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Useful and Effective Worksheets to Enhance Communicative and Reading Skills for Japanese Language Learners

Masako Nunn

CSUSB, munn@csusb.edu

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Alexander, M. A (2011). Communicative teaching for adult language learners, Thesis of Master Degree, Utah State University <https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1058&context=gradreports> Gonzalez, J. (2018). Frickin's Packts <https://www.cultofpedagogy.com/busysheets/> Mart, T. C. (2012). Developing speaking skills through reading. Research Gate https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271313274_Developing_Speaking_Skills_through_Reading Nunn, M (2019). Learning strategies, motivation and academic performance in learning Japanese for beginners at the college level, The 2019 ACTFL Conference, Washington, D.C. Ransom, M., and Manning, M. (2013). Teaching strategies: Worksheets, worksheets, worksheets, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00094056.2013.792707?journalCode=uced20> TEFL. Net. Guide to ESL worksheets, <https://www.tefl.net/esl-worksheets/guide.htm>. Retrieved in December 27, 2019 The Foreign language Institute (2019). Language difficulty ranking <https://effectivelanguagelearning.com/language-guide/language-difficulty/> Retrieved on December 27, 2019 USA Study Abroad: Parents information. United States Department of State <https://studyabroad.state.gov/experience-studying-abroad/information-parents>. Retrieved in December 27, 2019

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The purpose of this project is to create useful and effective worksheets to accord with the current textbook (Genki I, published by the Japan Times) in the aim of enhancing Japanese language learners' communicative and reading skills.

Japanese language is one of the less commonly taught languages. According to The Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Japanese language is categorized as the most difficult language for English speakers. One of the big reasons is that Japanese language learners have to study three different types of writing systems unlike other less commonly taught languages such as Chinese, Korean and Arabic. The current trend of education is to foster global citizens. In the academic year 2015/16, a total of 325,339 U.S. students studied abroad for academic credit, an increase of 4 percent over the previous year (USA Study Abroad, 2019). Japan is one of the top ten destinations for U.S. students studying abroad (USA Study Abroad, 2019). In order to meet learners' needs and also the current trend of fostering global citizens, it's essential to have curriculum and classroom activities to meet with these needs. In this sense, Japanese language learners of native English speakers tend to face huge challenges since they often get caught up focusing on reading and writing skills more than communicative skills. Therefore, I would like to develop more meaningful skills, not just drill type worksheets for Japanese learners to focus on practicing their communicative skills as well as reading (Mart, 2012) and vocabulary skills since reading skill and affluent knowledge of vocabulary enhance communicative skill.

Reading skills enhances communicative skills (Mart, 2012). Thus, the worksheet will enhance reading skills when developed with auditory practice.

According to the result of the recent study (Nunn, 2019), the academic performance of Japanese language learners reveals a significantly positive correlation with the organization of their study ($r = .197^{**}$); "When I study, I carefully organize what I have learned in this class.

It is an instructor's responsibility to assist Japanese language learners with useful and effective learning materials for their academic success, especially learning the most difficult foreign language for English speakers.

Creating useful and effective worksheets for learners is one of the mediums for them to organize their studies.

Therefore, in this project, the worksheets will accord with the textbook activities, vocabulary, conjugation practice, reading practice and vocabulary practice will be created.

Worksheet: Lesson 3

Students fill out this worksheet. They correct themselves using the worksheet answers.

I-A, p. 95

Ru-verbs

たべる	たべます	たべません	to eat
-----	------	-------	--------

U-verbs

のむ	のみます	のみません	to drink
----	------	-------	----------

Nom u	nom imasu	nom imasen	
-------	-----------	------------	--

きく	ききます	ききません	to listen to
----	------	-------	--------------

Kik u	kik imasu	kik imasen	
-------	-----------	------------	--

Irregular verbs

する	します	しません	to do
----	-----	------	-------

くる	きます	きません	to come
----	-----	------	---------

I-A, p. 95

Ru stands for Ru-verbs.

U stands for U-verbs.

Irr stands for Irregular verbs.

