Deadiwënöhsnye's Admissions Test Answers

geshe's	*I chase **it***
seshe's	*you chase **it***
yeshe's	*she chases **it***
hashe's	*he chases **it***
gashe's	*it chases **it***

ageshe's	*it chases **me***
sashe's	*it chases **you***
goshe's	*it chases **her***
hoshe's	*it chases **him***
oshe's	*it chases **it***

hnishe's	*you & I chase **it***
aknishe's	***someone & I** chase **it***
snishe's	*you two chase **it***
deknishe's / **kni**she's	***two Fs** chase **it***
denishe's / **hi**she's	***two Ms** chase **it***

öknishe's	*it chases **someone & I***
	*it chases **you & I***
snishe's	*it chases **you two***

agwashe's	***they & I** chase **it***
dwashe's	***all of us** chase **it***
swashe's	***all of you** chase **it***
wadishe's	***they F's** chase **it***
hadishe's	***they M's** chase **it***

agwashe's / **ögwa**she's	*it chases **they & I***
ögwashe's	*it chases **us***
swashe's	*it chases **all of you***
odishe's	*it chases **them females***
hodishe's	*it chases **them males/m's & f's***

göshe's	*I chase **you***
keshe's	*I chase **her***
heshe's	*I chase **him***

ögeshe's	*she chases **me***
ösashe's / **esa**she's	*she chases **you***
goshe's / **ödáh**she's	*she chases **her***
höwöshe's	*she chases **him***

sgeshe's	*you chase **me***
sheshe's	*you chase **her***
hehseshe's	*you chase **him***

hageshe's	*he chases **me***
yashe's	*he chases **you***
shagoshe's	*he chases **her***
höwöshe's / **ho**she's	*he chases **him***

*If there are multiple answers for a prefix (such as: **dekni**she's / **kni**she's), learners should be aware of both answers due to the possibility of hearing either used depending on speaker preference.

Female prefixes (seen in **ye**she's, **go**she's, **ke**she's, **she**she's, **shago**she's, **öge**she's, **ösa**she's/**esa**she's, **höwö**she's, **ödah**she's/**go**she's) can also be used to represent 'someone', 'anyone'(such as an unknown/unspecified person) as well as 'they', 'them' or an unspecified group of people.

> For example, **ye**she's can be used to mean:
> - *she chases it*
> - *someone (an unknown/unspecified person) chases it*
> - *they (an unknown/unspecified person or group of people) chase it*
> **go**she's can be used to mean:
> - *it chases her*
> - *it chases someone*
> - *it chases them*
> **go**she's / **ödah**she's can be used to mean:
> - *she chases her*   - *someone chases her*   - *they chase her*
> - *she chases someone*   - *someone chases someone*   - *they chase someone*
> - *she chases them*   - *someone chases them*   - *they chase them*

Male prefixes that involve more than one person (seen in **hi**she's, **hadi**she's, and **hodi**she's) can also be used to represent a mixed group of males and females.

> For example, **hi**she's can be used to mean:
> - *two males chase it*
> - *one male and one female chase it*
> **hadi**she's can be used to mean:
> - *a group of three or more males chase it*
> - *a group of three or more males & females chase it*
> **hodi**she's can be used to mean:
> - *it chases a group of three or more males*
> - *it chases a mixed group of two or more males & females*

Female prefixes (seen in **kni**she's / **dekni**she's, **wadi**she's, **odi**she's) can also be used to represent animals and sometimes plant life.

> For example, **kni**she's / **dekni**she's can be used to mean:
> - *two females chase it*
> - *two animals chase it*
> **wadi**she's can mean:
> - *a group of three or more females chase it*
> - *a group of three or more animals chase it*
> **odi**she's can mean:
> - *it chases a group of two or more females*
> - *it chases a group of two or more animals*

The 'it' prefix (used in **ga**she's and **o**she's) is used for 'things'—objects, living creatures (such as plants, animals, birds, fish, insects, etc.), or even describing words.

Note that you will not be expected to provide the above information during the test.