



JBLOG 1

MEET JAKE AND HIS FAMILY

n a m a e

なまえ : _____

k u r a s u

クラス : _____

JAPAN : PRETEST

What do you know already about Japan?

1. What is the capital of Japan?

Tokyo

2. What is the highest mountain?

Mt. Fuji

3. What is the difference between sushi and sashimi?

Sushi always has rice, sashimi is raw seafood or meat without rice.

4. What are the hired assassins who are often pictured wearing black, called?

ninja

5. Underline which of the following are NOT a Japanese martial art : karate, judo, kendo, *taichi*, *taekwondo*, sumo?

6. Name a popular Japanese tea.

Green tea

7. What are the fast trains that reach speeds of 320km/hr called in Japan?

Bullet trains or shinkansen



8. What are traditional beds called?

futon

9. Name 2 cities in Japan where atomic bombs were dropped during WW2.

Hiroshima & Nagasaki

10. List 5 words that originated in Japanese, but are now used in English.

Various options eg sushi, wasabi, karaoke, sumo, geisha etc

11. The building on page 2 is the tallest building in Japan. What is it called?

Tokyo Skytree

12. What are the two main religions of Japan?

Shintoism & Buddhism

13. How many hours does it take to fly to Japan from your capital city?

Various responses depending on your location

14. What do we call the Japanese poems that have are composed of three lines of 5, 7, 5 syllables?

haiku


15. What is the name for the art of growing miniature trees in small pots?

bonsai



JAPAN : WHY IT MATTERS Read the following extract from: *Australia in the Asian century – towards 2025* : Australian government Department of Foreign affairs. Retrieved from : <http://pandora.nla.gov.au/tep/141666>
Answer the questions that follow.

JAPAN: WHY IT MATTERS



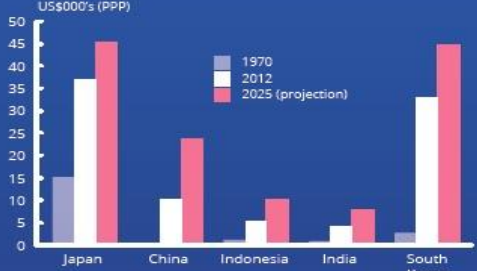
Australia's partnership with Japan is our closest and most mature in the region, and is a model for Australia's wider engagement with Asia. Australia's trade with Japan has been a mainstay of our economy for decades and will remain so in the future. Our second-largest trading partner, Japan accounts for just under one in four of all export dollars Australia earns, with total goods and services trade amounting to \$71 billion in 2012. Australia is Japan's number one source of coal, iron ore, liquefied natural gas (LNG), uranium, beef and dairy products. Japanese investment has been key to Australia's past economic development, and has continued to grow apace in recent years – almost doubling since 2007 to reach \$126.4 billion in 2012. Japan is currently our third-largest source of foreign investment after the United States and the United Kingdom.

Beyond trade, Japan is a key partner for Australia in the region and globally, including through our shared alliance partner the United States. Despite wide differences in geography and demography, Australia's comprehensive partnership with Japan is based on the shared values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, as well as mutual respect, trust and a deep friendship born from decades of close cooperation.

Japan is the largest developed economy in the Asian region and the world's fourth-largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP). It is one of the world's largest investors in science, technology and innovation, consistently ranking as one of the top two countries in lodging patent applications. Deeply integrated into the world economy through trade, investment and value chains, Japan will remain a key global and regional economic player well into the future.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita

US\$000's (PPP)



Country	1970	2012	2025 (projection)
Japan	15	38	45
China	10	22	25
Indonesia	5	10	12
India	5	8	10
South Korea	5	32	45

Source: United Nations, Conference Board, IMF, Maddison and Treasury projections.

