

Week 1 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. *The Adventures of Ulysses* begin
 - A. After Ulysses returns to Ithaca.
 - B. At the end of the Trojan War.
 - C. In the middle of the Great Depression.
 - D. On a speeding train.

2. As read in the sentence, “It is not death you scatter, but *repose*,” the best antonym for the word *repose* would be
 - A. Death.
 - B. Life.
 - C. Sleep.
 - D. Wakefulness.

3. He hailed the other ships and gave orders, and the three black-hulled vessels swerved toward shore and nosed into the harbor, *swooping* down upon the white city like wolves upon a sheepfold.

In the sentence above, the word *swooping* most closely means

 - A. Cleaning vigorously with a broom.
 - B. Sailing a boat really, really fast.
 - C. To cry and howl loudly.
 - D. To quickly and suddenly attack.

4. Referring to the sentence above, the phrase “swooping down upon the white city like wolves upon a sheepfold,” is an example of a(n)
 - A. Alliterative phrase.
 - B. Metaphor.
 - C. Simile.
 - D. Split infinitive.

The Adventures of Ulysses

5. Place the following events in chronological order, in the order in which they appear in the novel.
1. Poseidon makes sure Ulysses' ships are blown off course.
 2. The Trojan War begins with an apple and ends with a horse.
 3. Ulysses rescues his men from Morpheus's sleep and dreams.
 4. Ulysses sails for home with 50 men and three ships.
 5. Ulysses stabs Polyphemus, a Cyclops, in his eye and blinds him.
- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
B. 2, 4, 1, 3, 5
C. 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
D. 4, 2, 1, 3, 5

6. Responsibility Requires _____.

- A. Action.
B. Fortitude.
C. Effort.
D. Wholeness.

7. This greed for treasure caused many of his troubles at first. But then troubles came so thick and fast that no one could tell what caused them; hardships were simply called bad luck, or the anger of the gods.
But bad luck makes good stories.

The passage above implies that Ulysses' troubles were mostly the result of

- A. Bad luck.
B. The choices of Ulysses and his men.
C. The general stupidity of ancient man.
D. The whims of the gods.

8. The passage above is an example of the author's use of

- A. Alliteration.
B. Flashback.
C. Foreshadowing.
D. Metaphors.

The Adventures of Ulysses

9. To escape the attack of the Ciconians, Ulysses and his men are forced to
- A. Dump the treasure they won in Troy into the sea.
 - B. Make a deal with Poseidon that they will roam the ocean for 50 years.
 - C. Sacrifice Eurylochus, whose idea it was to raid the Ciconians in the first place.
 - D. Throw all of their food and water overboard.
10. Ulysses was
- A. Greek.
 - B. Italian.
 - C. Trojan.
 - D. A Viking.

Week 2 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Circe has had many husbands. Instead of burying them when they die, she
 - A. Cremates them.
 - B. Makes them immortal and locks them in her dungeon.
 - C. Personally takes them to the Underworld.
 - D. Turns them into animals to run around her island.

2. Hermes is
 - A. A young boy who washes up on Circe's beach.
 - B. The god who serves as the messenger to other gods.
 - C. Ulysses' bravest crewmember.
 - D. Ulysses' son.

3. In the context of the sentence, "Then bind it to your mast, and guard it yourself, sword in hand; let none of your men approach, lest they open it unwittingly," the best antonym for the word *unwittingly* would be
 - A. Accidentally.
 - B. Curiously.
 - C. Purposefully.
 - D. Stupidly.

