

## Part I Lesson 7 Parents & Children

Greetings 7	どうもありがとうございます。	Thank you very much. [very polite and formal]
	ありがとうございます。	Thank you very much. [polite and formal]
	どうもありがとう。	Thank you very much. [polite but slightly casual]
	ありがとう。 <i>arigatoo</i>	Thank you. [Casual]
	どうも。 <i>doomo</i>	Thanks. [very casual]
Classroom		
Expressions 7	しゅくだいがあります。 <i>Shukudai ga arimasu.</i>	We have an assignment.
	しゅくだいをだしてください。 <i>Shukudai o dashite-kudasai.</i>	Please submit your homework.
	しょうテストがあります。 <i>Shoo-tesuto ga arimasu.</i>	We have a quiz.
	テストをだしてください。 <i>Tesuto o dashite-kudasai.</i>	Please hand in your test/quiz.

## Dialogues 1 こども (Children)

### Dialogue 1-1

A : Bさんは おこさんが いますか。

B : ええ、いますよ。

A : なんにん いますか。

B : 3にん います。むすこ ふたりと むすめ ひとり です。

Aさんは？

A : わたしは こどもは いません。

B : ああ、そうですか。

A: Do you have any children?

B: Yes, I do!

A: How many do you have?

B: I've three: [they are] two sons and one daughter.

How about you, A?

A: I don't have any children.

B: Ah, is that so.

### Vocabulary

おこさん

*o-ko-san*

child [honorific]

こども

*kodomo*

child [humble]

むすこ

*musuko*

son [humble]

むすめ

*musume*

daughter [humble]

## Children & Grandchildren

	Humble: "my/our"	Honorific: "your/his/her/their"
child	こども <i>kodomo</i>	おこさん <i>o-ko-san</i>
son	むすこ <i>musuko</i>	むすこさん <i>musuko-san</i>
daughter	むすめ <i>musume</i>	むすめさん <i>musume-san</i>
grandchild	まご <i>mago</i>	おまごさん <i>o-mago-san</i>
grandson	まごむすこ <i>mago-musuko</i>	まごむすこさん
granddaughter	まごむすめ <i>mago-musume</i>	まごむすめさん

## Adopted Children\*

(No humble/honorific distinction)

adopted child / adopted son	ようし <i>yooshi</i>
adopted daughter	ようじょ <i>yoojo</i>

### Application 1-1 (Dialogue 1-1)

- A: Ask your practice partner if he/she has any children. If your partner's answer is yes, then ask how many children he/she has.
- B: Answer pretending that you have some children. Elaborate on your answer by adding information regarding the numbers of sons and daughters.
- A: Summarize your partner's answers in the table on the next page by circling the applicable and filling in the blank areas with the total number of children and the numbers of sons and daughters. Use the appropriate counter with the numbers.

This table is provided for Application 1-1 on the previous page

なまえ	"Have" or "have not"	Total	Breakdown (son/daughter)	
	います いません		むすこ	むすめ
	います いません		むすこ	むすめ
	います いません		むすこ	むすめ
	います いません		むすこ	むすめ

### Vocabulary

ひょう

hyoo

table

### Counter for Age 1-10 : つ

1つ	1-tsu (hito-tsu)	one year old
2つ	2-tsu (huta-tsu)	two years old
3つ	3-tsu (mit-tsu)	three years old
4つ	4-tsu (yot-tsu)	four years old
5つ	5-tsu (itsu-tsu)	five years old
6つ	6-tsu (mut-tsu)	six years old
7つ	7-tsu (nana-tsu)	seven years old
8つ	8-tsu (yat-tsu)	eight years old
9つ	9-tsu (kokono-tsu)	nine years old
10	10 (too)	ten years old

いくつ/おいくつ      iku-tsu/o-iku-tsu      how (many years) old?

Note 1: The counter つ is usable only with numbers from 1 to 9. For number 10, the counter つ is always omitted.

Note 2: The interrogative words いくつ/おいくつ and なんさい can be used interchangeably and can be answered with either つ or さい.

Note 3: おいくつ is the honorific form of いくつ; なんさい does not have its honorific form.

**Dialogue 1-2**

- A : Bさんは おこさんは？  
B : 3にん います。  
A : うえの おこさんは おいくつ ですか。  
B : 12さい です。  
A : まんなかの おこさんは？  
B : 8つ です。  
A : したの おこさんは？  
B : まだ 2つ です。  
A : そうですか。それは たいへんですねえ。

- A: B, (do you have) any children?  
B: I have three.  
A: How old is the eldest?  
B: (He/she) is 12 years old.  
A: How about the middle one?  
B: (He/she) is 8 years old.  
A: How about the youngest one?  
B: (He/she) is still 2 years old.  
A: Is that so? It is a lot of work, isn't it?

**Vocabulary**

なんさい {number} さい	<i>nan-sai</i> <i>{number}-sai</i>	how (many years) old {number} years old
いくつ {number} つ	<i>ikutsu</i> <i>{number 1-9}-tsu</i>	how (many years) old {number 1-9} years old
8つ 2つ	<i>yat-tsu</i> <i>huta-tsu</i>	eight years old two years old
うえの____ まんなかの____ したの____	<i>ue no</i> ____ <i>mannaka no</i> ____ <i>shita no</i> ____	elder ____ middle ____ younger ____
まだ [+affirmative]	<i>mada</i>	still
それ	<i>sore</i>	it, that
たいへんです	<i>taihen desu</i>	be beyond the normal tolerance level [E.g., tough, not easy, serious, difficult, hard, terrible, awful, time/energy/money consuming, troublesome, burdensome, overwhelming, etc.]

それはたいへんですねえ。 *Sore wa taihen desu nee.*  
I understand what you are going through.

**Vocabulary** (for Application 1-2)

はたち	<i>hatachi</i>	twenty years old
0 さい	<i>ree-sai</i>	zero years old

**Application 1-2** (Dialogue 1-2)

A: Ask your practice partner: Bさんは おこさんは？

B: Answer pretending that you have nine children: 9にん います。

A: Specify each child, using one of the expressions listed in the table below and ask your practice partner how old the child is. Start with the oldest one. Use the expression おいくつ.

B: Assume that your oldest child is 20 years old (はたち) and the youngest 0 years old (0さい) (younger than one year old). For 1 to 9 years old, use the counter つ. For 10 years old, do not use the counter つ. For eleven and older, use the counter さい.

A: Summarize your partner's answers in the table below using the Arabic Numerals appropriately.

