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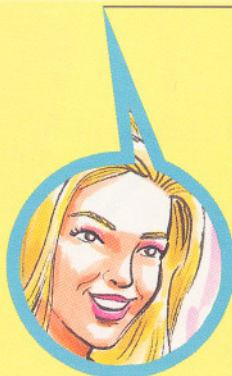


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Introduction

Konnichi wa!
Welcome to
Mirai Stage 1.

You are about to start learning Japanese. Soon you will be able to talk about yourself and understand what other people are saying about themselves. You will also learn to read and write the Japanese syllabary called hiragana and a few of the picture writing called kanji.

You will meet the following people who attend a judō academy run by Mr Tanaka. Mr Tanaka is a famous judō expert who now lives in Australia. He encourages all the students who attend his academy to speak in Japanese, because they are all learning Japanese at school.



Tanaka-sensei



Karen Scott



Johnny Lee



Naomi Akimoto



Hiro Yamaguchi



Ken Thomson



Masashi Yamada



Nicki Fenwick

You will also meet Yukari and Shingo, real Japanese teenagers who are there to help you and to tell you about their lives in Japan.



Hi! I'm Yukari. I'm in grade 8. Shingo and I will explain any new expressions.



Hi! I'm Shingo. I'm in grade 10.

You will also meet the Ninja,
a historical character from
feudal Japan. He will help you
in lots of ways.



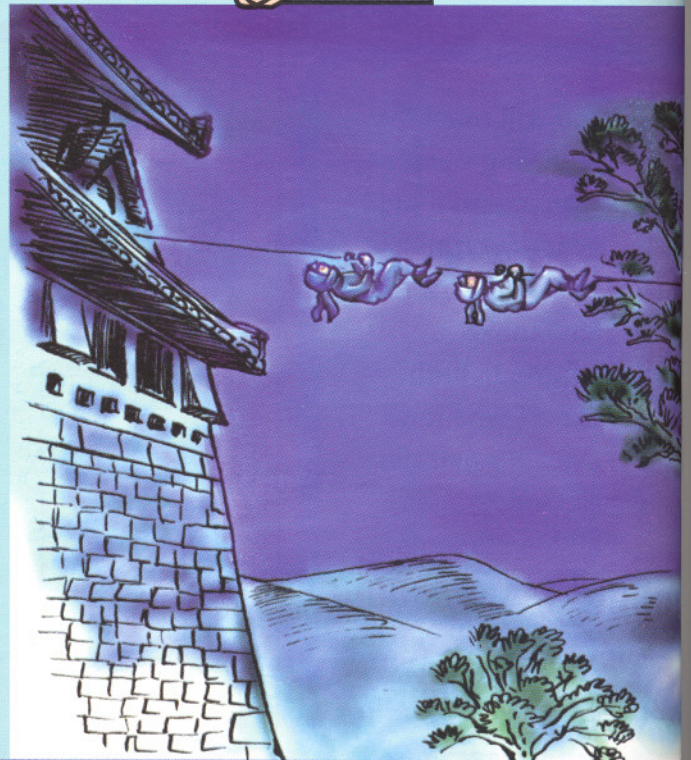
The ninja were members of the secret service in feudal times. They were trained from childhood in martial arts. They were not only highly skilled fighters but also developed high powers of concentration that enabled them to withstand pain and bodily discomfort. They were able to enter the castles of their masters' enemies without being seen and find out the enemies' secret plans. Unlike modern spies, who can use cameras and tape recorders, the ninja had to memorise everything.

The ninja were so skilful, people thought that they had magic powers. They did not have magic powers but they did have:

- ◆ discipline
- ◆ determination
- ◆ daring.

Discipline was needed to keep practising their martial arts every day, so that they were constantly becoming faster. Their reflexes were almost instantaneous. **Determination** was necessary to keep their goals in sight and **daring** gave them the courage to try anything.

These attributes will help you too succeed in learning a new language. That is why we have chosen the Ninja as your guide and inspiration.



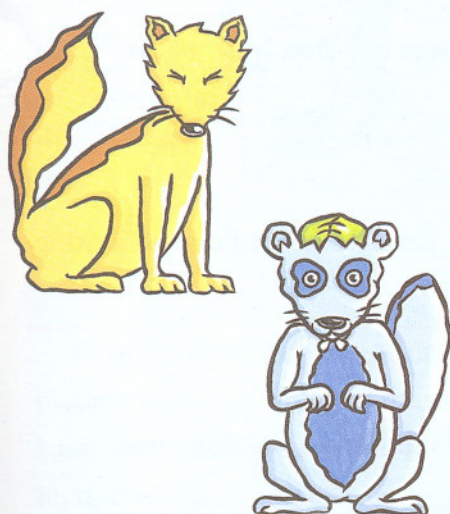
Finding your way around this Course Book

The first section, called **Japanese writing**, is an explanation of the way in which Japanese is written. It is a good idea to read it before you start so that you have some understanding of Japanese writing. You do not need to remember everything; just use it for reference as you learn to write hiragana.

The rest of the book is divided into three parts, with three units in each part. Within the units you will find the following icons.



This means that the section is on compact disc.



This indicates a pair-work activity in which you take turns to play the characters. The characters are: **Kitsune**, a Japanese fox, and **Tanuki**, a Japanese raccoon dog.

Kitsune is famous in Japanese folklore because he is able to trick human beings as well as other animals. There are many folktales in which he changes himself into human shape, either male or female. In the myths and fables of Japan, Kitsune was also the messenger of Inari, the god of the rice fields.

Tanuki is also a character who frequently appears in Japanese folktales. He also likes to trick people and can take on human form. He is an amusing character who likes to do silly things. When these two come together they always try to trick each other.



This is a reference to a page in the Activity Book, where you will find more activities related to what you have been learning.

せつめい コーナー
Explanation corner

Explanation corner. Here you will find explanations about new sentences and expressions.



Particles. The Ninja gives you special help here and in other sections.

できますか

Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?



Can you do it? These are activities to test your understanding.

わかった!

Wakatta!
I'VE GOT IT!



I've got it! These summaries show what you know.

インフォ

Info
DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know? These pages tell you interesting information about Japan.



べんきょうの こつ

What's your secret? Handy study hints!



あそびましょう

Just for fun! Things that Japanese children learn to do.

ひらがな



Reading and writing hiragana. Practice in reading and writing.

てんせい



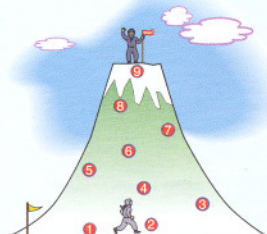
Tensei. A continuing manga about Tensei, an alien who visits Japan.

WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

What a useful expression! That's exactly what they are!

チェック しましょう

Let's check! A vocabulary and checklist, where you can tick everything you have learned to do and mark your progress up Mt Fuji.

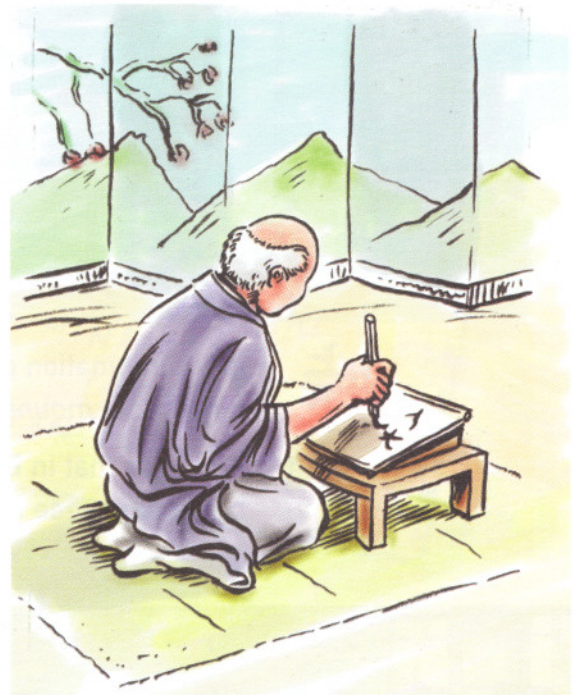


Japanese writing

Japanese is a language that does not use the alphabet to write sounds and words. In fact, Japanese writing consists of three types of writing. They are called, kanji, hiragana and katakana.

