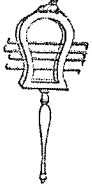


**2014 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY  
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS  
GREEK LIFE AND LITERATURE TEST**

**DIRECTIONS:** Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

1. A woman's dress, made from a rectangle of woolen cloth, was known as a  
a. strophion                      b. himation                      c. peplos                      d. chlamia
2. Greek food was sweetened with  
a. sugar                      b. aspartame                      c. not sweetened                      d. honey
3. What do all of the following terms have in common: *peronai*, *hormoi*, *ellobia*, *daktyloi*?  
a. jewelry                      b. foot-wear                      c. military accessories                      d. seasonings for food
4. A small flask used to hold perfume was called  
a. aryballos                      b. hydria                      c. kylix                      d. alabastron
5. Which of the following was the oldest style of pottery decoration?  
a. Black-figure                      b. Geometric                      c. Orientalized                      d. Red-Figure
6. Statues that were called *chryselephantine* were made of what material?  
a. wood and laquer                      b. ivory and bronze                      c. gold and ivory                      d. marble and onyx
7. A dinner gathering for men at which philosophy or literature might be discussed, and perhaps attended by *hetairai* was called  
a. symposium                      b. kottabos                      c. pankration                      d. psykter
8. A grave marker, often decorated with an inscription and relief showing the dead person was known as  
a. tholos                      b. prosthesis                      c. stele                      d. kerameikos
9. The name for a long-roofed colonnade in which people sometimes gathered to learn philosophy, and which gave its name to a popular ancient philosophy was  
a. tholos                      b. skene                      c. stoa                      d. epinicion
10. Which of the following orders of Greek architecture was the least ornate?  
a. Corinthian                      b. Doric                      c. Ionic                      d. Tuscan
11. The Olympic Games were founded in what year?  
a. 753 BCE                      b. 333 BCE                      c. 652 BCE                      d. 776 BCE
12. The room in a temple in which the cult statue of the god or goddess was housed was known as the  
a. cella                      b. pronaos                      c. architrave                      d. episthodomos

13. The practice of *incubation*, a person would take which of the following actions to know the future or receive a vision from the gods?
- a. drawing/throwing lots
  - b. sleep in a sacred place
  - c. look into a bowl of water
  - d. speak with the dead
14. The Eleusinian Mysteries were a cult which honored which deity?
- a. Apollo
  - b. Dionysius
  - c. Demeter
  - d. Cybele
15. Which of the following was the most valuable denomination of coin?
- a. drachma
  - b. mna
  - c. stater
  - d. talent
16. On early Greek inscriptions, the writing went from left to right, then right to left. This was known as
- a. Linear B
  - b. pergamene
  - c. boustrophedon
  - d. omphalos
17. In Athens, this teacher was in charge of physical education:
- a. grammatistes
  - b. paedagogus
  - c. kitharistes
  - d. paidotribes
18. A *gnomon* was a
- a. shadow clock / sundial
  - b. meeting place in the center of the city
  - c. school book used by Athenian boys
  - d. spook or a gremlin used to frighten children
19. What do all of the following words have in common: *gamelion*, *mounichion*, *thargelion*, *metageitneion*
- a. names of childrens' toys
  - b. months in the Athenian calendar
  - c. voting tribes of Sparta
  - d. different terms for un-married men in Macedonia
20. The prize for winning the Pythian Games was a crown of
- a. dry celery leaves
  - b. fresh olive leaves
  - c. fresh bay leaves
  - d. fresh celery leaves
21. Non-citizens or foreign residents of Athens who were not able to own land and had to pay slightly higher taxes than full citizens were called
- a. metics
  - b. helots
  - c. xenia
  - d. basileia
22. Members of this advisory council in Athens served for one year, and could not serve more than twice in a lifetime
- a. gerousia
  - b. archons
  - c. atimia
  - d. boule
23. In Sparta, the most common method of voting in the assembly was done by
- a. shouting
  - b. pebbles
  - c. ostraka (pot shards)
  - d. raising of hands
24. By the 5th century BCE in Sparta, these five advisors to the kings were elected annually, and the year was named by the eldest of these:
- a. ephors
  - b. strategoi
  - c. basilei
  - d. gerousia
25. Draco and Solon, ancient lawmakers, gave laws to the city of
- a. Sparta
  - b. Thebes
  - c. Corinth
  - d. Athens