Practice Partner 1		Practice Partner 2
とし	おこさん	とし
はたち	1 ばんうえの おこさん	はたち
	うえから 2 ばんめの おこさん	
	うえから 3 ばんめの おこさん	
	うえから 4 ばんめの おこさん	
	まんなかの おこさん	
	したから 4 ばんめの おこさん	
	したから 3 ばんめの おこさん	
	したから 2 ばんめの おこさん	
0 さい	1 ばんしたの おこさん	0 さい

## Dialogues 2 ふうふ・りょうしん (Married Couple/Parents)

### Dialogue 2-1

A: Bさんは おくさんが いますか。

B: ええ、いますよ。

A: おこさんは？

B: まだです。

Aさんは ごしゅじんは？  
*go-shujin*

A: しゅじんは いません。りこんしました。  
*shujin*

B: ああ、そうですか。じゃあ、ボーイフレンドが いますか。  
*booi-hurendo*

A: ええ、いますよ。たくさん います。

B: へえ、それは すごいですねえ。

A: Do you have a wife?

B: Yes, I do!

A: How about children?

B: Not yet.

How about you, A? (Do you have) a husband?

A: I don't have a husband. I got divorced.

B: Oh, is that so. Then, do you have any boyfriends?

A: Yes, I do! I have a lot.

B: Wow, that's something!



**Vocabulary**

ごしゅじん	<i>go-shujin</i>	husband [honorific]
おくさん	<i>oku-san</i>	wife [honorific]
おこさん	<i>o-ko-san</i>	child(ren) [honorific]
まだです	<i>Mada desu</i>	Not yet
りこんしました	<i>rikon-shimashita</i>	got divorced / have gotten divorced
ボーイフレンド	<i>booi-hurendo</i>	boyfriend
ガールフレンド	<i>gaaru-hurendo</i>	girlfriend
たくさん	<i>takusan</i>	a lot

*This table is provided for Application 2-1 on p.259*

なまえ	ごしゅじん おくさん	ボーイフレンド ガールフレンド	おこさん
	います いません まだです	います いません まだです	います いません まだです
	います いません まだです	います いません まだです	います いません まだです
	います いません まだです	います いません まだです	います いません まだです
	います いません まだです	います いません まだです	います いません まだです
	います いません まだです	います いません まだです	います いません まだです

## Married Couples

	Humble: “my/our”	Honorific: “your/his/her/their”
married couple	ふうふ* <i>huuhu</i>	ごふうふ* <i>go-huuhu</i>
husband	しゅじん* <i>shujin</i> だんな <i>danna</i> おっと <i>otto</i>	ごしゅじん* <i>go-shujin</i> だんなさん <i>danna-san</i> (おっとさん <i>otto-san</i> )
wife	かない* <i>kanai</i> つま <i>tsuma</i>	おくさん* <i>oku-san</i>
spouse	つれあい <i>tsureai</i>	おつれあい <i>o-tsureai</i>
	はいぐうしゃ	<i>haiguu-sha</i> (a legal term)

## Unmarried Couples

(No humble/honorific distinction)

boyfriend	ボーイフレンド かれ かれし	<i>booi-hurendo</i> <i>kare</i> <i>kareshi</i>
girlfriend	ガールフレンド かのじょ	<i>gaaru-hurendo</i> <i>kanojo</i>
boyfriend/girlfriend	こいびと*	<i>koibito</i>
fiancé(e)	こんやくしゃ*	<i>konyaku-sha</i>
Lover, mistress	あいじん	<i>aijin</i>

Note: Which term to use is determined by various factors including (a) the occasion, i.e., when and where the language is used; (b) the nature of the relationship between “the two”; (c) the nature of the relationship between the speaker and the listener; (d) the subcultural groups “the two” belong to; and (e) the subcultural groups the speaker and the listener belong to.

Because each term carries connotations which may not be widely accepted in the society, adhering to the “safest” terms is most recommended in the initial stage of learning. The asterisked terms in the tables above are among the “safest” ones.

**Application 2-1** (Dialogue 2-1)

A: Ask your practice partner if he/she has a spouse:

\_\_\_\_\_さんは おくさんが いますか。 or

**oku-san**

\_\_\_\_\_さんは ごしゅじんが いますか。

**go-shujin**

B: When answering, you may pretend that you have a spouse.

A: Ask: おこさんは？

B: If you do not have any children now but hope/plan to have some later comparatively soon, say: まだです。

if you do not have any children now and do not hope/plan to have any later comparatively soon either, simply say: いません。

If you have a child or children, say: います。

A: Ask if your practice partner has any girlfriend or boyfriend:

ガールフレンドが いますか。 or

**gaaru-hurendo**

ボーイフレンドが いますか。

**booi-hurendo**

B: You may say “Yes” or “No,” or possibly “Not yet.”

A: You may ask how many boy/girlfriend your practice partner has:

なんにん いますか。

Summarize your partner's answers in the table on p. 257, by circling the applicable.

**Dialogue 2-2**

A : Bさんは どくしんですか、けっこんしていますか。  
*kekkon*

B : どくしんです。

A : ほんとうですか。  
*hontoo*

B : ほんとうですよ。

A: Are you single or married, B?

B: I'm single.

A: Really?

B: Really!

**Change & State of Marital Status**

Change of Marital Status		State of Marital Status	
		be unmarried (1)	どくしんです
		be cohabiting (2)	どうせいしています
become engaged	こんやくしました	be engaged	こんやくしています
become married	けっこんしました	be married	けっこんしています
		be separated (3)	べっきょしています
become divorced	りこんしました	be divorced	りこんしています
become re-married	さいこんしました		

Notes: (1) Legally single with or without a boy/girlfriend

(2) Legally single but living with someone in a common-law relationship

(3) Legally (still) married but living separately

**Application 2-2** (Dialogue 2-2)

A: Ask your practice partner if he/she is single or married.

B: If you are single, say: どくしんです。

***dokushin***

If you are engaged, say: こんやくしています。

***kon-yaku***

If you are married, say: けっこんしています。

***kekkon***

If you are cohabiting, say: どうせいしています。

***doosee***

A: If you are not sure if your partner has told you the truth, ask:

ほんとうですか。

***hontoo***

B: Respond with one of the following three sentences:

ほんとうです。 / うそです。 / じょうだんです。

You may add the sentence particle **YO** to the above sentences.