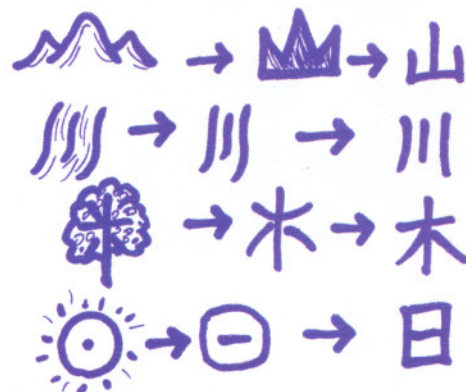


The kanji system was brought to Japan from China more than 1500 years ago by visiting Buddhist priests and scholars. For a while, scholars in Japan wrote in Chinese—just like scholars in Europe and Britain wrote in Latin and Greek.



Kanji originally developed from the pictures of things. Indeed, there are still many kanji that actually look like the word they represent. For example, it is easy to see that 山 looks like a mountain—and that is exactly what it means!

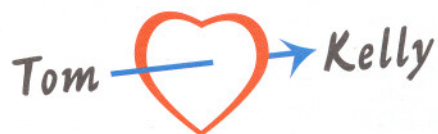
Can you guess what these other kanji mean?



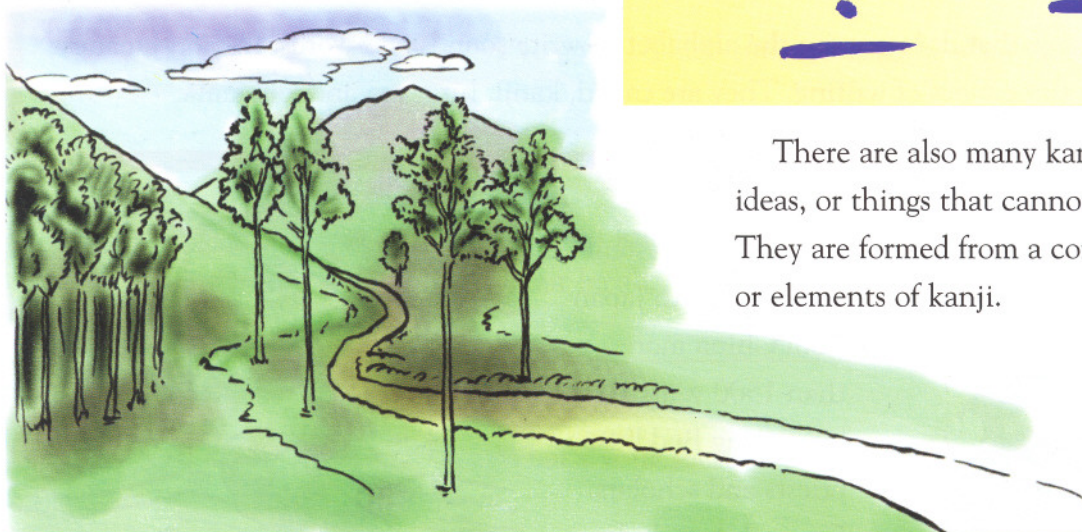
You often see picture-writing in English. Can you think of any other examples?



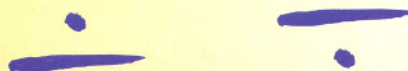
BRISBANE 4-DAY OUTLOOK



Of course there are many kanji that do not look like their original picture at all. This is because the picture has been simplified or changed over the centuries.



For example 上 is the kanji for *up*, and 下 is the kanji for *down*. Originally, they were written like this:



There are also many kanji that represent ideas, or things that cannot be drawn simply. They are formed from a combination of kanji or elements of kanji.

峠

is a combination of the kanji for *mountain* 山 plus *up* 上 and *down* 下. It means *a mountain pass*.

Notice that in English we have to use twelve letters to express this idea, but in Japanese it can be expressed with one kanji.



In all, Japanese primary school children learn to read and write about 1000 kanji. By the end of high school, they should know how to read and write almost 2000. In this Course Book you will only learn a few easy kanji, which you should enjoy learning to read and write. Kanji are not like our alphabet; they are used to represent words and not to spell them out. So every time you learn a new kanji, you have to learn how to say it, or read it aloud.

When the Japanese tried to write Japanese using Chinese kanji, they found it rather inconvenient, because Japanese is quite different from Chinese. For example, they needed to write word endings that do not occur in Chinese. To give you an English example, the word *jump* could be written with a kanji but the different endings of the word, such as *jumping*, or *jumped* could not be written with kanji. They therefore developed kana, two different scripts that represent sounds. Every single word can be spelt using these scripts.

What are the other two kinds of writing for?



ひ	hi
ら	ra
が	ga
な	na

One of these two types of kana is **hiragana**. Hiragana is the first script that Japanese children learn. Using hiragana, you can write anything that you can say in Japanese. As soon as you have learned it, you can start to write to a penfriend in Japan. Hiragana is a form of writing that has forty-six symbols. Each symbol represents a syllable. That means that each hiragana symbol is used to write a *sound*. The hiragana symbols do not have any meaning by themselves. Hiragana can be used to write every single Japanese word by spelling it out. Hiragana symbols are mostly rounded in shape.



カ	ka
タ	ta
カ	ka
ナ	na

Katakana is the name of the other type of kana. It also has forty-six symbols that are used to write the sounds that make up a word. They are exactly the same sounds as in hiragana but are written with straighter, sharper lines. Katakana is used to write foreign (mostly English) words that have been absorbed into the Japanese language. It is also used for emphasis or to give a special look to certain styles of writing, such as comics. Onomatopoeic words—like buzz, hiss and clatter—are also written in katakana.

メイクアップアーティスト

Makeup artist

テレビ

Television

カメラ

Camera

All three scripts (kanji, hiragana and katakana) can be used in the same sentence, as shown in the following example.

私はバナナを食べました。

I ate a banana.

kanji hiragana

katakana

hiragana kanji

hiragana

In this Course Book we will concentrate on learning hiragana as soon as possible. It makes good sense to learn hiragana first. This allows you to write and read full sentences even if you do not know any kanji.

The hiragana syllabary

Here are the forty-six basic hiragana symbols. All but six of the symbols stand for a syllable consisting of a consonant and a vowel. For example, *ka*, *ki*, *ku*, *ke*, *ko*. Syllables that do not consist of a vowel plus a consonant are the five vowel sounds *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, *o* and the one consonant *n*. Roomaji (Japanese that is written using the Roman alphabet) has been placed underneath to help you. Your teacher will help you to learn how to pronounce each syllable.



Start here and read down.

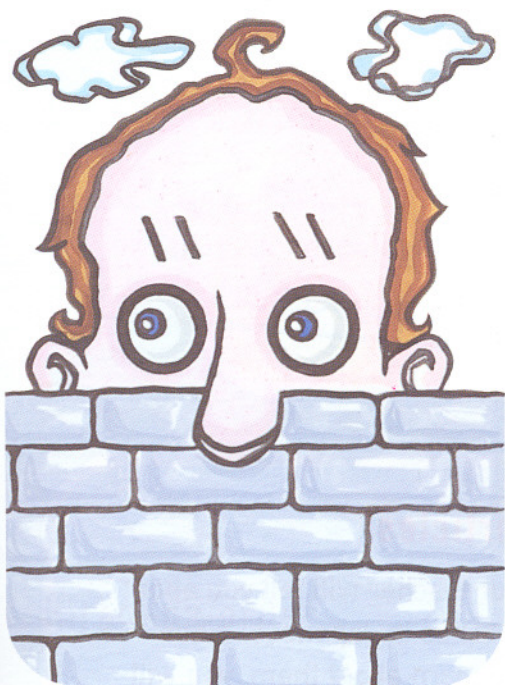
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ん n	わ wa	ら ra	や ya	ま ma	は ha	な na	た ta	さ sa	か ka	あ a
		り ri		み mi	ひ hi	に ni	ち chi	し shi	き ki	い i
		る ru	ゆ yu	む mu	ふ fu	ぬ nu	つ tsu	す su	く ku	う u
		れ re		め me	へ he	ね ne	て te	せ se	け ke	え e
	を o	ろ ro	よ yo	も mo	ほ ho	の no	と to	そ so	こ ko	お o

Dakuten (゜) and handakuten (゜)

These forty-six hiragana symbols are extended by the use of two signs.

