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JLPI0 Making Assumptions (Chapter 8)

STOP: Before you begin this activity, open and follow recording instructions [here](#).

Pair # _____

Partner A: _____

Partner B: _____

Student ID: _____

Student ID: _____

Instructor: _____

Instructor: _____

Level: _____ Date: _____

Level: _____ Date: _____

All links in this activity direct to the [JLP Activities page on the LLC website](#). 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)
1. Famous		
2. Kind		
3. Mean-spirited		
4. Rich		
5. To say		
6. To think		
7. Skillful; good at...		
8. Clumsy; poor at...		





Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
9. Beautiful		
10. Job; work; occupation		
11. Cool; handsome		
12. Smart		
13. Strict		
14. College student		
15. To be late (In general/ casual conversations)		
16. To make		
17. To drive		
18. To call		
19. To cook		
20. To sing		





Concept Check: ～とおもいます/とっていました

Using short form with 「～とおもいます/とっていました」, we can form sentences that state your thoughts or quote something that someone else has said.

Note: ～とおもいます is used to express *your* thoughts and cannot be used to express another persons' thoughts.

Affirmative

When using the sentence patterns ～とおもいます/とっていました, the particle と is used as a quotation particle (literally “ ”) and is the equivalent of “that” in English.

きらはだいがくせいだとおもいます。

I think Kira is a college student.

きらは、だいがくせいだとっていました。

Kira said that she is a college student.

Negative

If the subject of the sentence is negative, rather than using 「～とおもっていません/といていませんでした」 (lit. “I’m not thinking.../They didn’t say...”), instead, simply conjugate the subject into short negative form.

きらはうたうのがじょうずじゃないとおもいます。

I think that Kira isn’t good at singing.

きらは、うたうのがじょうずじゃないといています。

Kira said that she isn’t good at singing.





Section 2: Activity

Instructions: In Part A, you and your partner will make assumptions about the person provided. In Part B, tell your partner what the following individual has said.

Part A

Using the sentence pattern *～とおもいます*, answer the questions by making guesses about the person below.

Example: Q : この人はいしゃですか。

A : ええ、いしゃだとおもいます。

いいえ、いしゃじゃないとおもいます。

1. あたまがいいですか。 _____
2. わかいですか。 _____
3. しんせつですか。 _____
4. せがたかいでしか。 _____

Part B

Using the sentence pattern *～と言っていました*, answer the following questions about the person below.



わたしはにじゅうごさいです。シンゴジラがすきです。ピザがあまりすきじゃないです。いまおとうとにでんわします。

1. このひとはなんさいですか。 _____
2. すきなえいがはなんですか。 _____
3. このひとはピザがすきですか。 _____
4. このひとはいまなにをしますか。 _____





Section 3: Dialogue Creation

Instructions: Your class just got a new Japanese teacher! Discuss with your partner what you think about the new teacher and compare your thoughts with what other students are saying or what the teacher has said.

Use the space below to help create the conversation. The conversation should be 1-2 minutes. You will record this dialogue in the next section. Ask for help if necessary.

Speaker 1:

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.