Affirmative

U	のむ	のみます	のみません	To drink
U	きく	ききます	ききません	To listen to
R	みる	みます	みません	To watch
Irr	する	します	しません	To do
U	はなす			
U	いく			
Irr	くる			
U	かえる			
Ru	ねる			
U	よむ			
Ru	おきる			
Irr	benkyousuru			

I-B, p. 95: Nouns

(1)

Music	House	4:30	Listen to
おんがく	うち・いえ	よじ はん	ききます
Ongaku	Uchi/ie	Yoji han	kikimasu

(2)

Tennis	School	Saturday	Do/play
テニス	がっこう	どようび	します
Tenisu	Gakkou	Doyoubi	shimasu

(3)

Hamburger	McDonald	5:00	eat
ハンバーガー	マクドナルド	ごじ	たべます
hanbaagaa	Makudo narudo	Go ji	tabemasu

(4)

Coffee	Coffee shop	3:00	drink
コーヒー			
koohi i	Kissaten	San ji	nomimasu

(5)

TV	Home	Tonight	watch
		こんばん	
Terebi	Uchi/ie	Kon ba n	mimasu

(6)

Japanese language	College	Everyday	speak
		まいにち	
Nihongo	Daigaku	Mainichi	hanashimasu

I-C, p. 96

(1)

3:00	Library	go
さんじ	としょかん	いきます
San ji	Toshokan	ikimasu

(2)

8:30	School	come
はちじ はん	がっこう	きます
Hachiji han	Gakkou	kimasu

(3)

Sunday	Café	come
にちようび	きっさてん	きます
Nichiyou bi	Kissaten	kimasu

(4)

5:30	Home	return
	うち	かえります
Koji han	Uchi/ie	kaerimasu

(5)

Tomorrow	U. S. A.	return
	アメリカ	かえります
Ashita	Amerika	kaerimasu

II-A, p. 98: Nouns

なんじ	Nan ji	What time		コーヒー	koohii	
がっこう	gakkou	school		うち	uchi	
ひるごはん	hirugohan			べんきょう	benkyou	Study (noun)

II-A, p. 98: Verbs

	okimasu	Wake up			kaerimasu	Go home
	ikimasu	go			benkyoushimasu	Study (Verb)
	tabemasu	eat			nemasu	To sleep
	nomimasu	drink				

III-A, p. 99

1. See	movie	2. come	My house
みません	えいが	きません	わたしのうち
Mimasen	Eiga	Kimasen	Watashi no uchi

3. play	tennis	4. eat	dinner
	テニス		
Shimasu	Tenisu	Tabemasen	bangohan

5. study	Library	6. talk	Coffee shop
べんきょうしません	としょかん		きっさてん
Benkyoushimasen	Toshokan	Hanashimasen	kissaten

7. drink	tea	home	8. listen to	music
	おちゃ			
Nomimasen	ocha	uchi	kikimasen	ongaku

III-B, p. 99

Frequency adverbs

Used in affirmative sentences (～ます)

毎日	Mainichi	Every day
よく	yoku	often
ときどき	Tokidoki	sometimes

Used in negative sentences (～ません)

あまり	Amar i	Not much; not often
ぜんぜん	Zenzen	Not at all

III-B, p. 99: Nouns

スポーツ	supootsu	sports			koohi i	coffee
ざっし	Zasshi	magazine			nihon	Japan
としょかん	Toshokan	library			Ongaku	music
	Eiga	movie			Asagohan	breakfast

III-B, p. 99: Verbs

Affirmative

Negative

します	Shimasu	しません	shimasen	To play/to do
よみます	Yomimasu	よみません	yomimasen	To read
いきます	Ikimasu	いきません	ikimasen	To go
みます	Mimasu	みません	mimasen	To watch
	nomimasu		nomimasen	To drink
	kikimasu		kikimasen	To listen to
	tabemasu		tabemasen	To eat

Worksheet Answers: Lesson 3

I-A, p. 95

Ru-verbs

たべる	たべます	たべません	to eat
-----	------	-------	--------

U-verbs

のむ	のみます	のみません	to drink
----	------	-------	----------

Nom u	nom imasu	nom imasen	
-------	-----------	------------	--

きく	ききます	ききません	to listen to
----	------	-------	--------------

Kik u	kik imasu	kik imasen	
-------	-----------	------------	--

Irregular verbs

する	します	しません	to do
----	-----	------	-------

くる	きます	きません	to come
----	-----	------	---------

I-A, p. 95

Ru stands for Ru-verbs.

