

Antigone
Vocabulary Quiz

1. When Creon refused the burial of Polyneices, many thought the decree to be _____, not fitting the high station of a king.
(A) ethereal
(B) truculent
(C) exulted
(D) inviolate
(E) ignoble

2. Creon would _____ no explanation for the disobedience of Antigone.
(A) exult
(B) requite
(C) celebrate
(D) brook
(E) deign

3. When Haemon realizes Antigone was dead, he would try to _____ the wrong by killing his own father.
(A) exult
(B) requite
(C) celebrate
(D) brook
(E) deign

4. At first, Creon believed that his will was above the gods, but eventually he would _____ himself to pardon and forgive Antigone.
(A) exult
(B) requite
(C) celebrate
(D) brook
(E) deign

5. King Creon finally understood that no human law is greater than the laws of custom and religion, which are _____, so long as society decrees them so.
(A) ethereal
(B) truculent
(C) exulted
(D) inviolate
(E) ignoble

OVER

6. EXULT : SORROW ::

- (A) receive : get
- (B) jump : pounce
- (C) bless : curse
- (D) denounce : condemn
- (E) contact : touch

7. OPPROBRIOUS : DESPISED ::

- (A) fit : sickly
- (B) weak : strong
- (C) reluctant : eager
- (D) useless : valuable
- (E) defenseless : vulnerable

8. PELF : LOOT ::

- (A) being : nonexistence
- (B) dismissal : rejection
- (C) acceptance : cancellation
- (D) generosity : stinginess
- (E) assistance : hindrance

9. QUITTANCE : DEBT ::

- (A) attack : eruption
- (B) intoxication : drinking
- (C) estate : will
- (D) voyage : vacation
- (E) pardon : sentence

10. VERGE : CLIFF ::

- (A) sail : schooner
- (B) bank : river
- (C) plenty : dearth
- (D) peak : top
- (E) fence : gate

11. Creon had made up his mind and would brook no argument from his son regarding the fate of Antigone.

The infinitive “to brook” means

- (A) to merge.
- (B) to support.
- (C) to enjoy.
- (D) to pacify.
- (E) to tolerate.

12. After seeing his beloved Antigone hanging, Haemon tries to requite the wrong against her by attacking his father, Creon.

The infinitive “to requite” means most nearly in this sentence

- (A) to replace.
- (B) to ridicule.
- (C) to avenge.
- (D) to ignore.
- (E) to praise.

13. The soldier believed his life was in danger after his hearing the scornful Creon use opprobrious speech against the guards tasked with watching the body of Polynices.

The word “opprobrious” means

- (A) broken.
- (B) pleasant.
- (C) calm.
- (D) diverse.
- (E) reproachful.

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At the opening of the play, Ismene reminds her sister Antigone that them being women makes them vulnerable. As a central

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theme, Ismene's gender has everything to do with her belief in

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her own powerlessness. On the other hand, Antigone cares little about her own gender as an issue of right or wrong. However, the State does when Creon explains later that he cannot acquiesce to Antigone, because the triumph of a woman is unacceptable. Some critics of *Antigone* links this

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“unacceptable” position of women to Antigone’s fascination with death. Oddly, Antigone seems to welcome the prospect of being executed, even refusing Ismene’s entreaty to do the rites in secret. When Creon later accuses her of loving death,

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her own words do little to refute him. Indeed, Antigone speaks of her lying down in the dirt beside her brother, and her words reveal a morbid kind of a longing. For Antigone, the importance

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of living in the next world outweighs the importance of human laws. Yet, Antigone is a woman with very unique obligations to

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two different men. The first is her dead brother, and the second is her hostile ruler. But Creon is more than her king: he is also her future father-in-law, as well as her uncle. Her obligations are not only to the abstract state, but to a man with who

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Antigone is intimately related.

14. A. NO CHANGE
B. they
C. their
D. though

15. A. NO CHANGE
B. the gender of Ismene
C. her gender
D. their gender

16. A. NO CHANGE
B. linking
C. claims
D. link

17. A. NO CHANGE
B. them
C. both
D. Antigone

18. A. NO CHANGE
B. type of a longing
C. sort of a longing
D. kind of longing

19. A. NO CHANGE
B. with most unique
C. with unique
D. with uniquely

20. A. NO CHANGE
B. with whom
C. with him
D. with those

END