1. How does Australia benefit from a positive relationship with Japan? *They are our 2nd largest trading partner, worth \$71 billion in 2012, and our 3rd largest source of foreign investment.*
2. How does Japan benefit from a positive relationship with Australia? *Australia provides Japan with natural resources such as coal, gas, beef and dairy products.*
3. What do Japan and Australia have in common? *Both democratic & allies with the US.*
4. What does Japan contribute to the world? *It invests in science, technology and innovation and is a key player in the world economy.*

MEET THE FAMILY

Read Jake's weblog 1 titled "Meet the family" on pages 2 and 3.

What three things did you learn from the text that you did not know already:

This will vary according to the student's background knowledge and experience.

Was there anything in the text that you already know something about?

This will vary according to the student's background knowledge and experience.

Look at the images on pages 2 and 3. What do these photographs tell you about Japan?

Use the vocabulary list on the black panel to help you complete the table below. Then select 3 words you want to focus on learning first. Highlight those words and have someone test you on them.

ぼくは	boku wa	I (males)
オーストラリア	o-sutoraria	Australia
テニス	tenisu	tennis
日本語	nihongo	Japanese language
こんにちは	Konnichiwa	Hello
えい語	eigo	English
マンリー	manri-	Manly
シドニー	shidoni-	Sydney
さようなら	sayounara	goodbye
です	desu	is/am

THE JAPANESE WRITING SYSTEM : KANJI

Read page 4 of Jblog textbook 1 and answer the following questions.

Look at the image of the Japanese flag. What does this tell you about how the Japanese represent the sun? Is this different to how you would expect a person of European heritage or Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander heritage to do so? Provide evidence of how you came to this conclusion.

Japanese draw the sun red, people of European heritage tend to draw the sun orange and Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders draw the sun yellow . Evidence is the Aboriginal and Japanese flags that use these colours to represent the sun.

Important to emphasize here that the sun is a fiery ball so everyone is correct, this knowledge is problematic (Quality teaching).

What does this word mean in English: 日本? *Japan*

Refer to page 110 of the textbook to study the correct stroke order for 日本. Copy the word using this stroke order into the boxes below. Try to keep the characters (letters) of equal size.

日	本
---	---

日	本
---	---

日	本
---	---

Look at the image of a KFC advertisement in Japan. Can you find the following examples of kanji script in the advertisement? Draw a line to where each kanji is found on the advertisement.

秋 人 月 上 体



Image retrieved from <http://www.kfc.co.jp/top.html>

THE JAPANESE WRITING SYSTEM : HIRAGANA

Read page 4, 5 & 6 of Jblog textbook 1 and answer the following questions.

1. How many letters are there in the hiragana alphabet? **46**

Why do you think there are more letters than in English? *Phonetic alphabet so most of the sound combinations used in Japanese are represented by 1 or 2 letters, English has less letters that can be combined to make new sounds.*

2. Look at the table on page 5.

Look down the first column of letters. What do all the letters in this column have in common? *End in a sound*

Look down the last column of letters. What do all the letters in this column have in common? *End in o sound*

3. Consider the English alphabet. Give an example of some sounds or letters that don't appear to be used in the hiragana alphabet. Hint : consider how "Woolworths" might be written in Japanese. What problems might you encounter?

In English you can have several consonants next to each without a vowel but in Japanese you always need a vowel except for the n sound. Also the ろ series is between an l and r sound in English.

4. Refer to page 6. These pairs of letters are the same letter but look different when typed versus handwritten. What is the sound they represent?

き き **ki** さ さ **sa**

5. Circle the letters that can be used with a tenten.

か し や う は ら こ と の て す め ゆ

6. Circle the letters that can be used with a maru.

へ ほ お い み ふ は つ ひ ま ら ろ そ

7. Explain the mnemonic device: *King Gary sees zebras that don't have brains*. How does it help us remember the rules associated with tenten usage?

The first letter in each word tells us the sound of the tenten in the next word eg K changes to G, King Gary.

8. Use the hiragana table on 5 to write the word samurai in hiragana! You will need 4 letters.

さ	む	ら	い
---	---	---	---

Now check your understanding of this topic with the following Kahoot game :

<https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/863e0add-13e5-42a5-bb2d-b2fcb56df30> OR search Jblog 1 CH 1 Reading Hiragana quiz 1 on the kahoot.it website.

