

## Lesson 18: Reading (Two fables adapted from Aesop)

Mark the syntax and try to understand as much as possible before you look up the vocabulary. After you translate, look up the key.

1) Σὺς ἄγριος παρὰ<sup>1</sup> τι δένδρον τοὺς ὀδόντας ὥξυνεν.

τῆς δὲ ἀλώπεκος ἐρωτώσης τὴν αἰτίαν,

διὰ τί κινδύνου μὴ ὄντος τοὺς ὀδόντας θήγει,

“Οὐ ματαίως,” ἔφη, “τοῦτο ποιῶ.

ὅξεῖς γὰρ καὶ ἐτοίμους ἔξω αὐτοὺς κινδύνου με καταλαβόντος.”

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<sup>1</sup> παρὰ = “beside,” may take three cases: Gen, Dat, Acc. With the accusative it indicates motion toward.

2) ὄρνις νοσοῦσα ἐν τῇ καλιᾷ διῆγεν.

πρὸς δὲ ταύτην αἴλουρος προσέρπων εἶπεν·

“πῶς ἔχεις,<sup>2</sup> ὦ φίλη; τί δέ σοι; βούλει<sup>3</sup> σοι χαρίσωμαι;

εἰάν τι χρήζης, λέξον μοι, καὶ πάντα σοι παρέξω.”

ἡ δὲ ἀντεῖπε πρὸς αὐτόν· “Μή με ἐλεήσης. εἰάν γὰρ σύ ἀπέλθης,

ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀποθνήσκω.”

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<sup>2</sup> ἔχω + adverbs = “to be”

<sup>3</sup> βούλη / βούλει = “you want” introduces sometimes deliberative questions in the Subjunctive. It should not be translated.