These are called **dakuten** (゜) and **handakuten** (゜).

Syllables that start with *g, z, j, d, b* and *p* are written by putting these special little marks to the top right of the sounds that start with *k, s, t* and *h*.



6	5	4	3	2	1
ぱ ば	だ ざ	が			
pi ba	da za	ga			
ぴ び	ぢ じ	ぎ			
pi bi	ji ji	gi			
ぷ ぶ	づ ず	ぐ			
pu bu	zu zu	gu			
ぺ べ	で ぜ	げ			
pe be	de ze	ge			
ぽ ぼ	ど ぞ	ご			
po bo	do zo	go			

Other sounds

Some syllables are created by combining a normal-sized hiragana with a small-sized hiragana: や *ya*, ゆ *yu* or よ *yo*.

りや	みや	ひや	にや	ちゃ	しゃ	きや
rya	mya	hya	nya	cha	sha	kya
りゅ	みゅ	ひゅ	にゅ	ちゅ	しゅ	きゅ
ryu	myu	hyu	nyu	chu	shu	kyu
りょ	みょ	ひょ	にょ	ちょ	しょ	きょ
ryo	myo	hyo	nyo	cho	sho	kyo



Once you have learned the hiragana symbols, it is fairly easy to write full Japanese words. You don't have to worry about learning lots of spelling (as you do in English), because hiragana is a phonetic syllabary and that means you write the words as they sound. For example, the word for Japan is *Nihon*, and you write it にほん.

Rules for writing words

Things you need to know

There are a few simple rules to remember when writing hiragana.

To double a consonant

You must put a small つ (tsu) before the consonant you wish to double.

For example, *itte* is written いて. Notice the position of the little つ.

This rule does not apply when you double an n sound. Instead you use hiragana ん.

For example: *minna* is written みんな.

To extend a vowel sound

Just write the relevant vowel after the syllable you wish to extend.

For example:

okaasan is written おかあさん

oniisan is written おにいさん

kuuki is written くうき

oneesan is written おねえさん.

The only exception to this rule is the *o* vowel, which is almost always extended using the *u* symbol.

For example, *otōsan* is written おとうさん.

In this Course Book, all *o* that are extended with a *u* symbol are written in roomaji with a line over the *o*, like this: *ō*. The few words that are extended using the *o* symbol will be written in roomaji with a double *oo*. For example, おおさか would be written Oosaka.

Particles

Your teacher will tell you about particles in Japanese. When you learn about them, you will need to know that three of them are written using different hiragana from the way they are pronounced.

The particle *wa* is written は.

The particle *e* is written え.

The particle *o* is written を.

Punctuation

Full stops are written . .

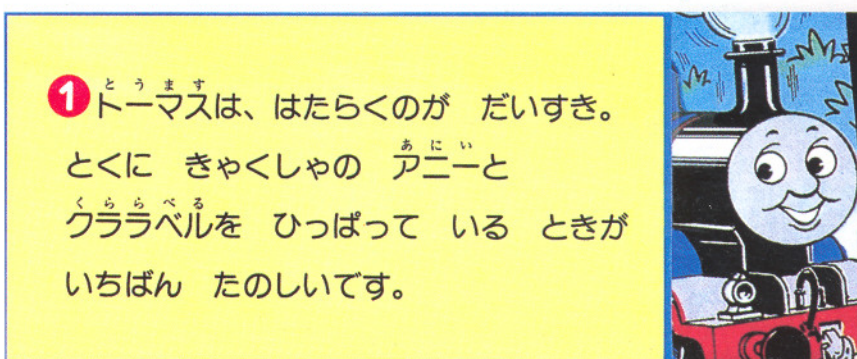
Commas are written 、 .

Across or down the page?



Perhaps you have already noticed that Japanese can be written across the page, just like English, or down the page from right to left. Traditionally, Japanese was always written down the page, but in modern times the English way is commonly used. Magazines and newspapers use both ways of writing on the same page because it gives great scope for interesting designs.

By the way, when the combined syllables such as きゃ、きゅ、きょ are written down the page, the small syllable is placed below and to the right.



Hiragana order

As you know, dictionaries and word lists in English are written in alphabetical order. Naturally, Japanese word lists and dictionaries are written in hiragana order. This order is the same order as the syllabary chart: a, i, u, e, o, ka, ki, ku, ke, ko and so on. The dictionary at the end of this Course Book is in hiragana order, but to help you get started, there is a list of the new vocabulary under topic headings at the end of each unit. Within the topics, the words are listed in hiragana order.

Roomaji

While you are learning hiragana, roomaji will be written under the Japanese script to help you. When a particle is written in roomaji a space has been placed between the word and the particle to help you to recognise that it is a particle and not part of the word. For example, *sensei wa* means *as for the teacher*. The word for teacher is *sensei* not *senseiwa*. The *wa* is a particle. A hyphen has been placed between words and suffixes for the same reason.

Also, Japanese is not normally written with spaces between the words. You will get used to this at a later stage, when you know some kanji. For now, though, you will find spaces between all the words.

There is a red overlay provided with this book. Use it when you are ready to read hiragana without help from the roomaji.

Australia's Japanese connections

AB pp. 1-3

Find your state's sister prefecture and your capital city's sister city and connect them on the map.

Victoria	Aichi Prefecture
Western Australia	Hyōgo Prefecture
New South Wales	Metropolitan Tōkyō
Queensland	Saitama Prefecture Osaka Prefecture
South Australia	Okayama Prefecture
Melbourne	Osaka
Hobart	Yaizu
Brisbane	Kōbe
Perth	Kagoshima
Sydney	Nagoya
Adelaide	Himeji
Canberra	Nara



part

Tomodachi

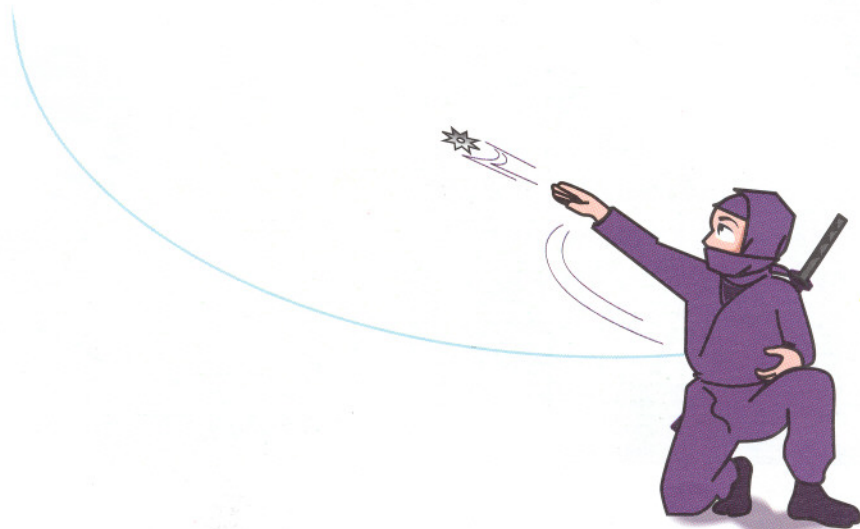
ともだち

Getting to know you

At the end of Part 1 you will be able to:

- ★ greet people at different times of the day
- ★ introduce yourself and say your age
- ★ tell someone your phone number and where you live
- ★ understand others' self-introductions
- ★ read and write self-introductions in hiragana.