THE JAPANESE WRITING SYSTEM: KATAKANA

Read page 7 of Jblog textbook 1 and answer the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of Katakana?

To write words that have been borrowed from other languages

2. Look at the list of Japanese words written in romaji. (Remember romaji is when we write Japanese using the English alphabet.) Circle the words that you believe are probably written in katakana.

tomato sushi samurai orenji appuru ninja bonsai sakka- piano gita- sashimi

3. Look at the list of Katakana words in your textbook on page 7 and try to guess the English translation.

1. バナナ	banana	banana	avocado	2. アボカド	abokado
3. チョコレート	chokore-to	chocolate	hamburger	4. ハンバーガー	hanba-ga-
5. スパゲッティ	supagetti	spaghetti	steak	6. ステーキ	sute-ki
7. サラダ	sarada	salad	soup	8. スープ	su-pu
9. スポーツ	supo-tsu	sport	tennis	10. テニス	tenisu
11. ゴルフ	gorufu	golf	rugby	12. ラグビー	ragubi-
13. サーフィン	sa-fin	surfing	printer	14. プリンター	purinta-
15. モデム	modemu	modem	computer	16. コンピューター	konpyu-ta-
17. マウス	mausu	mouse	camera	18. カメラ	kamera
19. テレビ	terebi	TV	internet	20. インターネット	inta-netto

4. Look at the image of a McDonald's advertisement in Japan. Can you find the following examples of katakana script in the advertisement? Draw a line to where each katakana is found on the advertisement. How many times does each word appear in the advertisement?

チーズ 3 (or 5 if you count small text at bottom) バーガー 2 チキン 1



Image retrieved from <http://www.mcdonalds.co.jp/>

WAKATTA? DID YOU GET IT?

Now that you have an idea about the three main types of scripts used in Japanese, go back to Jblog 1 page 2 & 3 and see if you can answer these questions.

1. Jake says that his family is from シドニー.

What does that translate to, in English? _____

What script is it written in? _____

Why would it have been written in that script? _____

Sydney

Katakana

Sydney is an English word/foreign concept

2. The sport that his sister, Ann, is good at, is also written in this script.

What sport is it in English? _____

Write the word in Japanese text on the line : _____

Tennis

テニス

3. What script is this word 日本語 written in? _____

What does this word mean? _____

How is it written in romaji ? _____

What do you think the word would mean without the last character ie 日本? _____

Kanji

Japanese language

Nihongo

Japan

4. At the beginning of his Blog, Jake introduces himself in Japanese. He ends his sentence with the word です.

What script is this written in? _____

What special purpose does this script have? _____

Hiragana

They represent grammatical endings.

Copy the word です using Japanese script on the line:

です



KANJI : Advanced

Look at the image below that is also found on page 12 of your textbook. There is one word written in Kanji that we have studied. Draw an arrow to the word on the picture and copy it into the boxes below.

日	本
---	---

日	本
---	---

日	本
---	---



What does this word mean? *Japan*

How is it pronounced? *nihon*

We can build upon this kanji by adding a new kanji to the end of the word. This changes the meaning slightly. This changes the meaning to *Japanese language*.

Refer to Jake's blog on page 2 to work out how this word is pronounced. *nihongo*

This kanji looks impressive if you can master how to write it! Refer to page 110 to follow the correct stroke order and fill in the boxes below.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The next two kanji are very important when you visit Japan and need to find a toilet! They appear on pages 8 & 9. Refer to page 110 to follow the correct stroke order and fill in the boxes below.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

How are these words pronounced? *onna & otoko*

Which word will you need to know for a future trip to Japan? Write it in Kanji: *Depends on sex of student*

KATAKANA : Advanced

Refer to page 28 of JBLOG 1 to help you complete the following tasks re words written in katakana.

Level 1: Rewrite the following words in English. Note that the dash — just makes the sound long.