**Vocabulary**

うそ

*uso*

a lie

じょうだん

*joodan*

joke

**Dialogue 2-3**

A : Bさんは ごりょうしんは おげんきですか。  
*go-ryooshin*

B : ええ、げんきですよ。

A : おじいさん、おばあさんも みなさん おげんきですか。  
*o-jii-san o-baa-san*

B : ええ、みんな げんきです。

Aさんの ごりょうしんは？

A : ははは げんきですが、ちちは なくなりました。

B : そうですか。それは ざんねんですねえ。

じゃあ、おじいさん、おばあさんは？

A : ははかたのそふは なくなりましたが、ほかの3にんは  
 みんな げんきです。

B : そうですか。

A: Are your parents alive, B?

B: Yes, they are.

A: Are your grandparents all alive as well?

B: Yes, they are all well.

How about your parents, A?

A: My mother is fine, but my father has passed away.

B: Is that right! I'm sorry to hear that.

Then, how about your grandparents?

A: My maternal grandfather has passed away, but all of  
 the other three are fine.

B: Is that so!

## Parents

	Humble: "my/our"	Honorific: "your/his/her/their"
both parents	りょうしん <i>ryooshin</i>	ごりょうしん <i>go-ryooshin</i>
father	ちち <i>chichi</i>	おとうさん <i>o-too-san</i>
mother	はは <i>haha</i>	おかあさん <i>o-kaa-san</i>

## Grandparents

	Humble: "my/our"	Honorific: "your/his/her/their"
grandparents	そふぼ <i>sohubo</i>	おじいさん、おばあさん <i>o-jii-san, o-baa-san</i>
grandfather	そふ <i>sohu</i>	おじいさん <i>o-jii-san</i>
grandmother	そぼ <i>sobo</i>	おばあさん <i>o-baa-san</i>

## Paternal & Maternal

(No humble/honorific distinction)

paternal	ちちかたの <i>chichi-kata no</i>
maternal	ははかたの <i>haha-kata no</i>

**Vocabulary**

みんな	<i>minna</i>	all / everyone [humble]
みなさん	<i>mina-san</i>	all / everyone [honorific]
ほかの	<i>hoka no</i>	other / the other / another
3にん	<i>3-nin</i>	the three people / they / the three
ふたり	<i>hutari</i>	the two people / they / the two
ふたりとも	<i>hutari-tomo</i>	both of them
げんきです	<i>genki desu</i>	be 'alive and kicking' / full of energy/high-spirited / healthy / well / fine
なくなります	<i>nakunarimasu</i>	pass away, become deceased
なくなりました	<i>nakunarimashita</i>	have passed away, be deceased
ざんねんです	<i>zannen desu</i>	(something) is regretful/disappointing; (someone) is sorry/disappointed
それは	<i>Sore wa</i>	I'm sorry to hear that.
ざんねん	<i>zannen</i>	
ですねえ。	<i>desu nee.</i>	

**Application 2-3** (Dialogue 2-3)

A: Ask your practice partner if his/her parents are alive:

\_\_\_\_\_さんは ごりょうしんは おげんきですか。

Then, ask further if your partner's grandparents are alive, using either the particle **WA** or **MO** in place of **P** in the sentence below. Which to choose depends on your partner's answer to your first question:

じゃあ、おじいさん、おばあさん **P** おげんきですか。



- B: Refer to the tables below and answer according to your own life's situation. In the tables, ♡ indicates げんきです, and "F" and "M" stand for "father" and "mother."

ちち	はは	What to say as an answer
♡	♡	はい、げんきです。
♡		いいえ、ちちは げんきですが、ははは なくなりました。
	♡	いいえ、ははは げんきですが、ちちは なくなりました。

ちちかた		ははかた		What to say as an answer
F	M	F	M	
♡	♡			いいえ、ちちかたのそふぼは げんきですが、ははかたのそふぼは ふたりとも なくなりました。
		♡	♡	いいえ、ははかたのそふぼは げんきですが、ちちかたのそふぼは ふたりとも なくなりました。
♡		♡		いいえ、そふは ふたりとも げんきですが、そぼは ふたりとも なくなりました。
	♡		♡	いいえ、そぼは ふたりとも げんきですが、そふは ふたりとも なくなりました。

Grandparents	
♡ ♡ ♡ ♡	はい、みんな げんきです。
♡ ♡ ♡	いいえ、____かたの____は なくなりました。
♡ ♡	いいえ、____かたの____と____かたの____は げんきですが、ほかのふたりは なくなりました。
♡	いいえ、____かたの____は げんきですが、ほかの3にんは みんな なくなりました。
	いいえ、 みんな なくなりました。

## Vocabulary Exercises

### Vocabulary Exercise 1

A: Ask your practice partner (Practice Partner 1) for the names of his/her family members using honorific terms.

In the table on the next page, write the name of your partner and his/her family member's names using Rooma-Ji.

Write also なくなりました or いません as necessary, using Hiragana.

You may need to write しりません, おぼえていません, or わすれました if your partner gives you such responses. Write these expressions also using Hiragana.

B: Answer as follows:

- Give the names of the living family members. Omit the topic phrase \_\_\_\_\_は.
- If you have two or more あに, あね, おとうと, いもうと, and こども, specify each one of them using うえ, まんなか, した, etc.
- For deceased family members, use humble terms and say:  
\_\_\_\_\_は なくなりました
- For family members you do not have, use humble terms and say:  
\_\_\_\_\_は いません
- You may need to use such expressions as follows:  
しりません。 / おぼえていません。 / わすれました。

A: Ask one more person (Practice Partner 2) and fill in the rest of the table.

## かぞくの なまえ (Vocabulary Exercise 1)

	Practice Partner 1	Practice Partner 2
ちちかたのおじいさん		
ちちかたのおばあさん		
ははかたのおじいさん		
ははかたのおばあさん		
おとうさん		
おかあさん		
おにいさん		
おねえさん		
あなた		
おとうとさん		
いもうとさん		
ごしゅじん		
おくさん		
おこさん		

## かぞくの なまえ (Vocabulary Exercise 2)

	Practice Partner 3	Practice Partner 4
ちちかたのそふ		
ちちかたのそば		
ははかたのそふ		
ははかたのそば		
ちち		
はは		
あに		
あね		
わたし		
おとうと		
いもうと		
おっと		
つま		
こども		

## Vocabulary Exercise 2

A: Tell your practice partner (Practice Partner 3) the names of your family members using humble terms.

- Use the topic phrase \_\_\_\_\_は.
- If you have two or more あに, あね, おとうと, いもうと, and こども, specify each one of them using うえ, まんなか, した, etc.
- For deceased family members, use the expression なくなりました.
- For family members you do not have, use the expression いません.
- You may need to use such expressions as follows:  
しりません。 / おぼえていません。 / わすれました。

B: In the table on the previous page, write the name of your partner and his/her family member's names using Rooma-Ji.