4. Place the events from the novel in chronological order:
 1. Aeolus gives Ulysses a bag containing the four winds to help him get home.
 2. Although only an hour from home, Ulysses' ships are sent off course and they find themselves across the sea from Ithaca.
 3. Circe turns Ulysses' men into pigs.
 4. Ulysses lives with Circe on her island for a while.
 5. Ulysses loses two ships on an island inhabited by giant cannibals.
 - A. 1, 2, 5, 3, 4
 - B. 1, 2, 5, 4, 3
 - C. 1, 5, 2, 3, 4
 - D. 1, 4, 3, 5, 2

The Adventures of Ulysses

5. The author of *The Adventures of Ulysses* is
 - A. Angela Johnson.
 - B. Bernard Evslin.
 - C. John Steinbeck.
 - D. Louis Sachar.
6. The loss of Aeolus' gift, the death of the men on the island of giants, and the time lost on Circe's island are all the result of Ulysses'
 - A. Bravery.
 - B. Cowardice.
 - C. Irresponsibility.
 - D. Unintelligence.
7. Ulysses does not fall under Circe's spell because
 - A. He breaks her wand as soon as he sees her.
 - B. He is also immortal, and therefore immune to magic.
 - C. Hermes gives him a magic flower to protect him.
 - D. His mind is stronger than that of most men.
8. Ulysses faces a hard choice: he can live in luxury for the rest of his life, or travel to Tartarus where he may not survive. He chooses Tartarus because
 - A. He is afraid that Circe will break her oath and turn his men into pigs.
 - B. He is tired of Circe, and no longer finds her attractive.
 - C. He misses his dead mother, and hopes to see her again.
 - D. It is the only way he will ever be allowed to return home to Ithaca.
9. When Ulysses and his men are within an hour of their home, they are again sent of course, this time by
 - A. An encounter with a giant sea creature.
 - B. The wind that Ulysses' men released from Aeolus' bag.
 - C. A fierce storm created by Poseidon himself.
 - D. A devious mermaid who gives them bad directions.
10. When Ulysses says "I have sworn an *oath* that I will never leave another man behind if there is any way I can prevent it," he uses the word *oath* to mean
 - A. A binding promise.
 - B. A cleverly told lie.
 - C. A large, clumsy man.
 - D. A profane word.

Week 3 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Amphitrite, Poseidon's wife, "...implanted in (Scylla) an *insatiable* hunger, a wild greed for human flesh." This means Amphitrite
 - A. Created Scylla to only feel satisfied if she ate people.
 - B. Made it so that Scylla would never feel full.
 - C. Put a tapeworm in Scylla's stomach.
 - D. Really hated people.
2. Calypso is similar to Circe in that they both
 - A. Are daughters of Zeus.
 - B. Are extraordinarily ugly.
 - C. Dislike Ulysses.
 - D. Turn men into animals.
3. Charybdis was turned into a monster because she
 - A. Cheated on Poseidon, and he was mad.
 - B. Murdered the creature who controlled the tides before her.
 - C. Rode the tides to destroy the villages of man, which angered Zeus.
 - D. Stole another woman's husband.
4. In the sentence, "When Ulysses saw them he was able to forget the sweetness of their voices because their look was so *fearsome*," the author is using the word *fearsome* to imply that the sirens were
 - A. Afraid.
 - B. Brave.
 - C. Cowardly.
 - D. Terrifying.

The Adventures of Ulysses

5. Place the following events from the novel in chronological order:
1. Ulysses and his men escape the Sirens.
 2. Ulysses is alone on a raft.
 3. Ulysses lost six more of his men to the monster Scylla.
 4. Ulysses rejects Calypso and continues on his journey.
 5. Ulysses travels to the Land of the Dead.
- A. 4, 5, 3, 1, 2
B. 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
C. 5, 2, 3, 4, 1
D. 5, 3, 1, 4, 2
6. The crow who visits Ithaca to spy for Ulysses reports that “your son is grieving, your wife is weaving, and your guests are *not* leaving.” Ulysses’ “guests” are
- A. The ghosts of the Land of the Dead, who are waiting to kill Ulysses when he gets home.
B. The many men who want to marry his wife, Penelope.
C. The sailors from his ships, who have survived and are waiting to be paid.
D. The Trojans, who are waiting to finish the war they started with Ulysses.
7. The ghosts Ulysses encounters in the Land of the Dead all tell him
- A. About an obstacle he will have to face on his journey home.
B. About the wrongs that they did to him when they were alive.
C. That he is a magnificent hero who will have a famous epic poem written about him.
D. That he is going to die a gruesome death.
8. The second time he faces Charybdis, Ulysses escapes her by
- A. Agreeing to fight her enemy, Poseidon, if she lets him pass.
B. Allowing himself to be drawn in with the tide, and using a reed to breathe underwater.
C. Jumping from his raft and clinging to a rock for hours until she spits out the raft with the tide.
D. Tricking Scylla into eating Charybdis.

