

**2008 Louisiana State
Junior Classical League Convention**

Greek Derivations

1. An *oxytone* is a word that has an accent on which syllable:
a) antepenult b) penult c) ultima d) anteantepenult
2. The English word *hegemony* comes from the Greek for:
a) government b) leader c) faction d) class
3. An example of a *deictic* adjective is:
a) an b) those c) what d) some
4. *Asyndeton* refers to the absence of:
a) tense markers b) modifiers c) conjunctions d) irony
5. The rhetorical figure *synecdoche* refers to the use of:
a) part for the whole b) adjective for noun c) verb as adjective
d) repetition of the same word at the beginning of successive clauses
6. An *oligarchy* is government by:
a) an elected assembly b) the wealthy c) the upper class d) the few
7. A *mnemonic* device pertains to:
a) architecture b) irrigation c) memory d) inscriptions
8. *Litotes* means:
a) redundancy b) digression c) asseveration d) understatement
9. An *odometer* measures:
a) distance b) acceleration c) speed d) depth
10. *Mimesis* refers to:
a) invective speech b) lyric poetry c) imitation d) syncopated verb forms
11. In *xylophone*, the element *xylo-* tells us the sound-producing parts of the instrument are made of:
a) ivory b) wires c) gut d) wood
12. The word *poet* comes from a Greek verb that means:
a) to sing b) to make c) to be inspired d) to write
13. *Agonistic* implies:
a) song b) speech c) contest d) pain

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14. *Asthenopia* implies:
a) weakness of the legs b) lack of appetite c) poor hearing d) weakness of the eyes
15. *Strategy* comes from the Greek word meaning:
a) a puzzle b) layers c) a general d) phalanx warfare
16. *Gymnasium* etymologically implies that one finds what kinds of people there?
a) active b) wrestlers c) runners d) naked
17. A *cathartic* experience does what for a person?
a) forgives b) punishes c) cleanses d) allows him to confess
18. *Ephemeral* things last for:
a) an hour b) one season c) a day d) a year
19. When Homer describes Odysseus as *polytropos*, he suggests the hero is a man of:
a) many turns b) changeable moods c) many languages d) many lovers
20. If you are *stentorian*, you have:
a) strong legs b) strong will c) strong voice d) strong chest
21. *Hedonism* is based on the doctrine that the highest good is:
a) selflessness b) pleasure c) love of god d) devotion to one's city
22. *Stoicism* is derived from a Greek word meaning:
a) colonnade b) submission to Fate c) dialectic d) moderation
23. *Agoraphobia* means:
a) avoidance of enclosed spaces b) fear of open spaces c) fear of public speaking
d) fear of heights
24. *Sybaritic* derives from which meaning:
a) an inhabitant of Sybaris b) someone devoted to sensuous pleasures
c) suffering from disease d) obsession with food
25. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *necropolis*?
a) a morgue b) catacombs c) cemetery d) crematorium
26. Etymologically a *cemetery* is a place where:
a) one sleeps b) one is entombed c) one's ashes are kept d) one's memory is revered

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27. An *emetic*:
a) makes you sleep b) relieves a headache c) makes you vomit d) improves congestion
28. In ancient Athens what would we do with a *cathedra*?
a) worship in it b) practice jurisprudence from it c) sit on it
d) direct the college of priests from it
29. *Rheostat* does **not** share a root with which of the following:
a) catarrh b) hemorrhoid c) rheumatism d) rhetor
30. *Cynic* is based on a Greek word that means:
a) wolf b) vulture c) dog d) ant
31. In a *polemical* speech one:
a) persuades by analogies b) explains a doctrine c) appeals to authority
d) makes controversial arguments
32. *Tmesis* occurs when elements of a word are:
a) suppressed b) inverted c) separated d) contradictory in meaning
33. An *agnostic* is someone who:
a) is contentious b) is apathetic c) is zealously religious d) does not know
34. Thoughts can *meander* as:
a) birds fly b) trees bend in the wind c) rivers bend their courses d) clouds disperse
35. *Asymptote* and *asymptomatic* are related to which of these meanings?
a) not coinciding b) not intersecting c) not encircling d) deriving from different sources
36. Which of the following does **not** contain an element having to do with sound?
a) apothegm b) diphthong c) phthisis d) phoneme
37. Which of the following does **not** share a root with the others?
a) talisman b) teleological c) atelic d) telekinesis
38. Which is an example of *tautology*?
a) necessary essentials b) irrelevant examples c) grossly unfair d) happy coincidence
39. *Tachycardia* means:
a) irregular heartbeat b) cardiac arrest c) rapid heartbeat d) coronary thrombosis
40. *Phenomenon*, *epiphany*, *fantasy*, and *phantom* all have to do with what basic idea?
a) demonstration b) religious revelation c) refraction of light d) appearance

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41. A *pachyderm* has what kind of skin?
a) wrinkled b) dry c) thick d) gray
42. A *chryselephantine* object is made of ivory and:
a) silver b) gold c) quartz d) obsidian
43. An *ichthyologist* studies:
a) fish b) ichor c) footprints d) parasitic larvae
44. *Miasma* comes from a Greek word meaning:
a) fever b) pollution c) sediment d) inhumation
45. If you are a *nyctophobe*, what are you afraid of?
a) bright light b) bats c) night d) medications
46. An *oread* is a nymph who lives in:
a) trees b) ocean c) springs d) mountains
47. A *panoply* has to do with what kind of array?
a) partial b) formidable c) complete d) ineffective
48. Which of the following is **not** an example of alpha-privative?
a) atom b) asexual c) apiary d) atrophy
49. *Ostracize* comes from a Greek word meaning:
a) tile b) exile c) confiscate d) convict
50. *Mathematics* comes from a Greek word pertaining to:
a) numbers b) accounting c) learning d) areas