You will also find out some interesting things about Japan.



Unit 1

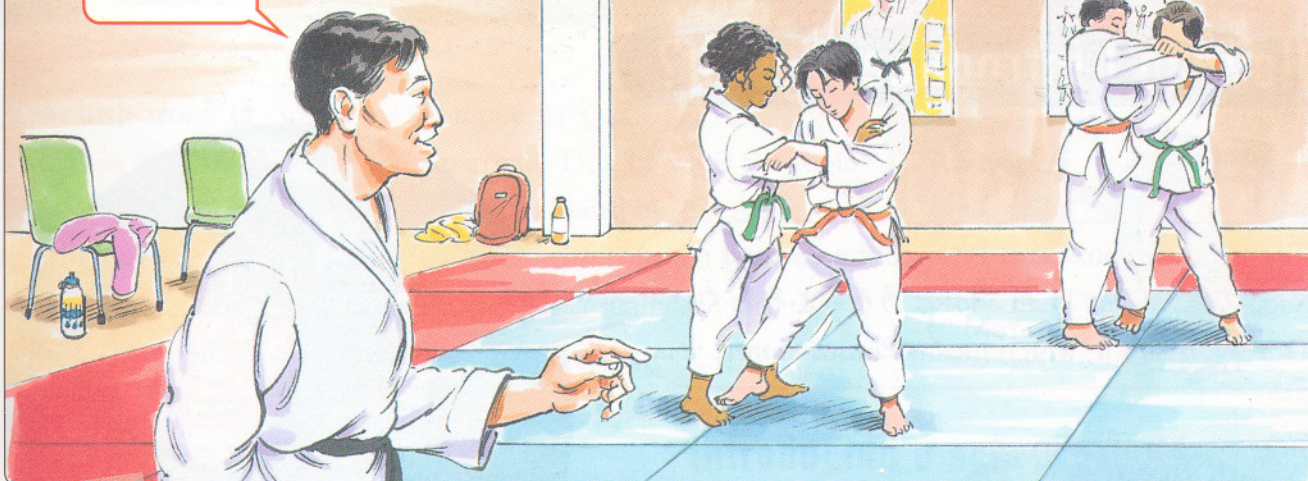
どうぞ よろしく Dōzo yoroshiku

How do you do?



7

みなさん。
Minasan.



8

みなさん、カレンさん です。
Minasan, Karen-san desu.



9

わたしは ニッキー です。
Watashi wa Nikkii desu.
どうぞ よろしく。
Dōzo yoroshiku.

わたしは なおみ です。
Watashi wa Naomi desu.
どうぞ よろしく。
Dōzo yoroshiku.



10

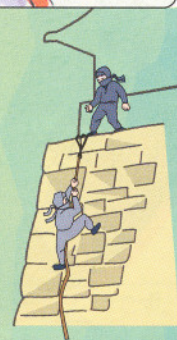
ぼくは ひろ です。
Boku wa Hiro desu.
どうぞ よろしく。
Dōzo yoroshiku.

ぼくは ジョニー です。
Boku wa Jonii desu.
どうぞ よろしく。
Dōzo yoroshiku.



できますか

Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?



Can you find ...

- * three ways to address someone?
- * a word that means *hello*?
- * an expression that means *Pleased to meet you?*
- * how to give your name?
- * how to ask someone's name?
- * a word that means *everyone*?

せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I introduce myself?

To introduce yourself, just say your name and add **です desu**. Then add **どうぞ よろしく Dōzo yoroshiku**, which means *Pleased to meet you*.



If I am with others who are introducing themselves I say **ぼくは しんご です。Boku wa Shingo desu**. This means *As for me I am Shingo*. Girls say **わたしは watashi wa** instead of **ぼくは boku wa**.

It is better to wait for someone to introduce themselves rather than asking for their names, but teachers and group leaders may ask for names by just saying **おなまえは? Onamae wa?**



We say **くん kun** after boys' names and **さん san** after girls' names. We also say **さん san** after adults' names and **せんせい sensei** after teachers' names. Got that?

Oh, by the way, we never say **くん kun**, **さん san** or **せんせい sensei** after our own names. Can you guess why?

WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

さん

san

means

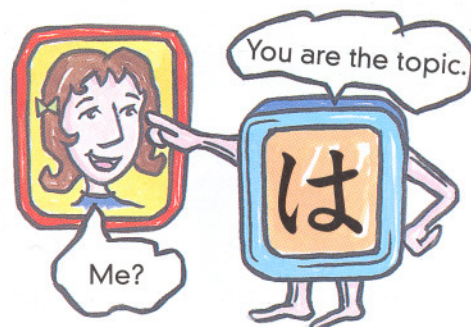
Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss



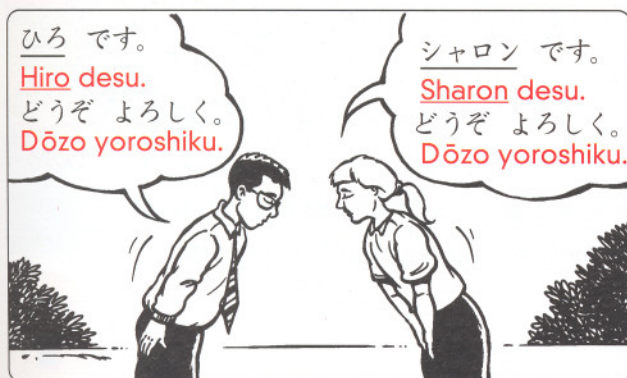
Particles

ぼくは しんご です Boku wa Shingo desu

That little word は **wa** in the sentence ぼくは しんご です **Boku wa Shingo desu** is called a particle. This は **wa** is the topic indicator. This means the word that is followed by は is the topic of the sentence. If the topic is obvious, you don't have to mention it. When introducing yourself, it is usually obvious that you are the topic, except when you are in a group.



Introducing yourself



Introducing a school friend



Introducing adults



Introducing yourself in a group



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Write down the names of these people as you hear them.



2 Take turns. Pretend to be a well-known identity. Introduce yourself. Here are some suggestions.

* Batman

* Cathy Freeman

* Madonna

* Astro Boy

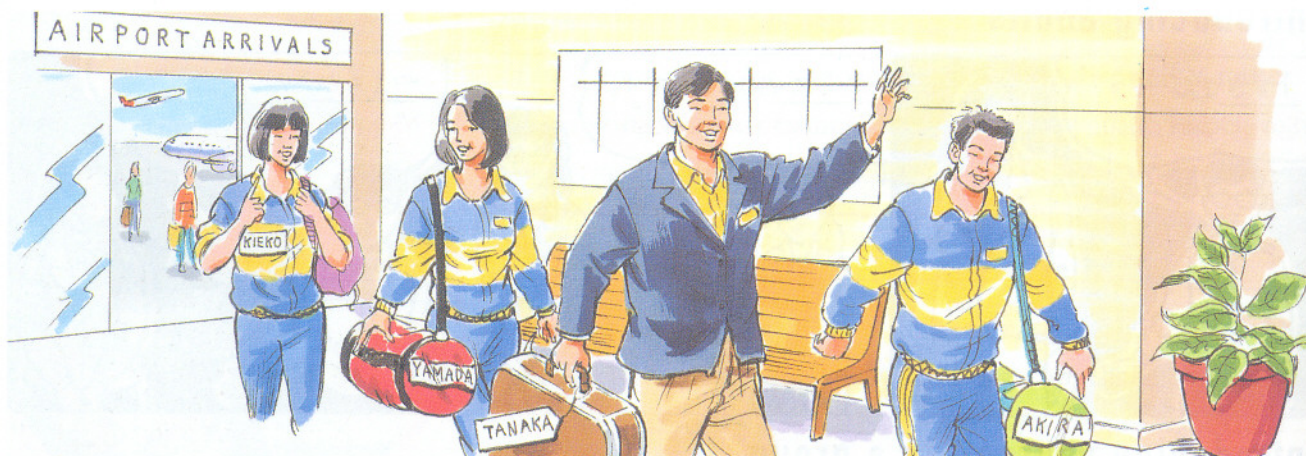
3 Form groups of five. Choose one person to be the tour guide (with any name you like).