1. スポーツ *sports*

2. チョコレート *chocolate*

3. ステーキ *steak*

Level 2: Rewrite the following words in katakana copying the correct stroke order from page 28.

1. tennis テニス

2. shidoni シドニー

3. banana バナナ

4. terebi テレビ

Level 3: Work out whether the following names are male or female names. Write the kanji for male or female next to each name. (See page 110 for the stroke order of these kanji.)

katakana	romaji	Male or female (kanji)
ソフィア	Sofia	女
エマ	Emma	女
ハナ	Hannah	女
カイ	Kai	男
ノア	Noa	男
ミア	Mia	女
ハリー	Harry	男
トーマス	Thomas	男

Now check your understanding of this topic with the following Kahoot game:

<https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/6ce0e12c-4791-4352-819d-25d44884974e> OR search *Jblog 1 CH 1 Katakana* on the kahoot.it website.

MAP WORK

Refer to page 11 of JBLOG 1 to help you complete the following tasks.

1. What are the 5 main islands listed in the text? Write them in romaji on the line.

Honshuu, Hokkaidou, Kyuushuu, Shikoku, Okinawa. You may choose to spell these with the dash or o sound.

2. Choose one of the following statements and represent it visually as a graph in the box below: "Japan is one twentieth the size of Australia" OR "The population of Japan is approximately six times that of Australia."

Student responses will vary here.

3. How does population density affect your standard of living? What are the positive aspects of high population density vs low population density? What are the negative aspects of high population density vs low population density?

Student responses will vary here but may include: high population density usually has more facilities but these facilities may be crowded; lots of people may be exciting or stressful; more anonymous living – can be a good thing or a bad thing.

Now check your understanding of this topic with the following Kahoot game:

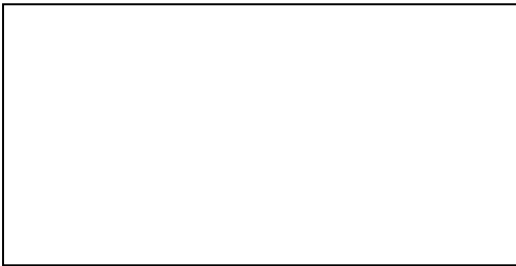
<https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/bfc29ed4-7904-4aa4-9926-c0367ef5066e> OR search *Jblog 1 CH 1 Map work* on the kahoot.it website.

SYMBOLS

Refer to pages 4,7 & 12 of JBLOG 1 to help you complete the following tasks.

There are various ways we can use symbols to represent our ideas. We have already looked at hiragana, katakana and kanji which are symbols that Japanese use as their writing system. We will now look at some other types of symbols.

1. Flags are a way of representing nations or groups without words. Draw the Aboriginal flag and the Japanese flag in the boxes below. Label the parts of the flags and what they symbolise.



Aboriginal flag – yellow circle is the sun, black for the Aboriginal people and red for the earth



Japanese flag – red circle is the sun

2. Look at the picture at the bottom of page 7. What is this symbol called? *juumonji*

What is it a symbol of? *good luck & regeneration*

Where are you likely to see it in Japan? *Buddhist temples*

Where can you see it in Sydney? *Customs House*

3. Punctuation is another type of symbol. It tells us how to relate to the words. For example a full stop tells us to stop at the end of the sentence. A capital letter tells us it is the beginning of a sentence or the name of something.



What does a Japanese full stop look like? Draw it on the line.

o

Do capital letters exist in Japanese? **No**

SENPai NI SOUDAN

Refer to page 15 of JBLOG 1 to answer the following questions.

1. Give 3 examples of titles in English.

Mr, Mrs, Miss

2. What information can we learn about a person in English based on the title used with their name?

Male or female, marital status of females

3. Explain the difference in the word order used with titles in English as opposed to Japanese.

In English the title goes before the name, in Japanese the title goes after the name

4. Consider the people in your life. Write an example for each of the four Japanese titles using the names of people you know.

