

Chapter 26: Exercises

I. Understanding the chapter:

- 1) Explain in your own words what a relative clause does.
- 2) Where will you find the relative pronoun in a relative clause?
- 3) What is meant by the term “antecedent”?
- 4) State the rule regarding the relationship of the relative pronoun to its antecedent and to its own clause.
- 5) In what case will you see most indefinite relative pronouns?
- 6) How does the indefinite relative pronoun function in a sentence?
- 7) Explain the substantive use of the relative adjective ὅσος.
- 8) How do you know if you will need to add an antecedent for a relative pronoun?
- 9) How do you determine what word(s) to add as an antecedent?
- 10) Explain what is meant by the terms “assimilation” and “attraction.”

II. Translation sentences. These sentences are arranged in groups to correspond to the sections of the chapter. In each section, be sure you know what the words you are working with look like (all forms) and how they are to be translated. Study the examples carefully and then see how the exercises compare. Be sure you can recognize the situations where you need to add an antecedent or where the relative pronoun has been assimilated to the case of its antecedent. Some of these sentences are made to sound like the GNT, others are identified as GNT quotations, still others are adapted by changing a word or two (indicated by an *). Underlined words are ones you will need to look up in your lexicon.

Relative pronouns:

1) οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ οἳ ἦσαν σὺν αὐτῷ ἡρώτων αὐτὸν ποῦ ὑπάγει.

2) ἐκεῖ δὲ προσήνεγκαν τῷ θεῷ τὰ δῶρα ἃ ἤνεγκαν.

3) τίς φανερώσει ἡμῖν τὸ τέκνον πρὸς ὃ ἀγόμεθα;

4) οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ προφήτης ᾧ ἀκολουθεῖτε;

5) φίλον ἔχω οὗ ὁ υἱός ἐστιν διδάσκαλος.

6) εὑρετε τὴν ὁδὸν ἣ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπήλθον;

7) εὐρήσομέν ποτε τὴν σοφίαν ἣν ζητοῦμεν;

8) οἱ ὄχλοι οἷς εἶπεν νῦν ἀκολουθοῦσιν αὐτῷ.

- 9) καὶ ἦνεγκαν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπὶ κλίνης ἄνθρωπον ὃς ἦν παραλελυμένος.
[παραλελυμένος – perfect M/P participle nominative singular masculine:
“paralyzed”]

Indefinite relative pronouns:

- 1) ὅστις τὸν λόγον τὸν ἐμὸν ἀκούει ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἀκολουθεῖ μοι οὐδέποτε ἔσται ὁ μαθητής μου.
- 2) ὅστις ταῦτα ποιεῖ οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ φίλος μου.
- 3) φυλάσσεσθε ψευδοπροφήτας οἵτινες ἔρχονται ἐν ἐνδύμασι τῶν προβάτων.
[φυλάσσεσθε – present M/P imperative (command) 2nd person plural of
φυλάσσω / ψευδοπροφήτας – Sometimes it is helpful to see if you can figure
out the meaning of an unfamiliar vocabulary word by looking at its component
parts. The more you practice doing this, the better you will get at it. You should,
however, still check the lexicon to make sure you are correct. / ἐνδύμασι – dative
plural neuter: ἔνδυμα]
- 4) Καὶ ἐπέστρεψα βλέπειν τὴν φωνὴν ἣτις ἐλάλει μετ’ ἐμου. (Revelation 1:12)
[βλέπειν – infinitive: “to see”]

Relative adjectives:

- 1) προσηγάμεν αὐτοῖς ὅσον οἶνον ἔσχομεν.