The guide is meeting Mr Tanaka and the members of the judo team at the airport.

* The guide introduces him/herself to the group.

* The group all introduce themselves to the guide.

* The guide introduces each person in the group to the rest of the class.



Note about names

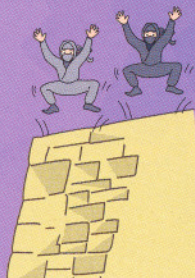
Japanese names are usually said with the family name first, followed by the given name. For example, if Mr Aoi's given name is Hiro he might say *Aoi Hiro desu* or just *Aoi desu*. Children and teenagers usually introduce themselves to other young people by saying *either* their family name *or* their given name, but give their full name to adults.

Non-Japanese should say their name in their own way because Japanese people expect them to. Some non-Japanese people write their name in the Japanese order.

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



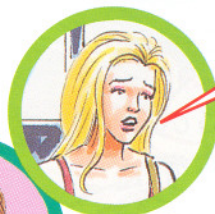
	Name	title	です	desu
Giving your name	Karen	—	です。	I'm Karen.
	Ken	—	です。	I'm Ken.
Introducing others	Karen	さん (san)	です。	This is Karen.
	Ken	くん (kun)	です。	This is Ken.
	Tanaka	せんせい (sensei)	です。	This is Mr/Mrs/Ms Tanaka.
	Jones	さん (san)	です。	This is Mr/Mrs/Ms Jones.
Giving your name in a group		ぼくは (Boku wa) Ken です。		(As for me) I'm Ken.
		わたしは (Watashi wa) Karen です。		(As for me) I'm Karen.
Meeting people		どうぞ よろしく。(Dōzo yoroshiku.) Ken です。どうぞ よろしく。		Pleased to meet you. I'm Ken. Pleased to meet you.



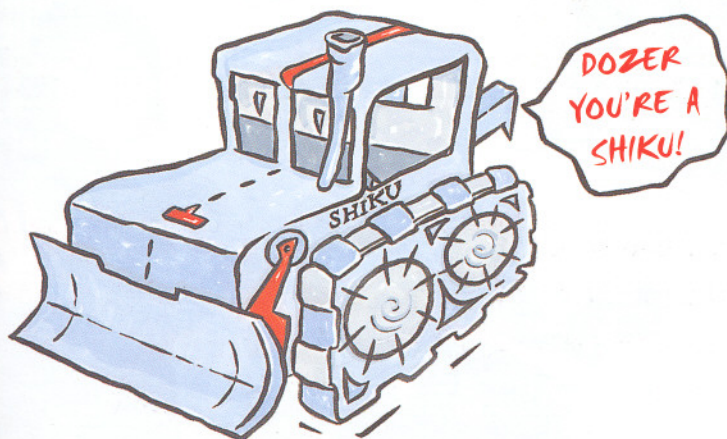
べんきょう の こつ What's your secret?

Benkyō no kotsu

Karen, you can speak Japanese very well. How do you remember all the words? I learned the words for *Pleased to meet you* last week and now I can't remember them.



Well, everyone has different ways of remembering things. I have a visual memory, so I try to think of an English word or phrase that sounds a bit like the words I want to remember. I choose a word that I can put into a crazy scene in my mind. I then relate it to the word I want to remember. For example, you want to remember *Dōzo yoroshiku*, don't you? Well, I might think of bulldozer, a dozer because it sounds like *dōzo*. It has a brand name, SHIKU, on its side. I imagine it's saying, *Hi I'm a dozer*. I say, *Dozer you're a Shiku!* *Pleased to meet you!*



なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

Shin

ぼくは しん です。
どうぞ よろしく。



Chie

わたしは ちえ です。
どうぞ よろしく。

Masahiko

まさひこ です。
どうぞ
よろしく。



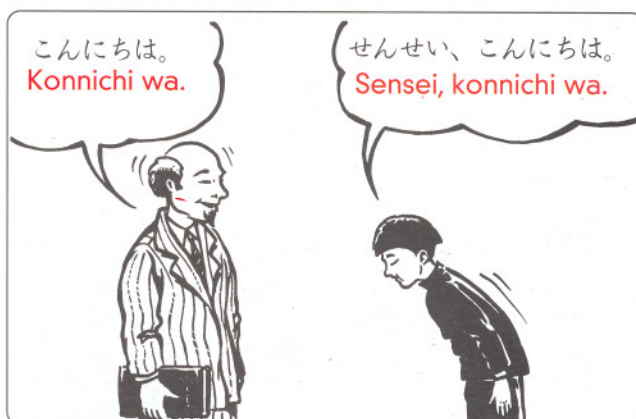
Yukari

ゆかり です。
どうぞ
よろしく。

Bowing

In Japan, people bow to each other in lots of circumstances. You will even see people bowing when talking on the phone!

When meeting for the first time ... When greeting someone ...



When saying goodbye ... When offering food or a gift ...



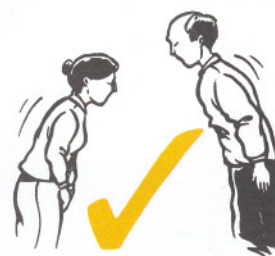
When apologising ...



How *not* to bow!



Do it like this.



Body language

Have you noticed that people often communicate with each other without using language? For example, think about the meaning of smiles, frowns and waving. This is called body language. Some body language has a universal meaning but, just as different communities around the world have developed different languages, so they have also developed different body languages. Japanese people are no exception. What do you do in the following circumstances?

Indicating yourself



Having your photo taken



Listening attentively



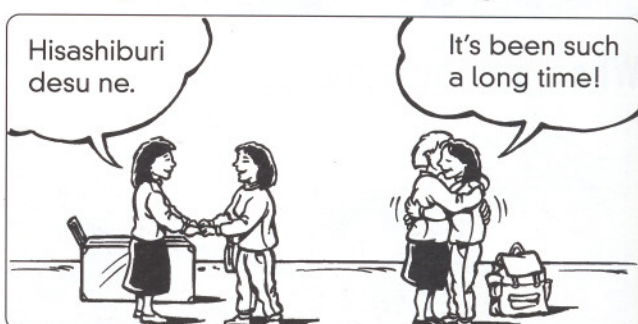
Beckoning



Saying no



Meeting a friend after a long absence



QUIZ

What gestures do the following people use when they greet each other?

1 French people

2 Thai people

3 Japanese people

4 Maori people

Do you know any more?

あいさつ



Aisatsu



Greetings (I)



Explanation corner

How do I say hello?

We say おはよう **Ohayō** or おはよう ございます **Ohayō gozaimasu** up to about 11 a.m. *Ohayō gozaimasu* originally meant *It is very early*.

Ohayō is informal, so we only say it to friends. It is a bit like the difference between *Hi!* and *Good morning*.

After 11 a.m. we usually say, こんにちは **Konnichi wa**. In the evening we say,こんばんは **Konban wa**.



How do I say goodbye?

When saying goodbye we sometimes say さようなら **Sayōnara**, but if we see the person often we usually say, じゃ、また **Ja, mata** or また あした **Mata ashita**. This is a bit like *See you soon* or *See you tomorrow*.

We say おやすみ なさい **Oyasumi nasai** at bedtime. It is a bit like *Sleep well*.

できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Kitsune points to one of the characters and one of the clocks.
Tanuki greets the person indicated.
Kitsune returns the greeting.



Mr Akimoto, a neighbour



Akira, a friend



Keiko, a friend



Mrs Yamada, a neighbour



Miss Nakamura, a teacher

21:00

8:45

15:00

13:00

7:30

23:50

2 Listen to the conversations.

Circle true (T) or false (F)
according to what you hear.



