1. Which animal was depicted on the coins of Athens?
   A. Bear              B. Dolphin              C. Owl              D. Sea turtle
2. What was the meter of epic poetry?
   A. Aeolic            B. Dactylic hexameter  C. Iambic trimeter     D. Sapphic
3. The winners of the Pythian games received wreaths made from what?
   A. Laurel            B. Oak                 C. Olive leaves      D. Wild celery
4. Who wrote the Medea and the Bacchae?
   A. Aeschylus         B. Euripides          C. Sophocles         D. Thespis
5. What object was usually placed into the mouth of the deceased?
   A. A coin            B. A marble           C. An olive          D. A pomegranate
6. Which philosopher included the Allegory of the Cave and the Myth of Er in his Republic?
   A. Aristotle         B. Heraclitus         C. Plato            D. Socrates
7. Who was the most famous Greek physician?
   A. Diogenes          B. Hippocrates        C. Leucippus         D. Zeuxis
8. How long was a stadion?
   A. 100 ft            B. 600 ft             C. 2,400 ft          D. 10,000 ft
9. Thucydides wrote primarily about which conflict?
   A. Helot Revolt      B. Peloponnesian War  C. Persian Wars     D. Trojan War
10. Which polis was ruled by a council of 30 elders called the gerousia?
    A. Athens            B. Corinth            C. Sparta           D. Thebes
11. Which orator advocated resistance to Philip II in the Philippics?
    A. Andocides         B. Demosthenes        C. Isocrates         D. Lysias
12. A hippodrome was the typical venue for which event?
    A. Chariot race      B. Foot race          C. Swimming         D. Wrestling
13. The first coins were minted in which region?
    A. Epirus            B. Lydia              C. Messenia          D. Thessaly
14. Who wrote about the genealogy of the gods in his Theogony?
    A. Aeschylus         B. Hesiod             C. Homer            D. Plato
15. Laurium was famous for its:
    A. Fishing grounds   B. Salt flats          C. Ship graveyard    D. Silver mines
16. Which tragedian wrote The Persians, the only extant tragedy on a historical event?
    A. Aeschylus         B. Euripides          C. Sophocles         D. Thespis
17. Which philosopher introduces the notions of peripeteia and hamartia in his Poetics?
    A. Aristotle         B. Heraclitus         C. Plato            D. Socrates
18. What was the term for free, non-citizen residents of Athens?
    A. helots             B. hetairoi           C. metics            D. peltasts
19. Which poet from Kos was the chief writer of bucolic poetry and wrote the Idylls?
    A. Apollonius of Rhodes  B. Aristophanes        C. Callimachus       D. Theocritus
20. The murex was a creature known for its:
    A. dye                B. hide               C. shell             D. wool
21. Which Athenian festival was the most important one for staging tragedies?
    A. Carnea             B. City Dionysia      C. Lenaea            D. Thesmophoria
22. In which polis were women able to own and inherit property?
    A. Athens             B. Corinth            C. Thebes           D. Sparta
23. What is the first word of the Iliad?
    A. Achilleos          B. andra              C. menin             D. Mousa
24. Who instituted reforms which cancelled the debts of serfs through the seisakhtheia?
    A. Cleisthenes        B. Cleon              C. Pericles          D. Solon
25. Drinking which of the following was NOT considered barbaric?
   - A. Beer
   - B. Milk
   - C. Spiced wine
   - D. Undiluted wine

26. Which of Xenophon’s works was about the March of the Ten Thousand?
   - A. Anabasis
   - B. Cyropaedia
   - C. Hellenica
   - D. Memorabilia

27. What was the term for a youth of military age, usually between the ages of 15 and 20?
   - A. apobates
   - B. ephebos
   - C. paidotribes
   - D. strategos

28. Zeno of Citium founded which philosophical school?
   - A. Cynicism
   - B. Epicureanism
   - C. Skepticism
   - D. Stoicism

29. What was the name of the wide tunic worn by both men and women?
   - A. epomis
   - B. himation
   - C. khiton
   - D. peplos

30. Which animals were the most common method of transporting goods?
   - A. Donkeys
   - B. Horses
   - C. Oxen
   - D. Sheep

31. Ariston, deipnon, and dorpon were types of what?
   - A. Furniture
   - B. Meals
   - C. Plays
   - D. Toys

32. In which book of the Odyssey does Odysseus defeat Polyphemus?
   - A. Book I
   - B. Book V
   - C. Book IX
   - D. Book XIX

33. What was the term for a water clock?
   - A. gnomon
   - B. klepsydra
   - C. pedila
   - D. petasos

34. In which Aristophanes play does Dionysus travel to the underworld and judge a poetry contest?
   - A. The Birds
   - B. The Clouds
   - C. The Frogs
   - D. The Wasps

35. Which author wrote the Argonautica in four books?
   - A. Apollonius of Rhodes
   - B. Herodotus
   - C. Hesiod
   - D. Xenophon

36. What was the term for the harsh education system for Spartan youths?
   - A. agoge
   - B. apella
   - C. rhetra
   - D. syssitia

