

- a) Identify the main clause (single line) and relative clause (double line).
- b) Translate the main clause.
- c) Identify the relative pronoun and its antecedent (explain how you know).
- d) How is the relative pronoun being used in its clause.
- e) Translate the relative clause. (Note: if you have trouble, first replace the relative pronoun with its antecedent and translate the clause.)
- f) Put the whole sentence back together.

1. νοῦσος, ἧ θεὸς ὀλέκει πολλοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς, κακὴ ἐστίν.

2. θεὰ αἰεῖδει νούσους, αἷ ὀλέκουσι πολλούς.

3. θεαὶ αἰεῖδουσι μῆνιν, ἣ πέμπει μυρίας ψυχὰς εἰς πυράς.

4. πυραὶ ἃς καίομέν εἰσιν ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ. (odd accents because of εἰσιν)

5. Ἀχαιοὶ, οἷς πάτερη φίλη ἐστίν, ὀλέκουσι λαὸν Τροίης. (Guess the meaning of Τροίης!]

6. σκῆπτρον ὃ θεὸς ἔχει χρύσεόν ἐστίν.

7. ἐκηβόλος ὃν οὐκ ἀτιμαζομεν φίλος ἐστίν θυμοῖς.