- | | |
|---|-----|
| a They are meeting in the early morning. | T F |
| b They are meeting in the evening. | T F |
| c One of them is going to bed. | T F |
| d A student is greeting a teacher. | T F |
| e Friends are saying goodbye. | T F |
| f They are meeting in the afternoon. | T F |
| g Friends are meeting in the early morning. | T F |
| h They are saying goodbye. | T F |

- 3 Choose from the following greetings,
and place the appropriate number of
the greeting in the relevant speech
bubble. You will need to put more than
one number in some bubbles.



おはよう。..... (1)

Ohayō.

おやすみ なさい。..... (2)

Oyasumi nasai.

こんにちは。..... (3)

Konnichi wa.

さようなら。..... (4)

Sayōnara.

こんばんは。..... (5)

Konban wa.

じゃ、また。..... (6)

Ja, mata.

おはよう ございます。 (7)

Ohayō gozaimasu.

ゲーム Game



Play *janken* with your partner to decide who wins.

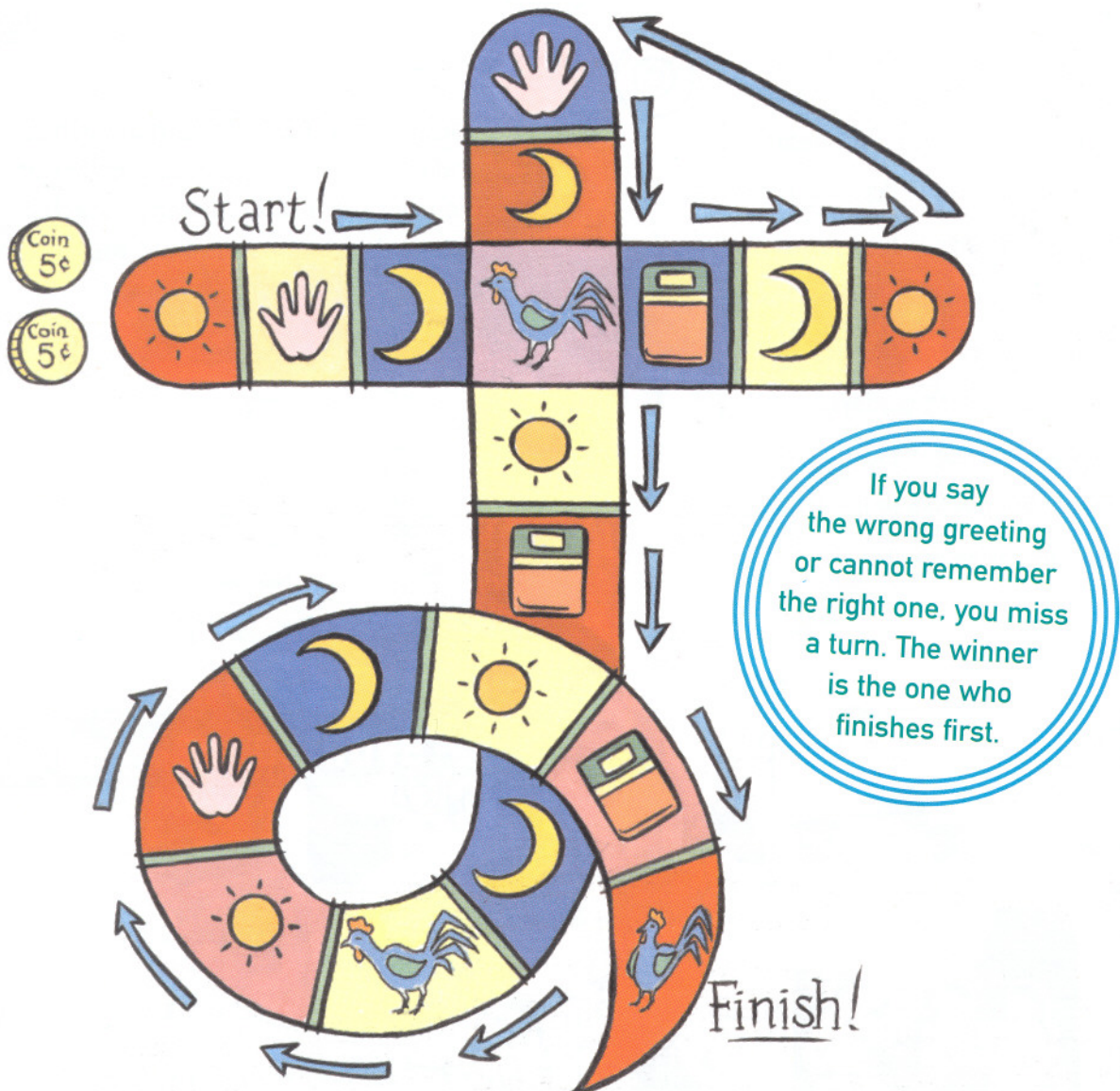
Rules

Stone defeats scissors; scissors defeats paper; paper defeats stone.

If you win with a stone advance one place; with scissors two places; with paper three.

Use two different coins as the markers.

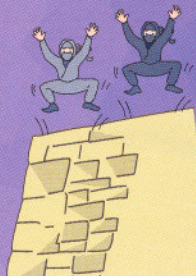
- If you land on a square with a picture of a **bird** you must say, おはよう ございます Ohayō gozaimasu.
- If you land on a square with a picture of the **sun** you must say, こんにちは Konnichi wa.
- If you land on a square with a picture of the **moon** you must say,こんばんは Konban wa.
- If you land on a square with a picture of a **hand** you must say, さようなら Sayōnara.
- If you land on a square with a picture of a **bed** you must say, おやすみ なさい Oyasumi nasai.



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



	Name	Title	Informal	Polite
Morning greeting			おはよう Ohayō	おはよう ございます Ohayō gozaimasu
Saying goodbye		-さん -san	じゃ、また Ja, mata また あした Mata ashita	さようなら Sayōnara
Afternoon greeting		-くん -kun		こんにちは Konnichi wa
Evening greeting		-せんせい -sensei		こんばんは Konban wa
Goodnight				おやすみ なさい Oyasumi nasai

うたいましょう

Let's sing!

Sing your name in the gap.

Utaimashō



おはよう みなさん [Your Name] で — す
Ohayō **minasan** _____ **de** — **su**
 こんにちは みなさん [Your Name] で — す
Konnichi wa **minasan** _____ **de** — **su**

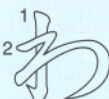
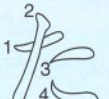


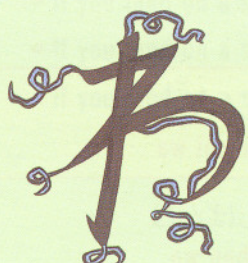

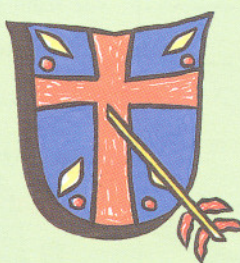
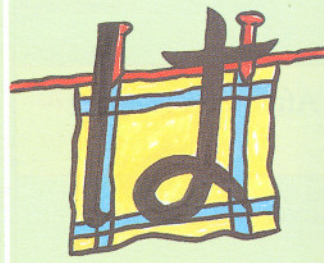

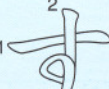






どうぞ よろしく — こ (Good
Dōzo **yoroshi** — **ku** _____ **Chorus**

evening) こんばんは (Good night) お — やすみ なさい
 Konban wa **O** — **yasumi nasai**

さようなら せんせーい さようなら さようなら
Sayōnara **sense** — **i** **Sayōnara** **Sayōna— ra**

ひらがな

Hiragana

わ wa	た た da	し shi ji	は ha (wa)
			
 わ for wire	 た for tap	 し for shield	 は for hanky
て te de	す su zu	ほ ho bo	く ku gu
			
 て for tent	 す for snail	 ほ for a hole in a tree	 く for Pac-Man

Remember, the particle *wa* is written は



ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
り み ひ に ち し き い
る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
れ め へ ね て せ け え
を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

ひらがな れんしゅう

AB pp. 6-8

Hiragana renshuu

Hiragana exercises

1 Write the correct hiragana in the boxes.



Karen



Ken

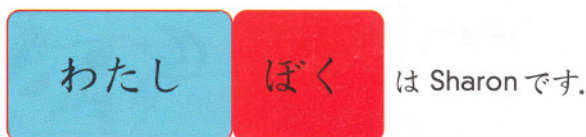
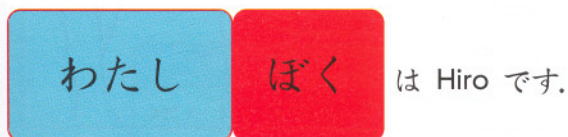


Johnny



Nicki

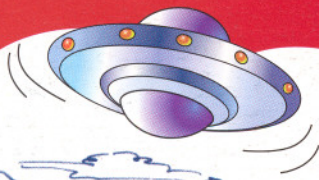
2 Choose the correct word from the boxes and circle it.