37. Which Thracian slave was the inventor of fables?
   - A. Aesop
   - B. Douris
   - C. Mimnermus
   - D. Theagenes

38. Greeks preferred milk that came from:
   - A. Cows and Sheep
   - B. Cows and Horses
   - C. Goats and Horses
   - D. Sheep and Goats

39. Which poet from Lesbos addressed “glittering-minded deathless Aphrodite”?
   - A. Bacchylides
   - B. Homer
   - C. Pindar
   - D. Sappho

40. What were phratriai and phylai?
   - A. Athenian royal houses
   - B. social groups
   - C. sports equipment
   - D. weaponry

41. Which poet wrote epitaphs for the dead at Marathon and Thermopylae?
   - A. Ephorus
   - B. Pindar
   - C. Simonides
   - D. Theognis

42. Which contest was a mixture of boxing and wrestling that only prohibited biting and gouging?
   - A. halter
   - B. hoplodromos
   - C. kottabos
   - D. pankration

43. Which poet from Lesbos addressed “glittering-minded deathless Aphrodite”?
   - A. Bacchylides
   - B. Homer
   - C. Pindar
   - D. Sappho

44. What was a temenos?
   - A. a special parade
   - B. a type of hat
   - C. a floor mosaic
   - D. an area of sacred land

45. How many strings did a lyre have?
   - A. 3
   - B. 5
   - C. 7
   - D. 9

46. Who thought that Love and Strife were the primary forces of the universe and died leaping into Mt. Etna?
   - A. Crantor
   - B. Empedocles
   - C. Heraclitus
   - D. Pythagoras

47. What was the term for the amalgamation of villages into a single city-state?
   - A. diazoma
   - B. prytaneia
   - C. synoikismos
   - D. syssitia

48. Which of these poets was famous for writing epinician odes?
   - A. Aratus
   - B. Pindar
   - C. Sappho
   - D. Thespis

49. Which month was the first month of the Attic calendar?
   - A. Boedromion
   - B. Hekatombaion
   - C. Poseideon
   - D. Thargelion

50. What was the heavy two-handed spear employed by the soldiers in the Macedonian phalanx?
   - A. lokhos
   - B. mora
   - C. ouragos
   - D. sarissa
51. Who thought that the origin of all things was *apeiron*, or “the unbounded”?
   - A. Anaximander
   - B. Empedocles
   - C. Parmenides
   - D. Xenophanes

52. Linen came from flax imported from which of these places?
   - A. Egypt
   - B. Italy
   - C. Mesopotamia
   - D. Spain

53. How many books are in Herodotus' *Histories*?
   - A. 3
   - B. 5
   - C. 9
   - D. 24

54. The Hippodamian system was a system for what?
   - A. City planning
   - B. Military organization
   - C. Navigation
   - D. Weather protection

55. What is the term for when the chorus directly addresses the audience in a comedy?
   - A. *agon*
   - B. *exodos*
   - C. *mythos*
   - D. *parabasis*

56. What was the name of the cemetery of Athens?
   - A. Areopagus
   - B. Ilissos
   - C. Kerameikos
   - D. Pnyx

57. In which year did Sophocles win his first tragic victory, defeating Aeschylus?
   - A. 484 BCE
   - B. 468 BCE
   - C. 441 BCE
   - D. 415 BCE

58. The winners of the Isthmian and Nemean games received wreaths made from what?
   - A. Laurel
   - B. Oak
   - C. Olive leaves
   - D. Wild celery

59. Antiphon, Hypereides, and Aeschines were practitioners of which genre?
   - A. Epic Poetry
   - B. Epigram
   - C. Iambic Poetry
   - D. Oratory

60. What was the central room in a Mycenaean palace?
   - A. *andron*
   - B. *bouleuterion*
   - C. *megaron*
   - D. *xystos*

61. Which Sophoclean play was not produced until after his death?
   - A. *Ajax*
   - B. *Electra*
   - C. *Oedipus at Colonus*
   - D. *Philoctetes*

62. In which Platonic dialogue does Socrates defend himself against charges of corrupting the youth?
   - A. *Apology*
   - B. *Euthyphro*
   - C. *Meno*
   - D. *Phaedo*

63. What was the term for a record of a coastal voyage?
   - A. *diolkos*
   - B. *hysplex*
   - C. *oikistes*
   - D. *periplous*

64. What term was given to any circular building, but also referred to Mycenaean tombs?
   - A. *balaneia*
   - B. *megaron*
   - C. *odeion*
   - D. *tholos*

65. Other than Plato, which author wrote a dialogue called the *Symposium*?
   - A. Aristotle
   - B. Hecateus
   - C. Thucydides
   - D. Xenophon

66. *Deltoi* and *pinakes* were surfaces that were used for what?
   - A. Commerce
   - B. Sitting
   - C. Threshing
   - D. Writing

67. The *Aethiopica*, *Leucippe and Clitophon*, and *Daphnis and Chloe* are works in which genre?
   - A. Biography
   - B. Bucolic
   - C. Novel
   - D. Satyr play

