

- At *vērō* Aenēās aspectū obmūtuit āmēns,
 280 *arrēctaeque* horrōre comae et *vōx* faucibus haesit.
Ardet abīre fugā *dulcēsque* relinquere terrās,
attonitus tantō monitū *imperīoque* deōrum.
Heu quid agat? Quō nunc rēgīnam ambire *furentem*
audeat adfātū? *Quae* *prīma* exordia sūmat?
 285 *Atque* *animum* nunc hūc *celerem* nunc dīvidit illūc
in partēsque rapit variās *perque* omnia versat.
Haec alternantī potior *sententia* *vīsa* est:
Mnēsthea *Sergestumque* *vocat* *fortemque* *Serestum,*

abeō, ire, iī (ivī), itus depart
adfātus, ūs *m.* address, speech
alternō (1) change, alternate, waver
ambiō, ire, ivī (iī), itus go around;
 conciliate
āmēns, entis mad, frenzied, distraught
arrigō, ere, rēxi, rēctus erect, stand on end
a(d)spectus, ūs *m.* sight, appearance
attonitus, a, um thunderstruck, astounded
audeō, ēre, ausus sum dare, venture
celer, eris, ere swift, speedy, quick
coma, ae *f.* hair, locks, tresses
dividō, ere, visī, visus divide, distribute
dulcis, e sweet, dear, fond
exordium, (i)ī *n.* beginning,
 commencement
faux, faucis *f.* jaws, throat; gulf

fortis, e brave, strong, valiant
haereō, ēre, haesi, haesus cling (to), halt
 (+ *dat.*)
horror, ōris *m.* shudder(ing), horror, alarm
illūc *adv.* there, thither, to that place
Mnēstheus, ei (eos), acc. ea *m.* Trojan leader
monitus, ūs *m.* advice, warning
obmūtēscō, ere, tuī be dumb, stand
 speechless
potior, ius preferable, better
rapīō, ere, uī, ptus seize, snatch, rob
sententia, ae *f.* opinion, resolve, view
Serestus, ī *m.* Trojan leader
Sergestus, ī *m.* Trojan leader
sūmō, ere, mpsi, mptus take
varius, a, um various, different, diverse
versō (1) keep turning, roll, revolve

281. *fugā*: abl. of manner. **dulcēs relinquere terrās (Carthāginis)**: Vergil uses the adj. to evoke Aeneas' inner conflict—even in his eager haste (*ardet*) to obey Jupiter, Aeneas cannot help thinking of how happy he has been in Carthage.

283–84. *agat, audeat, sūmat*: deliberative subjunctives; App. 348. These questions vividly represent Aeneas' confusion. **furentem (amōre)**.

285. **animum celerem dividit**: The image is Homeric; heroes in doubt are often described by Homer as “splitting” their thoughts as they debate alternatives.

286. **rapit (animum), versat (animum)**.

287. (**Aenēae**) **alternantī**: whether he should inform Dido. The participle continues the imagery of the preceding lines.

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- 290 *classem aptent tacitī sociōsque ad litora cōgant,
arma parent et quae rēbus sit causa novandis
dissimulent; sēsē intereā, quandō optima Didō
nesciat et tantōs rumpī nōn spēret amōrēs,
temptātūrum aditūs et quae mollissima fandī
tempora, quis rēbus dexter modus. Ōcius omnēs*
- 295 *imperio laetī pārent et iussa facessunt.*

aditus, ūs *m.* approach, access
aptō (1) equip, make ready, furnish
causa, ae *f.* cause, reason, occasion
cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctus muster, compel
dissimulō (1) conceal, dissimulate, pretend
 otherwise
facessō, ere, (iv)ī, itus do, make, fulfill
intereā *adv.* meanwhile, (in the) meantime
iussum, ī *n.* command, behest, order
modus, ī *m.* manner, limit, method
mollis, e soft, yielding, easy, mild

nesciō, ire, ivī (iī) not know, be ignorant
novō (1) renew, make new, alter, build
ōcior, ius swifter, quicker; very swift
optimus, a, um best, finest
pāreō, ere, uī, itus obey, yield (+ *dat.*)
quandō when, since, because
rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus break, burst
 (forth), utter
spērō (1) hope (for, to), expect, suppose
temptō (1) try, attempt, seek, test
tacitus, a, um silent, still, secret

289–91. (ut) **aptent, cōgant, parent, dissimulent**: indir. commands after **vocat**, which implies **et imperat** or something similar; App. 390. **rēbus novandis**: an expression commonly used for taking a new step, including something as extreme as political revolution. **quae . . . sit causa**: indir. quest.; App. 349.

291–93. **sēsē temptātūrum (esse)**: implied indir. stmt., dependent on **vocat** (288), which implies **et dicit** or something similar;

App. 390. **nesciat**: subjunctive in a dependent clause in indir. stmt.; App. 390, *b*.

292. **rumpī amōrēs**: the expression is ambiguous: either Aeneas is counting on the likelihood that Dido will not reveal her true feelings publicly, or he thinks that nothing he can do can damage her love for him.

293–94. **quae tempora (sint), quis modus (sit)**: indir. quests., objs. of **temptātūrum (esse)**; App. 349.

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