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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 μοῦ, μοί, and σοῦ 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**

Exercise Two: Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following is an example of a NTGreek first person singular personal pronoun?
 - a. ὑμῖς
 - b. ἐμέ
 - c. ἡμῶν
 - d. αὐτός
2. Which of the following is an example of a NTGreek first person plural personal pronoun?
 - a. ὑμᾶς
 - b. ἐγώ
 - c. ἡμᾶς
 - d. αὐτῆς
3. Which of the following statements are correct concerning NTGreek personal pronouns? More than one correct answer is possible.
 - a. First person pronouns are not generally used in the nominative case unless emphasis or contrast is indicated by context.
 - b. Like first person personal pronouns, third person plural pronouns do not inflect for gender.
 - c. Whenever the accented forms of σοῦ, σοί, and σέ are used by an author, it always signifies emphasis upon the personal pronoun.
 - d. First and second person personal pronouns have no gender, and therefore are declined only by case-number.
4. Which of the following statements are correct concerning NTGreek personal pronouns? More than one correct answer is possible.
 - a. 3rd person personal pronouns agree with their antecedent in gender.
 - b. 1st person personal pronouns agree with their antecedent in gender.
 - c. Αὐτά and αὐτοῖς are third person plural personal pronouns.
 - d. The plural forms of αὐτός are all equivalent to the translation “they”.

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

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|--------|--------|
| a. ἐγώ | c. μοι |
| b. ἐμέ | d. μου |

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

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|----------|----------|
| a. ὑμεῖς | c. ἡμεῖς |
| b. αὐτοί | d. ὑμᾶς |

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

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|---------|--------|
| a. μοι | c. σοί |
| b. ὑμῖν | d. σέ |

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

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. ὑμᾶς | c. ὑμεῖς |
| b. σύ | d. σέ |

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

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

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

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. αὐτοί | c. αὐτοῖς |
| b. αὐταί | 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.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. καιρός, -ου, ό | <u>K</u> | A. foundation |
| 2. όφθαλμός, -ου, 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. αὐτός, -ή, -ό | <u>O</u> | F. garment |
| 7. ἱμάτιον, -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. Σαδδουκαῖος, -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. ἔσχατος, -η, -ον | <u>G</u> | O. he, she, it |
| 16. ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν | <u>H</u> | P. you (singular) |
| 17. μακάριος, -α, -ον | <u>I</u> | Q. another |
| 18. ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν | <u>R</u> | R. hostile, hated |
| 19. κακός, -ή, -όν | <u>V</u> | S. teacher |
| 20. ἄδικος, -ον | <u>M</u> | T. old, obsolete |
| 21. ἄλλος, -η, -ο | <u>Q</u> | U. first |
| 22. διδάσκαλος, -ου, ό | <u>S</u> | V. bad, evil |
| 23. πρῶτος, -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.	ἐσμέν	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"