Write also なくなりました or いません as necessary, using Hiragana.

You may need to write しりません, おぼえていません, or わすれました if your partner gives you such responses. Write these expressions also using Hiragana.

A: Do the same exercise with one more partner (Practice Partner 4).

## Grammar & Usage Notes I-7

### 1. Particle WA

The particle **WA** (は) has two main functions: one is to indicate the topic of the sentence and the other is to indicate contrast.

In negative sentences, the contrast marker **WA** (は) is often used: negating something implies that something else is the case, whether or not it is verbalized. In some negative sentences, this contrast between the negated and the not-negated is often identifiable as in Example (1) below. In the majority of negative sentences, however, the not-negated can not be singled out as in Example (2).

The negative indicator **WA** (は) works as an advance signal warning the listener/reader that the sentence will be negative. This is a useful feature because in Japanese sentences the negation is expressed with the verb phrase, which is placed at the end of the sentence.

E.g., (1) わたしは にほんじん では ありません。(カナダじん です。)  
*Watashi wa nihon-jin de wa arimasen. (Kanada-jin desu.)*  
 (I am not a Japanese citizen. [I am a Canadian citizen.])  
 [にほんじん is negated and contrasted with カナダじん, which may not be verbalized]

(2) わたしは こどもは いません。  
*Watashi wa kodomo wa imasen.*  
 (I do not have any children.)  
 [こどもが います (have children) is negated]

### 2. Affirmative Endings for Verbs

The affirmative endings for verbs (other than the copula verb) are: **-MASU** (ます) for the present tense and **-MASHITA** (ました) for the past tense.

the present affirmative ending for verbs	the past affirmative ending for verbs
ます <b>MASU</b>	ました <b>MASHITA</b>

E.g., (1) なくなります *nakunarimasu* (pass away)  
 なくなりました *nakunarimashita* (passed away, have passed away)

(2) わすれます *wasuremasu* (forget)  
 わすれました *wasuremashita* (forgot, have forgotten)

### 3. Past Tense in Japanese

The past tense in Japanese does not necessarily correspond to the past tense in English. The Japanese past tense can often be translated as “have done something” (the present perfect in English) rather than “did something” (the past tense in English).

E.g., (1) わすれました。

*Wasuremashita.*

(I have forgotten.)

(2) ははかたの そばは もう なくなりました。

*Haha-kata no sobo wa moo nakunarimashita.*

(My maternal grandmother has already passed away / is already deceased.)

(3) ははかたの そばは きょねん なくなりました。

*Haha-kata no sobo wa kyonen nakunarimashita.*

(My maternal grandmother passed away last year.)

### 4. State Expressed by -TE-IMASU

The verb phrases such as **KEKKON-SHITE-IMASU** (けっこんしています “be married < be in the married state”), **OBOETE-IMASU** (おぼえています “remember < be in the ability of recalling”), and **SHITTE-IMASU** (しっています “know < be in the knowledge of”), etc., consist of a phrase ending with **-TE** and **IMASU** (“be in the state”). This grammar construction and other examples will be further studied in Part II.

The state expressed by **-TE-IMASU** should be compared with the event expressed by a verb without **-TE-IMASU**. Take the following pair as an example: **KEKKON-SHIMASU** (けっこんします “get married”) expresses the event of marrying (or wedding) while **KEKKON-SHITE-IMASU** (けっこんしています) expresses the state of being married, which has resulted from the event of marrying.

In this state of learning, however, just learning **KEKKON-SHITE-IMASU** (けっこんしています) as a phrase to mean “be married” is probably more constructive than trying to understand the grammatical analysis such as the one presented above.

E.g., (1) あには きょねん けっこんしました。

*Ani wa kyonen kekkon-shimashita.*

(My elder brother got married last year.)

(2) あには けっこんしていますが、あねは けっこんしていません。

*Ani wa kekkon-shite-imasu ga, ane wa kekkon-shite-imasen,*

(My elder brother is married, but my elder sister is not.)

## 5. MADA DESU

The adverb **MADA** (まだ) means “still” in affirmative sentences and “yet” in negative sentences. However, the word **MADA** (まだ) means “(not) yet” in the expression **MADA DESU** (まだ です) even though there is no negative element in the expression; note that this use of **MADA** (まだ) often indicates that the one hopes that the negative state described will improve.

E.g., (1) Q : おとうさんは もう だいがくせい ですか。  
*Otooto-san wa moo daigakusee desu ka.*  
 (Is your younger brother already a university student?)

A 1 : いいえ、まだ だいがくせい では ありません。  
*lie, mada daigakusee de wa arimasen.*  
 (No, he isn't yet.)

A 2 : いいえ、まだ です。  
*lie, mada desu.*  
 (No, not yet.)

(2) Q : あなたは おこさんが いますか。  
*Anata wa o-ko-san ga imasu ka.*  
 (Do you have children?)

A 1 : いいえ、(まだ) いません。  
*lie, (mada) imasen.*  
 (No, I don't [yet].)

A 2 : いいえ、まだ です。  
*lie, mada desu.*  
 (No, not yet [but hope to have some someday].)

(3) Q : あなたは けっこんしていますか。  
*Anata wa kekkon-shite-imasu ka.*  
 (Are you married?)

A 1 : いいえ、(まだ) していません。  
*lie, (mada) shite-imasen.*  
 (No, I'm not [yet].)

A 2 : いいえ、まだ です。  
*lie, mada desu.*  
 (No, not yet.)



## 6. Four Kinds of Question Sentences

There are five ways to pose a question.

### A. Yes/No Question

The kind of question to which you can answer with either yes or no.

E.g., (1) あなたは がくせい ですか。

*Anata wa gakusee desu ka.*

(Are you a student?)

(2) あなたは ごきょうだいが いますか。

*Anata wa go-kyoodai ga imasu ka.*

(Do you have any brothers and sisters?)

### B. Choice Question

The kind of question which consists of two or more “yes/no questions” which provide choices as candidates for your answer.

E.g., (3) あなたは どくしんですか、けっこんしていますか。

*Anata wa dokushin desu ka, kekkon-shite-imasu ka.*

(Are you single or married?)

(4) あなたは にほんじんですか、かんこくじんですか、ちゅうごくじんですか。

*Anata wa nihon-jin desu ka, kankoku-jin desu ka, chuugoku-jin desu ka.*

(Are you Japanese, South Korean, or Chinese?)