26. In Greek law courts, this water-clock was used to measure the time  
a. paragraphe      b. diaitia      c. klepsydra      d. heliaia
27. These games were held in Corinth in honor of Poseidon  
a. Nemean      b. Olympic      c. Pythian      d. Isthmian
28. This athletic event was a mixture of boxing, wrestling, kicking, and even strangling  
a. pentathlon      b. pankration      c. periodonikes      d. heraia
29. In this Olympic event, the runners had to traverse twice the length of the stadium  
a. diaulos      b. dolichos      c. stadion      b. marathon
30. The Nemean games, held in honor of Zeus, were legendarily founded to honor the death of  
a. Hercules      b. the infant Opheltes      c. Pelops      d. Aegisthus
31. The vessel depicted here is meant to be drunk from, or libations poured from it, and usually featured some type of animal head at the bottom  
a. pyxis      b. rhyton      c. kylix      d. oinichoe
- 
32. The *amphidromia*, or purification ceremony of the infant, took place at what time?  
a. on the day of the child's birth      b. after the first year of life  
c. as soon as the father would acknowledge it      d. five to seven days after birth
33. Which of the following was NOT true of ancient Greek marriage?  
a. sometimes the bride would donate a lock of hair  
b. a girl younger than fifteen could not be married  
c. a chorus of youths sung a wedding song while the bride and groom were in the bedroom  
d. sacrifices were made to Hera and Zeus
34. What is the name of the small device that was used to pluck the strings of a cithara, and is the name that is given sometimes to guitar picks today?  
a. pyxis      b. kleobos      c. plectrum      d. analystor
35. The instrument pictured here, often rattled in religious ceremonies was the  
a. sistrum      b. syrinx      b. diaulos      d. testudo
- 
36. The double-headed axe, or the *labris*, was the symbol for  
a. Myceneans      b. Minoans      c. Athenians      d. Spartans
37. On what island did Praxiteles find the beautiful marble which he used for his sculptures?  
a. Knossos      b. Paros      c. Samos      d. Rhodes
38. Polygnotus was a famous Greek  
a. physician      b. musician      c. poet      d. painter
39. Mirrors in ancient Greece were usually made of  
a. glass      b. bronze      c. silver      d. iron

40. Murder trials in Athens were held on the  
a. Pnyx                      b. Agora                      c. Odeion                      d. Areopagus
41. The *Theogony*, the story of the creation of the gods, was written by  
a. Homer                      b. Theocritus                      c. Pindar                      d. Hesiod
42. How many books comprise the *Iliad*?  
a. 12                      b. 20                      c. 24                      d. 42
43. According to the philosophers Leucippus and Democritus, the universe is composed of  
a. atoms                      b. fire                      c. water                      d. earth, air, fire, and water
44. How many plays is Sophocles credited with writing?  
a. 12                      b. 27                      c. 48                      d. 123
45. This poet mainly wrote victory odes to celebrate the winners of games  
a. Hesiod                      b. Pindar                      c. Alcaeus                      d. Anaximander
46. Which of the following was a lyric poem written in praise of Dionysius?  
a. bucolic                      b. paean                      c. dithyramb                      d. epigram
47. Homer is said to have written his epics during this century (BCE):  
a. 8th                      b. 7th                      c. 6th                      d. 5th
48. She, the ancient world's greatest poetess, was called by many "the tenth muse"  
a. Sophonisba                      b. Diotima                      c. Sappho                      d. Olympia
49. In this play by Aristophanes, Dionysius travels to the underworld to resurrect the dead playwright Euripides:  
a. *The Frogs*                      b. *The Birds*                      c. *Lysistrata*                      d. *Peace*
50. According to this pre-Socratic philosopher, everything is made up of water  
a. Anaximenes                      b. Plato                      c. Thales                      d. Parmenides
51. Which of the following dialogues of Plato does NOT deal with the imprisonment or death of Socrates?  
a. *Phaedo*                      b. *Ion*                      c. *Apology*                      d. *Crito*
52. This philosopher was the greatest student of Plato  
a. Aristotle                      b. Anaximenes                      c. Thales                      d. Heraclitus
53. Plato's "allegory of the cave" is found in this dialogue  
a. *Timaeus*                      b. *Phaedrus*                      c. *Symposium*                      d. *Republic*
54. This work by Aristotle is one of the earliest works on literary criticism or theory  
a. *Nichomachean Ethics*                      b. *Metaphysics*                      c. *Poetics*                      d. *Prior Analytics*
55. This playwright added the third actor to the stage  
a. Aristophanes                      b. Euripides                      c. Sophocles                      d. Aeschylus

