

13

Study Guide Answer Key Pronouns (Module A) Personal Pronouns

Exercise One: True or False. Select the correct answer. Be careful, because all the statement has to be correct in order for it to be true.

1. First person personal pronouns inflect for gender in both English and NTGreek. False
2. Second person personal pronouns inflect for gender in both English and NTGreek. False
3. Third person singular personal pronouns inflect for gender in both English and NTGreek. True
4. Like adjectives, pronouns are another important part of speech in NTGreek. True
5. A pronoun in both English and NTGreek is a word that substitutes for both substantives and verbs. False
6. The substantive for which a pronoun substitutes is its antecedent. True
7. NTGreek pronouns are chiefly categorized by gender. False
8. Case is not prominent in English personal pronouns. False
9. English absolute possessive pronouns include “yours”, “hers”, “ours”, and “theirs”. True
10. Modern English second person singular and plural personal pronoun forms are identical in their respective forms. True
11. It is not necessary for pronouns to match gender with its antecedent in its own language. False

12. There are no NTGreek first person personal pronoun vocatives. True
13. Because of grammatical concord, first and second person nominative singular and plural personal pronouns are the only substantives that can be an explicit subject of a first or second person singular or plural verb respectively. True
14. NTGreek nouns take a third person verb. True
15. When either the Greek nominative singular or plural personal pronoun of either first or second person appears, it emphasizes the subject. True
16. There are no NTGreek second person personal pronoun vocatives. False
17. NTGreek first and second person personal pronouns are declined exactly like three-terminal adjectives. False
18. All NTGreek words are accented. False
19. A proclitic is a word that normally has no accent of its own. True
20. An enclitic word is read so closely with the following word that it loses its own accent. False (preceding word!)
21. The masculine and feminine nominative singular and plural forms of the article are examples of proclitics. True
22. The first and second singular unaccented monosyllabic personal pronouns μου̂, μοί, and σου̂ are examples of enclitic words. True
23. The present active indicative form εἶ is an enclitic. False
24. There are no special rules governing the accent of proclitic and enclitic words. False
25. The present active indicative form ἐστίν is an enclitic. True

5. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “me”?

- a. ἐγώ
b. ἐμέ
c. μοι
d. μου

6. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “we”?

- a. ὑμεῖς
b. αὐτοί
c. ἡμεῖς
d. ὑμᾶς

7. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “to you”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- a. μοι
b. ὑμῖν
c. σοί
d. σέ

8. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “you”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- a. ὑμᾶς
b. σύ
c. ὑμεῖς
d. σέ

9. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “to them”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- a. αὐτοί
b. αὐταῖς
c. αὐτοῖς
d. αὐτῶν

10. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “they”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- a. αὐτοί
b. αὐταί
c. αὐτοῖς
d. αὐτά

Exercise Three: Vocabulary. Select the English definition in the right-hand column that corresponds to the Greek vocabulary word in the left-hand column and place the letter in the blank provided after the vocabulary word.

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|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. καιρός, -ού, ό | <u>K</u> | A. foundation |
| 2. όφθαλμός, -ού, ό | <u>E</u> | B. beloved, dear, devoted |
| 3. νεφέλη, -ης, ή | <u>J</u> | C. faithful, dependable |
| 4. σημείον, -ου, τό | <u>Y</u> | D. I |
| 5. έγώ | <u>D</u> | E. eye |
| 6. αύτός, -ή, -ό | <u>O</u> | F. garment |
| 7. ίμάτιον, -ου, τό | <u>F</u> | G. last |
| 8. σύ | <u>P</u> | H. strong |
| 9. τόπος, -ου, ό | <u>X</u> | I. blessed, happy |
| 10. Σαδδουκαίος, -ου, ό | <u>N</u> | J. cloud |
| 11. καταβολή, -ής, ή | <u>A</u> | K. (appointed) time, season |
| 12. πιστός, -ή, -όν | <u>C</u> | L. dead |
| 13. σοφός, -ή, -όν | <u>W</u> | M. unjust, unrighteous |
| 14. φίλος, -ή, -όν | <u>B</u> | N. Sadducee |
| 15. έσχατος, -η, -ον | <u>G</u> | O. he, she, it |
| 16. ίσχυρός, -ά, -όν | <u>H</u> | P. you (singular) |
| 17. μακάριος, -α, -ον | <u>I</u> | Q. another |
| 18. έχθρός, -ά, -όν | <u>R</u> | R. hostile, hated |
| 19. κακός, -ή, -όν | <u>V</u> | S. teacher |
| 20. άδικος, -ον | <u>M</u> | T. old, obsolete |
| 21. άλλος, -η, -ο | <u>Q</u> | U. first |
| 22. διδάσκαλος, -ου, ό | <u>S</u> | V. bad, evil |
| 23. πρώτος, -η, -ον | <u>U</u> | W. wise, skillful, clever |
| 24. νεκρός, -ά, -όν | <u>L</u> | X. place, location |
| 25. παλαιός, -ά, -όν | <u>T</u> | Y. sign |

Exercise Four: Parsing. Parse the following inflected forms. Include all essential information, including a proper translation of the inflected form.

	Inflected Form	Parsing
1.	ἔσμεν	1p pl. present active indicative of εἰμί, “we are”
2.	σοι	2p sg. dative of σύ, “to you”
3.	αὐτοί	3p pl. nominative masculine of αὐτός, “they”
4.	ἡμᾶς	1p pl. accusative of ἐγώ, “us”
5.	αὐτῇ	3p sg. dative feminine of αὐτός, “to her”
6.	ἐγώ	1p sg. nominative of ἐγώ, “I”
7.	ἐμοί	1p sg. dative of ἐγώ, “to me”
8.	ἡμῖν	1p pl. dative of ἐγώ, “to us”
9.	με	1p sg. accusative of ἐγώ, “me”
10.	αὐτῷ	3p sg. dative masc./neut. of αὐτός, “to him”, “to it”
11.	αὐτῶν	3p pl. gen. masc./fem./neut. of αὐτός, “their”
12.	ὑμῶν	2p pl. genitive of σύ, “your”
13.	ἡμῶν	1p pl. genitive of ἐγώ, “our”
14.	αὐτό	3p sg. nom./acc. neuter of αὐτός, “it”
15.	πιστῶν	gen. masc./fem./neut. pl. of πιστός, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, “of the faithful ones”
16.	κόσμος	nom. masc. sg. of κόσμος, n-2a, “world”
17.	μαθηταῖς	dat. masc. pl of μαθητής, n-1f, “to disciples”
18.	κριταί	nom./voc. masc. pl. of κριτής, n-1f, “judges”
19.	καιροῦ	masc. gen. sg. of καιρός, “of time”, “of season”
20.	τόπῳ	masc. dat. sg. of τόπος, “to a place/location”