### C. WH Question

The kind of question asked with one or more so-called WH words. These interrogative words include: “when,” “where,” “who,” “what,” “which,” “why,” “how,” etc.

E.g., (5) あなたは どの がくせい ですか。

*Anata wa doko no gakusee desu ka.*

(You are a student at which school?)

(6) あなたは ごきょうだいが なんにん いますか。

*Anata wa go-kyoodai ga nan-nin imasu ka.*

(How many brothers and sisters do you have?)

### D. Open Question

The kind of question which asks for a “complete piece of information.” Questions like “What did you do yesterday?” and “What are you going to do tomorrow?” are among the typical open questions. Open questions are yet to be introduced.

### E. Completion Question

The kind of question posed only with a topic phrase about which you are expected to provide information. The topic phrase in the question and the information in the answer make a complete sentence.

E.g., (7) おなまえは？  
*O-namae wa?*  
 ([You] name [is] . . . ?)

(8) あなたは？  
*Anata wa?*  
 (How about you?)

## 7. How to Respond to a Yes/No Question

The most common response to a yes/no question is to say “yes” or “no” first and then repeat the predicate only, **without repeating any other phrases contained in the question sentence**. Unless there is a particular reason to make a longer answer, this kind of short answer is always preferred in Japanese.

### [1] Yes/No Question with a Noun Phrase plus the Copula Verb

In answering this type of question, repeat the whole predicate, i.e., the copula verb plus the preceding noun phrase: using the copula verb by itself is ungrammatical. Alternatively, the expressions **SOO DESU** (そうです “it is the case”) or **CHIGAIMASU** (ちがいます “it is not the case”) may be used.

E.g., (1) Q : あなたは がくせい ですか。  
*Anata wa gakusee desu ka.*  
 (Are you a student?)

Y1 : はい、がくせい です。  
*Hai, gakusee desu.*  
 (Yes, I am.)

N1 : いいえ、がくせい では ありません。  
*Iie, gakusee dewa arimasen.*  
 (No, I'm not.)

Y2 : はい、そう です。  
*Hai, soo desu.*  
 (Yes, that is the case.)

N 2 : いいえ、ちがいます。  
*lie, chigaimasu.*  
 (No, that is not the case.)

[2] Yes/No Question with an Adjective Followed by DESU

Repeat the adjective together with **DESU**. Using the expression **SOO DESU** (そうです) or **CHIGAIMASU** (ちがいます) instead of the adjective is ungrammatical.

E.g., (2) Q : ほんとうですか。  
*Hontoo desu ka.*  
 (Is it true? / Really?)

Y : はい、ほんとうです。  
*Hai, hontoo desu.*  
 [はい may be omitted in this frequently-used expression]  
 (Yes, it's true. / Really!)

N : いいえ、ほんとうでは ありません。  
*lie, hontoo de wa arimasen.*  
 (No, it's not.)

[3] Yes/No Question with a Verb

Repeat the verb phrase used in the question. Do not use **SOO DESU** (そうです) or **CHIGAIMASU** (ちがいます) in place of the verb phrase.

E.g., (3) Q : あなたは おこさんが いますか。  
*Anata wa o-ko-san ga imasu ka.*  
 (Do you have children?)

Y : はい、います。  
*Hai, imasu.*  
 (Yes, I do.)

N : いいえ、いません。  
*lie, imasen.*  
 (No, I don't.)

## 8. Verb Phrases to Shorten or Not to Shorten

Some verb phrases may be shortened when repeated in an answer.

For example, **KEKKON** ("marriage") in the verb phrase **KEKKON-SHITE-IMASU** ("be married") is normally omitted in answers.

E.g., (1) Q : あなたは けっこんしていますか。  
*Anata wa kekkon-shite-imasu ka.*  
 (Are you married?)

Y : はい、しています。  
*Hai, shite-imasu.*  
 (Yes, I am.)

N : いいえ、していません。  
*lie, shite-imasen.*  
 (No, I'm not.)

On the other hand, the verb phrase that ends with **-TE-IMASU** (ています) cannot be shortened at all in answers.

E.g., (1) Q : おぼえていますか。  
*Oboete-imasu ka.*  
 (Do you remember?)

Y : はい、おぼえています。  
*Hai, oboete-imasu.*  
 (Yes, I do.)

N : いいえ、おぼえていません。  
*lie, oboete-imasen.*  
 (No, I don't.)

## 9. How to Respond to a Yes/No Question with a Plural Topic

A yes/no question with a topic that includes a multiple number of components cannot always be answered with simply "yes" or "no."

### [1] When either "Yes" or "No" Applies to All the Components of the Topic

Say "yes" or "no" first, and then complete the answer in one of the three ways described in Item 7 above.

E.g., (1) Q: ごりょうしんは カナダじん ですか。  
*Go-ryooshin wa Kanada-jin desu ka.*  
 (Are your parents Canadian citizens?)

A: はい、カナダじん です。  
*Hai, Kanada-jin desu.*  
 (Yes, they are.)

### [2] When Different Answers Apply to the Different Topic Components

Re-establish topics and make as many clauses or sentences as the number of different answers, without saying "yes" or "no."

E.g., (2) Q: おじいさん、おばあさんは カナダじん ですか。  
*O-jii-san, o-baa-san wa Kanada-jin desu ka.*  
 (Are your grandparents Canadian citizens?)

A1: ちちかたの そふぼは カナダじん です。  
 ははかたの そふは アメリカじん です。  
 ははかたの そばは フランスじん です。  
*Chichi-kata no sohubo wa Kanada-jin desu.*  
*Haha-kata no sohu wa Amerika-jin desu.*  
*Haha-kata no sobo wa Huransu-jin desu.*  
 (My paternal grandparents are Canadian citizens.  
 My maternal grandfather is an American citizen.  
 My maternal grandmother is a French citizen.)

A2: ちちかたの そふぼは カナダじん ですが、  
 ははかたの そふぼは カナダじん では ありません。  
*Chichi-kata no sohubo wa Kanada-jin desu ga,*  
*Haha-kata no sohubo wa Kanada-jin des wa arimasen.*  
 (My paternal grandparents are Canadian citizens, but  
 my maternal grandparents are not.)

## 10. How to Respond to a Choice Question

Choice questions provide options for answer. If there is a suitable item among the choices given, answer using that item making the answer sentence as short as possible. If there is not a suitable item given, you need to provide your own information as your answer, in which the topic phrase is normally repeated. Do not say “yes” or “no” in response to choice questions.

E.g., (1) Q : あなたは どくしん ですか、けっこんしていますか。  
*Anata wa dokushin desu ka, kekkon-shite-imasu ka.*  
 (Are you single or married?)