U stands for U-verbs.

Irr stands for Irregular verbs.

Affirmative

U	のむ	のみます	のみません	To drink
U	きく	ききます	ききません	To listen to
R	みる	みます	みません	To watch
Irr	する	します	しません	To do
U	はなす	はなします	はなしません	To speak
U	いく	いきます	いきません	To go
Irr	くる	きます	きません	To come
U	かえる	かえります	かえりません	To return
Ru	ねる	ねます	ねません	To sleep
U	よむ	よみます	よみません	To read
Ru	おきる	おきます	おきません	To wake up
Irr	べんきょうする	べんきょうします	べんきょうしません	To study

I-B, p. 95: Nouns

(1)

Music	House	4:30	Listen to
おんがく を	うち・いえ で	よじ はん に	ききます
Ongaku	Uchi/ie	Yoji han	kikimasu

うちで よじはんに おんがくを ききます。

(2)

Tennis	School	Saturday	Do/play
テニス を	がっこう で	どようび に	します
Tenisu	Gakkou	Doyoubi	shimasu

がっこうで どようびに テニスを します。

(3)

Hamburger	McDonald	5:00	eat
ハンバーガー	マクドナルドで	ごじ	たべます
hanbaagaa	Makudo narudo	Go ji	tabemasu

マクドナルドで ごじに ハンバーガーを たべます。

(4)

Coffee	Coffee shop	3:00	drink
コーヒー	きっさてんで	さん じ	のみます
koohii	Kissaten	San ji	nomimasu

きっさてんで さんじに コーヒーを のみます。

(5)

TV	Home	Tonight	watch
テレビ	うち いえ で	こんばん	みます
Terebi	Uchi/ie	Kon ba n	mimasu

うちで こんばんに テレビを みます。

(6)

Japanese language	College	Everyday	speak
<small>にほんご</small> 日本語	だいがくで	まいにち	はなします
Nihongo	Daigaku	Mainichi	hanashimasu

だいがくで まいにちに— にほんご 日本語を はなします。

I-C, p. 96

(1)

3:00	Library	go
さんじ	としょかん	いきます
San ji	Toshokan	ikimasu

(2)

8:30	School	come
はちじ はん	がっこう	きます

Hachiji han	Gakkou	kimasu
-------------	--------	--------

(3)

Sunday	Café	come
<small>にち</small> 日 <small>び</small> よう日	きっさてん	きます
Nichiyou bi	Kissaten	kimasu

(4)

5:30	Home	return
ごじ はん	うち いえ	かえります
Koji han	Uchi/ie	kaerimasu

(5)

Tomorrow	U. S. A.	return
あした	アメリカ	かえります
Ashita	Amerika	kaerimasu

II-A, p. 98: Nouns

なんじ	Nan ji	What time		コーヒー	koohii	coffee
がっこう	gakkou	school		うち	uchi	house
ひるごはん	hirugohan	lunch		べんきょう	benkyou	Study (noun)

II-A, p. 98: Verbs

おきます	okimasu	Wake up		かえります	kaerimasu	Go home
いきます	ikimasu	go		べんきょうし ます	benkyoushimasu	Study (Verb)
たべます	tabemasu	eat		ねます	nemasu	To sleep
のみます	nomimasu	drink				

III-A, p. 99: You write the verbs in **negative tense**.

