112.1 Exercise Key

A. Replace the <u>verb</u> in underlined clause with a participle. Because English tends to rely heavily on context, there may be more than one possible answer. Here are some questions to ask. "Does the action continue, or is it simple (or completed)?" "What is its time relative to the main clause? (Same time as? Subsequent to?) "

Be sure the participle agrees (gender, #, case) with the noun or pronoun it modifies.

1. <u>Because the Achaean warriors loved Zeus</u>, they accepted the ransom. (φιλέω)

φιλέοντες (or φιλοῦντες; possibly φιλήσαντες)

2. It is not pleasing to the priest <u>who is loitering beside the ship</u>. (δηθύνω)

δηθύνοντι (datiave because of ἀνδάνω)

3. It was not pleasing to the priest <u>who was loitering beside the ship</u>. (δηθύνω)

δηθύνοντι (present, since the relative time remains the same as in #2, and of course, because the verb has no aorist forms).

4. <u>After Penthesilea (an Amazon queen) sacked the city</u>, she arrived home safely.

(ἐκπέρθω**).** ἐκπέρσασα

5. <u>Although they freed his daughter,</u> they still angered the priest. (λύω)

Prior time, so λύσαντες (masc) or λύσασαι (fem), although in the *Iliad* likely to be masc.

6. <u>Because he is carrying heavy gifts,</u> he walks slowly. (φέρω) φέρων (same time)

7. <u>While they vex Apollo,</u> many Greeks will die. (ἐρεθίζω) ἐρεθίζοντες The main verb "will die" is future, "and "they vex" is same time as the main verb, so use the present participle.

B. Identify three active participles in the lines of the *Iliad* you have read so far and identify the noun (or pronoun) each modifies (i.e., describes or gives you more information about). φέρων, ἔχων, δηθύνοντ᾽, ἰόντα