

**FINAL TRANSLATION: Alcimena** (based on Hyginus *Fabulae* 29)

Due Date: see course schedule

*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 and third pages below or in the [master vocabulary list](#).*

cum Amphitryōn, coniunx Alcimēnae, ā **domō** ad expugnandam

Oechaliam īisset, Iuppiter cum Alcimēnā concumbere voluit; itaque formam

coniugis eius induit et ad eam vēnit. cum is in thalamum vēnisset et sē

magna in Oechaliā gessisse dīceret, ea crēdidit eum suum coniugem esse et

cum eō concubuit. is cum eā unum diem et duās noctēs manēbat;

Alcimēna, inscia, longum tempus ammirābātur. posteā, cum nuntius

Amphitryōnem venīre nuntiāret, Alcimēna nōn cūrāvit quod putāvit sē

coniugem suum iam vīdisse. cum Amphitryōn in regiam intrāvisset et

vidēret eam sēcūram esse, mirāri incēpit et dīxit sē ab eā bene nōn

receptum esse. eī Alcimēna respondit: "**iam prīdem** vēnistī et **mēcum**

concubuistī et mihi narrāvistī tē magna in Oechaliā gessisse." cum haec

omnia dīxisset, sensit Amphitryōn nūmen cum eā **prō** sē fuisse, et posteā

cum eā nōn concubuit. ea ob Iovem peperit Herculem.

1. Draw parentheses ( ) around each **temporal clause**.
2. Draw square brackets [ ] around each **indirect statement** (accusative, infinitive, and any other words [like direct objects, predicate nominatives, adjectives] that belong to the indirect statement). Do not include the head verb.
3. Underline each **deponent verb**, in any form (conjugated, infinitive, etc.).
4. **magna** (lines 4, 11) is an adjective being used without a noun to modify, so we have to supply a word in translation based on its gender and number. This is called a \_\_\_\_\_ use of the adjective.
5. Who is the antecedent of **eum** (line 4) and **eō** (line 5)?
6. What **case** and **use** is **ūnum diem et duās noctēs** (line 5)?
7. What noun does **longum** (line 6) modify?
8. Who is the antecedent of **sē** (end of line 7)?
9. Is **mirārī** a **complementary** or **subjective** infinitive (line 9)?
10. What **tense** is **respondit** (line 10)?

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

Amphitryōn, Amphitryōnis, m. - Amphitryon (proper name)

coniunx, coniugis, m. or f. - husband, wife

Alcimēna, -ae, f. - Alcimena (proper name)

domus, -ūs or -ī, f. - home (**domō** = ablative singular)

expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to besiege, attack

Oechalia, -ae, f. - Oechalia (place name)

Iuppiter, Iovis, m. - Jupiter (proper name, king of the gods)

concumbō, -ere, concubūī, concubitus - to sleep, have sex (with)

forma, -ae, f. - appearance, shape, form

induō, induere, induī, indūtus - to put on

thalamus, -ī, m. - bedroom

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus - to do, perform, enact

maneō, manēre, mansī, mansus - to stay

inscius, -a, -um - unaware, ignorant

ammiror, ammirārī, ammirātus sum - to marvel at, wonder at (+ acc.)

nuntius, nuntī, m. - messenger

cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to care, be concerned

regia, -ae, f. - palace

intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to enter

sēcūrus, -a, -um - without a care, untroubled, unconcerned

miror, mirārī, mirātus sum - to marvel, wonder

bene (adv.) - well

recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptus - to receive

respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus - to respond

iam prīdem - a long time ago, long ago

**mēcum** = **cum mē** (**cum** becomes an enclitic with the ablative of the 1st and

2nd person pronouns: **mēcum**, **tēcum**, **nōbīscum**, **vōbīscum**)

narrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to tell, relate, report, narrate

sentiō, sentīre, sensī, sensus - to sense, feel, perceive

nūmen, nūminis, n. - god, divinity, divine power

**prō** (+ abl.) - in place of; in front of, on behalf of

pariō, parere, peperī, paritus / partus - to give birth to, bear

Herculēs, -is, m. - Hercules (proper name)