Sample:

In--preposition + ablative (place where)
somnīs--ablative, plural, masculine; object of *in*
ecce--interjection
ante--preposition + accusative
oculōs--accusative, plural, masculine; object of *ante*
maestissimus--nominative, singular, masculine; superlative adj. modifying *Hector*
Hector--nominative, singular, masculine; subject of main clause
vīsus [est]--3rd person, singular, perfect, passive, indicative; verb of main clause
adesse--present, active, infinitive; complementary infinitive with *vīsus [est]*
mihī--dative, singular, masculine; dat. of reference (refers to Aeneas)
largōs--accusative, plural, masculine; positive adj. modifying *flētūs*
-que--enclitic conjunction connecting *adesse* and *effundere*
effundere-- present, active, infinitive; complementary infinitive with *vīsus [est]*
flētūs-- accusative, plural, masculine; direct object of *effundere*
raptātus--nominative, singular, masculine, perfect, passive; participle modifying *Hector*
bīgīs--ablative, plural, feminine; ablative of means
ut--conjunction
quondam--adverb [note that you need to add *Hector erat* for this clause to make sense]
āter-- nominative, singular, masculine; positive adj. modifying *Hector*
-que--enclitic conjunction connecting *raptātus* and *āter*
cruentō--ablative, singular, neuter; positive adj. modifying *pulvere*
pulvere--ablative, singular, neuter; ablative of cause, means, or description
per--preposition + accusative
-que--enclitic conjunction connecting *āter* and *trāiectus*
pedēs--accusative, plural, masculine; object of *per*
trāiectus--nominative, singular, masculine, perfect, passive=Grk middle; participle mod. *Hector*
lōra--accusative, plural, neuter; direct object of *trāiectus* aka Greek accusative
tumentēs-- accusative, plural, masculine, present, active; participle modifying *pedēs*

In my dreams, behold, most mournful Hector seemed to me to be present before my eyes and to be pouring out large tears, he having been dragged by a two-horse chariot, as Hector once was, and black with bloody dust and having pierced thongs through his swelling feet.

Directions: Fully identify all words in the highlighted section. Then translate the highlighted section. (See sample on previous page.)

Aeneid II.268-286

Tempus erat quō prīma quiēs mortālibus aegrīs
incipit et dōnō dīvum grātissima serpit.
In somnīs, ecce, ante oculōs maestissimus Hector
vīsus adesse mihī largōsque effundere flētūs,
raptātus bīgīs ut quondam, āterque cruentō
pulvere perque pedēs trāiectus lōra tumentēs.
Ei mihi, quālis erat, quantum mūtātus ab illō
Hectore quī redit exuviās indūtus Achillī
vel Danaum Phrygiōs iaculātus puppibus ignēs;
squālentem barbam et concrētōs sanguine crīnēs
vulneraque illa gerēns, quae circum plūrima mūrōs
accēpit patriōs. Ultrō flēns ipse vidēbar
compellāre virum et maestās exprōmere vōcēs:
`Ō lūx Dardaniae, spēs Ō fidissima Teucrum,
quae tantae tenuēre morae? Quibus Hector ab ōrīs
exspectāte venīs? Ut tē post multa tuōrum
fūnera, post variōs hominumque urbisque labōrēs
dēfessī aspicimus! Quae causa indigna serēnōs
foedāvit vultūs? Aut cūr haec vulnera cernō?'

Directions: Fully identify all words in the highlighted section. Then translate the highlighted section.

Aeneid II.287-297;
Aeneid II.469-475

Ille nihil, nec mē quaerentem vāna morātur,
sed graviter gemitūs īmō dē pectore dūcēns,
`Heu fuge, nāte deā, tēque his' ait 'ēripe flammīs.
Hostis habet mūrōs; ruit altō ā culmine Troia.
Sat patriae Priamōque datum: sī Pergama dextrā
dēfendi possent, etiam hāc dēfēnsa fuissent.
Sacra suōsque tibī commendat Troia penātēs:
hōs cape fātōrum comitēs, hīs moenia quaere
magna, pererrātō statuēs quae dēnique ponto.'
Sīc ait et manibus vittās Vestamque potentem
aeternumque adytīs effert penetrālibus ignem.