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- 2) ὅσοι γὰρ πνεύματι θεοῦ ἄγονται, οὗτοι υἱοὶ θεοῦ εἰσιν. (Romans 8:14)
[πνεύματι – dative singular neuter: πνεῦμα]
- 3) ὅτε ἤκουσαν ὅσα ἐποίει ἦλθον πρὸς αὐτόν. (Mark 3:8*) [See the next section for ὅτε.]
- 4) ὅσοι πρὸς αὐτόν ἦλθον, αὐτοὺς ἐθεράπευσεν.
- 5) Δεῦτε ἴδετε ἄνθρωπον ὃς εἶπέν μοι ὅσα ἐποίησα. (John 4:29*) [ἴδετε is an imperative form meaning “see.”]

Particles and conjunctions:

- 1) ταῦτα γενήσεται καθὼς ἐγὼ εἶπον ὑμῖν.
- 2) εἰσελεύσομαι πάλιν εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐκείνην ὅθεν ἐξῆλθον.
- 3) οὐδεὶς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον οὐ ἠσθίομεν μετὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν.
- 4) οἴκουμέν ὧδε ὥσπερ δοῦλοι.
- 5) ὅτε τέκνον ἤμην, ἐλάλουν ὡς τέκνον.

- 6) ὅτε οἱ ὄχλοι εἶδον τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐξ οὗ τὰ δαιμόνια ἐξῆλθεν ἐθαύμαζον.
- 7) Καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς ἀπῆλθον ἀπ' αὐτῶν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν οἱ ἄγγελοι, οἱ ποιμένες ἐλάλουν πρὸς ἀλλήλους... (Luke 2:15)
- 8) τὸ πνεῦμα ὅπου θέλει πνεῖ, καὶ τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ ἀκούεις, ἀλλ' οὐκ οἶδας πόθεν ἔρχεται καὶ ποῦ ὑπάγει. (John 3:8a)
- 9) Προάγει ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν· ἐκεῖ αὐτὸν ὄψεσθε, καθὼς εἶπεν ὑμῖν.
(Mark 16:7)

Relative pronouns for which the translator must supply the antecedent:

- 1) τίς ἡμῖν ἐρεῖ ἃ ἐγένετο ἐκεῖ;
- 2) οὗτός ἐστιν σὺν ᾧ συνήλθομεν.
- 3) κηρύσσομεν ὑμῖν ὃν ὁ θεὸς ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν ἤγειρεν. [ἤγειρα – 1st principal part: ἐγείρω]
- 4) ὃς γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν καθ' ἡμῶν, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐστιν. (Mark 9:40)

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5) πολλοὶ προφήται καὶ βασιλεῖς ἠθέλησαν ἰδεῖν ἃ ὑμεῖς βλέπετε. (Luke 10:24)
[πολλοί – nominative plural masculine: πολὺς / ἠθέλησαν – 1st principal part:
θέλω / ἰδεῖν – infinitive: “to see”]

6) οὐδεὶς γινώσκει τίς ἐστὶν ὁ πατήρ εἰ μὴ ὁ υἱὸς καὶ ὃς αὐτὸν φανεροῖ ὁ υἱός.
[εἰ μὴ – “except”]

7) ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἔρχεται ὥρα καὶ νῦν ἐστὶν ὅτε οἱ νεκροὶ
ἀκούσουσιν τῆς φωνῆς τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ οἱ ἠκούσαν ζήσουσιν.
(John 5:25*)

Relative pronouns which have been assimilated to the case of their antecedent:

1) οὐδεὶς δὲ μιμηθήσεται τῶν λόγων ὧν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν.

2) ἡ̄ξει ὁ κύριος τοῦ δούλου ἐκείνου ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἣ οὐ προσδοκᾷ καὶ ἐν ὥρᾳ ἣ οὐ
γινώσκει. (Matthew 24:50)

3) ὁ γὰρ θεὸς οὐκ ἐπιλανθάνεται τοῦ ἔργου ὑμῶν καὶ τῆς ἀγάπης ἧς ἐνεδείξασθε
ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ. (Hebrews 6:10*) [ἐνεδείξασθε – 1st principal part:
ἐνδείκνυμι / ὄνοματι – dative singular neuter: ὄνομα]