

**2008 Louisiana State
Junior Classical League Convention**

Greek Triathlon (all levels)

Part One: Ancient Greek Language

1. A circumflex accent can stand on which syllable of a word?
a) either of the last two syllables
b) only on the ultima
c) any of the last three syllables
d) only on the antepenult and the ultima

2. What is the word for *eleven*?
a) ε{ptav b) ei[kosi c) o{ktwv d) e{ndeka

3. What voice in Greek would express the verb idea in this sentence: *The hoplites turned around quickly.*
a) active b) passive c) middle d) aorist

4. Change εjsmevn (we are) to *we were*.
a) eijmiv b) h\men c) h\san d) i[men

5. Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in:
a) case, number b) case, gender c) number, gender
d) gender, case, and number

6. A neuter plural subject takes what kind of verb?
a) singular b) plural c) optative d) dual

7. Which case does Greek not have:
a) dative b) ablative c) vocative d) genitive

8. ο{ path;r eij" (ο{i} ajgroiv) speuvdei.
a) tou' ajgrou' b) tw; ajgrwv c) tou;" ajgrouv" d) toi"" ajgroi""

9. Describe this word in terms of its accent: mhkevti
a) paroxytone b) perispomenon c) properispomenon d) oxytone

10. What is the gender of ta; devndra?
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter d) epicene

11. The aorist subjunctive of luvw is:

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- a) e[lusa b) luvsw c) luvoimi d) luvsaime
12. The girl whose pot was broken returned home dreadingly.
a) h|n b) w|n c) a;" d) h|"
13. Change *speuvdw* to imperfect middle indicative.
a) *speuvsdomai* b) *ejspeusavmhn* c) *ejspeuvsdomhn* d) *ejspeusavmeno"*
14. *w\ fivloi, mevnmwn ejn th/' ajgora/'...* What construction?
a) hortatory subjunctive b) purpose c) deliberative subjunctive
d) optative
15. Express in the Attic dialect: *tivmae*
a) *tima/'* b) *timw'* c) *tivma* d) *timaveso*
16. *ei[domen (mevga") i{ppou"*.
a) *megavlou"* b) *megavlhn* c) *mevgistoi* d) *megavlai"*
17. *levgousi to;n strathgo;n nikhvsein ejkeivnhn th;n povlin.*
a) They say the general conquered that city.
b) They say the general will conquer that city.
c) They said the general would conquer that city.
d) They kept saying the general had conquered that city.
18. *ei\pon o{ti oiJ dou'loi oujk ejpovnoun.*
a) I said the slaves would not work.
b) I said the slaves weren't working.
c) I said the slaves hadn't worked.
d) I said the slaves don't work.
19. *ajkouvei tou;" polemivou" eij" th;n cwvran poreusamevnou"*. An example of:
a) supplementary participle b) result clause c) indirect statement
d) participle in the attributive position
20. Adding - *sa* to the palatals *k, g, c,* you get:
a) - *xa* b) - *ya* c) - *sa* d) - *ga*
21. *ejx tivnwn povlewn ou|toi oiJ xevnoi h\lqon...* What kind of adjective?
a) indefinite b) demonstrative c) interrogative d) relative
22. *Oujc huJrivskomen th;n (pa'" nau'n.*

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a) pavnta b) pavsai" c) pavsa" d) pavshn

23. kako;n a[nqrwpon ejn th/' nhi÷ fevromen, o}n dei' rJivptein eij" th;n qavlattan.
Kind of pronoun?

a) indefinite b) reflexive c) relative d) intensive

24. Aorist active of fevrw:

a) e[feron b) h[negka c) ejnhvnoqa d) hjnevcqhn

25. Aorist participle of tugcavnw:

a) tugcavnwn b) tugcavnousa c) teuxovmeno" d) tucwvn

oJ Xevrxh"

ejn de; touvtw/ oJ Xevrxh" ejkaqivzeto ejpi; o[cqw/ tini; ejggu;" th"" qalavtth" th;n mavchn qewvmeno":
ejpivsteue ga;r wJ" rJa/divw" nikhvsousin oiJ Pevrsai: hjgnovei ga;r ta; th"" tuvch" oujdΔ efgnw tiv ejn nw/'
e[cousin oiJ qeoi; ajllΔ ajei; u{brei ejcrh'to.

