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| 1. Where had Odysseus been just before he lands on the island of the Phaeacians?   a. On Circê's island  b. In the underworld  c. On Ogygia, Calypso's island.  d. Among the Lotus Eaters | 1. Along his way, several of Odysseus' encounters are with beings or places that encourage him to forget his home and remain. Which of the following is not such an encounter?   a. Aeolus  b. Lotus Eaters  c. Sirens  d. Calypso |
| 1. Odysseus gradually loses his men on his return. After the adventure of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he is completely alone.    1. Cattle of Helius    2. Cicones    3. Laestrygonians    4. Scylla and Charybdis | 1. In the underworld, Odysseus gets instructions from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    1. A goddess    2. A blind prophet    3. Penelope    4. Hermes |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the nursemaid who recognized Odysseus' scar.   a. Scylla  b. Anticlea  c. Euryclea  d. Nausicaä | 1. Why is Poseidon angry with Odysseus?   Odysseus blinded Polyphemus, his son.  Odysseus killed many of the Cicones, a sea-faring people dear to Poseidon.  Poseidon opposed the Greek expedition to Troy.  In a fit of hubris, Odysseus mocked Poseidon |
| 1. Odysseus tells many of his story at the court of the Phaeacians. Who is the king of the Phaeacians?   a. Eumaeus  b. Eurylochus  c. Antinoüs  d. Alcinoüs | 1. The Laestrygonians were:   a. cannibals  b. friendly to Odysseus  c. supporters of the suitors  d. worshipers of Poseidon |
| 1. Odysseus was able to sail past the sirens by:   a. blocking the ears of his men with wax and having himself tied to the mast  b. having one of his men outsing them  c. blindfolding himself so he couldn't see them  d. thinking about how beautiful his wife was so he wouldn't be tempted | 1. The goddess with whom Odysseus lived for seven years was:   a. Charybdis  b. Calypso  c. Cassandra  d. Circe |
| 1. Which goddess especially protected Odysseus?   a. Athena  b. Circe  c. Hera  d. Aphrodite | 1. Who is Eumaeus?   a. leader of the Suitors  b. a faithful swineherd  c. one of Odysseus' comrades  d. King of the Phaeacians |
| 1. When the Cyclops Polyphemus asks his name, what name does Odysseus give?   a. Telegonus  b. Meleager  c. Proteus  d. Nobody | 1. How does Aeolus try to help Odysseus?   e. He tells him of the dangers he must still face.  f. He instructs him to descend into the Underworld.  g. He gives him a magic herb to counteract Circe's magic.  h. He gives him a leather bag containing the winds. |
| 1. Who is the princess that takes Odysseus to her father's palace? 2. Euryclea 3. Nausicaä 4. Calypso 5. Scylla | 1. How does Hermes help Odysseus against Circe?   A. He gives him a cape of invisibility.  B. He changes his appearance to that of a woman.  C. He gives him a sword that will kill a god.  D. He gives him an herb to mix with her potion |
| 1. When Odysseus arrived at the island of Circe, the enchantress cast a spell onto his crew to change them into animals. Which animal did Circe change them into? 2. Donkeys 3. Fish 4. Pigs 5. Chickens | 1. What ordeal did Penelope have the suitors undertake for her hand in marriage? 2. Sail the length of the world 3. Jump twelve cattle 4. Shoot an arrow through twelve axe blades 5. Fight to the death |
| 1. Who was the son of Odysseus?   Menelaus  Telemachus  He didn't have a son  Matachicus | 1. Who is Argus?   One of Nausicaa's brothers  A suitor  Odysseus' faithful dog  One of Odysseus' men (sailor) |
| 1. What ordeal did Penelope have the suitors undertake for her hand in marriage?   Sail the length of the world  Jump twelve cattle  Shoot an arrow through twelve axe blades  Fight to the death | 1. How did Odysseus escape from the lair of the Cyclops?   a. He tricked Polyphemus into divulging the secret exit.  b. “He got Polyphemus drunk, pried open the door, and fled.”  c. He clung to the underside of a ram as it was going out to pasture.  d. Polyphemus let him go because he proved too cunning an adversary. |
| 1. Odysseus was able to sail past the sirens by: 2. blocking the ears of his men with wax and having himself tied to the mast 3. having one of his men outsing them 4. blindfolding himself so he couldn't see them 5. thinking about how beautiful his wife was so he wouldn't be tempted | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most formidable of the suitors plaguing Odysseus' home in Ithaca.   a. Argus  b. Antinoüs  c. Eurylochus  d. Eumaeus |

