

Adventures in Japanese 四課= 4 か=よんか=Yonka= Unit 4: まいにち Everyday

Homework and Review Sheets – pp. 73-96

✽ 4か – 1: What Language? (pp. 74-77) ✽

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

| Japanese | Roomaji | English |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| (を)+はなします | _____ | _____ |
| [(を)+はなす] | _____ | _____ |
| (が)+できます | _____ | _____ |
| [(が)+できる] | _____ | _____ |
| にほんご | _____ | _____ |
| えいご | _____ | _____ |
| うち | _____ | _____ |
| ともだち | _____ | _____ |
| ちゅうごくご | _____ | _____ |
| かんこくご | _____ | _____ |
| スペインご | _____ | _____ |
| フランスご | _____ | _____ |
| ドイツご | _____ | _____ |
| なにご | _____ | _____ |
| (Place+)で | _____ | _____ |
| よく | _____ | _____ |
| すこし | _____ | _____ |
| ちょっと | _____ | _____ |
| でも | _____ | _____ |
| ラテンご | _____ | _____ |
| ロシアご | _____ | _____ |

Grammar – Make 6 example sentences in Japanese AND ENGLISH using the patterns below.

- Object + を = (Hiragana "o/wo" follows the direct object in a sentence. The "object" is the thing that the verb does its action to or on.)

Examples: Kami o kudasai = Give me paper, please.

(The verb is "give." The object given is "paper." The “を” follows the word for paper.)

NOTE: The textbook says: "Haha wa nihongo o hanashimasu" = My mother speaks Japanese.

When speaking about ability to speak a certain language, Japanese people also say:

Haha wa nihongo ga dekimasu. = My mother can do Japanese.

(lit.: For my mother, Japanese is doable.) It sounds funny in English but it sounds good in Japanese.

- Place + **で** + action verb = (verb action happens) **in** or **at** (a place)

Example: *Watashi wa uchi de Supeingo o hanashimasu. Demo, gakkou de eigo o hanashimasu.* =
I speak Spanish in my house. But, at school I speak English.

- Adverb (**よく/すこし/ちょっと**) + Verb: The adverb often comes directly before the final verb.

Example: (*Nihongo o sukoshi hanashimasu.*) OR *Nihongo ga sukoshi dekimasu.* = I can speak Japanese a little.

- Sentence 1. **でも**、Sentence 2. = Sentence 1. However, Sentence 2.

Example: *Kore wa watashi no desu. Demo, are wa Jon-san no desu.* = This is mine. However, that is John's.

- Answering a verb-ending question:

When a question ends with a verb, the answer should also end with a verb!

"Sou desu" and "sou ja arimasen" are incorrect responses.

Example: *Nihongo ga dekimasu ka.* = Can you speak Japanese?

Hai, dekimasu. = Yes, I can. *Iie, dekimasen.* = No, I can't.

Sentence Structures – Who does what (to what) where?

PERSON **は** PLACE **で** (OBJECT **を**) ACTION-VERB

Watashi wa gakkou de Eigo o hanashimasu. = I speak English at school.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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

- Verb "Masu" form and the Dictionary Form _____

How Do You Say?

Ms. Young speaks Japanese in school. However, she speaks English at home. She can speak Spanish a little too.

- _____

✽ 4か – 2: What Do You Eat? (pp. 78-81) ✽

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

| Japanese | Roomaji | English |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| たべます | _____ | _____ |
| [たべる] | _____ | _____ |
| のみます | _____ | _____ |
| [のむ] | _____ | _____ |
| ごはん | _____ | _____ |
| パン | _____ | _____ |
| (お)みず | _____ | _____ |
| ジュース | _____ | _____ |
| ぎゅうにゅう | _____ | _____ |
| ミルク | _____ | _____ |
| コーラ | _____ | _____ |
| おちゃ | _____ | _____ |
| コーヒー | _____ | _____ |
| まいにち | _____ | _____ |
| ときどき | _____ | _____ |
| たいてい | _____ | _____ |
| いつも | _____ | _____ |
| トースト | _____ | _____ |
| シリアル | _____ | _____ |
| ホットケーキ | _____ | _____ |
| たまご | _____ | _____ |
| ベーコン | _____ | _____ |
| サラダ | _____ | _____ |
| くだもの／フルーツ | _____ | _____ |
| こうちゃ | _____ | _____ |
| けっして + Neg. | _____ | _____ |
| ぜんぜん + Neg. | _____ | _____ |

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

• OBJECT + **は** + Negative Verb: When a sentence ends in a negative verb, **を** is often replaced by **は**.

