

Translation #4: *Achilles* (based on Hyginus *Fabulae* 96)

“Due”: Wednesday, April 15, 2020

New constructions: indirect question, conditions, comparative and superlative

Translate the passage, and answer the questions that follow. PLEASE MULTI-SPACE YOUR TRANSLATION. All vocabulary and bolded constructions can be found either below, in the [first semester master vocabulary list](#), or in the [second semester master vocab list](#).

ōrāculum hoc Thetidī, matrī Achillis, dictum est: “Achillēs interficiētur sī ad Trōiam ībit.” Thetis timidior **facta est**, et itaque occultāvit eum in insulā Scyrō in habitū fēmineō. is nōn pulcherrima puella, sed tamen multīs puellīs pulchrior erat. Achīvī autem cum **rēscissent** ubī Achillēs esset, ad Lycomēdem, regem Scyrī, ōrātōrēs mīsērunt, quī poscerent ut eum ad Danaōs mitteret. dīxērunt, “nōn venīrēmus nisi is fortissimus Danaōrum esset.” rex eōs iussit ut eum in rēgiā quaerent. quī cum eum vidēre nōn possent, Ulixēs in regiō vestibulō inter mūnera fēminea clipeum hastamque posuit, et tubicinem iussit ut subitō **caneret**. Achillēs, hostem arbitrāns adesse, vestem muliebrem dilaniāvit atque celere clipeum et hastam

arripuit. Ex hōc est cognītus suāsque operās Argivīs promisit et mīlitēs

Myrmidonēs.

1. Put parentheses around every comparative adjective.
2. Underline every superlative adjective.
3. What kind of condition is **Achillēs interficiētur sī ad Troiam ībit** (lines 1-2)?
4. What **use** of the ablative is **multīs puellīs** (lines 3-4)?
5. What kind of dependent clause is **ubī Achillēs esset** (line 4)?
6. Is **quī poscerent** (line 5) a **connecting relative**, a **relative clause of characteristic**, or a **relative clause of purpose**?
7. What kind of condition is **nōn venīrēmus nisī is fortissimus Danaōrum esset** (lines 6-7)?
8. What kind of dependent clause is **ut eum in regiā quaerent** (line 7)?
9. Is **quī cum eum vidēre non possent** (lines 7-8) a **connecting relative**, a **relative clause of characteristic**, or a **relative clause of purpose**?
10. What **degree** is **celere** (line 12)?

Vocabulary (in order of appearance)

ōrāculum, -ī, n. - oracle

Thetis, Thetidis, f. - Thetis (proper name, sea nymph)

Achillēs, Achillis, m. - Achilles (proper name)

Trōia, -ae, f. - Troy

timidus, -a, -um - fearful, afraid, frightened

facta est - remember that the passive voice of **faciō, facere**, means “to become”

occultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to hide, conceal

insula, -ae, f. - island

Scyrus, Scyrī, f. - Scyros (the name of an island)

habitus, habitūs, m. - clothing, attire, garments
fēmineus, -a, -um - feminine, female
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum - beautiful, handsome
Achīvus, -a, -um - Greek, Achaean (= Danaan, Argive)
rēscīssent = rēscīvissent, from rēsciscō, rēsciscere, rēscīvī, rēscītus - to learn
Lycomēdēs, -is, m. - Lycomedes (proper name, king of Scyros)
ōrātor, ōrātōris, m. - speaker, orator, ambassador
poscō, poscere, poposcī, ----- - to demand, beg, ask, request
Danaus, -a, -um - Greek, Danaan (= Achaean, Argive)
rēgia, -ae, f. - palace
regius, -a, -um - royal
vestibulum, ī, n. - entrance hall
inter (+ acc.) - among
mūnus, mūneris, n. - gift
clipeus, clipeī, m. (2nd decl.) - shield
hasta, -ae, f. - spear
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus - to put, place
tubicen, tubicinis, m. - trumpeter
caneret = from canō, canere, cecinī, cantus, “to sing”, but in the sense of
“to make a trumpet sing”
arbitror, arbitrārī, arbitrātus sum - to judge, think
adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrus - to be nearby, be present
vestis, -is, f. - clothing
muliebris, -e - womanly, female, feminine
dīlaniō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to tear (off, away, apart)
celer, celeris, celere - swift
arripiō, arripere, arripuī, arreptus - to take, seize, snatch
opera, -ae, f. - effort, service, labor
Argīvus, -a, -um - Greek, Argive (= Danaan, Achaean)
prōmittō, prōmittere, prōmisī, prōmissus - to promise
Myrmidonēs, Myrmidonum, m. plural - Myrmidons (**used here as adj.**
with *mīlitēs* = “Myrmidon soldiers”)