

Lesson 15: Pronouns (Module C)

Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns; Possessive Adjectives Level One: True and False Questions

Instructions. Choose whether the statement is true or false. Be careful, because the entire statement must be entirely correct for it to be true.

1. 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
2. English reflexive pronouns are a compound of the personal pronouns plus the suffixes –self (singular) or –selves (plural). True False
3. A reflexive pronoun will agree in case with that of the subject of the clause.
True False
4. Because the reflexive pronouns are not inflected in the nominative, their lexical entries are always the genitive masculine singular. True False
5. The reflexive pronoun first person masculine singular is ἐμεῦτο, and ἐμεῦτη for the feminine. True False
6. The first person singular feminine accusative form for the reflexive pronoun is ἐαυτήν. True False
7. NTGreek reflexive third person singular forms are translated according to their natural case-gender. True False
8. Like personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns are inflected in the first, second, and third persons. True False
9. An English reflexive pronoun is underlined in the example below.
True False

I jog down the same street every day.

10. Only masculine forms of the second person singular reflexive pronouns occur in NTGreek. True False
11. Third person singular reflexive pronouns are declined in all genders like the personal pronoun. True False

12. The correct lexical entry for ἡμέτερον is: ἡμετέρου. True False
13. The proper lexical definition for σός, σή, σόν is “our, ours”.
True False
14. A single set of forms are used for the reflexive pronoun for all three persons in the plural. True False
15. Only context will determine if ἑαυτῶν should be translated as “of/from ourselves”, “of/from yourselves”, or “of/from themselves”. True False
16. A proper translation for καὶ οὐκ ἔστὲ ἑαυτῶν is “and you do not belong to yourselves”. True False
17. In English, each other and one another are called reciprocal pronouns.
True False
18. Because the reciprocal pronoun indicates an exchange of action between persons of a plural subject, they are declined in the nominative plural. True False
19. The genitive masculine plural is the lexical entry for all reciprocal pronouns. True False
20. There are neuter singular reciprocal pronouns in NTGreek. True False
21. The most common way for expressing possession in NTGreek is by possessive adjectives. True False
22. Possessive adjectives agree with the substantive they modify in case, gender, and number. True False
23. There are no possessive adjectives forms in NTGreek for the third person, whether singular or plural forms. True False
24. All forms of the possessive adjectives indicate possession. True False
25. The possessive adjectives may only be used with articular substantives.
True False

26. When a possessive adjective is used, it emphasizes possession.
True False
27. A possessive adjective may function substantival. True False
28. The accented forms, ἡμετέρᾳς and ἡμέτεράς differentiate between the feminine genitive singular and accusative plural cases respectively.
True False
29. For all practical intents and purposes, ἴδιος is interchangeable in sense with ἑαυτοῦ. True False
30. The possessive adjective corresponds in meaning to the genitive forms of αὐτός. True False
31. For the purpose of emphasis, ἴδιος is used instead of the genitive forms of the personal pronouns. True False
32. The nominative feminine singular and the nominative/accusative plural forms for the possessive adjective ἴδιος are identical except for their accent. True False
33. The genitive feminine singular and the accusative feminine plural forms for ἴδιος are identical except for their accent. True False
34. The possessive adjective ἀλλότριος is an antonym for ἴδιος.
True False
35. By nature of the case, reflexive pronouns are never inflected in the accusative case. True False
36. The principle method to express action with respect to the subject of a clause in NTGreek was by using a reflexive pronoun. True False
37. NTGreek reflexive pronoun forms 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

The answers for this exercise begin on the next page.

ANSWER KEY

1. 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**
2. English reflexive pronouns are a compound of the personal pronouns plus the suffixes –self (singular) or –selves (plural). **True** False
3. A reflexive pronoun will agree in case with that of the subject of the clause.
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9. An English reflexive pronoun is underlined in the example below.
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