

**8.1** In the sentences below identify the Greek case you would use for each of the underlined words (or phrases). Be prepared to explain your choice—that is, be able to refer to the category of use listed for each case.

Remember: what is expressed by prepositional phrases in English is often implied by a particular case (without a preposition) in Greek.

In order to determine the case, you must identify the grammatical function of the underlined words or phrases in each English sentence. If, for example, the noun is doing the action expressed in the verb, it is the **subject** of the sentence and will be in the **nominative** in Greek. Or if a noun tells you **whose** spear (or book, or words), then it expresses possession and will be in the **genitive** in Greek.

- 1) The kings have many golden scepters. (kings? scepters?)
- 2) The Achaeans prepared evil death for the Trojans. (Achaean?)
- 3) The prophet spoke many evil words to the Argives. (prophet? words?)
- 4) The prophet spoke many evil words to the Argives. (to the Argives?)
- 5) Klytemnestra created many plans for Agamemnon. (Klytemnestra?)
- 7) The plans of Klytemnestra were evil. (of Klytemnestra?)
- 8) On the walls of Troy Helen saw Menelaus. (of Troy? Menelaus?)
- 10) The priest brought countless ransom for Agamemnon. (priest? ransom?)
- 11) The priest's gifts were countless. (gifts? countless?)
- 12) The priest's gifts were countless. (priest's?)
- 13) Because the gods have Olympian homes, the Achaeans honor them (gods? them?)
- 15) Achilles spoke thus and sat down. (Achilles?)