Learning Outcome Statements for Japanese

Level	101	102	201	202
	OUTCOMES	OUTCOMES	OUTCOMES	OUTCOMES
	THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:	THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:	THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:	THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:
	1) Interpretive read hiragana, katakana, approximately 40 kanji, and	1) Interpretiveread hiragana, katakana, approximately 120 kanji, and	1) Interpretive read hiragana, katakana, approximately 200 kanji, and	Interpretive read hiragana, katakana, approximately 300 kanji, and
Reading	identify or make intelligent guesses regarding unlearned words, loaned words, or simple compound words. • scan and get the gist of simple authentic materials such as advertisements, restaurant menus, simple letters and emails, to answer simple task questions.	identify or make intelligent guesses regarding unlearned words, loaned words, or simple compound words. • scan and skim simple authentic materials such as advertisements, restaurant menus, simple letters and emails, to answer simple content questions.	identify or make intelligent guesses regarding unlearned words, loaned words, or compound words. • gain the skill to use dictionaries. • demonstrate comprehension of longer paragraphs and narratives through authentic materials such as advertisements, information relating to travel, restaurant menus, product labels, directions, letters and emails, with familiar topics.	identify or make intelligent guesses regarding unlearned words, loaned words, or compound words. • gain the skill to use dictionaries. • demonstrate comprehension of longer paragraphs and narratives through authentic materials such as advertisements, information relating to travel, restaurant menus, product labels, directions, letters and emails, utilizing honorific language with familiar topics comfortably.

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1) Presentational

- write compositions with learned vocabulary and structures on familiar topics.
- fill in simple application forms that require basic information of one's name, age, birth date, phone number, etc.

2) Interpersonal

communicate with peers through writing.

3) Skills

- write hiragana, katakana, and approximately 40 kanji.
- acquire basic Japanese word processing skills.
- use *genkōyōshi* manuscript paper correctly.

1) Presentational

- write compositions with learned vocabulary and structures on familiar topics.
- fill in simple online or hard copy application forms with basic personal and pertinent information.

2) Interpersonal

 communicate with peers via email or letters using Japanese letter format.

3) Skills

- write hiragana, katakana, and approximately 120 kanji.
- acquire basic Japanese word processing skills.
- use *genkōyōshi* manuscript paper correctly.

1) Presentational

- write compositions with learned and unlearned vocabulary and learned structures on familiar and/or unfamiliar topics.
- fill in online or hard copy application forms with basic personal and pertinent information.
- write a text for an oral presentation with appropriate organization.

2) Interpersonal

 communicate with a variety of people via email or letters using Japanese letter format.

3) Skills

• write hiragana, katakana, and additional 200 kanji.

use dictionaries.

• use *genkōyōshi* manuscript paper correctly.

- write compositions or research papers with learned and unlearned vocabulary and learned structures on familiar and/or unfamiliar topics.
- fill in complex application forms such as a curriculum vitae as well as online forms.
- write a text for an extended oral presentation with appropriate organization.

2) Interpersonal

1) Presentational

 communicate with a variety of people via email or letters using Japanese letter format and appropriate honorifics.

3) Skills

- write hiragana, katakana, and 300 kanji.
- use genkōyōshi manuscript paper correctly.
- use dictionaries.

1) Interpersonal

 communicate with someone who is highly sympathetic to non-native speakers' talk in basic everyday life situations using learned expressions and vocabulary.

For example:

- > exchange greetings.
- say dates and time, use time expressions, and count some items in Japanese with appropriate counters.
- express likes and dislikes.
- order food at a restaurant.
- give and get simple directions with positional words.
- describe things, people, and places.
- request someone do something.
- invite people to do something together.
- make a phone call

2) Presentational

 present a short speech using the learned vocabulary and expressions to introduce oneself with personal information such as age, major, academic year, likes and dislikes.

1) Interpersonal

 communicate with someone who is highly sympathetic to nonnative speakers' talk in basic everyday life situations using learned expressions and vocabulary.

