

Adventures in Japanese 三課=3か=さんか=Sanka= Unit 3: かぞく Family

Homework and Review Sheets – pp. 51-72

✽ 3か – 1: My Family (pp. 52-56) Part One ✽

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
ちち	_____	_____
はは	_____	_____
あに	_____	_____
あね	_____	_____
おとうと	_____	_____
いもうと	_____	_____
かぞく	_____	_____
きょうだい	_____	_____
なまえ	_____	_____
だれ	_____	_____
ひとり	_____	_____
ふたり	_____	_____
さんにん	_____	_____
よにん*	_____	_____
なんにん	_____	_____
の	_____	_____

\* Use “yonin” for four people. Never use “shinin”. “Shinin” means “a dead person”.

**Grammar** – Make 3 example sentences in Japanese AND ENGLISH that include the pattern below.

• NOUN 1 の NOUN 2 (NOUN 1 + no + NOUN 2) = NOUN 1 describes NOUN 2

Examples: Nihongo no tekisuto = Japanese (language) textbook, Ani no namae = my older brother's name

Kore wa nihongo no tekisuto desu. = This is a Japanese textbook.

Ani no namae wa Maikeru desu. = My older brother's name is Michael.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

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

• "In-group" vs. "Out-group" \_\_\_\_\_

• Japanese AIZUCHI \_\_\_\_\_

✽ 3か – 1: My Family (pp. 52-56) Part Two ✽

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
いっさい	_____	_____
にさい	_____	_____
はっさい	_____	_____
きゅうさい*	_____	_____
じゅっさい	_____	_____
はたち	_____	_____
なんさい	_____	_____
(お)いくつ	_____	_____
そうですか	_____	_____
ほんとうですか	_____	_____
いぬ	_____	_____
ねこ	_____	_____
ペット	_____	_____
どなた	_____	_____
ぎりの～	_____	_____
うえの～	_____	_____
したの～	_____	_____

\* Use “kyuusai” for nine years old people. Never use “kusai”. “Kusai” means “is smelly”.

**Story (おはなし)** – In this monologue, a person is speaking about a family photograph. Read it silently for comprehension. Read it aloud for speaking and presentation practice.

これはわたしの かぞくの しゃしんです。 かぞくは 四人 (よにん) です。 これ\*は ちち です。 ちちの なまえは ジャック です。 ちちは 四十五才 (よんじゅうごさい) です。

Kore wa watashi no kazoku no shashin desu. Kazoku wa yonin desu. Kore\* wa chichi desu.

Chichi no namae wa Jakku desu. Chichi wa yonjuugo-sai desu.

\*Note: "Kore" is generally used for things. It is very humble to use it to refer to members of your own family. It is rude to use "kore" to refer to people outside your family.

**Let's Write (かきましよう！)** – Using a real or imaginary photograph, describe the members of your family. Use the model above to include: 1) an opening sentence, 2) the number of people in your family, 3) introduce a family member, 4) tell his or her name, 5) tell his or her age.

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✽ 3か – 2: Friend's Family (pp. 57-59) Part One ✽

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
おとうさん	_____	_____
おかあさん	_____	_____
おじいさん	_____	_____
おばあさん	_____	_____
おにいさん	_____	_____
おねえさん	_____	_____
おとうとさん	_____	_____
いもうとさん	_____	_____
と	_____	_____
ごかぞく	_____	_____

**Grammar** – Make 3 example sentences in Japanese AND ENGLISH that include the patterns below.

- NOUN 1 と NOUN 2 (NOUN 1 + to + NOUN 2) = NOUN 1 and NOUN 2

Examples: Ben san to Emi san = Ben and Emi, Otousan to okaasan = Your father and mother

Ben san to Emi san wa oyasumi desu. = Ben and Emi are absent.

Kazoku wa chichi to haha to watashi desu. = My family is my father, my mother, and me.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

- NOUN は ? (NOUN wa?) = How about NOUN?/ What about NOUN?

Examples: Kore wa? = How about this?, Shukudai wa? = What about the homework?