A 1 : どくしん です。  
*Dokushin desu.*  
 (I'm single.)

A 2 : けっこんして います。  
*Kekkon-shite-imasu.*  
 (I'm married.)

(2) Q : あなたは アメリカじん ですか、カナダじん ですか。  
*Anata wa Amerika-jin desu ka, Kanada-jin desu ka.*  
 (Are you an American citizen, or a Canadian citizen?)

A 1 : アメリカじん です。  
*Amerika-jin desu.*  
 (I'm an American citizen.)

A 2 : カナダじん です。  
*Kanada-jin desu.*  
 (I'm a Canadian citizen.)

A 3 : わたしは イギリスじん です。  
*Watashi wa Igirisu-jin desu.*  
 (I'm a British citizen.)

### 11. How to Respond to a WH Question

WH questions ask for a specific piece or pieces of information. To answer these questions, provide the piece or pieces of information first and then end the sentence with the predicate. Any other phrases including the topic phrase in the question are not to be repeated in the answer unless there is a particular reason to do so.

E.g., (1) Q : あなたは どの がくせい ですか。

*Anata wa doko no gakusee desu ka.*

(You are a student at which school?)

A : SFUの がくせい です。

*SFU no gakusee desu.*

(I'm an SFU student.)

(2) Q : あなたは ごきょうだいが なんにん いますか。

*Anata wa go-kyoodai ga nan-nin imasu ka.*

(How many brothers and sisters do you have?)

A : 3にん います。

*3-nin imasu.*

(I have three.)

(3) Q : ごりょうしんは なにじん ですか。

*Go-ryooshin wa nani-jin desu ka.*

(Of what nationality are your parents?)

A1 : イタリアじん です。

*Itaria-jin desu.*

(They are Italian citizens.)

A2 : ちちは イランじん ですが、ははは インドじん です。

*Chichi wa Ira-jin desu ga, haha wa indo-jin desu.*

(My father is an Iranian citizen, but my mother is an Indican citizen.)

## 12. How to Respond to a Completion Question

Completion questions are posed with nothing more than a topic phrase. To answer such questions, provide information about the topic by completing the questioner's sentence. Do not repeat the topic phrase unless there is a specific reason to do so. Do not say "yes" or "no" either.

E.g., (1) Q : おなまえは？

*O-namae wa?*

(Your name [is] . . . ?)

A : やまだ すみこ です。

*Yamada Sumiko desu.*

(. . . is Sumiko Yamada.)

(2) Q : ごきょうだいは？

*Go-kyoodai wa?*

(Brothers and sisters?)

A 1 : いません。

*Imasen.*

(I do not have any.)

A 2 : 3にん います。

*3-nin imasu.*

(I have three.)

(3) Q : わたしは どくしん です。あなたは？

*Watashi wa dokushin desu. Anata wa?*

(I'm single. How about you?)

A 1 : わたしも どくしん です。

*Watashi mo dokushin desu.*

(I'm also single.)

A 2 : わたしは どくしん ではありません。

*Watashi wa dokushin de wa arimasen.*

(I'm not single.)



### 13. Re-establishing a Topic Phrase

The topic phrase marked by the particle **WA** (は) is normally omitted when answering a question because the topic has already been established in the question and understood in the context. In some cases, however, the topic phrase is re-established when answering.

#### [1] When the topic is contrasted or compared with something else

E.g., (1) Q : わたしは がくせい です。あなたも がくせい ですか。  
*Anata wa gakusee desu ka.*  
 (Are you a student?)

A 1 : いいえ、わたしは かいしゃいん です。  
*lie, watashi wa kaisha-in desu.*  
 (No, I am a company employee.)

A 2 : いいえ、わたしは がくせい では ありません。  
*lie, watashi wa gakusee de wa arimasen.*  
 (No, I am not a student.)

#### [2] When answering, using a sentence structure different from that of the question sentence

E.g., (2) Q : あなたの おしごとは?  
*Anata no o-shigoto wa?*  
 ([What is] your job?)

A : わたしは がくせい です。  
*Watashi wa gakusee desu.*  
 (I am a student.)

(3) Q : あなたの せんこうは?  
*Anata no senkoo wa?*  
 ([What is] your major?)

A : わたしは がくせい では ありません。  
*Watashi wa gakusee de wa arimasen.*  
 (I am not a student.)

#### [3] When not all the component parts of the topic fall into one answer

Refer to Item 9, Example (2).

#### [4] When there is no suitable choice given in a choice question

Refer to Item 10, Example (2).

#### 14. Adjective TAIHEN

The adjective **TAIHEN** (たいへん) indicates that something is beyond the normal tolerance level. Unlike **SUGOI** (すごい), which indicates something that is beyond the normal standard but is also of a positive value, **TAIHEN** (たいへん) normally indicates the negative value, which are translatable as “tough,” “not easy,” “serious,” “difficult,” “hard,” “terrible,” “awful,” “troublesome,” “time/energy/money consuming,” etc.

The sentence **TAIHEN DESU NEE** (たいへんですねえ) is very frequently used in Japanese, expressing the speakers’s sympathy toward the listener. The English equivalent could be “I understand what you are going through” or “You have my sympathy.”

E.g., (1) A : わたしは ちいさい おとうとと いもうとが 9にん います。  
*Watashi wa chiisai ootoo to imooto ga 9-nin imasu.*  
 (I have nine young younger siblings.)

B : それは たいへんですねえ。  
*Sore wa taihen desu nee.*  
 (It is tough/a lot of work, isn’t it!)

#### 15. Adjective ZANNEN

The adjective **ZANNEN** (ざんねん) describes something that is regretful or disappointing or someone who is sorry for or disappointed in something. The sentence **SORE WA ZANNEN DESU NEE** (それは ざんねん ですねえ) expresses the speaker’s sympathy about something regretful or disappointing. The English equivalent can be “I’m sorry to hear that.”

Compare the adjective **ZANNEN** (ざんねん) with the adjective **TAIHEN** (たいへん), which also shows the speaker’s sympathy but about something excessive.

E.g., (1) A : おじいさん、おばあさんは おげんきですか。  
*O-jii-san, o-baa-san wa o-genki desu ka.*  
 (Are your grandparents living?)

B : いいえ、みんな なくなりました。  
*lie, minna nakunarimashita.*  
 (No, they have all passed away.)

A : そう ですか。それは ざんねんですねえ。  
*Soo desu ka. Sore wa zannen desu nee.*  
 (Is that so. I’m sorry to hear that.)

