Translation #3: *Vulcanus* (based on Hyginus *Fabulae* 148)
"Due": Wednesday, April 1, 2020

New constructions: purpose clauses; result clauses; causal and concessive clauses; fear clauses; indirect command

Translate the passage, and answer the questions that follow. **PLEASE MULTI-SPACE YOUR TRANSLATION.** *All vocabulary and bolded constructions can be found either below, in the <u>first semester master vocabulary list</u>, or in the <u>second semester master vocab list.</u>.*

Vulcānus cum resciit Venerem cum Marte clam concumbere et sē virtūtī

eius obsistere non posse, catēnam ex adamante fēcit et eam circum lectum

posuit, ut Martem astūtiā dēciperet. cum Mars fugere conārētur, concidit

tamen cum Venere in plagās adeō, ut sē exsolvere nōn posset. Sōl eōs vīdit

et imperāvit Vulcānō ut venīret; deinde ille eōs, nudōs cubantēs, vīdit. deōs

omnēs convocāvit; quī **ut** eōs vīdērunt, rīsērunt. Ita Martem, **id nē iterum**

faceret, pudor terruit; timuit nē deī iterum rīdērent. ē Marte Venereque

nata est Harmonia, cui Minerva et Vulcānus vestem, sceleribus tinctam,

mūnerī dedērunt, **ob quam rem** prōgeniēs eōrum scelerāta **facta est**. quia

Sōl eōs vīderat, Venus ad prōgeniem eius semper fuit inimīca.

1. Put **parentheses ( )** around each **purpose clause.**
2. Put **square brackets [ ]** around each **result clause.**
3. Underline _____ each **concessive clause.**
4. Is **obsistere** (line 2) a **subjective** or **complementary** infinitive?
5. What kind of dependent clause is **ut venīret** (line 5)?
6. What **tense** and **voice** is **cubantēs** (line 5)?
7. **quī ut eōs vīdērunt** (line 6): is this a **connecting relative**, a **relative clause of characteristic,** or a **relative clause of purpose?**
8. What kind of dependent clause is **nē deī iterum rīdērent** (line 7)?
9. What **gender** and **number** is **cui** (line 8)?
10. What kind of dependent clause is **quia Sol eōs vīderat** (line 9-10)?

Vocabulary (in order of appearance)

Vulcānus, -ī., m. - Vulcan (proper name, god of fire)
resciō, rescīre, rescīvī or resciī, rescītus - to learn
Venus, Veneris, f. - Venus (proper name, goddess of love)
Mars, Martis, m. - Mars (proper name, god of war)
clam (adv.) - secretly
concumbō, concumbere, concubuī, concubitus - to sleep (in a sexual sense)
virtūs, virtūtis, f. - manliness
obsisto, obsistere, obstiti, obstitus - to oppose (takes object in **dative** case)
catēna, -ae, f. - chain
adamas, adamantis, m. - adamantine (an unbreakable metal)
circum (prep. + acc.) - around
lectus, ī, m. - bed
pono, ponere, posuī, positus - to place
astūtia, -ae, f. - intelligence
dēcipiō, dēcipere, dēcēpī, dēceptus - to deceive
conor, conārī, conātus sum - to try (+ inf.)
concido, concidere, concidī, ---------- - to fall
plaga, plagae, f. - trap, hunting net
exsolvō, exsolvere, exsolvī, exsolūtus - to free, untie

Sōl, Sōlis, m. - Sol (proper name, god of the sun)
nudus, -a, -um - nude, naked
cubō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus - to recline
deus, deī, m. (2nd decl.) - god
convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - to call together
ut - translate as "when" (equivalent to *cum*)
rideō, ridēre, risī, risus - to laugh
id nē iterum faceret - translate after the main clause as "from doing it
    again" (a sort of negative indirect command)
pudor, pudōris, m. - shame
terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus - to terrify
iterum (adv.) - again
nascor, nascī, natus sum - to be born
Harmonia, -ae, f. - Harmonia (proper name)
Minerva, -ae, f. - Minerva (proper name, goddess of wisdom)
vestis, vestis, f. - garment, clothing
scelus, sceleris, n. - evil
tingō, tingere, tinxī, tinctus - to tinge, wet, dye; infuse
mūnerī - "as a gift"
ob quam rem - "for which reason," "on account of which thing"
prōgeniēs, prōgeniēī, f. - progeny, offspring
scelerātus, scelerāta, scelarātum - accursed
facta est - remember that the passive voice of **faciō** can mean "to become"
semper (adv.) - always
inimīcus, -a, -um - hateful