

Reading: Ulysses and the Cyclops  
Wheelock: Chapter 11

Post bellum Troianum venit Ulixes cum XII viris ad terram Cyclopum. In cavernā bonum caseum inveniunt. Dum eum edunt, Cyclops Polyphemus in eandem cavernam magnas oves ducit et Graecos videt: "Quid vos facitis in meā cavernā? Poenas dabit, si mala consilia in animo habetis." "Troia navigamus," Ulixes ei dicit. "Quid tu nobis dabis?" Polyphemus autem exclamat: "Stulte! Quid vos, tu 5  
tuique cari, mihi dabit?" Sine morā paucos viros capit editque! Tum rogat, "Quid tibi nomen est?" Ulixes respondet, "Nemo." Dum somnus Polyphemum superat, Graeci insidias faciunt. Tignum in flammā acuunt et in oculum istius mittunt. O miser Polypheme! Tibi non bene est. Alii Cyclopes veniunt, sed verum periculum non sentiunt: "Nemo me necat!" Polyphemus vocat. "Bene!" ii dicunt. "Vale!" 10  
Graeci igitur ex cavernā fugere possunt. Caecus Cyclops haec verba audit: "Vale!  
Ego non Nemo, sed Ulixes sum!"

Notes and Vocabulary

1. **Troianum**: *Troianus*, -a, -um: Trojan  
**Ulixes**: *Ulixes*, -is, m.: Ulysses, a crafty Greek hero  
**XII**: the Roman numeral for twelve  
**Cyclopum**: *Cyclops*, -opis, m.: Cyclops, a one-eyed giant  
**cavernā**: *caverna*, -ae, f.: cave

2. **caseum**: *caseus, -i, m.*: cheese

**edunt**: *edo, edere, edi, esus*: eat

**Polyphemus**: *Polyphemus, -i, m.*: Polyphemus, name of a Cyclops

3. **oves**: *ovis, -is, f.*: sheep

4. **Troia**: *Troia, -ae, f.*: Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor (Troiā = abl. of place from which)

**navigamus**: *navigo (1)*: sail

5. **dicit**: *dico, dicere, dixi, dictum*: say

**exclamat**: *exclamo (1)*: cry out

6. **rogat**: *rogo (1)*: ask

7. **nomen**: *nomen, nominis, n.*: name

**respondet**: *respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus*: answer

**somnus**: *somnus, -i, m.*: sleep

8. **tignum**: *tignum, -i, n.*: log

**flammā**: *flamma, -ae, f.*: flame

**acuunt**: *acuo, acuere, acui, acutus*: sharpen

9. **miser**: *miser, misera, miserum*: wretched

**bene est**: (idiom) it goes well

10. **necat**: *neco (1)*: kill

11. **caecus**: *caecus, -a, -um*: blind

## Worksheet: "Ulysses and the Cyclops"

a. The questions below pertain to the words underlined in the *Sententiae Antiquae* or reading(s) cited above.

b. When you're asked to change a word from one form to another, change only **that** form of the word. For instance, if you're asked to change *habet* to the second person, put *habes*. That is, change only the person, not the number, tense, voice or mood.

Line 1:

1. Make **bellum** plural. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What case is **Ulixes** and why? \_\_\_\_\_

[Bonus! Double **XII**. \_\_\_\_\_]

3. What case is **terram** and why? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Make **Cyclopum** dative. \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2:

5. Make **caseum** plural. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Make **edunt** future. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Make **eandem** agree with *Cyclopum* in the line above. \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3:

8. Change **magnas oves** to dative singular. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Change **facitis** to imperative singular. \_\_\_\_\_

Line 4:

10. What case is **ei** and why? \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5:

11. What case is **tu** and why? \_\_\_\_\_

Line 6:

12. Make **mihi** plural. \_\_\_\_\_

Line 7:

13. What case is **nomen** and why? \_\_\_\_\_

Line 8:

14. Make **faciunt** an infinitive. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Make **acuunt** imperfect. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Make **istius** agree with *periculum* in the line below. \_\_\_\_\_

Line 9:

17. Make **est** future. \_\_\_\_\_

18. Change **Alii** to genitive singular. \_\_\_\_\_

Line 10:

19. Make **Nemo** genitive. \_\_\_\_\_

20. Make **ii** genitive. \_\_\_\_\_

Line 11:

21. Make **fugere** imperative. \_\_\_\_\_

22. Make **possunt** imperfect. \_\_\_\_\_

23. Make **Caecus Cyclops** ablative. \_\_\_\_\_

24. Make **haec verba** singular. \_\_\_\_\_

25. What mood is **Vale** and why? \_\_\_\_\_