

**Adventures in Japanese** 五課=5か=ごか=Goka= **Unit 5: しゅみ Hobbies**

Homework and Review Sheets – pp. 97-114

✧ 5か – 1: What is Your Hobby? (pp. 98-100) ✧

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

<b>Japanese</b>	<b>Roomaji</b>	<b>English</b>
しゅみ	_____	_____
スポーツ	_____	_____
おんがく	_____	_____
ダンス	_____	_____
うた	_____	_____
えいが	_____	_____
テレビゲーム	_____	_____
トランプ	_____	_____
ピアノ	_____	_____
ギター	_____	_____
どくしょ	_____	_____
え	_____	_____
ジョギング	_____	_____
すいえい	_____	_____
そうですねえ . . .	_____	_____
バイオリン	_____	_____
さいほう	_____	_____
あみもの	_____	_____
おしゃべり	_____	_____
かいもの	_____	_____
ショッピング	_____	_____
りょこう	_____	_____
つり	_____	_____
サーフィン	_____	_____
スケートボード	_____	_____
りょこり	_____	_____

**Sentence Structures** –

1. Complete Statement: (Person)'s hobby is ~  
PERSON の しゅみ は ~ です。  
e.g. Sensei no shumi wa dokusho desu. = Ms. Young's hobby is reading.

2. Yes-No Question: Is (person)'s hobby sports?  
PERSON の しゅみ は スポーツ ですか。  
e.g. Burasu-san no shumi wa ongaku desu ka. = Is Blas's hobby music?
3. "Yes" Answers: a) Yes, that's so./ Yes, it is./ Yes, that's right. = はい、そう です。  
OR: b) Yes, it's music. = はい、おんがく です。  
OR: c) Yes, that's right. It's music. = はい、そう です。おんがく です。
4. "No" Answers: a) No, that's not so./ No, it isn't. = いいえ、そう じゃ ありません。  
(いいえ、そう では ありません。 is a more formal style.)  
OR: b) No, it's not music. = いいえ、おんがく じゃ ありません。  
OR: c) No, it's movies. = いいえ、えいが です。  
OR: d) No, it's not music. It's movies. = いいえ、おんがく じゃ ありません。  
えいが です。
5. Interrogative Question: What is (person)'s hobby?  
PERSON の しゅみ は なん ですか。  
e.g. Jeshika-san no shumi wa nan desu ka. = What is Jessica's hobby?
6. Interrogative Answer: It's dancing. = ダンス です。

On the lines below, write example sentences in **ENGLISH** and Japanese that use the 6 Sentence Structures.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

- Japanese Hobbies \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
すき	_____	_____
だいすき	_____	_____
きらい	_____	_____
だいきらい	_____	_____
どんな～	_____	_____
もの	_____	_____
たべもの	_____	_____
のみもの	_____	_____
(お)すし	_____	_____
さしみ	_____	_____
てんぷら	_____	_____
やさい	_____	_____
くだもの	_____	_____
トマト	_____	_____
ほうれんそう	_____	_____
にんじん	_____	_____
オレンジ	_____	_____
いちご	_____	_____
すいか	_____	_____
メロン	_____	_____
アイスクリーム	_____	_____
ケーキ	_____	_____
ロック	_____	_____
ジャズ	_____	_____
クラシック	_____	_____
フットボール	_____	_____

**Grammar** – What do you and you family like? What DON'T you like? What DID you like?

Write example sentences in **ENGLISH** and Japanese using the patterns below.

• (PERSON + は) THING + が すき です。 = PERSON likes THING.

Examples: Haha wa ichigo ga suki desu. = My mother likes strawberries.

Note: The words “daisuki,” “kirai,” and “daikirai” can be used in the same manner.

- “Na” Nouns: The word “suki” sounds like it must be a verb. “Sushi ga suki desu. = I like sushi.  
 “SUKI” IS NOT A VERB! It is a noun. It really means “a liking” or “a fondness.”  
 When you say, “Watashi wa sushi ga suki desu” you are literally saying, “For me, sushi is a fondness.”  
 Because it is a noun, you can make sentences the same way as you do with other nouns.

Example:

Sushi ga suki desu. = I like (the) sushi.      Sushi ga suki ja arimasen. = I don't like (the) sushi.  
 Sushi ga suki deshita. = I liked the sushi.      Sushi ga suki ja arimasen deshita. = I didn't like the sushi.

The words “daisuki,” “kirai,” and “daikirai” are also “Na” Nouns.

Note: The textbook calls these words “Na Adjectives.” (There is a reason for that.)

I prefer to call them “Na Nouns.” That is the term I will use in class.