Ben san wa? = How about Ben? OR How about you? (when speaking to Ben)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

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

- How do Japanese people address their family members?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
おなまえ	_____	_____
おなまえは？	_____	_____
そして	_____	_____
おじさん	_____	_____
おばさん	_____	_____
いとこ	_____	_____
おいとこさん	_____	_____

**Grammar** – Make 1 or 2 examples in Japanese AND ENGLISH that include the pattern below.

• SENTENCE 1. そして、 SENTENCE 2。 (SENTENCE 1. Soshite, SENTENCE 2)

= SENTENCE 1. And SENTENCE 2.

Examples: Chichi wa yonjuusan-sai desu. Soshite, haha wa sanjuuhas-sai desu. =

My father is 43. And my mother is 38.

**Dialogue (かいわ)** – In this conversation, Emi is asking Ken about his family . Read silently for comprehension. Read aloud for speaking and presentation practice.

エミ：ごかぞくは なんにん ですか。

ケン：よにん です。ちちと ははと あねと ぼく です。

エミ：そう ですか。おねえさんの おなまえは なん ですか。

ケン：リサ です。

エミ：(おねえさんは) なんさい ですか。

ケン：じゅうはっさい です。

Emi: Gokazoku wa nannin desu ka.

Ken: Yonin desu. Chichi to haha to ane to boku desu.

Emi: Sou desu ka. Oneesan no onamae wa nan desu ka.

Ken: Risa desu.

Emi: (Oneesan wa) nansai desu ka.

Ken: Juuhas-sai desu.

**Let's Write (かきましよう！)** – Write a dialogue that includes vocabulary for one's own family and for someone else's family.

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
がっこう	_____	_____
せいと	_____	_____
がくせい	_____	_____
ちゅうがく	_____	_____
ちゅうがくせい	_____	_____
いちねんせい	_____	_____
ちゅうがくにねんせい	_____	_____
こうこう	_____	_____
こうこうせい	_____	_____
こうこうさんねんせい	_____	_____
NOUN + も	_____	_____

**Grammar** – Make 4 example sentences in Japanese and English. Use the pattern below.

- NOUN 1 は NOUN 2 じゃありません (NOUN 1 wa NOUN 2 ja arimasen) NOUN 1 is not NOUN 2.

Example: Watashi wa chuugakusei ja arimasen. = I am not a middle school student.

Note: Instead of "ja arimasen" you can be more formal with "dewa arimasen".

- NOUN 1 も NOUN 2 です (NOUN 1 mo NOUN 2 desu) = NOUN 1 is also NOUN 2.

Example: (Jon san wa koukousei desu.) Emi san mo koukousei desu.

= (John is a high school student.) Emi is also a high school student.

Note: “Mo” is used immediately after the noun to which the meaning of “also” applies.

- NOUN 1 も NOUN 2 も NOUN 3 です (NOUN 1 mo NOUN 2 mo NOUN 3 desu)

= Both NOUN 1 and NOUN 2 are NOUN 3.

Example: Jon san mo Emi san mo koukousei desu. = Both John and Emi are high school students.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

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

- The Structure of the Japanese School System \_\_\_\_\_

- “Anata” (review) Try to avoid using "anata"!

When it is clear that the topic is “you,” don’t use anything at all.

When a word for “you” is needed, use the listener's title (e.g. "Sensei") or the person's name+"san".

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
だいがく	_____	_____
だいがくせい	_____	_____
しょうがっこう	_____	_____
しょうがくせい	_____	_____
ようちえん	_____	_____
ほいくえん	_____	_____

**Grammar** – Make 3 example sentences in Japanese and English. Use the patterns below.

- NOUN 1 も NOUN 2 じゃありません (NOUN 1 mo NOUN 2 ja arimasen)=NOUN 1 is not NOUN 2 either.

Example: (Jon san wa gakusei ja arimasen.) Emi san mo gakusei ja arimasen.  
= (John isn't a college student.) Emi isn't a college student either.

- NOUN 1 も NOUN 2 も NOUN 3 じゃありません (NOUN 1 mo NOUN 2 mo NOUN 3 ja arimasen)

= Neither NOUN 1 nor NOUN 2 are NOUN 3.