56. This person is credited with either being the first actor or innovating the idea of the first actor to be separated on the stage from the chorus:  
a. Thespis                      b. Euripides                      c. Iolaus                      d. Menander
57. Theocritus, in his *Idylls*, wrote this type of poetry  
a. lyric                      b. epic                      c. invective                      d. pastoral
58. This poet, a librarian at the great library of Alexandria, abhorred long epics, and preferred to write brief but stylish poetry. His works included epigrams, elegiac poems, and the *Aetia*, a collection of thoughts on the founding of cities and odd names of things.  
a. Alcaeus                      b. Callimachus                      c. Tyrtaeus                      d. Simonides
59. Sophocles is thought to have lived to about this age  
a. 37                      b. 54                      c. 66                      d. 90
60. *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* were written in this meter  
a. Sapphics                      b. dactylic hexameter                      c. greater asclepiadeans                      d. limping iambics
61. In Euripides' play *The Suppliant Maidens*, Aethra and the Argive women pray for the bodies of their sons to be returned to them from the fighting in this conflict:  
a. the Seven Against Thebes                      b. the Trojan War                      c. the Persian War                      d. the Peloponnesian War
62. The *Oresteia*, a trilogy of tragedies about the house of Atreus, was written by  
a. Homer                      b. Herodotus                      c. Aeschylus                      d. Sophocles
63. This ancient historian from Halicarnassus was called by some the "father of history" and by others "the father of lies"  
a. Thucydides                      b. Herodotus                      c. Pausanias                      d. Xenophon
64. The *Bacchae*, the story of Pentheus and his punishment by Dionysius was written by  
a. Sophocles                      b. Euripides                      c. Aeschylus                      d. Menander
65. Who was the most famous writer of New Comedy?  
a. Menander                      b. Aeschylus                      c. Pindar                      d. Callimachus
66. This Stoic philosopher became the third head of the Stoic school, was so important to the discipline that he was often called the "second founder" of Stoic philosophy, and ironically was said by some to have died laughing.  
a. Epicurus                      b. Democritus                      c. Chrysippus                      d. Praxiteles
67. This famous tragedian is said to have died when an eagle mistook his bald head for a rock and dropped a tortoise on it, hoping to break the shell.  
a. Aeschylus                      b. Sophocles                      c. Euripides                      d. Thespis
68. This city was the center of worship of Aesclepius  
a. Elis                      b. Thebes                      c. Corinth                      d. Epidaurus

69. This man was the most famous painter in ancient Greece, and was the only person that Alexander the Great would allow to paint him

- a. Lysander                      b. Coronis                      c. Apelles                      d. Endeis

70. The womens' quarters in the Greek house were called the

- a. andron                      b. thalamus                      c. gynaikia                      d. paidotribes

**TIE BREAKERS: The following questions will only be counted in the event of a tie. PLEASE BUBBLE THESE QUESTIONS IN 96-100 on your answer document.**

96. At meals wine was mixed with water in a large vessel called

- a. amphora                      b. pyxis                      c. oinichoe                      d. krater

97. Dinner in ancient Greece was called

- a. akratismos                      b. ariston                      c. deipnon                      d. polysinthos

98. At Zeus' oracle at Dodona, the priestesses received messages from the god via

- a. voices through the mouths of the caves                      b. rustling leaves of the holy oak tree  
c. bubbling of waters from the sacred spring                      d. glints of gold from the gifts of devotees

99. Depictions of youths leaping over the backs of bulls have been found among the relics of the this ancient Greek civilization

- a. Mycenaean                      b. Minoan                      c. Boeotian                      d. Epidaurian

100. The author of *Anabasis*, in which the "10,000 reach the sea," tells us the story of the march to Persia by the Greeks to aid Cyrus

- a. Thucydides                      b. Xenophon                      c. Herodotus                      d. Pausanias