Examples: Haha wa mainichi koohii o nomimasu. Demo, ocha wa nomimasen. = My mother drinks coffee everyday. However, she doesn't drink green tea.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Sentence Structures – Who does what (to what) how often?

PERSON は FREQUENCY-ADVERB (OBJECT を) ACTION-VERB

PERSON は (OBJECT を) FREQUENCY-ADVERB ACTION-VERB

Watashi wa yoku gohan o tabemasu. = I often eat rice.

Watashi wa gohan o yoku tabemasu. = I eat rice often.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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

- What do Japanese people eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner?

Write About Your Family – Read the question below. Then, write at least 6 sentences about one or more family members.

ご家族はうちで何(なに)をよくたべますか。何をよくのみますか。

✽ 4か - 3: What Did You Eat? (pp. 82-85) ✽

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

| Japanese | Roomaji | English |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| きのう | _____ | _____ |
| きょう | _____ | _____ |
| あした | _____ | _____ |
| あさ | _____ | _____ |
| (お)ひる | _____ | _____ |
| ゆうがた | _____ | _____ |
| ばん | _____ | _____ |
| よる | _____ | _____ |
| あさごはん | _____ | _____ |
| (お)ひる(ごはん) | _____ | _____ |
| ばんごはん | _____ | _____ |
| なんにも + Neg. | _____ | _____ |
| べんとう | _____ | _____ |
| おにぎり／むすび | _____ | _____ |
| ラーメン | _____ | _____ |
| うどん | _____ | _____ |
| ピザ／ピーザ | _____ | _____ |
| ホットドッグ | _____ | _____ |
| ハンバーガー | _____ | _____ |
| ステーキ | _____ | _____ |
| さかな | _____ | _____ |
| スパゲッティ | _____ | _____ |
| (お)すし | _____ | _____ |
| てんぷら | _____ | _____ |

Grammar – Make 2 examples in Japanese AND ENGLISH that use the patterns below.

- VERB- ました = did (completed, affirmative verb form)
- VERB- ませんでした = did not (completed, negative verb form)

Examples: Kyou, hirugohan o tabemashita. Demo, asagohan wa tabemasen deshita. = (I) ate lunch today.
But I didn't eat breakfast.

1. _____
2. _____

- **なにも** + Negative verb predicate (verb sentence ending) = (not) anything, nothing

Examples: Asa, nani o tabemashita ka. = What did (you) eat in the morning?

Nani mo tabemasen deshita. = (I) didn't eat anything.

Asagohan ni nani o nomimasu ka. = What do you drink for breakfast?

Nani mo nomimasen. = I don't drink anything.

- General time words with no particle

Words such as **きょう** (today) and **あさ** (morning) are called general time words.

They do not refer to a specific time. Rather, their meaning changes relative to any particular time. General time words do not take any particles unless they are the topic of the sentence.

Examples: Watashi wa **kinou**, nanimo tabemasen deshita. = I did not eat anything yesterday.

Kinou no ban, nihongo o hanashimashita. = Last night, I spoke Japanese.

1. _____

2. _____

- **あさごはん／ひるごはん／ばんごはん** + **に** = **for** breakfast/lunch/dinner

The particle "ni" indicates "for what occasion or purpose." (in other words: for the occasion of breakfast)

Examples: Hirugohan ni nani o tabemasu ka. = What do you eat for lunch?/What will you eat for lunch?

Piza o tabemasu. = I eat pizza./I will eat pizza.

Kinou bangohan ni osushi o tabemashita. = Yesterday, I ate sushi for dinner.

1. _____

2. _____

Sentence Structures – Who ate what for which meal when?

PERSON は GEN.-TIME-WORD MEAL に FOOD を たべました。

Hose-san wa kinou bangohan ni hottokeeki o tabemashita. = Jose ate pancakes for dinner yesterday.