The Adventures of Ulysses

9. Ulysses tries to avoid the dangers of which he has been warned, but is stopped by
- A. A group of floating rocks that are always in his way.
 - B. Another terrible storm sent by Poseidon.
 - C. His conscience; he knows that to be a great hero, he must face his destiny.
 - D. His crew; they want to go straight home, and not the long way around.
10. Ulysses' loses his ship and his men because
- A. He is irresponsible, and sails directly into a storm.
 - B. He is put under a spell to make him forget his comrades.
 - C. They defy the Sun-Titan, and eat his golden cattle.
 - D. They mutiny, and leave him on an island with Calypso.

Week 4 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. "It seemed as strange and unfriendly as any of the *perilous* isles he had landed on during his long wanderings."

In the sentence above, the word *perilous* most closely means

- A. Dangerous.
 - B. Foreign.
 - C. Green.
 - D. Ugly.
2. Amphitrite, Poseidon's wife, "...implanted in (Scylla) an *insatiable* hunger, a wild greed for human flesh." This means Amphitrite
- A. Created Scylla to only feel satisfied if she ate people.
 - B. Made it so that Scylla would never feel full.
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3. As read in the sentence, "It is not death you scatter, but *repose*," the best antonym for the word *repose* would be
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The Adventures of Ulysses

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7. Hermes is
- A. A young boy who washes up on Circe's beach.
 - B. The god who serves as the messenger to other gods.
 - C. Ulysses' bravest crewmember.
 - D. Ulysses' son.
8. In disguise, Ulysses tells his wife, Penelope, to marry the man who
- A. Can bend the great bow of Ulysses.
 - B. Has been loyal to him since the Trojan War.
 - C. Is the richest, to best serve the kingdom.
 - D. She is most attracted to.
9. Ino assists Ulysses by
- A. Buying him a new ship.
 - B. Giving him a veil he can use to swim ashore.
 - C. Pleading his case with Poseidon.
 - D. Turning him into a dolphin, so he can quickly swim to Ithaca.
10. Place the following events from the novel in chronological order:
- 1. Calypso releases Ulysses, and provides him with a ship to get home with.
 - 2. The Trojan War started with an apple and ended with a horse.
 - 3. Ulysses battles his wife's suitors, and takes back his kingdom.
 - 4. Ulysses blinds a Cyclops, which leads to Poseidon punishing him.
- A. 2, 3, 4, 1
 - B. 2, 1, 4, 3
 - C. 2, 4, 1, 3
 - D. 1, 2, 3, 4

Character Based Literacy Program Assessment Name _____
The Adventures of Ulysses

11. Responsibility Requires _____.
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 - B. Fortitude.
 - C. Effort.
 - D. Wholeness.
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The Adventures of Ulysses

16. The loss of Aeolus' gift, the death of the men on the island of giants, and the time lost on Circe's island are all the result of Ulysses'
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 - B. He is also immortal, and therefore immune to magic.
 - C. Hermes gives him a magic flower to protect him.
 - D. His mind is stronger than that of most men.
19. Ulysses was
- A. Greek.
 - B. Italian.
 - C. Trojan.
 - D. A Viking.
20. When Ulysses first arrives on Ithaca, he disguises himself as a(n)
- A. Beggar.
 - B. Court jester, or fool.
 - C. Handsome young prince.
 - D. Old woman.

The Adventures of Ulysses

Answer Key

Week 1

1. B
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A

Week 2

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. A

Week 3

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. C

Week 4

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. A