

Atalanta et Hippomenēs II

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Latin via Ovid



Iam populus paterque cursum promissum pōscunt.
Iam Hippomenēs Venerem hōc modō invocat: "Ō dea
Venus, iuvā ignēs amōris quōs dedistī." Venus, hīs
precibus adducta et mōta,* sine morā auxilium dat.

**influenced and moved*



Est ager in parte optimā insulae Cypri quae est sacra
deae Veneri. In mediō agrō stat nōn solum templum
sed etiam arbor in quā sunt rāmī aurei et pōma aurea.



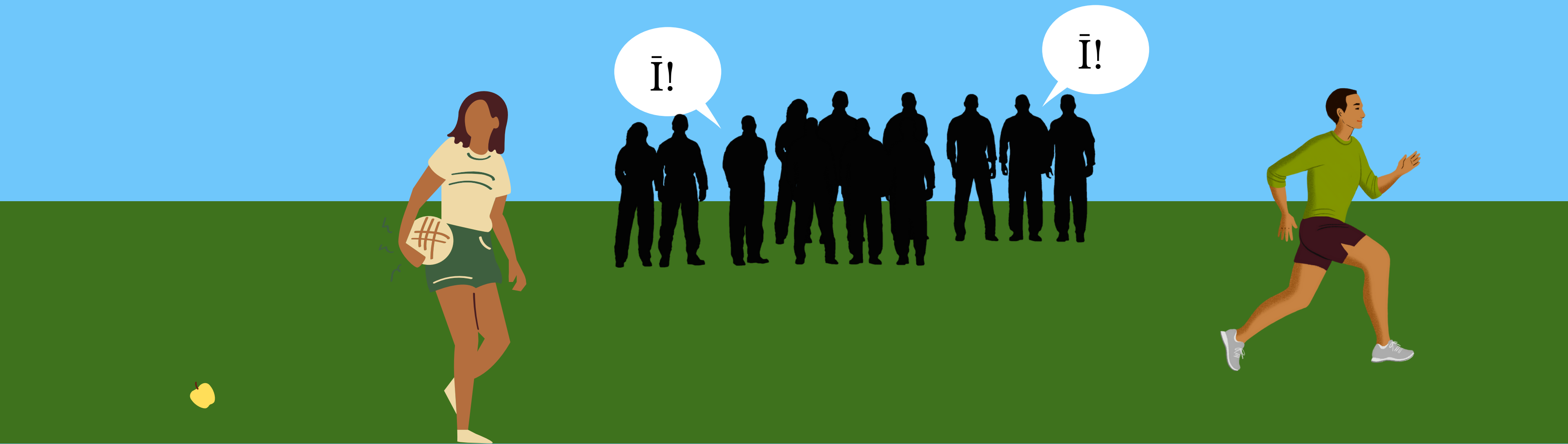
Forte Venus tria pōma ab hāc arbore carpta portābat
quae iuvenī dedit. "Pōma sunt pulcherrima," inquit
Hippomenēs, "sed quōmodō pōmīs vincere possum?"
Dea eum pōmōrum ūsum docuit.



Nunc dēmum cornua concinunt, quae signum cursūs dant. Duo cursōrēs trāns summum cursum volāre videntur. Spectātōrēs clāmant: "Curre, Hippomenēs, ī, ī, properā sine morā! Nunc vincēs!"



Hērōs gaudet; gaudet sēcrētō virgō quoque. Facile virgō
eum superāre potest; saepe dubitat, saepe invīta eum
relinquit. Mēta longē abest. Hippomenēs est dēfessus.
Nunc ūnum dē tribus pōmīs ā Venere datīs iacit.



Hoc pōmum auream iactum spectat dēsīderatque
virgō. Relinquit cursum et pōmum manū carpit.
Quia intereā Hippomenēs eam superat, spectātōrēs
clāmant et plausum* dant.