For example:

- report what someone says/said
- talk about family members and other's family, including their hobbies and pastimes.
- ➤ talk about weather/seasons using probability and conjecture.
- request information and express preferences necessary to conduct daily activities such as shopping.
- speak about things such as what one can do, simple reasons, simple hypotheses, opinions, experiences, desires, plans, and intentions.
- > make a phone call.

2) Presentational

present a short speech using the learned vocabulary and structures to express one's opinion or introduce family members.

1) Interpersonal

- communicate and make themselves understood to some extent to native speakers of Japanese who are not accustomed to interacting with non-native speakers in everyday functions.
- talk about transportation, travel, cars, driving, and public transportation system.
- make suggestions and offer advice, give commands, express prohibition, obligation, and permission, give and ask for extended instructions, and describe some phenomena using intransitive verbs.
- express giving and receiving items as well as favors using socially appropriate honorific expressions.
- 2) Presentational
- present a speech on familiar and/or unfamiliar topics.

1) Interpersonal

- communicate and make themselves understood to a greater extect to native speakers of Japanese who are not accustomed to interacting with non-native speakers in everyday functions.
- do errands at places such as a post office or pharmacist.
- > answer questions and express one's opinions at a job interview.
- carry on conversations with socially superior people using appropriate honorific expressions.
- 2) Presentational
- present a speech on familiar and/or unfamiliar topics based on one's research and/or interviews.

1) Interpretive • comprehend and resp appropriately to simply commands, questions and statements by so highly sympathetic to speakers. • identify key words at listening exercises on topics presented by reauthentic or inauthentic on tape, CD, or orally statements.	appropriately to greetings, commands, questions, direction and statements by someone who is sympathetic to non-native speakers. Ind do task in familiar means of attic materials appropriately to greetings, commands, questions, direction and statements by someone who sympathetic to non-native speakers. Identify key words and sentence and do listening exercises reasonably well on a familiar to presented by means of authentic	 and respond appropriately. comprehend or follow directions to a specific location. comprehend or follow instructions on how to do something, such as cooking, driving vehicles, or using household machinery. 	 Interpretive comprehend statements by someone who is less sympathetic of non-native speakers and respond appropriately. comprehend questions at a job interview. identify key words, phrases, and sentences and get the gist of listening exercises reasonably well on a familiar topic presented by means of authentic or inauthentic materials on tape, CD, video, online, or other media.
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Culture	 1) Products/Perspectives understand the manners of exchanging name cards. understand the basic concept of ingroup and out-group (self and family vs. friends, neighbors, and strangers). 2) Practices/Perspectives use honorifics within fixed expressions, such as greetings. 3) Perspectives understand Japanese hierarchy such as teacher vs. student, and older people vs. younger people. 4) Products recognize Japanese food, holidays, art, music, media, and clothing. 	1) Practices/Perspectives understand the Japanese address system and how to write a letter using Japanese stationery and envelope. 2) Practice/Perspective make a phone call with appropriate telephone conversation expressions. 3) Products recognize Japanese food, holidays, art, music, media, and clothing.	 1) Products/Perspectives recognize the basic geography of Japan. understand the transportation system and lodgings for traveling in Japan. understand traditional features of Japanese buildings, rooms, and furnishings. 2) Practices/Perspectives comprehend and follow the customs and etiquette of inviting people to one's home, as well as being invited to Japanese homes. 3) Products recognize and understand the rationale behind Japanese food, holidays, art, music, media, and clothing. 	 Practices/Perspectives recognize the Japanese education system, school life, company life, and society. Products/Perspectives understand the form of a resume and how to fill it in with necessary information. Practices/Perspectives recognize the postal system of Japan. Practices/Perspectives understand fixed expressions, manners, and format for a letter and/or phone conversation in a formal situation. Products recognize and understand the rationale behind Japanese food, holidays, art, music, media, and clothing.
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