

Translation #2: *Prometheus* (based on Hyginus *Fabulae* 144)

Due: Monday, February 24, 2020

Things to review before attempting: 1) Participles 2) Relative Clauses 3) Purpose Clauses

Translate the passage and answer the questions that follow. All vocabulary and bolded constructions can be found either on the pages below or in the [first semester master vocabulary list](#).

hominēs, in umbrīs esse etiam **nōlentēs**, ab immortalibus ignem petēbant; nec **in perpetuum** hunc servāre **sciēbant**. Promētheus, profectus ē caelō, ignem in ferulā dētulit in terrās, hominibusque hunc monstrāvit, quorum corpora semper frigida fuerant. hōc ab eō factō, Mercurius, ā Iove iussus, dēligāvit Promētheum in monte ad saxum clāvīs ferreīs et aquilam apposuit ut cor eius ederet. sed pars cordis, quam aquila diē ēderat, nocte crescēbat. hāc aquilā ab Hercule interfectā, Promētheus liberātus est.

Vocabulary (in alphabetical order)

appōnō, apponere, apposūī, appositus - to
place nearby

aquila, -ae, f. - eagle

caelum, -ī, n. - sky, heavens

clāvus, -ī, m. - spike, nail

cor, cordis, n. - heart

cresco, crescere, crēvī, crētus - to grow

dēferō, dēferre, dētulī, dēlātus - to carry
down, bring down

dēligō, deligāre, deligāvī, deligātus - to bind

edō, edere, ēdī, ēsus - to eat

etiam (adv.) - anymore, longer, still

ferreus, -a, -um - iron (i.e., made of iron)

ferula, -ae, f. - fennel-stalk

frīgidus, -a, -um - cold

Herculēs, Herculis, m. - Hercules

in perpetuum - in perpetuity

iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus - to order

Iuppiter, Iovis, m. - Jupiter

liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus - to free

Mercurius, Mercuriī, m. - Mercury

monstrō, monstrāre, monstrāvī,
monstrātus - to show

nōlentēs - present active participle from
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī

numquam (adv.) - never

Promētheus, Promētheī, m. - Prometheus

saxum, -ī, n. - stone, rock

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus - to know (how)

servō, servāre, servāvī, servātus - to preserve

umbra, -ae, f. - shadow, shade

A. Grammatical Question

1. Underline all the subjects, circle all the verbs, and put a box around all the direct objects.
2. Enclose each **relative clause** in parentheses ().
3. Enclose each **ablative absolute** in square brackets [].
4. Please list all the participles in the passage, identifying their tense and voice.

5. What noun does **nolentēs** (line 1) modify?

6. What noun is the antecedent of **quōrum** (line 3)?

7. Who is the antecedent of **eō** (line 3)?

8. What type of construction **ut cor eius ederet** (line 5)?

9. What is the antecedent of **quam** (line 5)?

B. Translation