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## Study Guide ANSWER KEY

### Pronouns (Module C)

Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns; Possessive Adjectives

**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. Reflexive pronouns are a compound of a prefix plus the appropriate inflected form (case-gender-number) of the personal pronoun αὐτός according to its function in the clause or sentence. **True** False
2. The inflection of the reciprocal pronoun follows the pattern of the reflexive pronoun in the plural. **True** False
3. Possessive adjectives are formed from the stems of personal pronouns. **True** False
4. The principle method to express action with respect to the subject of a clause was by using a possessive adjective. True **False**
5. Reflexive pronouns agree with their antecedents in case. True **False**
6. Reciprocal pronouns agree with their antecedents in case. True **False**
7. Possessive adjectives agree with their substantives in case, gender, and number. **True** False
8. The lexical entry for a reflexive pronoun is the genitive masculine singular. **True** False
9. The lexical entry for ἡμετέρων is ἡμετέρου. True **False**
10. When a possessive adjective is used, it emphasizes possession. **True** False
11. Possessive adjectives may be used with articular or anarthrous substantives. **True** False
12. The lexical entry for ἐμέ is ἐμός. **True** False

13. There is a distinction in case between ὑμετέρας and ὑμέτερας.  
**True** False
14. There is a distinction in case between ἡμετέρας and ἡμέτερας.  
**True** False
15. The possessive adjective corresponds in meaning to the genitive forms of αὐτός, but is usually reflexive. **True** False
16. Reflexive pronouns are inflected only in the first and second persons.  
True **False**
17. Unlike personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns are also inflected for both the masculine and feminine in the first and second persons.  
**True** False
18. Usually the best translation for the reciprocal pronoun is “one another”.  
**True** False
19. Because the reciprocal pronoun indicates an exchange of action between persons of a plural subject, they are NOT declined in the nominative case, in the neuter gender, or any singular forms.  
**True** False
20. A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that takes the place of a substantive whose antecedent is the object of the sentence or clause.  
True **False**
21. First and second person reflexives lack neuter forms. **True** False
22. The stem for the first person singular masculine reflexive pronoun is ἐμαυτο. **True** False
23. The stem for the second person singular reflexive pronoun is σεαυτοῦ.  
True **False**
24. A single set of inflected forms is used for all first, second, and third reflexive plurals. **True** False



4. What is the stem for ὑμετέρας?

- a. ὑμέτερος
- b. ὑμετερη
- c. ὑμετερα
- d. ἡμέτερος

5. What is the stem for σήν?

- a. ση
- b. σός
- c. σου
- d. σα

6. Which of the following forms may be translated as “our”?

- a. ἡμέτερος
- b. σός
- c. αὐτοί
- d. ἐμοῦ

7. Which of the following forms may be translated as “my”?

- a. ἐμῶ
- b. ἐμοῖς
- c. ἐμῆ
- d. ἐμάς

8. Which of the following forms may be translated as “ourselves”?

- a. ἑαυτάς
- b. σεαυτοῦ
- c. ἐμαυτόν
- d. ἑαυτόν

9. Which of the following forms may be translated as “from myself”?

- a. ἐμαυτῆς
- b. ἐμαυτήν
- c. ἐμαυτοῦ
- d. ἑαυτοῦ

10. Which of the following forms may be translated as “to herself”?

- a. ἑαυτήν
- b. ἑαυτῶ
- c. ἑαυτῆ
- d. ἑαυτῆς

**Part Three: Fill in the sentence.**

Supply the proper NTGreek inflected form that is underlined in the English sentences. Verbs are used that have not yet been introduced. However, knowledge of them is not essential to do this exercise.

Example:

This disciple sent the child. ἔπεμψεν τὸ τέκνον οὗτος ὁ μαθητής.

1. These children sent the disciple.

ἔπεμψαν τὸν μαθητὴν τὰ τέκνα ταῦτα.

2. He told to the disciple this parable.

ἐλάλησεν τὴν παραβολὴν ταύτην τῷ μαθητῇ.

3. The disciple is an apostle.

ὁ μαθητής ἀπόστολός ἐστίν.

4. They are your (sg.) disciples.

μαθηταὶ σου εἰσίν.

5. The truth shall set you (pl.) free.

ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς.

6. This is your (pl.) hour.

αὕτη ἐστὶν ὑμῶν ἡ ὥρα.

7. You (pl.) are my disciples.

ὑμεῖς μαθηταὶ μου ἐστε.

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

	<b>Inflected Form</b>	<b>Parsing</b>
1.	σεαυτοῦ	2p gen. masc. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-2a, “of, from yourself”
2.	ἐαυτῶ	3p dat. masc./neut. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-2a/a-2c, “to, in, by himself”/to, in, by itself”
3.	ἐμαυτόν	1p acc. masc. sg. of ἐμαυτοῦ, a-2a, “myself”
4.	σεαυτῆς	2p gen. fem. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-1b, “of, from yourself”
5.	ἐαυτό	3p acc. neut. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-2c, “itself”
6.	ἀλλήλοις	dat. masc. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-2a, “to, for, by one another”
7.	σῶν	2p pl. gen. masc./fem./neut. of σός, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, “your, yours”
8.	ἐαυτῶ	3p dat. masc./neut. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-2a/a-2c, “to, in, by himself”/to, in, by itself”
9.	ἀλλήλων	gen. masc./fem. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-2a/a-1b, “of, from one another”
10.	ἀλλήλους	acc. masc. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-2a, “one another”
11.	ἰδίῳ	dat. masc./neut. sg. of ἴδιος, a-2a/a-2c, “his own/its own”
12.	ἰδίαις	dat. fem. pl. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “their own”
13.	ἴδια	nom./acc. neut. pl. of ἴδιος, a-2c, “their own”
14.	ἀλλοτρίας	gen. fem. sg. of ἀλλότριος, a-1a, “another’s”
15.	καρπούς	acc. masc. pl. of καρπός, n-2a, “fruit”