

293. Note that **hic** is here long only by position; it means here *this man* or *one man*. This is a favorite characteristic of Ovid: a list of examples, so note **ille** (295) and **hic** (296).

294. **illic** (adv.) – *there*; remember what was said about **–inc** in 269. The idea of place in which is conveyed by **–ic**. Hmmm! Check 276.

296. **summa ulmo** - remember that all trees are feminine.

297. **viridi** - modifies what word? It is a 3rd declension adjective.

298. Note arrangement of words in line. What words go together?

299. **carpsere** - archaic perfect again. Note that before the **–ere** there is an **s, u, v,** or **x** almost every time. From here to 308 we have another list, this one from the animal kingdom.

300. Note arrangement of words in line. What words go together?

301. How many direct objects are in this line?

303. **ramis** - check the verb to get the case and reason.

304. **nat** - do you know any other single letter stems? Give it a thought and speak out. CLUES!

305. Supply **sunt** with **vires**; **apro** is what case and reason then?

All is sea, I. 291 - Ludovico Dolce, 1558

306. **ablato** - the participle is used as an adjective here. Also note the arrangement of words again. What words go together?

307. What form is **quaesitis**? Hmm! **ubi** - introduces a relative clause here. What's its antecedent?

308. Look back at 291 for help with **mare**. Also, what words go together?

310. Note the arrangement of words again. Which pair of words has to be nominative and make sense as the subject?

311. **quibus** - its antecedent is **illos** in the next line.

312. What words go together? What's the best translation for **longa** here?



The Flood carries away all the people, I. 286-287 - Virgil Solis, Edition 1581



Swimming Nereids - Arnold Böcklin, 1886