68. The *khlaina* was what type of garment?
   - A. Cloak
   - B. Pants
   - C. Scarf
   - D. Underwear

69. The *Pyrrhichios* was a type of
   - A. Cosmetic accessory
   - B. Legal document
   - C. Measuring device
   - D. War dance

70. Herodotus' *Histories* begins with which king, the first to commit wrongs against the Greeks?
   - A. Croesus
   - B. Cyrus
   - C. Darius
   - D. Xerxes

71. What was the large storage jars in which grape juice was fermented?
   - A. *aryballoi*
   - B. *lekythoi*
   - C. *pithoi*
   - D. *skyphoi*

72. A woman of age 15 was usually married to a man of what age?
   - A. 15
   - B. 20
   - C. 25
   - D. 30

73. Which Platonic dialogue is about the physical world and includes the story of Atlantis?
   - A. *Cratylus*
   - B. *Ion*
   - C. *Protagoras*
   - D. *Timaeus*

74. What was the term for a colony of a *polis*?
   - A. *apoika*
   - B. *ethnos*
   - C. *koinon*
   - D. *trapeza*

75. Who was primarily a speech writer and wrote the speech *Against Eratosthenes*?
   - A. Andocides
   - B. Demosthenes
   - C. Isocrates
   - D. Lysias

76. *logographoi* were 6th and 5th century BCE writers of which genre?
   - A. comedy
   - B. epic
   - C. history
   - D. tragedy
77. How many laps long was a chariot race at Olympia?
   A. 1  B. 3  C. 6  D. 12

78. Prostitutes were particularly common in which of these places?
   A. Athens  B. Brauron  C. Piraeus  D. Thebes

79. The pseudo-Homeric *Batrachomyomachia* concerns a battle between:
   A. Birds and Bugs  B. Dogs and Cats  C. Frogs and Mice  D. Snakes and Weasels

80. The terms ashlar, isodomic, and polygonal refer to types of what?
   A. fences  B. masonry  C. paintings  D. roofing

81. Which tragedian was fined because his *Sack of Miletus* moved the audience to tears?
   A. Agathon  B. Phrynicus  C. Pratinas  D. Xenocles

82. Which of the following was not a type of headband?
   A. *pogon*  B. *sakkos*  C. *sphendone*  D. *stephane*

83. Archers from which exotic region were employed by the Athenian military?
   A. Bactria  B. Egypt  C. Nubia  D. Scythia

84. Which mythographer introduced the theory that the gods were just exaggerations of great historical kings?
   A. Artemidorus  B. Euhemerus  C. Hecateus  D. Moschus

85. Lake Copais in Boeotia was known for its:
   A. Crabs  B. Eels  C. Lobsters  D. Oysters

86. Which of these does NOT refer to an occupation or activity at a temple?
   A. *gastraphetes*  B. *loutrophoros*  C. *oinokhoos*  D. *mantis*

87. To whom does Hesiod address his *Works and Days*?
   A. His brother  B. His father  C. His son  D. The Thebans

88. Both Archilochus and Alcaeus wrote about throwing away what item?
   A. A book  B. A cloak  C. A ring  D. A shield

89. What was the most fashionable color to dye one's hair?
   A. Blonde  B. Brown  C. Red  D. Black

90. What was the daily wage for a workman in the late 5th century BC?
   A. 1 obol  B. 3 obols  C. 1 drachma  D. 1 stater

91. Which Theban poetess was a teacher and rival to Pindar?
   A. Corinna  B. Erinna  C. Praxilla  D. Sappho

92. When did permanent stone seats become common in Greek theaters?
   A. 8th c. BCE  B. 6th c. BCE  C. 4th c. BCE  D. 2nd c. BCE

93. What were permanently displayed on revolving *axones* in the Prytaneum?
   A. Crowns  B. Laws  C. Medallions  D. Paintings

94. The *eponia*, *pornikos telos*, and *leitourgia* were all types of what?
   A. Carriages  B. Music  C. Public offices  D. Taxes

95. The Coma Berenices was a constellation discovered and named by which astronomer and mathematician?
   A. Conon  B. Cleanthes  C. Diocles  D. Menippus

96. *Thalamitai*, *zygitai*, and *thranitai* were all which type of military personnel?
   A. Cavalry  B. Engineers  C. Rowers  D. Scouts

97. Which comedian wrote the play *The Wineflask*, in which the author is married to Comedy personified?
   A. Aristophanes  B. Cratinus  C. Diphilus  D. Eupolis

98. What were *astragaloi*?
   A. Astronomers  B. Male goats  C. Knucklebones  D. Oil scrapers

99. Ptolemy IV built a large *thalamegos*. What was a *thalamegos*?
   A. Boardwalk  B. Riverboat  C. Windmill  D. Zoo

100. “The Star Spangled Banner” was set to the tune of a British song addressed to which Greek lyric poet from Teos, whose drinking songs were collected into five books?
    A. Alcman  B. Anacreon  C. Ibycus  D. Stesichorus

2015 NJCL Greek Life and Literature Test, Page 4