## 16. Adjective GENKI

The adjective **GENKI** (げんき) describes someone “full of energy” and/or “high-spirited.” In spite of the fact that many Japanese language textbooks teach the question **O-GENKI DESU KA** (おげんきですか) as a greeting equivalent to “How are you?”, it is not often used orally in everyday life. It is mainly used either in letter writing asking how the other party is or in speech enquiring about a third person: in the latter case, the emphasis is often on “living/alive” rather than “healthy.”

E.g., (1) Q: ごりょうしんは おげんきですか。  
*Go-ryooshin wa o-genki desu ka.*  
 (Are your parents ‘alive and kicking’?)

A: ええ、げんきです。  
*Ee, genki desu.*  
 (Yes, they are alive [and well].)

## Writing System I-7

### 1. The Small-Sized TSU

The **small-sized TSU**, or **CHIISAI TSU** (ちいさい「つ」), is used to represent the **mora** called **TUMARU OTO** (つまるおと “choked sound”). Although recognized as the same type of sounds by Japanese native speakers, the “choked sounds” can phonetically be divided into three distinctive groups, each of which is a **sound unit**. Refer to Items 2, 3, and 4 below.

When handwriting from left to right, **CHIISAI TSU** is placed in the left-bottom quarter of the grid with the right half of the grid left blank. In printing, **CHIISAI TSU** is usually larger than a quarter of the full-sized letter and is placed slightly closer to the middle of the grid.

## 2. Continuous Unit

The **continuous unit**, which is held for the length of one **mora**, is the first “half” of the doubled consonant of a certain kind. The consonants **S**, **SH**, and **H** can form a continuous unit. Try pronouncing these consonants and prolonging them. You will see that you can continue to produce the same sound from the beginning to the end. These consonants are in phonetics called fricatives. The continuous unit **H** appears only in loan words.

### Continuous Unit

Pronounced as	Position	Examples		
<b>S</b>	<b>Before S</b>	ほっさ	<i>hossa</i>	(fit)
		こっせつ	<i>kossetsu</i>	(breaking bone)
		てっそく	<i>tessoku</i>	(iron rule)
<b>SH</b>	<b>Before SH</b>	ざっし	<i>azasshi</i>	(magazine)
<b>H</b>	<b>Before H</b>	マッハ	<i>mahha</i>	(memorization)
		ワッフル	<i>wahhuru</i>	(waffle)

## 3. Silent Unit

The **silent unit**, which is silence kept for the length of one **mora**, is the first “half” of the doubled stop consonant. Stop consonants like **K**, **T**, **CH**, **TS**, and **P** are produced firstly by “stopping” the air and immediately letting the air out like explosion. Normally, the air is stopped only for a fraction of a second; when the stoppage is prolonged, it creates a noticeable length of silence, which forms **the silent unit**.

The voiced counterparts of the above stop consonants are **G**, **D**, **DJ**, **DZ**, and **B**. They can form **a silent unit** as well but normally only in loan words. The sounds **DJ** and **DZ** are normally scribed as **J** and **Z** in Romanization.

## 4. Choked Unit

The **choked unit** is a unique sound unit. It shortens the length of the preceding **mora**. In slow speech, **the choked unit** may be held longer than the length of a **mora**, compensating the length of time it took away from the preceding **mora**. This sound unit typically appears at the end of interjections such as in **E'** and **A'**. In Romanization, it is usually represented by an apostrophe.

## Silent Unit

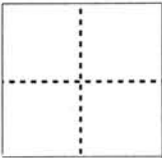
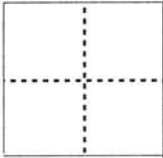
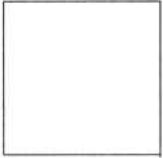

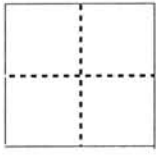
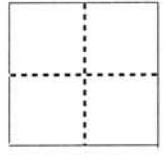
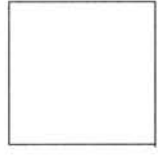

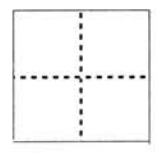
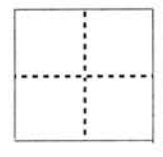
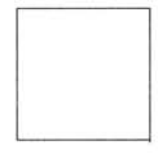
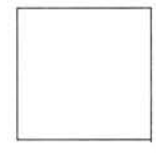
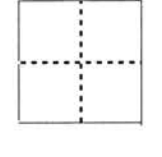
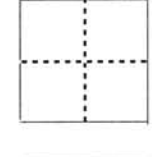


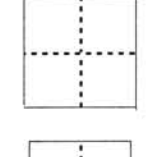
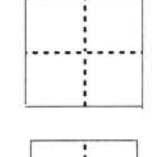
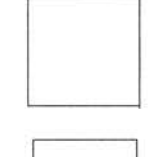
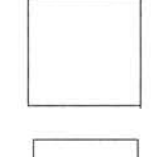
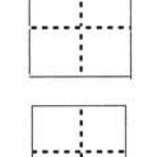
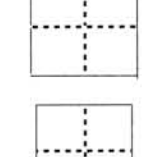
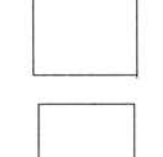
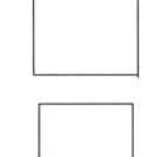
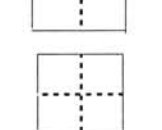
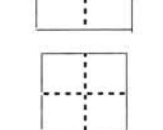
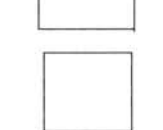
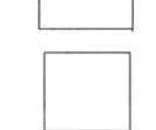




Pronounced as	Position	Examples		
<b>K</b>	<b>Before K</b>	さっか にっき ゆっくり はっけん けっこん	<i>sakka</i> <i>nikki</i> <i>yukkuri</i> <i>hakken</i> <i>kekkon</i>	(fit) (breaking bone) (slowly) (discovery) (marriage)
<b>T</b>	<b>Before T</b>	はったつ きって しっと	<i>hattatsu</i> <i>kitte</i> <i>shitto</i>	(development) (stamp) (jealousy)
<b>CH</b>	<b>Before CH</b>	しっち	<i>shicchi</i>	(marsh)
<b>TS</b>	<b>Before TS</b>	にっつう	<i>nittsuu</i>	(Nittsu)
<b>P</b>	<b>Before P</b>	しっぱい はっぴ きっぷ てっぺん しっぽ	<i>shippai</i> <i>happi</i> <i>kippu</i> <i>teppen</i> <i>shippo</i>	(failure) (happi coat) (ticket) (the peak/top) (tail)
<b>G</b>	<b>Before G</b>	フォッグ	<i>foggu</i>	(fog)
<b>D</b>	<b>Before D</b>	ヘッド	<i>heddo</i>	(head)
<b>DJ (J)</b>	<b>Before DJ (J)</b>	エッジ	<i>eddj</i>	(edge)
<b>DZ (Z)</b>	<b>Before DZ (Z)</b>	グッズ	<i>guddzu</i>	(goods)
<b>B</b>	<b>Before B</b>	ハッブル	<i>Hubble</i>	(Hubble)