*applause



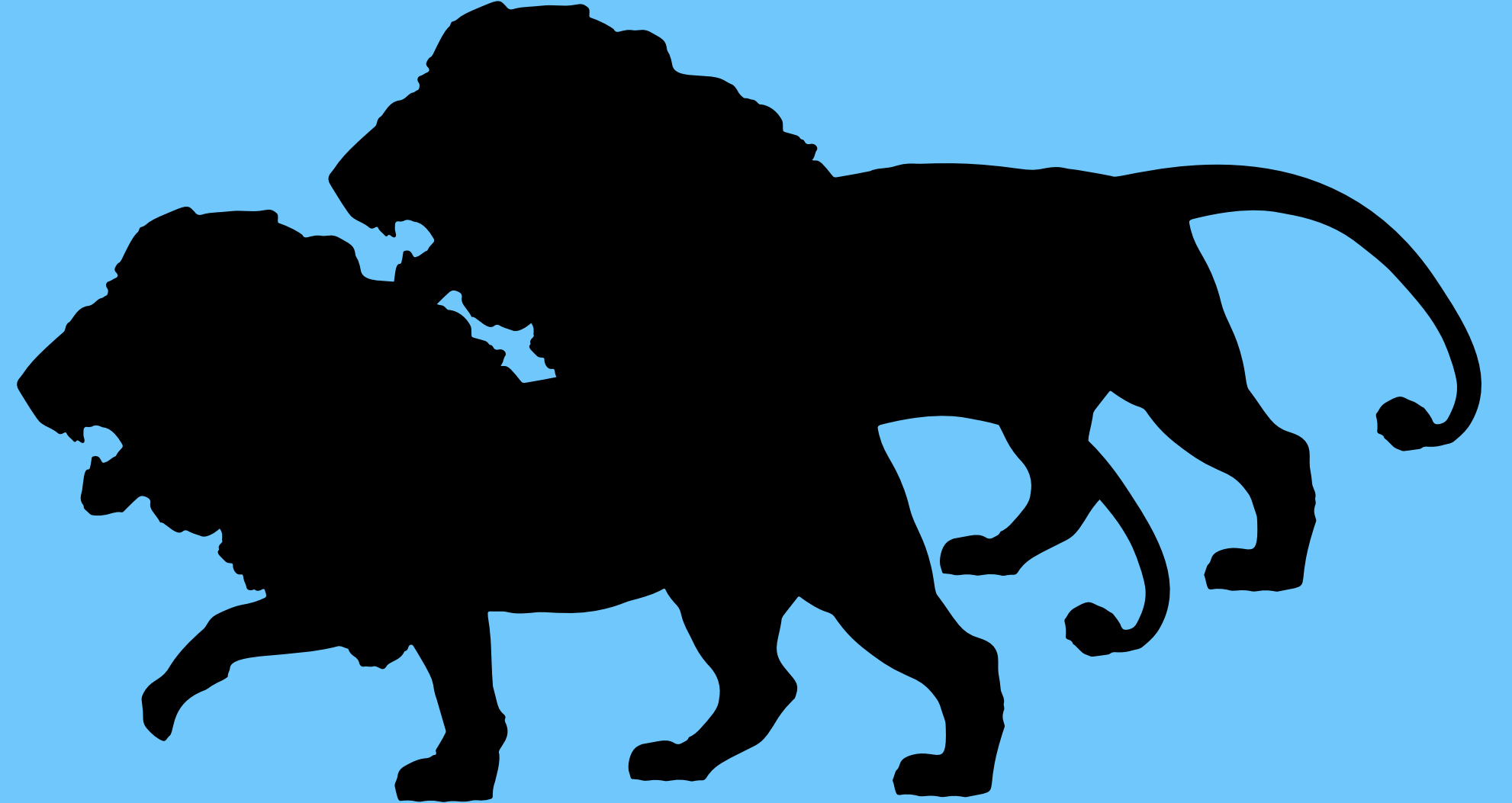
Iterum illa celeriter currit, iterum iuvenem post tergum*
relinquit. Iterum Hippomenēs virginem secundō pōmō
remorātam superat. Sed iterum Atalanta eum facile praeterit.
Pars ultima cursūs adest. Hērōs dēfessus vix currere potest.

**behind her back*



"Nunc," inquit, "ades,* dea adōrāta, auctor amōris," et tertium pōmum aureum oblīquē in agrum iacit. Virgō dubitāre vidētur; dēsīderat pōmum quod in agrō est petere, sed cursum relinquere nōn dēsīderat. Venus superat. Virgō in agrum currit et Venus pōma graviōra* facit. Propter moram pretiōsam virgo superātur.

**Be near; **heavier*



Hērōs autem nec Venerī dōna dedit nec in ārā deae tūra*
posuit. Venus igitur, quae erat magnopere īrāta, duōs
amantēs in leōnēs trānsfōrmāvit.

**incense*

Perfect Passive Participle

- 4th principal part of the verb
- having been _____
- **verbal adjective**
adjective: -us, -a, -um
(agrees with the noun it modifies)
verb in that it can take an ablative of agent,
a direct object, etc.

Perfect Passive Participle

Atalanta est puella ā iuvene amāta.

Atalanta is the maiden (*having been*) loved by the youth.

Venus mōta adductaque respondit.

Venus *having been moved and persuaded* replied.

Populus cursum promissum pōscit.

The people demand the (*having been*) promised race.

Atalanta pōmum iactum carpit.

Atalanta picks up the (*having been*) thrown apple.

Interrogative Pronoun

	singular		plural			
	M. & F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
Nom.	quis	quid	quī	quae	quae	<i>Who, What?</i>
Gen.	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	<i>Whose?</i>
Dat.	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus	<i>To whom?</i>
Acc.	quem	quid	quōs	quās	quae	<i>Whom, What?</i>
Abl.	quō	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus	<i>By whom?</i>

Interrogative Adjective

singular

plural

M.

F.

N.

M.

F.

N.

Nom. quī quae quod

Gen. cuius cuius cuius

Dat. cui cui cui

Acc. quem quam quod

Abl. quō quā quō

quī quae quae

quōrum quārum quōrum

quibus quibus quibus

quōs quās quae

quibus quibus quibus

Irregular Verb: eō, īre, iī (ivī), itum

Present Active Indicative

1st	eō	<i>I go, am going</i>	īmus	<i>we go, are going</i>
2nd	īs	<i>you go, etc.</i>	ītis	<i>y'all go</i>
3rd	it	<i>s/he, it goes</i>	eunt	<i>they go</i>

Imperfect & Future Active Indicative

ībam, ībās, ībat, ībāmus, ībātis, ībant
ībō, ībis, ībit, ībimus, ībitis,ībunt

Irregular Verb: eō, īre, iī (ivī), itum

Perfect Active Indicative

1st	iī, ivī	iimus, ivimus
2nd	istī, ivistī	istis, ivistis
3rd	iit, ivit	iērunt, ivērunt

Pluperfect & Future Perfect Active Indicative

ieram, ierās, ierat, ierāmus, ierātis, ierant
īveram, īverās, īverat, īverāmus, īverātis, īverant

ierō, ieris, ierit, ierimus, ieritis, ierunt
īverō, īveris, īverit, īverimus, īveritis, īverunt

Irregular Verb: eō, īre, iī (ivī), itum

Imperative Singular	ī
Imperative Plural	īte