PERSON は GEN.-TIME-WORD MEAL に **なにも** たべませんでした。

Furio-san wa kyou asagohan ni nanimo tabemasen deshita. = Julio didn't eat anything for breakfast today.

1. _____

2. _____

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

- Lunch and Dinner in Japan _____

How Do You Say?

Yesterday, I didn't eat anything for dinner. Today, I ate fish and spaghetti for breakfast. And, I drank coffee.

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

| Japanese | Roomaji | English |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| としょかん | _____ | _____ |
| カフェテリア | _____ | _____ |
| スナックバー | _____ | _____ |
| Person + と(いっしょに) | _____ | _____ |
| しんぶん | _____ | _____ |
| ざっし | _____ | _____ |
| ウォークマン | _____ | _____ |
| テープ | _____ | _____ |
| よみます | _____ | _____ |
| [よむ] | _____ | _____ |
| ききます | _____ | _____ |
| [きく] | _____ | _____ |
| します | _____ | _____ |
| [する] | _____ | _____ |
| べんきょう(を)します | _____ | _____ |
| [べんきょう(を)する] | _____ | _____ |
| CD (シーディ) | _____ | _____ |
| CDプレーヤー | _____ | _____ |
| ランゲージラボ | _____ | _____ |

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

- PERSON + と(いっしょに) = (together) with a PERSON

The particle "to" follows a person with whom an action is being done. Often, "issho ni" follows "to."

Example: Mainichi tomodachi to issho ni benkyou shimasu. = Everyday, I study with my friend.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- NOUN + (を)します verbs

The word "benkyou" is a noun. Followed by "o shimasu," it becomes a verb meaning "do studies" or "study."
Most Japanese sentences do not contain two "o/wo."

So, when there is something to study, "o/wo" follows the direct object and is eliminated after "benkyou."

Example: Mainichi toshokan de benkyou o shimasu. = I study everyday at the library.

Nihongo o benkyou shimasu. = I study Japanese.

Sentence Structures – Who did what, when, where, and with whom?

PERSON は GEN.-TIME-WORD PLACE で PERSON と(いっしょに) THING を ACTION-VERB.

Jazumin-san wa kinou kafeteria de Anifaa-san to issho ni ohiru o tabemashita.

= Yesterday, Jazmin ate lunch in the cafeteria with Annifer.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Language Bonus!!! (A Useful Phrase)

- **ひとりで (一人で)** = by oneself, alone

Use this phrase instead of "PERSON + issho ni" for activities that you do alone.

Example: Mainichi hitori de benkyou shimasu. = Everyday, I study by myself.

Kono shinbun o hitori de yomimashita ka. = Did you read this newspaper by yourself?

Iie, sensei to issho ni yomimashita. = No, I read it with my teacher.

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

- Typical Japanese High School Student's Schoolday _____

✽ 4か – 5: What Did You Do At Home? (pp. 90-92) ✽

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

| Japanese | Roomaji | English |
|------------|---------|---------|
| みます | _____ | _____ |
| [みる] | _____ | _____ |
| かきます | _____ | _____ |
| [かく] | _____ | _____ |
| (タイプをします*) | _____ | _____ |
| タイプをうちます | _____ | _____ |
| [タイプをうつ] | _____ | _____ |
| テレビ | _____ | _____ |
| レポート | _____ | _____ |
| てがみ | _____ | _____ |
| ラジオ | _____ | _____ |
| でんわ | _____ | _____ |
| コンピューター | _____ | _____ |
| ビデオ | _____ | _____ |
| tool + で | _____ | _____ |
| ニュース | _____ | _____ |
| アニメ | _____ | _____ |
| テレビゲーム | _____ | _____ |
| まんが | _____ | _____ |

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

- TOOL + で =by, with, on, in, with the use of, by means of a TOOL

Example: Konpyuutaa de nihongo no shukudai o shimashita. = I did my Japanese homework on computer.

Enpitsu de kakimashita ka, pen de kakimashita ka. = Did you write with pencil or pen?

Denwa de tomodachi to yoku hanashimasu. = I often talk to my friend by phone.

Kompyuutaa de kono repooto o kakimashita. = I wrote this report on computer.

- LANGUAGE + で =by, with, on, in, with the use of, by means of a LANGUAGE

(Language is a tool used for communication!)

