**TRANSLATION #6: Equus Troianus** (based on Hyginus *Fabulae* 108)
Due Date: Wednesday, December 4

*Translate the passage, and answer the questions that follow. You can print out a copy of this sheet and complete #1, 2, and 3 directly on it. Then you can type out or handwrite your translation and the answers to #4-10.* **PLEASE MULTI-SPACE YOUR TRANSLATION.** *All vocabulary and bolded constructions can be found either on the second page below or in the [master vocabulary list](.).*

Concepts to review: subjunctive mood, temporal and circumstantial clauses, sequence of tenses

cum Achīvī decem annōs Troiam capere nōn possent, Epēus ob consilium Minervae equum magnum ligneum fēcit **eō**que sunt collectī **Menelāus, Ulixēs, Diomēdēs, Thessander, Sthenelus, Acamās, Thoās, Machāon, et Neoptolemus**; et in equō scripsērunt "DANAĪ MINERVAE HOC DŌNUM DANT," castraque transtulērunt **Tenedō**. cum id Trōiānī vīdērunt, putāvērunt hostēs **abisse**; Priamus equum in arcem Minervae dūcendum esse dīxit. cum vātēs Cassandra in equō esse hostēs dīceret, **fidēs** eī nōn data est. cum eum in arce statuissent et ipsī noctū **lūsū atque vīnō** lassī **obdormīssent**, equus ā Sinōne apertus est et Achīvī **exiērunt** et portārum custōdēs occīdērunt. deinde signum datum est et sociōs recēpērunt et Troiam vīcērunt.

1. Enclose each **temporal clause** above in parentheses.
2. Draw a circle around each **subjunctive verb**.

3. Underline each **indicative verb** (both parts if compound).
4. What **case** and **use** is **annōs** (line 1)?
5. Is the action of **possent** (line 1) **completed** or **in progress/incomplete** with relation to the action of the main verb?
6. What **mood** is **sunt collectī** (line 2)?
7. What **case** and **use** is **MINERVAE** (line 4)?
8. Does the mood of **vīdērunt** (line 5) indicate that the temporal clause describes the **exact time** of the action of the main verb or the **circumstances** around when it happened?
9. Does the action of **abisse** (line 6 and see note below) occur **before** or **at the same time as** the main verb?
10. Who is the subject of **statuissent** (line 8) and **obdormīssent** (line 9)? (Hint: the subject is not expressed in the Latin, so you have to use the context of the narrative to answer this question.)

**Vocabulary and Notes** (in order of appearance)

Achīvus, -a, -um - Greek, Achaean (alternate term for Greek)
Troia, -ae, f. - Troy (place name)
Epēus, Epēī, m. - Epeus (proper name)
Minerva, -ae, f. - Minerva (proper name)
equus, equī, m. - horse
ligneus, -a, -um - wooden
**eō** = "there" or "in that place"
colligō, -ere, collēgī, collectus - to gather together
**Menelāus … Neoptolemus** > all are masc. nom. sg. proper names
Danaus, -a, -um - Greek, Danaan (alternate term for Greek)
dōnum, ī, n. - gift
castra, castrōrum, n. pl. - camp (2nd decl. neuter noun that exists only in the plural but is translated as singular)
transferō, transferre, transtulī, translātus - to transfer, move, transport
**Tenedō** = "to Tenedos"
Trōiānus, -a, -um - Trojan

**abisse** > perfect active infinitive of "to go away"

Priamus, ī, m. - Priam (proper name, king of Troy)

arx, arcis, f. - citadel

vātēs, vātis, m./f. - prophet

**fidēs** = fem. nom. sg. of the noun "trust" or "faith"

statuō, -ere, statuī, statūtum - to set up

noctū - at night, by night

**lūsū atque vīnō** = "from playing games and wine"; translate with *lassī*

lassus, -a, -um - tired, weary

**obdormīssent** = 3rd pl. pluperfect active subjunctive of "to fall asleep"

Sinōn, Sinōnis, m. - Sinon (proper name)

aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertus - to open

**exiērunt** = 3rd pl. perfect active indicative of "to go out" or "to exit"

porta, -ae, f. - gate

custōs, custōdis, m. - guard

signum, -ī, n. - signal, sign

recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptus - to receive