

33.3 Relative pronoun practice

Ἀχαιοὶ ἀείδουσι βουλὴν θεῶν, ___ ἦσαν ἐν Κίλλῃ. (who)

The Achaeans sing about the will of the gods, who were in Cilla.

Ἀχαιοὶ ἀείδουσι βουλὴν λαοῦ, ___ ἦν ἐν Κίλλῃ (which)

The Achaeans sing about the plan of the host (people, army), which was in Cilla.

Ἀχαιοὶ ἀείδουσι σκῆπτρον χρύσειον, ___ θεὸς ἔχει. (which)

The Achaeans sing about the golden scepter, which the god holds.

Ἀχαιοὶ ἀείδουσι ἐκηβόλον, ___ ἦν ἐν Κίλλῃ (who)

The Achaeans sing about the free-shooter, who was in Cilla.

Ἀχαιοὶ ἀείδουσι βουλὴν, ___ ἀνδάνει τοῖσι θεοῖσι. (which)

The Achaeans sing about the plan, which pleases the gods.

Ἀχαιοὶ ἀείδουσι θεάς, ___ ἀνδάνουσι τοῖσι θεοῖσι. (who)

The Achaeans sing about the goddesses, who please the gods.

Ἀχαιοὶ φέρουσι πολλὰ [i.e.. things] θεῆσι, ___ ἀείδουσι. (whom).

The Achaeans bring many things for the goddesses whom they sing about.

Ἀχαιοὶ φέρουσι πολλὰ ἐκηβόλῳ, ___ σκῆπτρον χρύσειον ἀνδάνει. (whom)

The Achaeans bring many things for the free-shooter, whom the golden scepter pleases.

φέρουσι πολλὰ Ἀχαιῶ, ___ καίει πυρὴν ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ (who)

They bring many things for the Achaean, who is burning a pyre by the sea.

φέρουσι πολλὰ ἐκηβόλῳ, ___ ἀτιμάζουσιν (whom).

They bring many things for the free-shooter, whom they dishonor.

φέρουσι πολλὰ ἐκηβόλῳ, ___ σκῆπτρον [ἑστὶ] χρύσειον. (whose).

They bring many things for the free-shooter, whose scepter is golden.

φέρουσι πολλὰ θεᾶ, ___ Ἀχαιοὶ ἀτιμάζουσιν (whom).

They bring many things for the goddess, whom the Achaeans dishonor.