Various answers

5. What are senpai and kohai? Provide an example of this relationship.

Mentor or senior and mentoree or junior; eg Year 7 and 12 students, sumo wrestlers of different ranks

6. What benefits can you see may result from the senpai kohai relationship in Japan? What problems could arise from such a system?

Benefit could be you have someone to give you advice, negative may be you could be bullied or be taken advantage of.

DISCUSSING YOUR NAME

Refer to page 13 of JBLOG 1 to answer the following questions.

1. What does a question mark look like in Japanese? Draw it here: か How is it pronounced? ka

2. Which of the following are questions? Circle the questions.

おなまえはなんですか。 すしです。 すしですか。 なんですか。 わたしはハナです。

How were you able to tell they were questions? *The questions end in か.*

3. Read the dialogue.

Sensei: おなまえ は なん です か。

Person A: ぼく は ノア です。

Sensei: おなまえ は なん です か。

Person B: わたし は エリー です。

What can you learn about person A and Person B?

Person A is male, Person B is female.



Genius challenge: Use the katakana table on 28 to work out the name of Person A and Person B.

Noa and Ellie

SKI CHALLENGE

There are many things to love about Japan and one of them is the snow. Famous ski resorts include Niseko and Rusutsu in Hokkaidou, that regularly receive more than 14 metres of natural snow, (as opposed to machine-made snow), each year. Japan is particularly famous for its powder snow.

No matter where you are skiing though, you need to ensure you are on a run that matches your ability on the day. Ski runs are graded as:

- Green: These are suitable for everyone but especially beginners or those not feeling super-confident that day.
- Blue: These are intermediate runs that offer more of a stretch than green runs, but are less challenging than a black run.
- Black: These are harder but can be exciting and fun if you are ready for the challenge.

This book will offer you challenges based on this ski system. Try your first one below:

Refer to pages 14 of JBLOG 1 to complete the ski challenges. You may like to draft your answers here before writing your final answer neatly in your textbook.

Green challenge:

ぼく は *various answers* です。

わたし は *various answers* です。

Blue challenge:

Eg ぼく は TOM です。

Black challenge:

Eg ぼく は トム です。



LUCY'S DIARY

Refer to page 16 of JBLOG 1 to answer the following questions.

1. Look at the heading at the top of the page written in Japanese in pink.

How is the name 'Lucy' written in romaji? *Ru-shi-*

Take a look at the katakana alphabet written on page 28 and consider how Lucy is written in Japanese. Why do you think it was written using these letters?

Because there is no l sound

2. Both Lucy and Jake (on page 2) begin their texts using the word: こんにちは.

What do you think it means in English? *Hello*

3. What does the question おなまえ は なん です か mean in English ?

What is your name?

4. How would you answer this question in Japanese?

Various answers eg ぼくはトムです。わたしはハナです。

5. What do the following phrases mean in English?

はじめまして。 *How do you do.*

どうぞ よろしく。 *Nice to meet you.*

When would you use these phrases? ie describe a situation where they would be used.

When meeting someone for the first time.

6. Read the following statements. What can we tell about each of the people being introduced?

a) こちら は なつみ せんせい です。 *teacher*

b) こちら は たかひろ くん です。 *male*

c) こちら は いずみ さん です。 *Could be male or female but is polite so they may be older*

7. How would you introduce :

a) your teacher ? *Various answers*

b) your friend ? *Various answers*

FOCUS WORDS

In order to remember the three scripts used in Japanese (hiragana, katakana and kanji) we are going to focus on learning how to write one word from each script.

1. Hiragana word: です

This is a very useful word as it is the verb: *to be*. It can be used to say "I am" eg I am Tony. Practice writing this word in the boxes but be sure to only write ONE letter per box.

で	す	で	す						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

で	す								
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Katakana word: テニス

This word is the noun: *tennis*. The middle letter will be very useful in chapter 2 though when we begin to learn numbers – if you can't wait until then, take a peek at page 19. Practice writing this word in the boxes but be sure to only write ONE letter per box.

