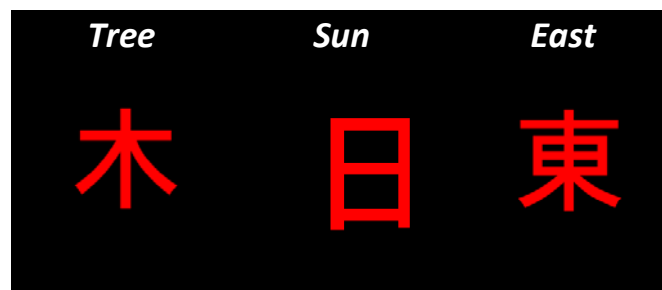


**Grammar Task 1: Verb Forms**  
**Suggested Time: 5 minutes+**

Look at the graphic and read the text below. Then write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, (...). Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer. Use only verbs and 'not' when necessary. Use correct spelling and capital letters. Write your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

<b>Examples:</b> I _____ (be) a student. I _____ (not be) a teacher.	<b>Answer Sheet</b>  <u>am</u> <u>am not</u>
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**Japanese Kanji**


The graphic shows some examples of Japanese *kanji*. *Kanji* are Chinese characters or letters which <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to write the Japanese language. These characters <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) and slightly changed by the Japanese many years ago. Nowadays, Japanese schoolchildren <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about 2,000 of the characters before they finish high school.

When I started learning Japanese a few years ago, I <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) how to study *kanji*. Then, I <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a good strategy. In the graphic, the first character (for 'tree') and the second character (for 'sun') <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) simple and easy to learn. The third character (for 'east') <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) by combining or putting together the first two characters. The third character means 'east' because it shows the sun rising behind a tree. Many complex or difficult characters can be learned by combining simple characters in this way. If you ever decide to study *kanji*, this strategy <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you to learn them more easily. Good luck!

**Answers**

**Grammar Syllabus 2A: Practice Task 1A (Japanese *Kanji*)**

1. are used
2. were borrowed
3. learn / must learn / have to learn / need to learn
4. did not know / didn't know
5. found
6. are
7. is made / can be made
8. will help / may help / might help / could help / should help / ought to help /  
would help