Test 1- Pronouns, Present tense direct object

Yes/no questions

Question marker -ta/ra, Ima? Pi?, -chi, -ri, kinship terms

Lesson 1: The most basic verbal interactions    -chu   mana  1st and second person singular in present tense; Greetings as yes/no questions; More complex yes/no questions; Ending a social interaction.

Lesson 2: Expressing ideas of being:     The present tense.  The verb ana “to be”.   Personal pronouns.

Lesson 3: Talking about family  Direct object marker -ta;  -yuk, charina, consanguineal kinship terms

Lesson 4: Types of questions:  Ima, pi, Information questions with question marker -ta/-ra;  Open-ended questions with the topicalizer –       -ga, The causative suffix –chi; polite/non-immediate  imperative.

Test 2  Plural suffixes. -mi -mi+ana -shi; possessives; Personal suffix -wa; body parts, Work on verbs: munana, gustana, ministina, charina, ushana, mikuna and upina. Ordering a meal.

 Lesson 6: Articulating the perspectives of self and other. The speaking self –mi;  -mi + ana = mana;  the voice of the ‘other’ –shi; affinal kinship terms.

Lesson 7: Human and nonhuman bodies: Overlap of terms for human, plant, and animal body parts  Possessives. Personal suffix -wa

Lesson 5: Affirming, negating and evading     More on yes/no questions.  Replying to a yes/no question with a negative statement; Evasion and echo questions.  Plural suffixes. Affirming, negating and evading. Work on verbs: munana, gustana, ministina, charina, ushana, mikuna and upina.

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Test 3

The reciprocal suffix –naku; The conjunctive suffix –ndi; The exclusive suffix -pura; The limitative suffix -lla; The instrumental and comitative –wan; The despitative –was; The immediate imperative forms; Negating the immediate imperative forms; The first person plural imperative –shun; Reflexive suffix –ri; The cognitive suffix –ri; The bodily; configurational suffix –ri; The low animacy suffix –ri

 Lesson 8: Expressing thoughts, feelings, processes, and enumeration: The cognitive suffix –ri; The bodily configurational suffix –ri; The low animacy suffix –ri; numbers.

Lesson 9: Suffixes of instrumentality, accompaniment and the imperatives  directness; The instrumental and comitative –wan (PP); The despitative –was; The immediate imperative forms; Negating the immediate imperative forms; The first person plural imperative –shun;

Lesson 10: Suffixes of Togetherness, Separateness, and Exclusivity The reciprocal suffix –naku; The conjunctive suffix –ndi; The exclusive suffix -pura; The limitative suffix -lla; -lla 'just', 'only', or 'very'.

Lesson 11: Purpose, directionality, duration, color imaraygu, -gak -gawa -u

Test 4 Asking why? -ngaw -ma -manda, Asking directions?, immediate imperative, Attributive -k, Locative suffix -pi, The cislocative suffix –mu, translocative suffix –gri, the –gama, -kta, and –ta adverbial suffixes

Lesson 12: Attribution, location, past tense (continued). Directional suffixes –ma and –manda [-pi; -ta; past tense marker -ra/-ka](https://d3a59633-6557-4782-9f73-f7cf6ceb221a.filesusr.com/ugd/ac4a24_91ffd88ae4034e108b7ec038c2ddbb5f.docx?dn=Nuckolls%20and%20Swanson%2C%20Chapter%2012.docx);  -y/-bi, -ma, or -manda, adverbial -ta

[Lesson 13: Habituality, complex movement suffixes, delimitation   habitual -k; -mu; -gri; -gama -kta](https://d3a59633-6557-4782-9f73-f7cf6ceb221a.filesusr.com/ugd/ac4a24_cd14971d96144992b70fa9a0039c59e0.docx?dn=Nuckolls%20and%20Swanson%2C%20Chapter%2013.docx)

Test 5

-sha -kpi

-shka

future tense

Test 6:

Nominalizing verbs

Tukuna, pasana, kallarina

Conditional

Subjunctive

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Which of the following sets of vowels can not contrast phonemically in Kichwa (will not cause the meaning of words to contrast).

e,i; a,o; a,u; u,e; u,i

Answer: e,i

The following sets may or may not be real Kichwa words.  Based on phonemics alone which pair might be a dialectical variation of the word and could not contrast in meaning.