テ	ニ	ス	テ	ニ	ス			
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

テ	ニ	ス						
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Kanji word: 日本

This word is the noun: *Japan*. Practice writing this word in the boxes but be sure to only write ONE letter per box.

日	本	日	本						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Now check your understanding of this topic with the following Kahoot game : <https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/898b5304-f3d1-4c0a-9d7e-512a6b146de8> OR search *Jblog 1 CH 1 Map* work on the kahoot.it website.

HIRAGANA LISTENING DRILL 1 (Letters from the あ、か、さ series)

This game can be played as a whole class or in pairs. You may like to do the first round with the teacher calling out a letter in each row. We have provided you with a listening sound file as an example. Underline or circle the letter they say. Then check your answers at the end. For the second round, use a different colour pen and take turns calling out the letters.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | い | あ | お | せ | さ |
| 2. | き | せ | か | け | す |
| 3. | あ | え | し | う | こ |
| 4. | う | え | こ | し | か |
| 5. | く | し | さ | え | あ |
| 6. | け | う | え | あ | す |
| 7. | せ | そ | す | し | さ |
| 8. | く | え | お | そ | き |
| 9. | さ | う | け | お | い |
| 10. | お | い | す | え | き |
| 11. | く | あ | せ | し | さ |
| 12. | さ | せ | す | こ | う |
| 13. | あ | お | せ | け | し |
| 14. | そ | け | あ | お | せ |
| 15. | さ | く | き | そ | け |



Did you forget some of the letters? Write the letters you were confused about on the line below and think of a mnemonic device that will help you remember it. You may like to refer to the devices used on the Hiragana in 48 minutes flashcards.

HIRAGANA LISTENING DRILL 2 (Letters from the た、な、は series)

This game can be played as a whole class or in pairs. You may like to do the first round with the teacher calling out a letter in each row. We have provided you with a listening sound file as an example. Underline or circle the letter they say. Then check your answers at the end. For the second round, use a different colour pen and take turns calling out the letters.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | た | に | ぬ | へ | ほ |
| 2. | ね | の | ほ | た | ふ |
| 3. | て | ち | は | ふ | ひ |
| 4. | へ | は | ほ | ね | つ |
| 5. | ぬ | な | ち | て | に |
| 6. | た | ひ | な | の | ち |
| 7. | ほ | て | ひ | へ | は |
| 8. | ぬ | ね | と | ひ | た |
| 9. | て | つ | ね | ふ | ほ |
| 10. | て | に | の | ち | へ |
| 11. | ほ | は | て | な | ひ |
| 12. | な | ほ | ち | て | た |
| 13. | に | な | ほ | ひ | ね |
| 14. | な | ち | ひ | ぬ | ね |
| 15. | と | た | ね | な | ふ |



Did you forget some of the letters? Write the letters you were confused about on the line below and think of a mnemonic device that will help you remember it. You may like to refer to the devices used on the Hiragana in 48 minutes flashcards.

HIRAGANA LISTENING DRILL 3 (Letters from the ま、や、ら、わ series)

This game can be played as a whole class or in pairs. You may like to do the first round with the teacher calling out a letter in each row. We have provided you with a listening sound file as an example. Underline or circle the letter they say. Then check your answers at the end. For the second round, use a different colour pen and take turns calling out the letters.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | や | む | め | ろ | ん |
| 2. | ゆ | む | や | よ | り |
| 3. | る | も | よ | り | れ |
| 4. | ん | を | わ | ゆ | ま |
| 5. | ら | み | も | れ | ん |
| 6. | み | ま | を | め | や |
| 7. | む | ら | れ | も | ろ |
| 8. | め | ら | も | わ | ん |
| 9. | よ | ゆ | れ | わ | み |
| 10. | れ | わ | ら | ろ | る |
| 11. | め | ま | み | を | り |
| 12. | よ | ゆ | れ | め | わ |
| 13. | る | ろ | め | よ | ん |
| 14. | み | ゆ | も | め | ま |
| 15. | り | ろ | る | れ | わ |



Did you forget some of the letters? Write the letters you were confused about on the line below and think of a mnemonic device that will help you remember it. You may like to refer to the devices used on the Hiragana in 48 minutes flashcards.

