

Adventures in Japanese 1課=1か=いっか=Ikka=**Unit 1: はじめまして** **How do you do?**

Homework and Review Sheets – pp. 5-32

✽ 1か – 1: Self Introduction (pp. 6-8) ✽

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
はじめまして	_____	_____
わたし	_____	_____
ぼく	_____	_____
は (sounds like "wa")	_____	_____
です	_____	_____
どうぞよろしく	_____	_____
わたくし	_____	_____
めいし	_____	_____

Grammar – Make 3 example sentences in Japanese and English. Use vocabulary above.

• NOUN 1 は NOUN 2 です (=NOUN 1 wa NOUN 2 desu)

> Note 1: In the Japanese phrase “NOUN 1+wa,” the word “wa” signals the listener that he will hear something about the “topic,” NOUN 1.

Example: **Watashi** wa....

Signals the listener: I am going to say or ask something about **me**. It is....

> Note 2: If the topic is already understood from the situation, the phrase, “NOUN 1+wa,” is omitted.

So if Mr. Yamamoto is speaking face-to-face with another person, he will say only, “Yamamoto desu.” The other person already understands that Mr. Yamamoto is talking about himself.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

- How to Bow _____
- Male and Female Speech _____
- Formal and Informal Speech _____
- Family Names and Given Names _____
- Meishi (Name Cards) _____

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
これ	_____	_____
おはよう	_____	_____
おはようございます	_____	_____
こんにちは	_____	_____
さようなら	_____	_____
(やまだ)せんせい	_____	_____
(まり)さん	_____	_____
はい	_____	_____
こんばんは	_____	_____
じゃあね	_____	_____
(ジョン)くん	_____	_____

Grammar – Make 3 example sentences in Japanese and English. Use new vocabulary word ("kore") above.

• REVIEW: NOUN 1 は NOUN 2 です (=NOUN 1 wa NOUN 2 desu)

examples: This is a “ku.” This is a “shi.”

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

- Polite Words _____
- _____
- _____

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
はじめましょう	_____	_____
きりつ	_____	_____
れい	_____	_____
ちやくせき	_____	_____
(お)やすみです	_____	_____
ちこくです	_____	_____
はやく	_____	_____
おわりましょう	_____	_____
なに／なん	_____	_____
か	_____	_____
すみません	_____	_____
おそくなりました	_____	_____

Grammar

- REVIEW: Obvious topics are omitted.
For example: Chikoku desu = (He, she, etc.) is late.
"O" desu = (It) is "o".
- NOUN 1 は なん ですか (=NOUN 1 wa nan desu ka) What is NOUN 1?
For example: Kore wa nan desu ka = What is this?

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

- What are the three Japanese writing systems? How are they used?

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
いち	_____	_____
に	_____	_____
さん	_____	_____
し	_____	_____
よん	_____	_____
ご	_____	_____
ろく	_____	_____
しち	_____	_____
なな	_____	_____
はち	_____	_____
く	_____	_____
きゅう	_____	_____
じゅう	_____	_____
もう いちど おねがいします	_____	_____
ゆっくり おねがいします	_____	_____
ちょっと まって ください	_____	_____
どうも	_____	_____
ありがとう	_____	_____
どうも ありがとう	_____	_____
ありがとう ございます	_____	_____
どうも ありがとう ございます	_____	_____
どう いたしまして	_____	_____
でんわばんごう	_____	_____

Also: Spell out your telephone number. Use roomaji. Say "no" instead of a dash. Include the area code.

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

• Japanese depends heavily on set expressions and greetings. _____

• Difference between: 1) もう いちど (mou ichido) and: 2) もう いちど おねがいします (mou ichido onegai shimasu) _____

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
じゅうに	_____	_____
じゅうさん	_____	_____
にじゅう	_____	_____
さんじゅう	_____	_____
それ	_____	_____
あれ	_____	_____
はい	_____	_____
ええ	_____	_____
いいえ	_____	_____
そうです	_____	_____
そう ではありません	_____	_____
そう じゃ ありません	_____	_____
ページ	_____	_____
いっぺージ	_____	_____
ろっぺージ	_____	_____
はっぺージ	_____	_____
じゅっぺージ	_____	_____
なんぺージ	_____	_____

Grammar – Make 3 example sentences in Japanese and English. Use vocabulary words above.

- **これ／それ／あれは NOUN です** (=Kore/sore/are wa NOUN desu) This/That/That one over there is
 For example: Kore wa nan desu ka = What is this? [NOUN].
 Sore wa "o" desu = That is "o".
 Are wa nan desu ka = What is that one over there?
 Are wa "ki" desu = That one over there is "ki".
- **NOUN 1 は NOUN 2 ですか** (=NOUN 1 wa NOUN 2 desu ka) Is NOUN 1 = NOUN 2?
 For example: Kore wa "o" desu ka = Is this "o"?
 Hai, sou desu = Yes, it is.
 Iie, sou dewa arimasen = No, it is not.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

- Japanese Good Luck and Bad Luck Numbers _____

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
あついですねえ	_____	_____
さむいですねえ	_____	_____
すずしいですねえ	_____	_____
そうですねえ	_____	_____
(お)げんきですか	_____	_____
げんきです	_____	_____
むしあつい	_____	_____
いい	_____	_____
(お)てんき	_____	_____
いい(お)てんき	_____	_____
あめ	_____	_____
わるい	_____	_____
ぐあい	_____	_____
ぐあいがわるいです	_____	_____
ねむい	_____	_____
つかれています	_____	_____

Grammar – Make 3 example sentences in Japanese and English. Use vocabulary words above.

- SENTENCE + ねえ (=nee) SENTENCE, isn't it!

"Nee" means "isn't it!". It is used when you expect the other person to agree with you.

For example: Ame desu = (It) is raining.

Ame desu nee = (It) (sure) is raining (a lot), isn't it!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

- What do Japanese people usually discuss when they first greet each other? Why?
