Finals Quiz for Fa98

Fill in the blank spaces with the proper word:

Some boys and girls are fortunate to have a father and mother. They have aunts and uncles, maternal and paternal grandparents, older and younger brothers and sisters. Other children are less fortunate and do not have relatives. In order for the students to become familiar with relationships in Sahaptin so that their children in the future will know how to address them, kinship terms are important. Let us imagine the student is a child.

In Sahaptin my (pshit) is 'father', and when I address him when I want his attention I call him __________. My (pcha) is 'mother', and when I speak to her I call her __________. When my paternal grandparents (pusha and ala) come to visit I call grandfather __________, and my grandmother __________. When we go visit my maternal grandparents in their home, I greet grandfather: Ay __________, and grandmother: Ay __________. I really like my father's brother (pimix), who is teaching me to ride a horse, and I call him my__________. My mother's sister is (paxax) and when she brings me presents, I say: Kw'alanuu-shamash __________.(thank you my aunty) I am a girl, my father's sister is my (pishish), and when she comes to visit us she calls me __________.

When my friends and relatives come to visit in the morning I greet each one at the door in Sahaptin: "______________." Or if he/she arrives between 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., I say:"___________________." In the evening I greet my visitor by saying:"___________________." A boy greets his male friend saying:"___________________." A girl will greet her female friend or cousin, saying:"___________________." There are many important things to know about our Indian language that we speak in English everyday without realizing that Sahaptin words are similar. Practice these greetings in your everyday life, and teach greetings to others.
The Head Fill blanks in Sahaptin

The *head* is called ________________. These are things found in the head.

1. hair____________. 2. eyes____________. 3. nose____________.
4. mouth____________. 5. neck____________. 6. ears____________.

When we talk about our relatives in our immediate family we take the *possessive* term. Fill blank with the possessive term for the following:

My mother is ______________. My father is ______________.

Mother's mother is __________. Father's mother is __________.

Father's father is __________. Mother's father is __________.

My mother's sister is __________. My father's sister is __________.

My older brother is __________. My older sister is __________.

Adjectives that describe size and colors

In Sahaptin, there are words to describe *stature*: A person who is *tall*: __________ and someone who is *short* ______________. There is a word that describes something that is *large* size __________ and a word that describes something *small* ______________.

There are words that describe *color*: *Red* _____________,

*black* __________, *white* (living thing -animate) ________________,

*white* (not living- inanimate) __________. There are words of color to describe things that are: *blue* ____________, *yellow* __________,

*orange* ____________ and *green* ________________.

There are words with an attachment called a *suffix* at the end of a noun to describe number: One person is *laxs tiin* (it has no suffix) Describe two people in Sahaptin ______________; more than two ______________.

Translate: "Maali Klismas ku Kw'alani tsimti Anwikl!"