Answer

rena, rana; rina, rana; runa, rana; rona, runa; rana, rona; rina, rona

Correct Feedback

rona, runa

"ñuka" means

a. you
b. she
c. we
d. they
e. him
f. me
g. I
h. they
1. you all

"ñukara" means

a. you
b. she
c. we
d. them
e. him
f. me
g. I
h. they
i. you all

“ñukanchira” means

a.we

b. us

Multiple Choice: Fill in the correct verbal suffix for person and number:

"Kan shina ni\_\_\_"    (That is what you say.)

-nchi; -ngui; -ni; -n

Correct: -ngui  (second person singular "you")

Select the verbal suffix for “They eat corn”: Sarara miku\_\_\_\_"

  -nchi;-ngui; -ni; -n; -nguichi; -nawn

Answer: Sarara mikunawn.

Kanwa rima\_\_\_\_\_ munani.   Choose the correct ending to create the sentence "I want to speak with you." Points:2

Answer

a. -na
b. -nara
c. -ngui
d. -ni

Translate: “We are home owners” using the correct suffixes using only two Kichwa words.

Answer: Wasiyuk anchi.

Question

Read the following sentence: "Chi runa wasi charin."  If the construction is correct write correct.  If not rewrite the word in the correct form.

Answer

wasira or wasita

Short Answer: Translate:  Is it a vine?

Answer

Waskachu?

Add Question

Translate:

It is not a vine. It is a tree (3 words two suffixes)

Mana waskachu. Yurami.

Translate into English:  Suni pangayukchu?
Does it have long leaves?

Translate:  Does its flower open at night?

Answer: Paywa sisa tutachu paskarin.

Question

Translate: "We want water."

Answer: Yakura munanchi.   ( Subject is implied and should not be specified).

Translate.  He has a wife.  (Remember that the subject is implied in the verb and need not be articulated.)

Answer: Warmira charin.

Test 2

Lesson 5: Affirming, negating and evading     More on yes/no questions.  Replying to a yes/no question with a negative statement; Evasion and echo questions.  Plural suffixes. Affirming, negating and evading. Work on verbs: munana, gustana, ministina, charina, ushana, mikuna and upina.

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Kai allpa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   Select the correct word to complete the sentence "This land is ours." Points:2

a. ñukanchijmi
b. ñukanchiyuj
c. ñukanchi
d. charij

“ushushiyuk” means Points:2

a. someone who has a daughter
b. with her daughter
c. daughterless
d. from her daughter

\_\_\_\_\_\_ wasi rupaun.     Select the correct word to complete the sentence "Your (singular) house is burning" in Kichwa Points:2

a. Kan
b. Kamba
c. Kanbaj
d. Kangunaj a

Test 3

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Translate: We are teaching you (pl). (in 2 words, 4 suffixes)

Answer: Kangunara yachachiunchi.

Choose the best fit from the list below:  Puka\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

yaku, kachi, uchu, palanda

Correct: puka uchu = red pepper

Choose the best fit:

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killa (moon).
puka, yana, yurah, killu

Correct: killu killa = yellow moon

Choose the best fit:     \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lumu.

puka, yana, yurah, killu

Correct: yurah asua = white chicha

Choose the adjective that best fits the noun:

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tuta
puka, yana, yurah, killu

Correct: yana tuta = black night

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 Bring is to take as

a. apana it to apamuna

b. apamuna is to apana

Answer: b. apamuna is to apana

Choose the best suffix to complete sentence: ”Until another year."  Shuk wata\_\_\_\_.

 -gama

-lla

-ma

-manda

-i

Correct Answer: -gama

Select the best translation for: "Yura illak pambai." Points:2

a. On a tree covered plain.
b. At a treeless place.
c. Up in a tree.
d. A tree owner's place.

Choose the best translation of the sentence "Ñukara ama rimanguichu."  Points:

a. Don’t speak to me.
b. I speak to you.
c. I hear them speaking.
d. They talk about me.

e. You don’t speak about me.

Kaina kallari\_\_\_\_\_.    (Choose the ending that would create a complete, meaningful, and grammatically correct sentence.) Points:2

a. -nauka
b. -kanun
c. -sha
d. -ni

Translate the phrase "kausak sacha."

Answer: Living forest.

Translate:  A chicha drinking man

Answer: Asuara upik runa

Translate:  "Next month"

Answer: Shamuk killa

Short Answer: Translate: "Last year"

Answer: Pasak wata

Test 5

Lesson 14 Co-reference suffix -sha

[Lesson 15: The Switch-Reference suffix -kpi](https://d3a59633-6557-4782-9f73-f7cf6ceb221a.filesusr.com/ugd/ac4a24_3af9691dc2ae4d588e505b4003d671b7.docx?dn=Nuckolls%20and%20Swanson%2C%20Chapter%2015.docx)

Lesson 16: The present perfect -shka

Lesson 17: The future tense

1. Essay: 40 points

Write 5 sentences on your parents or grandparents and ancestors: Sentences will be graded on correct word order as well as use of appropriate suffixes and tenses.