II. Identify the underlined portion of each sentence.

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| 1. Ablative Absolute | 1. Cum-Causal | 1. Cum-circumstantial |
| 1. Gerund | 1. Gerundive | 1. Indirect Command |
| 1. Indirect question | 1. Indirect Statement | 1. Participial phrase |
| 1. Purpose | 1. Relative clause | 1. Relative clause of characteristic |
| 1. Result |  |  |

1. Intereā reliquī Cyclōpēs clāmōre audītō undique ad spēluncam convēnerant; et ad introitum adstantēs quid Polyphēmus ageret quaesīvērunt, et quam ob causam tantam clāmōrem sustulisset.
2. Intereā reliquī Cyclōpēs clāmōre audītō undique ad spēluncam convēnerant; et ad introitum adstantēs quid Polyphēmus ageret quaesīvērunt, et quam ob causam tantam clāmōrem sustulisset.
3. Intereā reliquī Cyclōpēs clāmōre audītō undique ad spēluncam convēnerant; et ad introitum adstantēs quid Polyphēmus ageret quaesīvērunt, et quam ob causam tantam clāmōrem sustulisset.
4. Hoc cum dīxisset, abiērunt Cyclōpēs, eum in īnsāniam incidisse arbitrātī.
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6. Tum ipse in introitū cōnsēdit; et ut quaeque ovis ad hunc locum vēnerat, eius tergum manibus tractābat, nē hominēs inter ovēs exīre possent.
7. Hī cum iam diēs trēs continuōs reditum eōrum anxiō animō exspectāvissent, suspicātī (id quidem quod erat) eōs in aliquod grave perīculum incidisse, ipsī auxiliandī causā ēgredī parābant.
8. Hī cum iam diēs trēs continuōs reditum eōrum anxiō animō exspectāvissent, suspicātī (id quidem quod erat) eōs in aliquod grave perīculum incidisse, ipsī auxiliandī causā ēgredī parābant.
9. Hāc vōce audītā Polyphēmus vehementer commōtus ad mare sē contulit. Ubi nāvem paulum ā lītore remōtam esse intellēxit, saxum ingēns sublatum in eam partem coniēcit unde vōcem vēnisse sēnsit.
10. Hāc vōce audītā Polyphēmus vehementer commōtus ad mare sē contulit. Ubi nāvem paulum ā lītore remōtam esse intellēxit, saxum ingēns sublatum in eam partem coniēcit unde vōcem vēnisse sēnsit.
11. Hāc vōce audītā Polyphēmus vehementer commōtus ad mare sē contulit. Ubi nāvem paulum ā lītore remōtam esse intellēxit, saxum ingēns sublatum in eam partem coniēcit unde vōcem vēnisse sēnsit.
12. Ibi rēx ipse Graecōs hospitiō accēpit, atque eīs persuāsit ut ad reficiendās vīrēs paucōs diēs commorārentur
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14. Septimō diē, cum sē ē labōribus refēcissent, Ulixēs, nē annī tempore ā nāvigātiōne exclūderētur, sibi proficīscendum statuit.
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16. Hīc tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut illī cursum tenēre nōn possent, sed in eandem partem unde erant profectī referrentur. Ulixēs ē somnō excitātus quō in locō rēs esset statim intellēxit;
17. Hīc tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut illī cursum tenēre nōn possent, sed in eandem partem unde erant profectī referrentur. Ulixēs ē somnō excitātus quō in locō rēs esset statim intellēxit;
18. Hīc tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut illī cursum tenēre nōn possent, sed in eandem partem unde erant profectī referrentur. Ulixēs ē somnō excitātus quō in locō rēs esset statim intellēxit;
19. Hīc tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut illī cursum tenēre nōn possent, sed in eandem partem unde erant profectī referrentur. Ulixēs ē somnō excitātus quō in locō rēs esset statim intellēxit;
20. Cum tamen omnēs memoriā tenērent quam crūdēlī morte affectī essent eī quī nuper ē nāvī ēgressī essent, nēmo repertus est quī hoc negōtium suscipere vellet.
21. Cum tamen omnēs memoriā tenērent quam crūdēlī morte affectī essent eī quī nuper ē nāvī ēgressī essent, nēmo repertus est quī hoc negōtium suscipere vellet.