

C. A Donkey in every house

C1:

Align the sentences: (2 points)

Greek Sentence English Sentence

A	5
B	6
C	2
D	3
E	1
F	8
G	7
H	4

Explanation: (1 point)

In order to align the Ancient Greek sentences with the English sentences, you have figure out the content words (master, son, donkey, house, and slave) and the singulars and plurals. In order to get started, you need an anchor. Once you have an anchor, you can figure out the rest by logic and process of elimination.

Various anchors are possible. Three are described here.

1. Notice that four English sentences contain the word "master" or "masters" and that four Greek sentences contain words that start with "cyr". No other word occurs four times. Therefore, "master" would be "cyr".
2. Count singulars and plurals. For example, in five English sentences, the second noun is plural and five Greek sentences have the word "ton".
3. Although you can do this problem without recognizing any words, you might have recognized a few. For example "adelphoi" looks like "Philadelphia", the city of brotherly love. If you know that "phil" means "love" as in "bibliophile" (book lover), then you would know that "adelphoi" means brother. You might also notice that "emporoi" reminds you of the word "emporium", which is a market place.

C2

Translations (7 points)

("o:" is the vowel that is spelled as an "o" with a bar over it in the test booklet.)

the houses of the merchants

hoi to:n emporo:n oicoi

the donkeys of the slave
hoi tu dulu onoi

Explanation (5 points)

Vocabulary:

hyi son
dul slave
cyri master
oic house
on donkey
adelph brother
empor merchant

Order of words:

Each sentence starts with two articles, which are followed by two nouns. The first article starts with "h". The second article starts with "t". The first noun is the owner, and the second noun is the thing that is owned.

Number (singular and plural):

For the owner (first noun in Greek; second noun in English):
"o:n" is plural and "u" is singular.

For the owned (second noun in Greek; first noun in English):
"oi" is plural and "os" is singular.

Matching of articles and nouns:

The first article has an ending that matches the owned noun:

"ho" is singular and "hoi" is plural.

Examples:

ho dulos
the ... slave (singular)

hoi ... cyroi
the ... masters (plural)

The second article matches the owner:

"tu" is singular and "to:n" is plural.

Examples:

tu cyriu
the master (singular)

to:n hyio:n
the sons (plural)

Translations:

the houses of the merchants
hoi to:n emporo:n oicoi

Start with "hoi" because the owned noun (houses) is plural.

The next word is "to:n" because the owner (merchants) is plural.

The next word is the owner, which will be the root "empor" with the plural ending "o:n".

The next word is the owned noun, which will be the root "oic" with the plural ending "oi".

the donkeys of the slave
hoi tu dulu onoi

Start with "hoi" because the owned noun (donkeys) is plural.

The next word is "tu" because the owner (slave) is singular.

The next word is the owner, which will be the root "dul" with the singular ending "u".

The next word is the owned noun, which will be the root "on" with the plural ending "oi".