3 Look at the rainbow over Hiragana Mountain!



わたしは
あした、やまへ
いくんです。とても たの
しみです。ぼくは きのう、うみへ いって
すいかを たべたんです。すごく おいしかったです。



✿♥☆☆ ✿♥☆☆ ✿♥☆☆
Mission completed!



チェック しましょう!

Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Titles	
〜くん kun	Mr/Master (males your own age)
〜さん san	Mr/Mrs/Ms
〜せんせい sensei	Mr/Mrs/Ms (a teacher)

Pronouns	
ぼく	I (informal, a male speaking)
わたし	I (formal, male or female speaking)

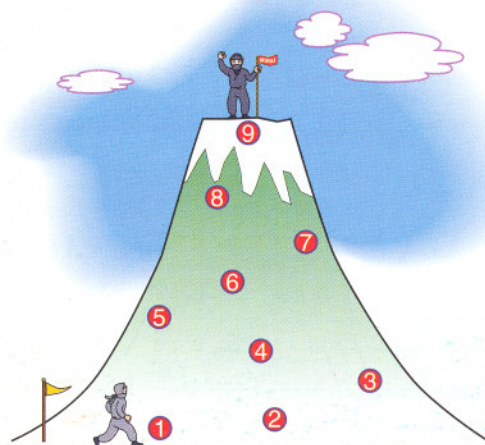
Expressions for introductions	
おなまえは? Onamae wa?	Your name is?
どうぞ よろしく Dōzo yoroshiku	Pleased to meet you
です	is, am, are

People	
せんせい sensei	teacher
みなさん minasan	everyone

Greetings	
おはよう Ohayō!	Hi!
おはよう ございます Ohayō gozaimasu	Good morning
おやすみ なさい Oyasumi nasai	Good night
こんにちは Konnichi wa	Hello Good afternoon
こんばんは Konban wa	Good evening
さようなら Sayōnara	Goodbye
じゃ、また Ja, mata	See you
また あした Mata ashita	See you tomorrow

I can:

- ☐ say my name and introduce myself
- ☐ introduce my friends
- ☐ ask someone's name
- ☐ say good morning
- ☐ say hello or good afternoon
- ☐ say goodnight
- ☐ say goodbye to friends and strangers
- ☐ understand particle は
- ☐ read and write ぼくは ~ です。
わたしは ~ です。



Unit 2

なんさい ですか Nan-sai desuka

How old are you?



1

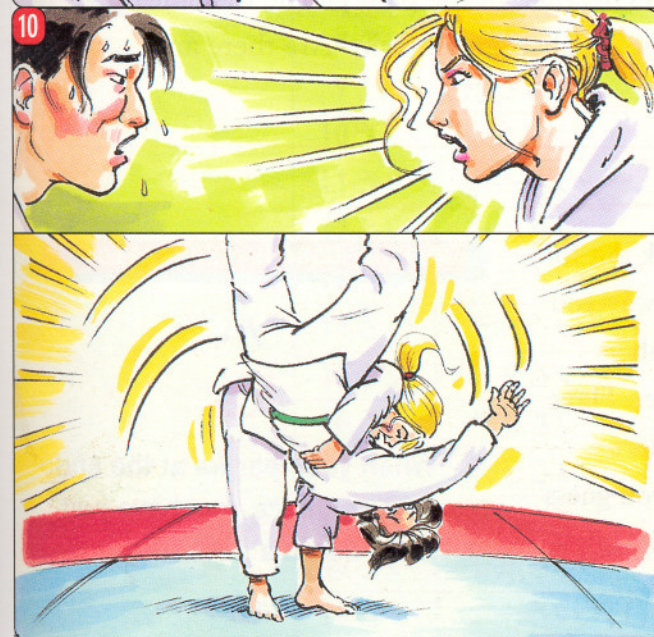
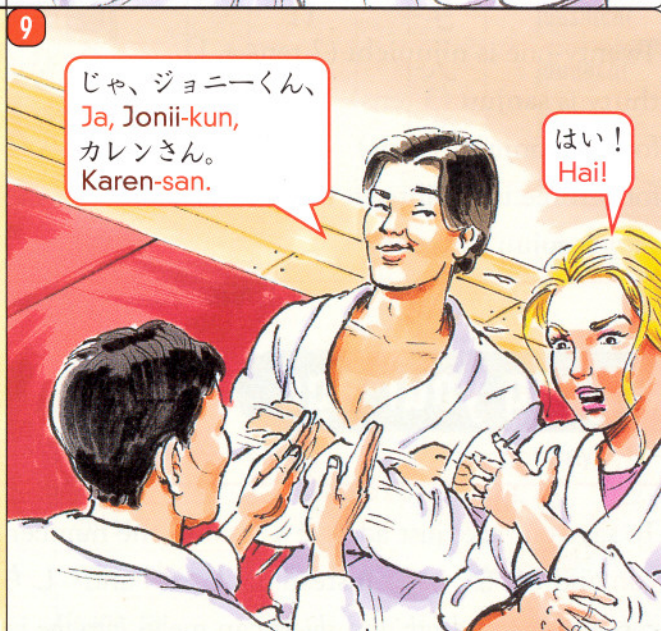
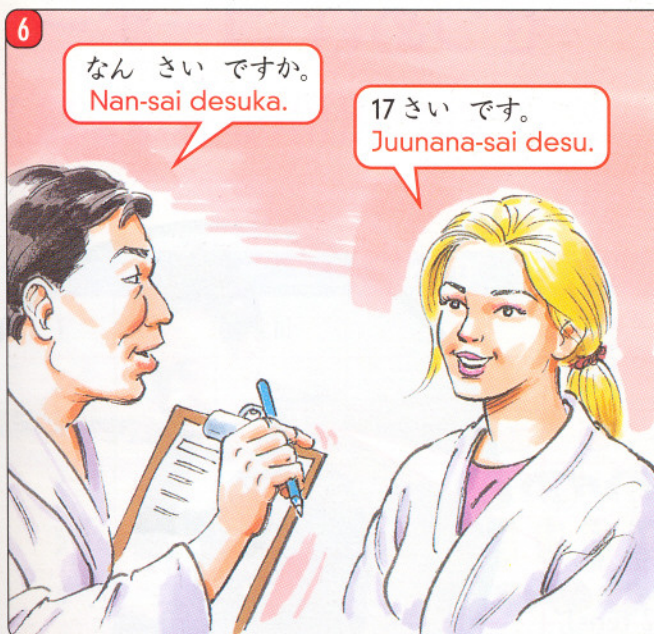
2

3

1 2 3 4 5 6
ichi ni san shi go roku
7 8 9 10!
shichi hachi kyuu juu!

4

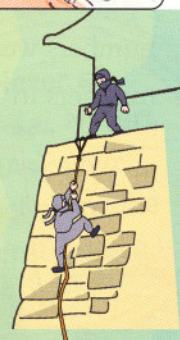
5



できますか
Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find ...

- * how to count to ten?
- * how to ask for someone's phone number?
- * how to ask how old someone is?
- * the word for surname?



せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

Counting

You will have to learn the words for counting to ten, but after that it is easy. For example:

eleven is **juuichi** (10 + 1)

twelve is **juuni** (10 + 2)

thirteen is **juusan** (10 + 3)

and so on until you get to twenty, which is **nijuu** (2 tens).