26. ejn de; touvtw/: Translate.

a) immediately b) for a little while c) in the meantime d) in that very spot

27. ejkaqivzeto: Tense?

a) present b) imperfect c) aorist d) perfect

28. tini: What kind of adjective?

a) interrogative b) demonstrative c) proleptic d) indefinite

29. th"" qalavtth": Case?

a) dative b) genitive c) accusative d) nominative

30. th"" qalavtth": Reason for case?

a) chorographic b) sphere of interest c) comparison d) object of preposition

31. th;n mavchn: Reason for case?

a) duration of time b) object of preposition c) object of participle d) specification

32. qewvmeno": Voice?

a) middle b) active c) passive d) deponent

33. wJ" rJa/divw" nikhvsousin oiJ Pevrsai: An example of:

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a) relative clause b) non-finite clause c) optative in secondary sequence
d) indirect statement

34. rJa/divw": Part of speech:
a) adjective b) conjunction c) adverb d) preposition

35. ta; th" tuvch": Translate:
a) the present circumstances b) how far destiny extends c) the whims of fate
d) into the face of Tyche

36. e[gnw: Tense?
a) imperfect b) perfect c) aorist d) historical present

37. tiv ejn nw/' e[cousin oij qeoi;: An example of:
a) clause of fearing b) indirect question c) clause of supplication
d) indirect statement

38. u{brei: Case?
a) nominative b) genitive c) dative d) accusative

Choose the correct case for the following:

a) nom. b) gen. c) dat. d) acc. e) more than one

39. ajlhqev"	40. tacuv"
41. pu'r	42. ejlqou'si
43. newv"	44. basileva"
45. krhvnh/	46. povlei"
47. ejmoiv	48. gunai'ka
49. hJduv	50. gevno"

Part Two: Ancient Greek History and Culture

1. The priestess who delivered oracular pronouncements at Delphi was called:
a) Phaedra b) Hippolyta c) Pythia d) Diotima
2. Which of the following was not a site of the Panhellenic Games?
a) Delphi b) Olympia c) Nemea d) Athens
3. Plato founded which philosophical school?
a) Lyceum b) Academia c) Stoa d) Pythagorean
4. Linear B, the writing system of the Mycenaean civilization, was used for:
a) recording the Homeric epics b) ritual worship c) official correspondence
d) palace records
5. The columns on the Parthenon belong to what order?
a) Corinthian b) Ionic c) Doric d) Aeolic
6. The Erechtheion on the Athenian Acropolis is famous for its columns in the form of:
a) lions b) kouroi c) sphinxes d) women
7. Archeologists believe the temple in the Athenian Agora was dedicated to:
a) Athena b) Hephaestus c) Poseidon d) Zeus
8. The traditional date of the Trojan War is (years BC):
a) 1184 b) 1500 c) 776 d) 1359
9. One of the best-preserved ancient Greek theatres is found at:
a) Sparta b) Nemea c) Epidaurus d) Mycenae
10. A distinctive feature found at Mycenae *tholos* tombs. A *tholos* is:
a) a shaft grave b) a funeral pyre c) a burial chamber d) a round building
11. Dracon is best known for:
a) facing the Persians at Thermopylae b) founding Thebes c) killing a serpent
d) writing harsh laws
12. The island of Delos, in the Cyclades, was sacred to:
a) Apollo and Artemis b) Hera and Leto c) Dionysus and Hermes
d) Heracles and Aphrodite
13. The *archons* at Athens were charged with:
a) keeping the keys of the Acropolis and the Treasury b) administering the executive branch
of government c) presiding over the embassies d) presiding over the courts

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14. By Solon's constitutions the court of the Areopagus dealt with:
a) treason b) sacrilege c) theft d) murder
15. At which of the great festivals in Athens were theatrical representations given?
a) Thesmophoria b) Eleusinia c) Dionysia d) Panathenaea
16. At what decisive battle did the Athenians defeat the Persian fleet?
a) Thermopylae b) Chaeronea c) Marathon d) Salamis
17. The Delian League was founded for what purpose:
a) to protect against Persia b) to ensure Athenian hegemony c) to defend Athens against Sparta d) to defend Attica against Philip of Macedon
18. Pisistratus was tyrant at Athens about the middle of which century?
a) seventh b) sixth c) fifth d) fourth
19. Cleisthenes is credited with what kind of reforms at Athens:
a) fiscal b) judicial c) democratic d) oligarchic
20. Themistocles, general and politician at Athens, suffered what punishment:
a) loss of property b) imprisonment c) ostracism d) execution
21. How many archons served each year at the beginning of the classical period in Athens?
a) 5 b) 2 c) 9 d) 20
22. Who delivered the official Funeral Oration for Athenian soldiers who had fallen in the opening battles of the Peloponnesian War?
a) Cimon b) Pericles c) Cleisthenes d) Euripides
23. How many days was one Prytany, the amount of time each tribe presided over the Boulé?
a) 1 b) 4 c) 19 d) 31
24. The Hellenistic Age is traditionally defined by the deaths of what two figures?
a) Alexander and Julius Caesar b) Philip and Ptolemy Soter c) Alexander and Cleopatra d) Demosthenes and Cicero
25. 431 - 404 BC are the approximate years for what war?
a) Peloponnesian War b) Persian War c) Corinthian War d) None of the above
26. According to Thucydides, which Spartan king led the Peloponnesian forces into Attica at the start of the Peloponnesian War?

