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| Dido and Aeneas – XLVIII  From The Aeneid Book 4 Lines 281 - 286 |

*Aeneas must leave*

Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,

attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.

heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem

audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?

Atque animum nunc huc celerem nunc dividit illuc

In partesque rapit varias perque onmia versat.

He longs to depart quickly and leave that sweet land,

shocked by such a warning and commandment of the Gods

alas, what is he to do?

With what words now done, dare he approach the frenzied queen?

What opening words (ought he to) choose first?

And now hither, now dither, he swiftly casts his mind,

and seizing its varied options, he considers every (option / way / aspect).

**Glossary:** *(words in the number, case and gender in which they appear in this extract)*

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| Line 1  ardet (ardeō): he longs / yearns / burns  abire (abeō): to leave, to depart  fuga- ae: flight, speed  Line 2;  attonitus: shocked, astonished  monitu (monitus): warning  imperio (imperium): command  Line 3  ambire (ambio): approach (looking for a favour, canvassing)  Line 4  adfatu (adfatus) speech  exordia: introduction, opening words  Line 5  huc illuc: hither and dither | Line 6  rapit (rapio): seizes, snatches quickly  versat (verso): twists, turns, considers, ponders |

**Notes:**

Aeneas is debating how best to deal with the situation. Read the summary of Book IV once more to see how he treats Dido as a result of his deliberations.