1. See	movie	2. come	My house
みません	えいが	きません	わたしのうち
Mimasen	Eiga	Kimasen	Watashi no uchi

3. play	tennis	4. eat	dinner
しません	テニス	たべません	ばんごはん
Shimasen	Tenisu	Tabemasen	bangohan

5. study	Library	6. talk	Coffee shop
べんきょうしません	としょかん	はなしません	きっさてん
Benkyoushimasen	Toshokan	Hanashimasen	kissaten

7. drink	tea	home	8. listen to	music
のみません	おちゃ	うち	ききません	おんがく
Nomimasen	ocha	uchi	kikimasen	ongaku

III-B, p. 99

Frequency adverbs

Used in affirmative sentences (～ます)

毎日	Mainichi	Every day
よく	yoku	often
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Used in negative sentences (～ません)

あまり	Amar i	Not much; not often
ぜんぜん	Zenzen	Not at all

III-B, p. 99: Nouns

スポーツ	supootsu	sports		コーヒー	koohii	coffee
ざっし	Zasshi	magazine		にほん 日本	nihon	Japan
としょかん	Toshokan	library		おんがく	Ongaku	music
えいが	Eiga	movie		あさごはん	Asagohan	breakfast

III-B, p. 99: Verbs

Affirmative

Negative

します	Shimasu	しません	shimasen	To play/to do
よみます	Yomimasu	よみません	yomimasen	To read
いきます	Ikimasu	いきません	ikimasen	To go
みます	Mimasu	みません	mimasen	To watch
のみます	nomimasu	のみません	nomimasen	To drink
ききます	kikimasu	ききません	kikimasen	To listen to
たべます	tabemasu	たべません	tabemasen	To eat

Lesson 3: Vocabulary worksheet

Fill in the blanks. Answers are available in the Genki textbook.

Vocabulary Worksheet: Lesson 3 (p. 86 & 87)

Nouns

えいが	Eega	movie	いえ	ie	House
おんがく	Ongaku	music	うち	uchi	
	Zasshi	magazine		gakkoo	
	Supootsu	suports		asa	
	Deeto	date		ashita	
	Tenisu	tennis		itsu	
	aisukurimu			kyoo	
	asagohan			~goro	
	osake			bangohan	
	ocha			shuumatsu	
	koohii			doyoubi	
	bangohan			nichiyoubi	
	hanbaagaa			mainichi	
	hirugohan			maiban	
	mizu				

U-verbs

いく	Iku	To go	のむ	nomu	
	Kaeru	To go back; to return		Hanasu	To speak; to talk
	Kiku	To listen to; to hear		Yomu	To read

Ru-verbs

おきる	Okiru	To get up	ねる	neru	To sleep; to go to sleep
	taberu			miru	To see; to look at; to watch

Irregular verbs

くる	Kuru	To come	べんきょうする	Benkyoosuru	To study
	Suru	To do			

Adjectives

いい	Ii		はやい	hayai	
----	----	--	-----	-------	--

Adverbs

あまり	amari	Not much	ちょっと	chotto	
	zenzen	Not at all		tokidoki	
	taitei			yoku	

Expressions

そうですね	soodesune	That' s right Let me see.	どうですか	doodesuka	How about… How is…?
	Demo	but			

Reading supplement for Lesson 3: Romaji (alphabets and English translation)

Lesson 3: p. 301

まいにちの せいかつ (mainihi no seekatsu)

Daily Routine

1. わたしは まいにち 七時に おきます。

Watashi wa mainichi shichi-ji ni okimasu.

I wake up at 7am every day.

2. うちで あさごはんを たべます。

Uchi de asagohan o tabemasu.

I eat breakfast at home.

3. 八時に だいがくへ いきます。

Hachi-ji ni daigaku e ikimasu.

I go to college at 8am.

4. 九時に にほんごを べんきょうします。

Ku-ji ni nihongo o benkyoo shimasu.

I study Japanese at 9am.

5. 十二時半に だいがくで ひるごはんを たべます。

Juuni-ji han ni daigaku de hirugohan o tabemasu.

I eat lunch at 12:30pm at college.

6. ときどき コーヒーを のみます。

Tokidoki koohii o nomimasu.

I sometimes drink coffee.

7. 四時に としょかんで ほんを よみます。

Yo-ji ni toshokan de hon o yominasu.

I read a book at library at 4pm.

8. 六時ごろ うちへ かえります。

Roku-ji goro uchi e kaerimasu.

I go home around 6pm.

9. 十時に テレビを みます。

Juu-ji ni terebi o mimasu.

I watch TV at 10pm.

10. 十二時ごろ ねます。

Juuni-ji goro nemasu.

I go to bed around 12am.