## Choked Unit

Pronounced as	Position	Examples		
<b>Glottal Stop</b>	Word-final	あっ えっ	<i>a'</i> <i>e'</i>	[interjection] [interjection]

## Hiragana Introduction I-7

1. Practice writing the small-sized **TSU**, firstly using the quarterly-divided boxes on the left hand side of the page, and then, using boxes without quarter divisions on the right hand side of the page.

## Hiragana Writing Practice I-7

1. Write the following words in Hiragana.

*hossa*    (a fit)

*hosa*   (assist)

*jissai*     (reality)

*jisa*   (time difference)

*nissan*     (Nissan)

*kissaten*      (tea house)

*kossetsu*     (broken bone)

*kussetsu*     (refraction)

*kuse*   (habit)

*tessen*     (clematis)

*tessoku*     (iron rule)

*shisshin*     (eczema)

*shishi*   (lion)

*zasshi*    (magazine)

*sesshi*    (Celsius)

*kasshi*    (Fahrenheit)

*kashi*   (sweets)

*kosshi*    (gist)

*koshi*   (lower back)

2. Write the following words in Hiragana.

*sakka*  (writer)

*saka*  (slope)

*nikki*  (diary)

*yukkuri*  (slowly)

*kako*  (the past)

*hakken*  (discovery)

*hake*  (brush)

*kekkon*  (marriage)

*hattatsu*  (development)

*hata*  (flag)

*kitte*  (stamp)

*asatte*  (the day after tomorrow)

*shitto*  (jealousy)

*shita*  (bottom/below)

*otto*  (husband)

*oto*  (sound)

*shicchi*  (marsh)

*shichi*  (pawn)

*nittsuu*  (Nittsu)

*netsu*  (a temperature)



*shippai*

--	--	--	--

 (failure)

*shibai*

--	--	--

 (stage play)

*happi*

--	--	--

 (*happi* coat)

*kabi*

--	--

 (mold)

*kippu*

--	--	--

 (ticket)

*kibun*

--	--	--

 (feeling)

*teppen*

--	--	--	--

 (peak/top)

*shippo*

--	--	--

 (tail)

4. Write the following words in Hiragana.

*a'*

--	--

*e'*

--	--

5. Write the following sentences in Hiragana. Place a small circle as the period in the last box in the same position as **the small-sized** ㇿ would be put. Ignore the hyphens in the Hiragana writing.

*Kiite-kudasai.*

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

*Kite-kudasai.*

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

*Kitte-kudasai.*

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

## Hiragana Reading Practice I-7

1. Read the following words that contain **the continuous unit**.

ほっさ	じっさい	にっさん
きっさてん	こっせつ	くっせつ
てっせん	てっそく	しっしん
ざっし	かっし	せっし
こっし		

2. Read the following words that contain **the silent unit**.

さっか	にっき	ゆっくり
はっけん	けっこん	ひとりっこ
はったつ	きって	あさって
しっと	おっと	しっち
にっつう	しっぱい	はっぴ
きっぷ	てっぺん	しっぱ

3. Read the following interjections that contain **the choked unit**.

あっ	えっ
----	----

## 4. Read the following similarly-sounding/written words.

いっち (coincide)	いえ (house)	えっ
いち (location)	いいえ	え (picture, drawing)
いちい (first place)	いい	ええ

## 5. Read the following sentences written in Hiragana.

きいてください。	(Please listen.)
きてください。	(Please come.)
きってください。	(Please cut.)
かいてください。	(Please write.)
みてください。	(Please look.)
いってください。	(Please say.)
よんでください。	(Please read.)
だまって よんでください。	(Please read without vocalizing.)
こえをだして よんでください。	(Please read aloud.)

## Exercises I-7

1. Truthfully complete the following sentences with either **います** or **いません**.

① わたしは こどもが \_\_\_\_\_ 。

② わたしは むすこが \_\_\_\_\_ 。

③ わたしは むすめが \_\_\_\_\_ 。

④ わたしは まごが \_\_\_\_\_ 。

⑤ わたしは まごむすこが \_\_\_\_\_ 。

⑥ わたしは まごむすめが \_\_\_\_\_ 。

2. Complete the following sentences with either **げんきです** or **なくなりました** according to your own situation. Place a Japanese period (。 ) at the end of each sentence.

① ちちは \_\_\_\_\_

② ははは \_\_\_\_\_

③ ちちかたの そふは \_\_\_\_\_

④ ちちかたの そばは \_\_\_\_\_

⑤ ははかたの そふは \_\_\_\_\_

⑥ ははかたの そばは \_\_\_\_\_

## Review Questions I-7

1. Answer the following questions. Do not repeat the topic phrase in your answers. Use **Hiragana** with Japanese **commas** and **periods** appropriately.

① ごりょうしんは おげんき ですか。

② おじいさん、 おばあさんは おげんき ですか。

2. Choose one of the three questions in each section according to your situation and your preference. Circle your choice of question and answer it. Do not repeat the topic phrase in your answers. Use **Hiragana** with Japanese **commas** and **periods** appropriately.

- ① A あなたは おくさんが いますか。  
B あなたは ごしゅじんが いますか。  
C あなたは おつれあいが いますか。

- ② A あなたは ガールフレンドが いますか。  
B あなたは ボーイフレンドが いますか。  
C あなたは こいびとが いますか。

3. Answer the following questions. Do not repeat the topic phrase in your answers. Use **Hiragana** with Japanese **punctuation symbols** appropriately.

① あなたは どくしん ですか、 けっこんしていますか。

② あなたは どくしん ですか。

③ あなたは けっこんしていますか。

④ あなたは おこさんが いますか。

**Composition Project**

- If you have written about your family members and relatives, check if you have used the humble terms appropriately.

**My Lesson 7 Vocabulary List**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**My Lesson 7 Sentences**

① \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

③ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

④ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

⑤ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

⑥ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

⑦ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use additional paper as necessary