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- a) Leonidas b) Megacles c) Cimon d) Archidamus
27. From what did Pericles die?
a) battle wound b) plague c) poison d) old age
28. What was Alcibiades accused of vandalizing/
a) Pericles' tomb b) the Hermes c) the Kerameikos d) the prytaneion
29. What was the name of the hill where the Athenian *ecclesia* voted?
a) Pnyx b) Hill of Ares c) Ephial d) Hymettus
30. According to Spartan tradition, who was the lawgiver who established their government and social organizations?
a) Aenesias b) Isanor c) Lycurgus d) Brasidas

Part Three: Ancient Greek Literature

NB Questions 1-10 refer to Homer's *Iliad*.

1. What king is older than any of the other Greeks?
a) Agamemnon b) Sarpedon c) Nestor d) Peleus
2. Diomedes, a great hero at Troy, is often preoccupied by living up to his father's greatness. Who is his father?
a) Tydeus b) Nereus c) Atreus d) Neleus
3. In book 14, Hera enlists the help of what divine figure to distract Zeus from what is happening in the battle at Troy?
a) Hermes b) Artemis c) Aphrodite d) Thetis
4. Agamemnon sends an embassy of Greek leaders to try to persuade Achilles to return to battle. Which one has the greatest influence on Achilles:
a) Ajax b) Odysseus c) Phoenix d) Diomedes
5. The Greek contingent led by Achilles is known as:
a) Boeotians b) Thebans c) Cretans d) Myrmidons
6. How many sisters does Achilles' mother have?
a) 2 b) 12 c) 25 d) 50
7. Whose son is the Trojan ally Sarpedon?
a) Dardanus b) Apollo c) Poseidon d) Zeus
8. Which of the following is a river at Troy?
a) Eurotas b) Scamander c) Achelous d) Cephissus
9. Which of these divinities is wounded by the Greek warrior Diomedes?
a) Poseidon b) Ares c) Aphrodite d) Hera
10. In book 24 Achilles tells Priam a story about whom to console him in his grief for his slain son?
a) Niobe b) Penthesileia c) Persephone d) Daphne

NB Questions 11-20 refer to Homer's *Odyssey*.

11. At the beginning of the poem, who suggests to Zeus that Odysseus has suffered too much?
a) Hera b) Dione c) Athena d) Aphrodite
12. When Telemachus leaves Ithaca in search of news about his father, he first stops at the court of whom?
a) Protesilaus b) Thyestes c) Menelaus d) Nestor

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13. What female keeps Odysseus with her for seven years?
a) Circe b) Athene c) Nausicaa d) Calypso
14. Many episodes in the *Odyssey* may be seen as studies of which theme?
a) father/son relationship b) divine justice c) the guest/host relationship
d) the cruelty of war
15. What people take Odysseus on the final leg of his journey home?
a) Cicones b) Cretans c) Cephallanians d) Phaeacians
16. How does Eurycleia, Odysseus' old nurse in Ithaca, recognize him?
a) by his eyes b) by his cunning words c) by a scar d) by his bow
17. The *Odyssey*, like the *Iliad*, uses what meter?
a) iambic trimeter b) dactylo-epitrite c) dactylic hexameter d) logaoedic
18. Just before the great recognition scene between Odysseus and his wife, Penelope tests him to see if he has knowledge about something. What?
a) his father's orchard b) navigation by stars c) the construction of a bed
d) the sack of Troy
19. Who is the poet/singer at the court of the Phaeacians?
a) Alcinous b) Demodocus c) Laertes d) Eumaeus
20. Hermes in his role as *psychopompos* does what in the last book of the *Odyssey*?
a) predicts the future b) helps Odysseus kill the suitors c) reminds Odysseus of the friends he lost at Troy d) conducts the ghosts of the slain suitors to the place where the dead dwell
21. Which of these stories does Hesiod not relate?
a) Silenus and Dionysus b) Pandora c) Prometheus and the theft of fire
d) the origins of the gods
22. The work by Xenophon that narrates a mercenary expedition into Asia Minor is:
a) *Cyropaedia* b) *Oeconomicus* c) *Cynegeticus* d) *Anabasis*
23. Xenophon's *Memorabilia* is concerned with what philosopher?
a) Aristotle b) Zeno c) Epicurus d) Socrates
24. Which poetic genre forms the core of Aristotle's interest in the *Poetics*?
a) epos b) lyric c) tragedy d) elegy
25. Which man was a student of Aristotle?
a) Zeno b) Lysias c) Xenophon d) Alexander

