- 1. Click printer icon (top right or center bottom).
- 2. Change "destination"/printer to "Save as PDF."
- 3. Click "Save."



LLC Language Partners

# JLP06 Existence Verbs (Chapter 4)

**<u>STOP</u>**: Before you begin this activity, open and follow recording instructions <u>here</u>.

Pair #	
Partner A:	Partner B:
Student ID:	Student ID:
Instructor:	Instructor:
Level: Date:	Level: Date:

All links in this activity direct to the <u>JLP Activities page on the LLC website</u>. Find your activity number and click the drop down to find links to videos, audio, and/or websites used in this activity.

#### **Section 1: Vocabulary Mastery**

Instructions: Write the translation of the following words and phrases into Japanese. Try to use your book and your partner before using other materials or the internet. In the third column, draw a picture, write a note to yourself or put some kind of pronunciation guide for Japanese. Use the third column to help remember the word in Japanese.

	Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
١.	There is/ There are/ (non-living		
	things)		
2.	There is/ There are (living things)		
3.	Park		
4.	Tree		
5.	Bird		
6.	Cat		
7.	Dog		
8.	Cafe		



Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
9. Restaurant		
10. Aquarium		
11. Zoo		
12. Shopping Mall		
13. Town or City		
I4. Bed		
15. Desk		
16. Chair		
17. Cellphone		
18. Houseplant		
19. Computer		
20. A lot/ many		

## Concept Check: ある(aru) vs. いる(iru)

In English, we say "There is" or "There are" to describe both living and non-living things. However, in Japanese, we use the verb "いる" to describe living things such as people, plants, and animals and we use "ある" to describe everything else. These verbs are very useful and can be used in many different ways.

To use these verbs in a sentence, you can use this simple formula: Noun  $\mathcal{N}$   $\mathcal{N}$ 

Check out the table on the next page to see different ways to use  $bar{a}$  and  $bar{a}$ .

Revised on 6/15/2021



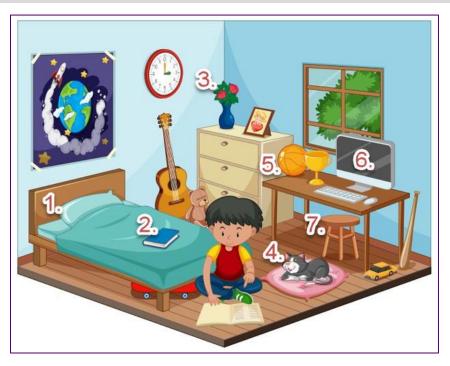


## Uses of ある and いる:

Verb	Example (Japanese)	Translation
ある	としょかんにたくさんほんがあります。	There are many books in the library.
(Affirmative)	(Toshokan ni takusan hon ga arimasu. )	iidi ai y.
ある	わたしのへやにコンピューターがありません。	l do not have a computer in my room.
(Negative)	(Watashi no heya ni konpyuutaa ga arimasen. )	
いる	つくえのうえにかんようしょくぶつがいます。	There is a houseplant on the desk.
(Affirmative)	(Tsukue no ue ni kanyoushokubutsu ga imasu. )	
いる	きょう、こうえんにあまりとりがいません。	There are not many birds in the park today.
(Negative)	(Kyou, koen ni amari tori ga imasen.)	P

## Section 2: In Taro's Room

Instructions: Look at the picture below. Take turns with your partner describing the numbered objects using  $\delta$  0 start of 0 start



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Ι.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	



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## **Section 3: Dialogue Creation**

You are talking on the phone with your friend who lives abroad. Ask them about what there is in their town. Describe your town to them as well.

*Instructions:* Use the space below to help create the conversation. The conversation should be 30 seconds to 1.5 minutes. You will perform this dialogue in the next section. Ask for help if necessary.

Speaker1:

Speaker 2:

Speaker I:

Speaker 2:

Speaker1:

Speaker 2:

Speaker1:

Speaker 2:

Speaker I:

Speaker 2:

## Section 4: Record and Save Your Recording

Instructions: Perform the dialogue you created with your partner. Make sure you do not end your Zoom meeting until you have performed your dialogue with your partner.

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