TRANSLATION #4: Getting Odysseus on board (due November 1)

Things to review: gerunds and gerundives, expression of place and time, dependent clauses

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

Cum Agamemnōn et Menelaus, Atreī filiī, ad Troiam oppugnandam ducēs ducēbant, in insulam Ithacam ad Ulixem, Laertis filium, venērunt. Sed ōrāculum Ulixī respondit: "sī ad Troiam īret, vīgintī annōs ad Ithacam redīre non posset." Itaque ad īnsāniam simulandam pileum sūmpsit et canem cum bove iunxit ad arātrum. Sed Palamēdēs eum vidēre potuit et dīxit: "Ulixes simulandō fallere mē nōn potuit." Eō tempore Ulixes fidem eī dedit, sed non laetus fuit.

Vocabulary and Notes (in order of appearance)

1. cum = "when"

2. Agamemnōn et Menelaus = Agamemnon and Menelaus (in nominative)

3. Atreus, Atreī = Atreus

4. Troia, Troiae f. = Troy

5. oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnavī, oppugnatus = to attack

6. insula, insulae f. = island

7. Ithaca, Ithacae f. = Ithaca

8. Ulixes, Ulixis m. = Ulysses (the Latin name of Odysseus)

9. Laertes, Laertis = Laertes

10. ōrāculum, ōrāculī n. = oracle

11. respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus = to answer

11. "sī ad Troian īret" = "if he were to go *ad Troiam*"

12. vīgintī = twenty

13. redeō, redīre, rediī, reditus = to go back

14. posset = he would not be able (from possum, posse, potuī)

15. itaque = and so

16. īnsānia, īnsāniae f. = insanity

17. simulō, simulāre, simulavī, simulatus = to pretend

18. pileus, pileī m. = slave's cap

19. sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus = to take up

20. bōs, bovis f. = cow

21. iungō, iungere, iunxī, iunctus = to join

22. arātrum, arātri n. = plow

23. Palamedes = Palamedes (in the nominative)

23. fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsus = to deceive

24. mē = me (direct object)

25. fides, fideī f. = trust

26. laetus, laeta, laetum = happ

A. Grammatical Questions

1. Underline all the subjects, circle all the verbs, and put a box around all the direct objects.

2. What part of speech is <u>oppugnandam</u> in line 1? How is it being used?

3. What type of motion is indicated by the prepositional phrase <u>in insulam Ithacam</u> in line 2?

4. Parse <u>venērunt</u> in line 2.

5. Explain the grammar behind the phrase <u>vīgintī annōs</u> in line 3.

6. What is the case of <u>pileum</u> in line 4 and what role is it playing in the sentence?

7. What part of speech is <u>vidēre</u> (line 5) and what other word is it working with?

8. What part of speech is <u>simulandō</u> in line 6?

9. Identify the type of sentence structure do we have in the clause <u>eō tempore Ulixes fidem eī dedit</u> (line 7) and label the constituent parts.

B. Translate the passage below.