



Chapter 4: Comprehension

EXERCISE 4.8: CERBERUS, THE GUARD DOG FOR THE UNDERWORLD



1. lines 2-3: trīstis erat quod in Erebum dēscendere timēbat.

Why was Aeneas sad? _____ [1]

2. lines 3-4: tandem Aenēas auxilium ā Sibyllā petīvit et in Erebum dēscendit.

What did Aeneas do before he went to the Underworld? _____
_____ [1]



3. line 4-5: prope Erebum erat flūmen magnum. Aenēas et Sibylla flūmen nāvē trānsiērunt. Aenēas et Sibylla ad portās Erebi advēnērunt.

How did Aeneas and the Sibyl arrive at the gates of Erebus? _____
_____ [2]

4. line 6-7: in Erebo erat canis ingēns, Cerberus nōmine: Cerberus corpus ingēns habēbat; tria ingentia capita habēbat.

Who was Cerberus and what did he look like? _____
_____ [3]

5. line 7-8: Cerberus hominēs terrēre volēbat. semper Cerberus prope portās Erebi manēbat.

Do you think Cerberus was a good guard dog? Explain your answer with reference to details from the story. _____
_____ [2]

6. lines 11-12: Aenēas perterritus erat. Sibylla tamen nōn perterrita erat quod dōnum Cerberō habēbat.

Aeneas was terrified. Why was the Sibyl not terrified? _____
_____ [1]

7. lines 12-13: Sibylla cibum Cerberō dedit. Cerberus cibum Sibyllae amāvit. Cerberus obdormīvit.

What happened when the Sibyl gave the gift to Cerberus? _____
_____ [1]

8. lines 13-14: Aenēas et Sibylla per portās Erebi ivērunt. Aenēas erat laetus quod Sibylla Cerberum vīcit!

Why was Aeneas happy? _____ [1]

9. Do you think this story is an example of favour from the gods, or punishment? Explain your answer with reference to details from the story. _____



[3]

Grammar questions

1. line 7: Cerberus hominēs terrēre volēbat.

Give the principal parts of the verb *volēbat*. _____ [1]

2. line 12: Sibylla cibum Cerberō dedit.

a. What case is *Cerberō*? _____ [1]

b. Give the nominative sg form. _____ [1]

3. line 13: Cerberus cibum Sibyllae amāvit.

a. What case is *Sibyllae*? _____ [1]

b. What is its stem? _____ [1]