Skip from line 297 to line 469

Vestibulum ante ipsum prīmōque in līmine Pyrrhus
exsultat tēlīs et lūce coruscus aēnā:
quālis ubi in lūcem coluber mala grāmina pāstus,
frīgida sub terrā tumidum quem brūma tegēbat,
nunc, positīs novus exuviīs nitidusque iuventā,
lūbrica convolvit sublātō pectore terga
arduus ad sōlem, et linguīs micat ōre trisulcīs.

Directions: Fully identify all words in the highlighted section. Then translate the highlighted section.

Aeneid II.476-493

Ūnā ingēns Periphās et equōrum agitātor Achillis,
armiger Automedōn, ūnā omnis Scȳria pūbēs
succēdunt tēctō et flammās ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter prīmōs correptā dūra bipennī
līmina perrumpit, postēsque ā cardine vellit
aerātōs; iamque excīsā trabe firma cavāvit
rōbora, et ingentem lātō dedit ōre fenestram.
Appāret domus intus et ātria longa patēscunt;
appārent Priamī et veterum penetrālia rēgum,
armātōsque vident stantēs in līmine prīmō.
At domus interior gemitū miserōque tumultū
miscētur, penitusque cavae plangōribus aedēs
fēmineīs ululant; ferit aurea sīdera clāmor.
Tum pavidae tēctīs mātrēs ingentibus errant
amplexaeque tenent postēs atque ōscula figunt.
Īnstat vī patriā Pyrrhus; nec claustra nec ipsi
custōdēs sufferre valent; labat ariete crēbrō
iānua, et ēmōti prōcumbunt cardine postēs.

Directions: Fully identify all words in the highlighted section. Then translate the highlighted section.

Aeneid II.494-511

Fit via vī; rumpunt aditūs prīmōsque trucīdant
immissī Danaiī et lātē loca mīlite complent.
Nōn sīc, aggeribus ruptīs cum spūmeus amnis
exiit oppositāsque ēvīcit gurgite mōlēs,
fertur īn arva furēns cumulō campōsque per omnēs
cum stabulīs armenta trahit. Vīdī ipse furentem
caede Neoptolemum geminōsque in līmine Atridās,
vīdī Hecubam centumque nurūs Priamumque per ārās
sanguine foedantem quōs ipse sacrāverat ignēs.
Quīnquāgintā illī thalamī, spēs tanta nepōtum,
barbaricō postēs aurō spoliīsque superbī
procubuēre; tenent Danaī quā dēficit ignis.
Forsitan et Priamī fuerint quae fāta requīrās.
Urbis utī captae cāsum convolsaque vīdit
līmina tectōrum et medium in penetrālibus hostem,
arma diū senior dēsuēta trementibus aevō
circumdat nēquīquam umerīs et inūtile ferrum
cingitur, ac dēnsōs fertur moritūrus in hostēs.

Directions: Fully identify all words in the highlighted section. Then translate the highlighted section.

Aeneid II.512-530

Aedibus in mediīs nūdōque sub aetheris axe
ingēns āra fuit iuxtāque veterrima laurus
incumbēns ārae atque umbrā complexa Penātēs.
Hīc Hecuba et nātae nēquīquam altāria circum,
praecipitēs ātrā ceu tempestāte columbae,
condēnsae et dīvum amplexae simulācra sedēbant.
Ipsum autem sūmptīs Priamum iuvenālibus armīs
ut vīdit, `Quae mēns tam dīra, miserrime coniūnx,
impulit hīs cingī tēlīs? Aut quō ruis?' inquit.
`Nōn tālī auxiliō nec dēfēnsōribus istīs
tempus eget; nōn, sī ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
Hūc tandem concēde; haec āra tuēbitur omnēs,
aut moriēre simul.' Sīc ōre effāta recēpit
ad sēsē et sacrā longaevum in sēde locāvit.
Ecce autem ēlāpsus Pyrrhī dē caede Polītēs,
ūnus nātōrum Priamī, per tēla, per hostēs
porticibus longīs fugit et vacua ātria lūstrat
saucius. Illum ardēns īnfēstō vulnere Pyrrhus
īnsequitur, iam iamque manū tenet et premit hastā.