

Translation #1: *Andromeda* (based on Hyginus *Fabulae* 64)

Due: Wednesday, February 5, 2020

Things to review before attempting: 1) Gerunds/Gerundives, 2) Temporal Clauses, 3) Indirect Statement

Translate the passage, and answer the questions that follow. All vocabulary can be found either on the pages below or in the [first semester master vocabulary list](#).

Cassiopē filiam suam, Andromedam, formam pulcherrimam puellārum omnium habēre dīxit. ob id, Neptūnus iussit Andromedam, Cēpheī filiam, cētō darī edendae eius causā. cum huic data erat, Perseus ad eōs vēnit ad liberandam eam ā periculō. Quod eam nubere voluit, Cēpheus, pater eius, et Agēnōr, sponsus eius, Perseum clam interficere voluērunt. Ille rem cognōvit et caput Gorgonis eīs ostendit et sunt mutātī in saxum. Perseus cum Andromedā ad patriam suam rediit. Polydecta, cum vidēret Perseum tantam virtūtem habēre, veritus est eumque dolō interficere voluit; Perseus iterum rem cognōvit et caput Gorgonis eī ostendit ad mutandum eum in lapidem.

Vocabulary (in alphabetical order)

Agēnōr, Agēnoris, m. - Agenor

Andromeda, -ae, f. - Andromeda

Cassiopē, Cassiopēs, f. - Cassiope

Cēpheus, Cēpheī, m. - Cepheus =

cētus, -ī, m. - sea monster

clam (adv.) - in secret

dolus, ī, m. - trickery, trick, deceit

edō, edere, ēdī, ēsus - to eat

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

Gorgō, Gorgonis, f. - Gorgon

iterum (adv.) - again

iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus - to order

lapis, lapidis, m. - stone

liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to free

mutō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to change

Neptūnus, -ī, m. - Neptune

nūbō, nūbere, nupsī, nuptus - to marry

ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostensus - to show

perīculum, -ī, n. - danger

Perseus, Perseī, m. - Perseus

Polydecta, Polydectae, m. - Polydectes

pulcherrimus, -a, -um - most beautiful

redeō, redīre, rediī or redīvī, redītus - to return

saxum, -ī, n. - stone

sponsus, -ī, m. - fiance, betrothed person

tantus, -a, -um - such great, so much

virtūs, virtūtis, f. - courage, manliness, character

A. Grammatical Question

1. Underline all the subjects, circle all the verbs, and put a box around all the direct objects.
2. Put parentheses around all **temporal clauses**.
3. Underline each **infinitive in an indirect statement**.
4. Circle every **GRG construction** (only the gerundive and its object, no prepositions).
5. Is the action of **habēre** (line 2) happening **at the same time as** or **before** the action of **dīxit**?

6. What is the case of **huic** (line 3) and what is its antecedent?

7. Parse **rem** (line 5). To what declension does it belong?

8. Parse **vidēret** (line 6). Explain its mood.

9. **Veritus est** (line 8) is passive in form but active in meaning: what kind of verb is this?

B. Translation