Translate the following sentences:

2. “She speaks angrily.” (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Piñarisha riman.
.
3. I did not ask because I forgot. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb and the word "mana" used for negation.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Kungarisha mana tapu-ka-ni.

4. She got up and bathed. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Atarisha arma-ka.

5. We don't die because we are accustomed to it. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb and "mana" for negation.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer:

yacharisha mana wañunchi.

Yacharishka asha mana chiriwa wañunchi.

6. If you plant them they grow. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Tarpukpi iñanun.

7, You are dying of fright. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Manzharisha wañungui.

8. "She gives him a drink because she knows him. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

riksisha upichin

Answer:

9. Since it is rotting he does not eat it. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words: a co-ocurring verb, a main verb and "mana" the word used for negation.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer Ismukpi mana mikun.

Waglishka ajpi mana mikun

10. You guided us (there) and showed us. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb and the pronoun "ñukanchi."  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer:Ñukanchi-ra pusha sha rikuchika-ngui.

11. He finished the food and she got mad. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb and the work "mikuna" meaning "food"  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Mikunara tukuchi-jpi piñari-ka

kamba warmi-ra wakta-jpi wañuchikangui..

kamba warmi-ra wakta-jpi wañuchikangui.

Answer: Mikunara tukuchijpi piñarika.

13. Since the door was open we entered.

(Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb and the word "pungu" which means "door."  Put a period at the end of the sentence.) Correct Feedback

Pungu paskakpi iku-ka-nchi.

pungura paskasha iku-ka-nchi

pungura paskakpi ikungaraunchi

If the door is opened we will go in

pungura paskasha ikungaraunchi

We will open the door and go in.

Answer: Pungu paska-ria-jpi ikukanchi.

14. You opened the door and went in. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb and the word "pungu" which means "door."  Put a period at the end of the sentence.) Pungura paskasha ikukangui.

Answer: Pungu-ra paska-sha ikukangui.

15. We got delayed looking for money. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb and the word "kullki" which means "money."  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Ku-llki-ra maskasha unayakanchi.

16. If you want me to I will sell it.  (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only three words, a pronoun, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Kan munajpi katu-sha.

17. Help if you want to. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Use the non-immediate imperative.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer:

Munasha yanapangui.

18. Eat before you go. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Use the immediate imperative for "go".  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Mikusha ri.

19. He cried because he fell. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer. Urmasha wakaka.

20. I searched and found it.  Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Answer: Maskasha tupa-ka-ni.

21. **We ate before we came. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)**

Answer: Mikusha shamukanchi.

22. We bathed before we went to sleep. (Translate this sentence into Kichwa using only two words, a co-ocurring verb and a main verb.  Put a period at the end of the sentence.)

Correct answer. Armasha puñukanchi.

45. Tamia\_\_\_\_ mana pugllanun. Points:2
 a. -sha
 b. -jpi
 c. -ngaj
 d. -j
 e. -yuj
 f. -chu

7. Wawara apari\_\_\_\_  chagrama rika. Points:2
(She went to the garden carrying her child.)

a. -sha
b. -jpi
c. -ka
d. -na
e. -yuj
f. -chu

Kanda mana llaki\_\_\_ rika.  (Choose the correct suffix to complete the sentence.) Points:2
(Transaltion: "He left because he did not love you" or "He did not love you and so he left.")

a. -sha
b. -jpi
c. -ta
d. -na

Ayara rikusha manzhari\_\_\_\_.  Select the appropriate ending to correctly translate the sentence "He was scared because he saw a ghost." Points:2

a. -shka
b. -ni
c. -nuka

d. -nguichi

18. Ñuka wauki wañu\_\_\_\_ wakauni.   Choose the correct suffix to create a meaningful sentence. Points:2

a. -kpi
b. -sha
c. -n

d. -na

Which is a possible meaning of "chapaushkai"?

while they were waiting

wait!

waiting  (correlative verb same subject)

after they had waited

waited

we ought to wait

Correct answer:  while they were waiting

Test 6: Nominalizing verbs, Tukuna, pasana, kallarina, conditional, subjunctive