HIRAGANA LISTENING DRILL 4 (Letters all the series)

This game can be played as a whole class or in pairs. You may like to do the first round with the teacher calling out a letter in each row. We have provided you with a listening sound file as an example. Underline or circle the letter they say. Then check your answers at the end. For the second round, use a different colour pen and take turns calling out the letters.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | い | あ | お | せ | さ |
| 2. | き | せ | つ | み | や |
| 3. | あ | に | た | む | め |
| 4. | は | え | こ | ほ | ゆ |
| 5. | く | り | さ | ら | め |
| 6. | け | れ | ゆ | あ | す |
| 7. | る | り | す | ま | さ |
| 8. | く | つ | ち | さ | き |
| 9. | さ | う | ほ | は | け |
| 10. | お | い | れ | わ | ん |
| 11. | か | ひ | へ | し | さ |
| 12. | も | ま | す | し | う |
| 13. | あ | お | を | ぬ | め |
| 14. | そ | れ | わ | を | せ |
| 15. | を | わ | ぬ | そ | め |



Did you forget some of the letters? Write the letters you were confused about on the line below and think of a mnemonic device that will help you remember it. You may like to refer to the devices used on the Hiragana in 48 minutes flashcards.

ADVANCED FIND-A-WORD

In this find-a-word we are focusing on four words only.

Step 1. Translate into Japanese the following words using hiragana to write your answer.

- a) I (for males) **ぼく** 10
- b) I (for females) **わたし** 9
- c) How do you do **はじめまして** 6
- d) Nice to meet you **どうぞよろしく** 5

Step 2. Find each of the words, listed in Step 1, in the find-a-word and count how many times they appear in the grid. Write your answer above, next to the words you wrote in Step 1. You may like to keep a tally next to the words as you find them. Hint: there are 30 words hidden in total!

は	じ	め	ま	し	て	す	ぼ	く	は
じ	ら	れ	ど	め	わ	た	し	え	じ
め	ぼ	く	う	ぼ	く	あ	し	き	め
ま	ど	う	ぞ	よ	ろ	し	く	は	き
し	と	か	よ	す	う	さ	る	じ	て
た	し	み	ろ	わ	お	わ	を	め	へ
そ	わ	た	し	た	は	じ	め	ま	し
ど	の	す	く	し	ろ	れ	ふ	し	も
の	う	り	へ	よ	は	ぼ	へ	て	け
は	た	ぞ	ぼ	く	じ	く	ど	つ	く
じ	せ	け	よ	み	め	ま	う	ぼ	よ
め	わ	た	し	ろ	ま	あ	ぞ	れ	は
ま	た	ぼ	く	ん	し	ぼ	よ	わ	じ
し	し	め	ぼ	く	て	く	ろ	た	め
て	は	じ	め	ま	し	て	し	し	ま
ひ	わ	た	し	ろ	ほ	ん	く	れ	し
ぼ	く	れ	ほ	わ	た	し	ふ	つ	て
ど	う	ぞ	よ	ろ	し	く	わ	た	し

AMAZING RACE 1.1

If you have made it through all these activities, you are now ready for the Amazing Race 1.1. Remember that this activity is a team game so you will only win if you all work together. Help check each other's work and make sure you agree with the team's answer before you submit your work.

After your teacher has marked the team's worksheets, it is time to analyse your performance with the following reflection questions.

1. What type of questions led to your best results eg reading, writing, kanji questions, culture questions?

2. What specific questions did you find the most challenging? Eg Question 13 about metalanguage.

3. What was the answer to the question that you found challenging or how could you have improved your answer?

4. Who did you feel was the best team player and why? Eg Tom because he encouraged everyone to have a turn and pointed out a spelling mistake I had made, so I avoided losing a mark.



MY NOTES