

Exercise 111.2

The tense of a Greek participle, because of its aspect, may imply time relative to the main verb:
Same time: *She entered the room crying* (present part.) *over her lost puppy* implies that she is crying while she enters the room.

Prior time: *Having sneezed* (completed action, aorist part.), *she knows the pollen count is high* implies that because she just sneezed she knows that it is hay fever time.

Subsequent time: *They went to Troy (being about) to take back* (fut. part.) *Helen* implies that they had not taken her back before or even during their trip to Troy but that they intended to take her back once they arrived.

Keeping in mind the principal parts of the relevant verb, if you were to translate each underlined English participle below into Greek, what would you choose for its:

- **tense** (present, future, aorist) (Consider the time relative to the main verb.)
- **voice (active, middle, passive)?**
- **gender, number, and case?**

There may be more than one possibility, so be prepared to explain your answers.

- 1) I reverence the gods having Olympian homes.
- 2) I burn thigh pieces for the gods having Olympian homes.
- 3) It is not pleasing to the priest loitering beside the ship.
- 4) Having ransomed his daughter, the priest arrived home.
- 5) Having freed his daughter, the priest arrived home.
- 6) Bringing gifts to Agamemnon, he ransomed his daughter.
- 7) The goddesses, reverencing Zeus, accepted the ransom.
- 8) He walks to the ships of the Achaeans to ransom his daughter.
- 9) The goddesses went beside the ships to ransom his daughter.
- 10) Having been sent by Zeus, Hermes visited the goddess Calypso.