

## OLYMPIC GAMES - QUESTIONS

### BASIC QUESTIONS

#### 1. When did the first Olympic Games in ancient Olympia take place?

- a) in 1896.
- b) 393 r. A.D.
- c) 753 r. BC
- d) 776 r. BC

#### 2. Where and when were held the first modern Olympic Games?

- a) In Athens in 1896.
- b) In the Olympia in 1986.
- c) In Rome in 1893.
- d) In Paris in 1900.

#### 3. What did the term Olympics mean in the ancient times?

- a) A four-year break between games.
- b) An oath given by the players on the first day of Games.
- c) The person who umpired during Games.
- d) A competition of special interest and importance.

#### 4. What was the most important Olympic discipline?

- a) The marathon (approx. 40 km).
- b) Running the length of the stadium (192.8 m)
- c) Pentathlon.
- d) Jump a distance of 600 feet.

#### 5. Which disciplines were included in the pentathlon?

- a) Running, long jump, discus and javelin lunge, and wrestling.
- b) Boxing, running, discus lunge, wrestling and chariot races.
- c) Pankration, long jump, javelin and chariot races.
- d) Chariot racing, long jump, discus throw and javelin, and wrestling.

#### 6. Which elements tell us (directly) that the ancient Olympics were celebrations of a religious character?

- a) Women could not sit on the podium and athletes performed naked.
- b) Players and umpires gave an oath before the statue of Zeus; during the Games 150 oxen were sacrificed to Zeus..
- c) Competitors could not cheat, and the scorers had to umpire fairly.
- d) There was only one winner in each competition and the winner had the right to build himself a monument.

#### 7. What was the use of palaestra?

- a) For the competitors, judges and spectators to pray and rest
- b) For umpires and priests to have discussions during the competition and to announce the results.
- c) For meetings and talks between players and spectators.

d) A place to train for boxers, wrestlers and long jumping athletes, and for them to rest and bath

**8. What important event took place in the year 393 A.D. ?**

- a) The last Olympic Games in the times of Antiquity.
- b) The first modern Olympic Games.
- c) The beginning of the rule of Theodosius I the Great.
- d) The earthquake which destroyed the Olympia stadium.

**9. Who was the initiator of the modern Olympic Games?**

- a. Heracles.
- b. Pausanias.
- c. Pierre de Coubertin.
- d. Theodosius I.

**10. In what way were the winners rewarded?**

- a) They received prizes in cash, feasts were being arranged and statues of previous winners were demolished
- b) They received a cup and a medal, and eternal fame.
- c) Poems were written specially for them and their names were written on walls of the city
- d) They received an olive wreath, they were allowed to put a statue in the grove of Zeus, songs were written about them, and they were greeted in their native policies.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

**11. What took place on the second day of the games?**

- a) Religious rituals and running in full armour.
- b) Rivalry in boxing, pankration, racing in full armour.
- c) Submission of 150 oxen to Zeus in sacrifice and boys racing.
- d) Racing of chariots and pentathlon.

**12. What was the pankration?**

- a) A brutal discipline of sport with elements of boxing and wrestling, where all tricks were allowed.
- b) A building in which players were practicing and preparing for the competition.
- c) A nine-month period of preparation and strenuous exercising before a competition.
- d) An agreement of peace and no war between all the policies for the duration of Games.

**13. What was used by a competitor during a long jump?**

- a) Heavy flywheels weights.
- b) Oil to rub hands and feet.
- c) Gloves made of leather.
- d) Special sandals.

**14. What were ancient disks made of and how much did they weigh?**

- a) Tin, copper and granite, weight was approx. 10 kg.
- b) Clay, weight approx. 1-2 kg.

- c) Light wood and metal, weight approx. 3-4 kg.
- d) Bronze, marble and lead, weight between 6-7 kg.

**15. What was the penalty predicted for a player who committed a false start during a race?**

- a) Flogging.
- b) Death penalty
- c) Prison.
- d) Exclusion from further competitions (disqualification).

**16. What was Altos and what role did it play during the Olympic Games?**

- a) A huge statue of Zeus, in front of which athletes gave oath.
- b) The sacred olive grove devoted to Zeus, where the Olympic torch was lit up at the beginning of each competition
- c) Podium on which the winners received the olive wreath.
- d) A place in the stadium, where the umpires sat, watching the athletes.

**17. Where, besides Olympia, the ancient Panhellenic games were held?**

- a) In Athens, Thebes and Mycenae.
- b) In Delphi, Isthia and Nemea.
- c) In Knossos, Athens and in Chaeronea.
- d) In Troy, Delphi and Argos.

**18. What remains of the ancient Olympics in Olympia?**

- a) The Hippodrome, olive grove and baths.
- b) The statue of Zeus and the stadium.
- c) The stadium, hippodrome, baths.
- d) The stadium, palaestra and gymnasium.

**19. Who, according to a myth, organized the first Olympic Games?**

- a) Hellandoik.
- b) Heracles (one of Kuret brothers)
- c) An Olympic priest.
- d) Zeus the Thunderer.

**20. What were the agonies?**

- a) Priestesses of Demeter who could participate in games.
- b) Special statues which players who were caught in cheating had to put up.
- c) Robes worn by the umpires during Games.
- d) Competitions (sports, music, poetry) of less importance and range than the Olympics.