Example: Jon san mo Emi san mo gakusei ja arimasen. = Neither John nor Emi are college students.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Dialogue (かいわ)** – Emi is talking with Ken about his grade in school . Read silently and aloud.

エミ : おなまえは。

ケン : ケン です。

エミ : ケンさんは こうこうせい ですか。

ケン : いいえ、ぼくは こうこうせいでは ありません。ちゅうがくせい です。

エミ : なんねんせい ですか。

ケン : さんねんせい です。

エミ : そう ですか。わたしも ちゅうがく さんねんせい です。

Emi: Onamae wa.

Ken: Ken desu.

Emi: Ken san wa koukousei desu ka.

Ken: Iie, boku wa koukousei dewa arimasen. Chuugakusei desu.

Emi: Nannensei desu ka.

Ken: Sannensei desu.

Emi: Sou desu ka. Watashi mo chuugaku sannensei desu.



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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
どこ	_____	_____
こちら	_____	_____
にほん	_____	_____
にほんじん	_____	_____
アメリカ	_____	_____
アメリカじん	_____	_____
Country + じん	_____	_____
なにじん	_____	_____
ちゅうごく	_____	_____
かんこく	_____	_____
フランス	_____	_____
スペイン	_____	_____
ドイツ	_____	_____
いちがつ	_____	_____
にがつ	_____	_____
しがつ	_____	_____
しちがつ	_____	_____
くがつ うまれ	_____	_____
ロシア	_____	_____
イギリス	_____	_____
メキシコ	_____	_____
フィリピン	_____	_____
につけいじん	_____	_____

**Dialogue (かいわ)** – Ken talks with Akiko about school. Later, he introduces her to someone else.

Read silently for comprehension. Read aloud for speaking and presentation practice.

ケン：おなまえは。

なかむら：なかむら あきこ です。

ケン：がっこうは どこ ですか。

なかむら：けいおう こうこう です。

ケン：なんねんせい ですか。

なかむら：こうこう いちねんせい です。

ケン：こちらは なかむら あきこ さんです。(なかむら さんは) にほんじん です。

にほんの こうこう いちねんせい です。

Ken: Onamae wa?

Nakamura: Nakamura Akiko desu.

Ken: Gakkou wa doko desu ka.

Nakamura: Keiou Koukou desu.

Ken: Nannensei desu ka.

Nakamura: Koukou ichinensei desu.

Ken: Kochira wa Nakamura Akiko san desu. (Nakamura san wa) Nihonjin desu.

Nihon no koukou ichinensei desu.

**Let's Write (かきましよう！)** – Write a dialogue in which you ask someone else about their name, school and nationality. Then, you introduce them to someone else using the information you just learned about them.

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

- “Nihonjin” and “Nikkeijin” \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Bonus Info** – Country + けい = Country-heritage

e.g. Puerutoriko-kei no amerikajin = an American of Puerto Rican heritage

Dominika kyouwakoku-kei no amerikajin = an American of Dominican heritage

Remember: use nikkeijin - not nihonkeijin - for a person of Japanese heritage

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
(お)しごと	_____	_____
いしゃ	_____	_____
おいしゃさん	_____	_____
びょういん	_____	_____
べんごし	_____	_____
かいしゃいん	_____	_____
しゅふ	_____	_____
エンジニア	_____	_____
いま	_____	_____
まえ	_____	_____
こうむいん	_____	_____
かいけいし	_____	_____
ひしょ	_____	_____
パイロット	_____	_____
スチュワーデス	_____	_____
ふどうさんや	_____	_____
しゃちょう	_____	_____
かんばん	_____	_____

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

- NOUN 1 は NOUN 2 でした (NOUN 1 wa NOUN 2 deshita) = NOUN 1 was/were NOUN 2.

For example: Chichi wa kaishain deshita. = My father was a company employee.

- NOUN 1 は NOUN 2 じゃありませんでした (NOUN 1 wa NOUN 2 ja arimasen deshita) = NOUN 1 was/were not NOUN 2.

For example: Chichi wa kaishain deshita. = My father was a company employee.

Bengoshi ja arimasen deshita. = (He) was not a lawyer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

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

- Describing Occupations \_\_\_\_\_

