

ALEXANDER the GREAT – ARISTOTLE

1. In this sentence:

Alexander the Great (356–323 BCE) was arguably the most famous pupil of the legendary philosopher Aristotle—and the most infamous.

What is the noun that “the most infamous” demonstrates?

- A. Philosophy
- B. Student

2. In this excerpt

While Alexander ushered in the Hellenistic period, an age of cultural pluralism and artistic expression in ancient Greece and Persia, he did so ruthlessly, causing death, displacement, and upheaval throughout the 10,000-mile stretch of Europe and Asia that he conquered. The young Alexander was likely not taught such excessive, savage behavior by his teacher.

What is “such excessive, savage behavior”?

- A. Alexander’s ruthlessness
- B. Aristotle’s teaching
- C. Alexander’s conquest of Europe and Asia
- D. Alexander’s grow-up in ancient Greece and Persia

3. What can be inferred about Aristotle’s a gentle philosophical principle?

- A. It taught Alexander to be violent and ruthless.
- B. It emphasized on balance and moderation as a means to achieve excellence.
- C. Alexander clearly didn’t understand his teacher’s lesson on courage.
- D. Alexander clearly renounced his teacher’s lesson.

4. What is likely to be common in the lessons of logic, rhetoric, botany, zoology, and other classical subjects that Aristotle gave his student, Alexander?

- A. The instruction he gave Alexander was precisely texted.
- B. They mentioned how the lessons affected Alexander.
- C. They were filled with the ethics of moderation.
- D. They all taught ethics.

5. Based on what is written about Aristotelian philosophy,

“excess in behavior and character leads to failures of a person to develop virtue, and thus happiness, while the person who exercises self-control and respect cultivates virtue and harmony”

What can be inferred about the Aristotelian philosophy and Alexander’s behavior?

- A. Aristotelian philosophy had nothing to do with Alexander’s behavior.
 - B. Aristotelian philosophy led to Alexander’s behavior.
 - C. Alexander’s behavior somehow affected Aristotelian philosophy.
 - D. Alexander’s behavior showed that he didn’t respect Aristotle.
6. According to Aristotelian philosophy, what would happen if someone acted ruthlessly the way Alexander did?
- A. He or she could develop virtue.
 - B. He or she would not be happy.
 - C. He or she could live in harmony.
 - D. He or she could fail to pass the exam.
7. Who could Aristotle apply this Aristotelian philosophy to?
- A. Greek citizens
 - B. Greek men.
 - C. Foreigners
 - D. Animals and plants
8. In the final part of paragraph 2, which of these was NOT one factor that led to Alexander’s behavior?
- A. Aristotelian’s ideals of a balanced life of virtue.
 - B. Aristotle’s ethnocentric discrimination.
 - C. The heroic virtue in Homer’s Iliad.
 - D. An oracle that no one could ever beat Alexander.
9. Which of these was the intention of his father that Alexander successfully achieved?
- A. Conquer Persia
 - B. Conquer Asia Minor

- C. Conquer the Levant
- D. Conquer the Egypt

10. Which of these is NOT true about Alexander as described at the last part of the passage?

- A. His troop won in Persia even though he had fewer men.
- B. Alexander stopped his victorious march at the northern edges of India.
- C. Alexander stopped at the northern edges of India when he died.
- D. Alexander died when he was not in Greece.