Reading a second passage in Greek
[this handout accompanies the video 'Reading a second passage in Greek' by Emma Woolerton]

Below is a second passage for you to attempt. It assumes that you have watched the following videos:

- an introduction to Greek grammar
- regular verbs and ἐστί
- the accusative & the definite article
- uses of the genitive and dative
- forms of the genitive and dative
- adjectives in -ος, -η, -ον
- reading a passage in Greek
- the future and imperfect tenses
- the aorist tense
- uses of αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό
- the third declension
- third declension adjectives in -ων, -ου
- the present participle

The passage uses only the vocabulary used in those videos as far as possible; a couple of new words are included, and are **bold** in the text; their meanings are given on the next page. There is a list of vocabulary from the videos on the summer school resources page.

**Remember to read the passage through – ideally aloud – before you start translating.**

The messenger finds Athena's gifts, but they prove to be unlucky

ό δ’ἄγγελος οὐκέτι τὴν φωνὴν ἠκουεν· ἢ γάρ Ἀθήνη οὐκέτι ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἦν. ὃ

δ’ἄγγελος τὰ τῆς θεᾶς δῶρα ἠφείσεν. ἦσαν ἵππος καὶ σῖτος. ὁ δ’ἄγγελος ταχέως τὸν

σῖτον ἐφαγεν· ἠθελε γάρ τὸν ἵππον πρὸς τὴν οἴκιαν ἄγειν. ἄλλ’ ὁ ἵππος ἐφυγεν. ὁ

δ’ἄγγελος, τὸν ἵππον διώκειν, ἔπεσεν. "ἡ Ἀθήνη ἔστι χαλεπά," ἐπείπεν· “ἀδίκως γάρ με

ékolasev." λέγων δὲ τούτῳ ὁ ἄγγελος ἀπέθανεν. τὰ γάρ τῆς Ἀθήνης δῶρα ἦν

κακοδαιμόνα.
Vocabulary
οὐκέτι  no longer
γάρ  for
ἀγεῖν  present infinitive of ἀγω: 'to lead'
ἀλλά  but

Basic English translation:

The messenger no longer heard the voice; for Athena was no longer in the field. But he found the goddess's gifts. They were a horse and food. The messenger ate the food quickly; for he wanted to lead the horse to his house. But the horse fled. Chasing the horse, the messenger fell. "Athena is cruel," he said; "For she punished me unjustly." And saying this, he died. For Athena's gifts were unlucky.