

33.2 Exercise

Taking into account the gender of the Greek word for the antecedents in the sentences below, supply the correct Greek relative pronoun for the underlined words. Explain your choice of gender, number, and case. In other words, if *βιβλίον* (*book*) is neuter in Greek, what would the **gender** and **number** of *which* be in a Greek translation of the sentence *I like this book, which I bought yesterday?* What would the **case** of *which* be? Why?

- 1) The king dishonors the goddess who lives in the sea.
- 2) The farshooter, whom the Achaeans do not honor, is singing evil songs.
- 3) Do the birds, for which the Greeks make a delicious meal, fly at night?
- 4) The scepters, which speakers hold when they address the troops, are golden.
- 5) The kings, whose scepters are gold, do not sing very well.

Hint: If you have difficulty determining how a relative pronoun is used in its own clause, turn the clause back into a sentence (as in 33.1), replacing the relative pronoun with its antecedent: *The king dishonors the goddess who lives in the sea* = *The king dishonors the goddess. The goddess lives in the sea.*

So the case of *who* in "*who lives in the sea*" is the same as *goddess* in "*The goddess lives in the sea.*"