Example: Taitei uchi de supeingo de hanashimasu = Usually at home (I) speak in Spanish.

Demo gakkou de eigo de hanashimasu = But at school (I) speak in English.

Chichi wa itsumo supeingo de hanashimasu = My father always speaks in Spanish.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Sentence Structures – Who did what, when -- where?/with whom?/how (using what)?

PERSON は GEN.-TIME-WORD PLACE で THING を ACTION-VERB.

PERSON は GEN.-TIME-WORD PERSON と(いっしょに) THING を ACTION-VERB.

PERSON は GEN.-TIME-WORD TOOL で THING を ACTION-VERB.

Sabutiya-san wa kinou toshokan de benkyou o shimashita. = Yesterday, Sabtiya studied in the library.

Meivis-san to issyo ni *shimashita. = (She) studied with Mavis.

Konpyuutaa de *shimashita. = (She) studied by using the computer.

(* "benkyou o" is omitted in the second and third sentences but is understood.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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

- Typical Japanese High School Student Life After School _____
- _____
- _____

How Do You Express?

Noun-Sentences (based on "desu" and related forms) (S.O./ S.T. **is**)

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| He is a teacher. | He isn't a teacher. |
| He was a teacher. | He wasn't a teacher. |

Using Sentence-Final Particles: Is he a teacher? He's a teacher, isn't he? Oh! You're a teacher, aren't you! (I'm so impressed!)

Verb-Sentences (based on "-masu" and related forms) (S.O./ S.T. **does**)

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| I write letters. | I don't write letters. |
| I wrote letters. | I didn't write letters. |

Using Sentence-Final Particles: Do you write letters? You write letters, don't you? Oh! You wrote a letter, didn't you! (I'm so impressed!)

Review of Particles

1. Object + **o/wo** + Action Verb: Expressing the "object" you "do it" to

- a) (I) eat pizza. b) (I) drink coffee. c) I read comics.

2. Place + **de** + Action Verb: Expressing where you "do it"

- a) (I) eat in the cafeteria. b) I study in the library. c) I read at home.

3. Frequency-Adverb + Action Verb: Expressing how often you "do it"

- a) (I) study a little. b) (I) study everyday. c) (I) sometimes read.

PUT IT TOGETHER #1:

- a) I eat pizza. b) I eat pizza in the cafeteria. c) I eat pizza everyday. d) Everyday, I eat pizza in the cafeteria.
- a) I read magazines. b) I read magazines in the library. c) I sometimes read magazines. d) Sometimes, I read magazines in the library.

4. General Time Word + Action Verb: Expressing when you "do it"

- a) Yesterday, I ate. b) In the night, I studied. c) Tomorrow, I'll eat.

5. (Meal) + **ni** + Action Verb (eat/drink): Expressing for what meal "occasion" you eat or drink

- a) I drink (it) for lunch. b) I eat (it) for breakfast. c) Do you eat (it) for dinner?

PUT IT TOGETHER #2:

- a) I will eat pizza. b) I will eat pizza for lunch. c) Today, I will eat pizza for lunch.
- a) I drank green tea. b) I drank green tea for breakfast. c) Yesterday, I drank green tea for breakfast. d) Yesterday in the cafeteria, I drank green tea for breakfast. e) Usually, I drink coffee.

6. Person + **to (issho ni)** + Action Verb: Expressing who you "do it" with.

- a) I study with my friends. b) I talk with my little sister. c) I ate with the teacher.

7. Tool + **de** + Action Verb: Expressing what you use to "do it."

- a) I talked on the telephone. b) I wrote with a pencil. c) I saw it with my eyes. d) I heard it with my ears.

PUT IT TOGETHER #3:

- a) I will eat pizza. b) I will eat pizza for lunch. c) Today, I will eat pizza for lunch. d) Today, I will eat pizza for lunch with my friends.
- a) I watch the news. b) I watch the news in the evening. c) I watch the news in the evening with my family. d) I watch the news in the evening at home with my family.
- a) I study. b) I study Japanese. c) Everyday, I study Japanese. d) Everyday, I study Japanese using computer. e) Everyday, I study Japanese at school using computer. f) Everyday, I study Japanese with my friends at school using computer.

Make up the longest, most complicated sentence you can think of. Write it down in English and Japanese.