- **どんな** + Noun = What kind of ~?

Example:

Donna mono ga suki desu ka = What kinds of things do you like?  
 Donna ryouri ga suki desu ka = What kind of cooking/cuisine/foods do you like?  
 Sou desu nee... Dominika kyouwakoku ryouri ga daisuki desu = Let me see... I love Dominican cuisine.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

- Seasonal Foods and Drinks in Japan

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- Sukiyaki Song

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**BONUS INFO:** Jussai no toki...= When (I) was 10 years old...

Example: Jussai no toki, nawatobi ga daisuki deshita. = When I was 10 years old, I loved jumping rope.

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
じょうず(な)	_____	_____
へた(な)	_____	_____
とくい(な)	_____	_____
にがて(な)	_____	_____
こと	_____	_____
フットボール	_____	_____
やきゅう	_____	_____
バスケット(ボール)	_____	_____
バレー(ボール)	_____	_____
サッカー	_____	_____
テニス	_____	_____
ゴルフ	_____	_____
ボーリング	_____	_____
スキー	_____	_____
スケート	_____	_____
りくじょう	_____	_____
きかいたいそう	_____	_____
Sentence 1 が、Sentence 2	_____	_____

**Grammar** – Write example sentences in **ENGLISH** and Japanese using the patterns below.

- (PERSON + は) THING (intangible) + が じょうず です。 = (PERSON) is good at THING.

Example 1: Kureshunikku-san wa ongaku ga jouzu desu = Kreshnick is good at music.

Note: The words “heta,” “tokui,” and “nigate” can be used instead of “jouzu.”

Example 2: Donna koto ga tokui desu ka = What kinds of things are your strong points?

- Sentence 1 が、Sentence 2 = Sentence 1, but Sentence 2. (less formal than でも)

Examples: Sakkaa ga suki desu ga, jouzu ja arimasen. = (I) like soccer but I’m not skillful.

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

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

- Does a Japanese person praise his/her own family? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
とても	_____	_____
まあまあ	_____	_____
あまり + negative	_____	_____
ぜんぜん + negative	_____	_____
とんでもないです	_____	_____
とんでもありません	_____	_____

**Grammar** – Write 5 example sentences in **ENGLISH** and Japanese using the new vocabulary and the patterns below.

• (PERSON + は) THING (intangible) + が とても じょうず です。 = (PERSON) is very good at THING.

Examples: Ronarudo-san wa kikai-taisou ga totemo jouzu desu = Ronald is very good at gymnastics.

Note: The words “sukoshi,” “chotto,” and “maamaa” can be used instead of “totemo.”

• (PERSON + は) THING (intangible) + が あまり じょうず じゃありません。 = (PERSON) is not very good at THING.

Examples: Yangu-sensei wa basuketto ga amari jouzu ja arimasen = Ms. Young is not very good at basketball.

Note: The word “zenzen” can be used instead of “amari.”

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

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

• Karaoke \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

• とんでもないです (=とんでもありません) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

Japanese	Roomaji	English
いろ	_____	_____
なにいろ	_____	_____
あか	_____	_____
しろ	_____	_____
くろ	_____	_____
あお	_____	_____
きいろ	_____	_____
ちゃいろ	_____	_____
みどり	_____	_____
むらさき	_____	_____
ピンク	_____	_____
オレンジ (いろ)	_____	_____
グレー	_____	_____
きんいろ	_____	_____
ぎんいろ	_____	_____
ももいろ	_____	_____
だいだいいろ	_____	_____
はいいろ	_____	_____
ねずみいろ	_____	_____

**How Do You Say?**

What color do you like? \_\_\_\_\_

Let me see... I like blue. I like green too. \_\_\_\_\_

My bookbag is purple. \_\_\_\_\_

What color is Diana's bookbag? \_\_\_\_\_

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

• Japanese People's Images of Colors \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

• あお has Many Meanings \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

• The Japanese Flag \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

• A Japanese Proverb 「じゅうにん といろ」 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Sing a Song –

チューリップ

さいた。さいた。チューリップの はなが

ならんだ。ならんだ。あか、しろ、きいろ。

どの はな みても

きれいだな。

チューリップ = tulips

さいた (plain form of さきました) = (they) bloomed

はな = flower

ならんだ (plain form of ならびました) = (they) are lined up

どの はな = which flower

どの はな みても = whichever flower (you) look at

きれい = pretty

きれいだ (plain form of きれいです) = (they) are pretty

な (similar to ねえ but more blunt or as if talking to oneself)

きれいだ な = (they) are pretty, aren't they!