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26. Which was not a work of Aristotle?
a) *Nicomachean Ethics* b) *Rhetoric* c) *On the Nature of Things* d) *On the Soul*
27. According to one tradition the arrangement of Plato's texts is by:
a) pentads b) triads c) enneads d) tetralogies
28. Plato's dialogue *The Symposium* is a discussion of the nature of:
a) justice b) forms c) love d) irony
29. Herodotus is our most important source for:
a) the Athenian constitution b) the operation of courts in Ancient Greece
c) the Athenian campaign in Sicily d) the Persian Wars
30. Which of the following statements is true about the Herodotus?
a) he travelled a lot b) he studied the Pre-Socratic philosophers
c) he was influenced by Homer d) all of the above
31. In this play by Euripides, a wife falls in love with her step-son:
a) *Medea* b) *Bacchae* c) *Hippolytus* d) *Ion*
32. In the myth of Jason and the Argo we learn how the hero sails to Colchis on a quest for the Golden Fleece. He meets Medea, who is the grand-daughter of:
a) Circe b) Aeetes c) the Sun d) Hylas
33. What Hellenistic poet composed an epic telling about the voyage of the Argo?
a) Apollonius Rhodius b) Parthenius c) Callimachus d) Menander
34. Theocritus was a Hellenistic poet who wrote:
a) comedies b) pastoral poems c) tragedies d) satires
35. In the comedy *The Clouds*, Aristophanes ridiculed:
a) Euripides b) Pericles c) Dionysus d) Socrates
36. The last play in Aeschylus' *Oresteia* is:
a) *Agamemnon* b) *The Persians* c) *Eumenides* d) *Seven Against Thebes*
37. The setting of Sophocles' *Philoctetes* is:
a) Delphi b) Athens c) Lemnos d) Thebes
38. Which of the Attic Orators wrote vituperative speeches against Philip of Macedon?
a) Lysias b) Demosthenes c) Antiphon d) Isocrates
39. The terms *strophe*, *antistrophe*, and *epode* are used together in relation to what literary

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- genres?
a) drama and elegy b) choral lyric and pastoral c) epic and lyric
d) choral lyric and drama
40. The 6th-century poet Pindar is best known for what kind of poetry?
a) elegy b) dramatic monologue c) epinician d) didactic
41. *Stichomythia* refers to:
a) invention of new myths b) fables in prose c) the rapid exchange of speeches
d) the meter used by the chorus in tragedies
42. Who would be in the orchestra of a Greek theater?
a) the chorus b) musicians c) principal actors d) ushers
43. He was especially famous for the tombstone inscriptions he composed, and his epitaph for the Athenian dead at the battle of Marathon was preferred to that of Aeschylus:
a) Cratippus b) Dionysus of Halicarnassus c) Simonides d) Mimnermus
44. The two largest Greek libraries were located at:
a) Alexandria and Pergamum b) Athens and Sparta c) Thebes and Pylos
d) Nemea and Olympia
45. The earliest surviving Athenian Old Comedy play is:
a) *Persai* by Aeschylus b) *The Wasps* by Aristophanes c) *Acarrians* by Aristophanes
d) *Mouseion* by Alcidas
46. Euripides' *Cyclops* is the only complete play of this type to have survived to the present:
a) mime b) trilogy c) satyr play d) Old Comedy
47. Which playwright added the third actor to his dramas?
a) Sophocles b) Euripides c) Aeschylus d) Menippus
48. Which poet is well-known for the opening line *How like a god he seems to me?*
a) Alcaeus b) Corinna c) Cynthia d) Sappho
49. The Homeric poems employ which dialect(s):
a) Attic b) Ionic c) Doric d) all of these
50. What mythical singer/poet was said to have been dismembered by Maenads because he spurned them?
a) Stesichorus b) Orpheus c) Ibycus d) Pentheus