Twenty-one is **nijuuichi** (2 tens + 1)

thirty is **sanjuu** (3 tens)

forty is **yonjuu** (4 tens)

forty-three is **yonjuusan** (4 tens + 3) and

fifty is **gojuu** (5 tens).



Keep going like this until you get to one hundred, which is **hyaku**.

Saying your age

To say your age, just add **さい sai** to the number of years. **さい** means *years old*. We use **よん yon** and **なな nana** instead of **し shi** and **しち shichi**, for four and seven. This is because *shi* can also mean *death* and *shichi* can mean *into the jaws of death*. In the past, people thought these numbers were unlucky. Some people still think these numbers are unlucky. Are there any numbers in English that people think are unlucky?



By the way, look out for changes in the way you pronounce numbers when giving ages. Have a look at the chart opposite. Can you guess why there are these phonetic changes?

WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

か
ka










When you hear **ka** at the end of a sentence, you have just heard a question!

ka = ?

かぞえましょう

Let's count!

Kazoemashō!

1 to 10			
1	一	ichi	
2	二	ni	
3	三	san	
4	四	shi	
5	五	go	
6	六	roku	
7	七	shichi	
8	八	hachi	
9	九	kyuu	
10	十	juu	

11 to 20		
11	十一	juuichi
12	十二	juuni
13	十三	juusan
14	十四	juushi
15	十五	juugo
16	十六	juuroku
17	十七	juushichi
18	十八	juuhachi
19	十九	juukyuu
20	二十	nijuu

Ages up to 20		
1さい	一さい	is-sai
2さい	二さい	ni-sai
3さい	三さい	san-sai
4さい	四さい	yon-sai
5さい	五さい	go-sai
6さい	六さい	roku-sai
7さい	七さい	nana-sai
8さい	八さい	has-sai
9さい	九さい	kyuu-sai
10さい	十さい	jus-sai
11さい	十一さい	juuis-sai
12さい	十二さい	juuni-sai
13さい	十三さい	juusan-sai
14さい	十四さい	juuyon-sai
15さい	十五さい	juugo-sai
16さい	十六さい	juuroku-sai
17さい	十七さい	juunana-sai
18さい	十八さい	juuhas-sai
19さい	十九さい	juukyuu-sai
20さい	二十さい/はたち	nijus-sai/hatachi

Pay attention to the phonetic changes!

Do not say *shi-sai*.

Never say *ku-sai*. Never! (Ask your teacher for the secret reason.)

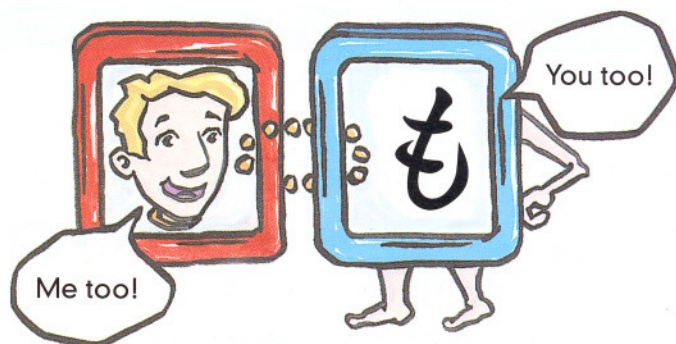
Special name for 20 years old.



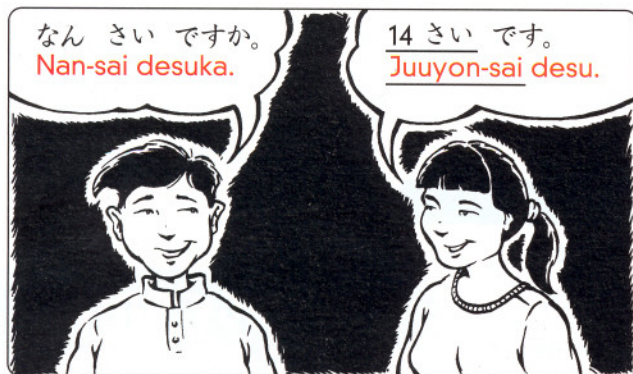
Particles

ぼくも 17さい です Boku mo 17-sai desu

That little word も *mo* in the sentence ジョニーくんも 17さい です *Jonii-kun mo 17-sai desu* is another particle. The sentence means either Johnny too is 17 or Johnny is 17 too. In Japanese the particle always follows the word it belongs to, as it does in the first English sentence, *Johnny too is 17*.



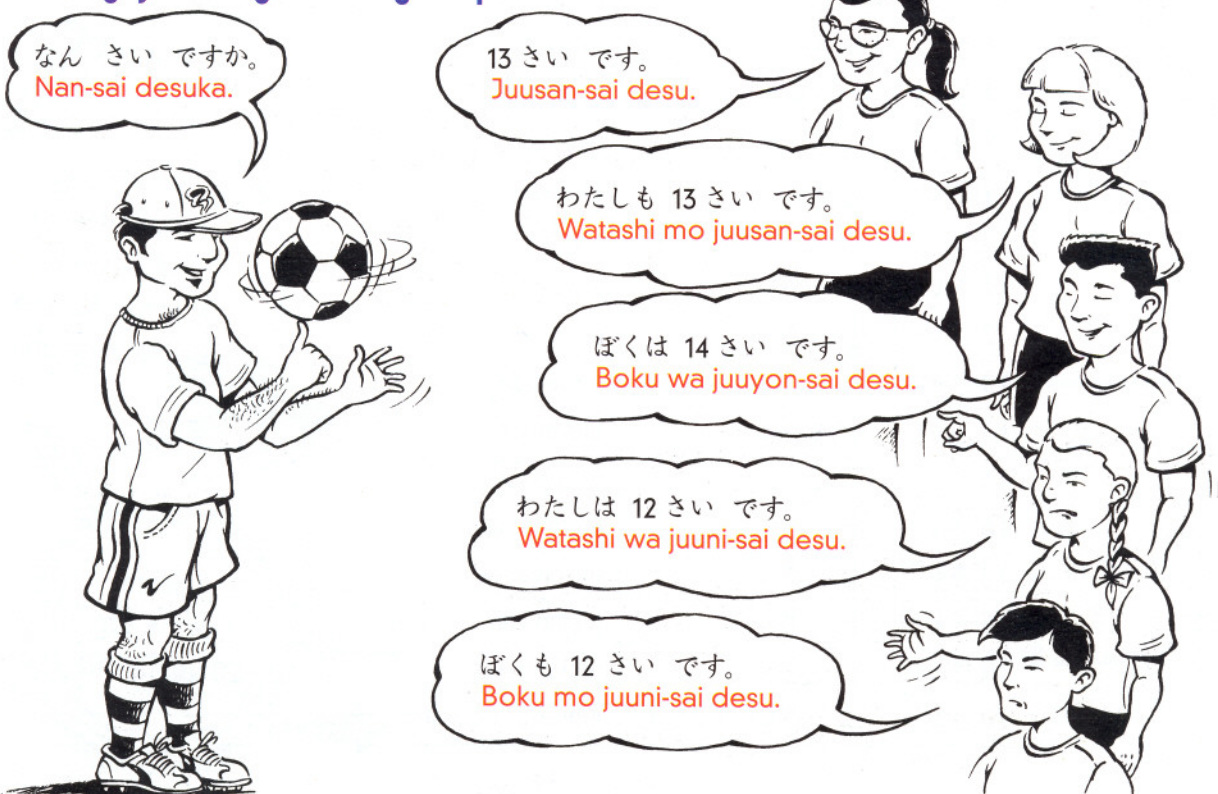
Asking and giving ages



Saying your age is the same



Giving your age in a group



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Select the panel

These people have applied to be panelists in a quiz show. The show has three divisions:

- * Division A: 12 years and under
- * Division B: 13–18 years old
- * Division C: 19 years old and over

Listen for their names and ages and fill out the table.

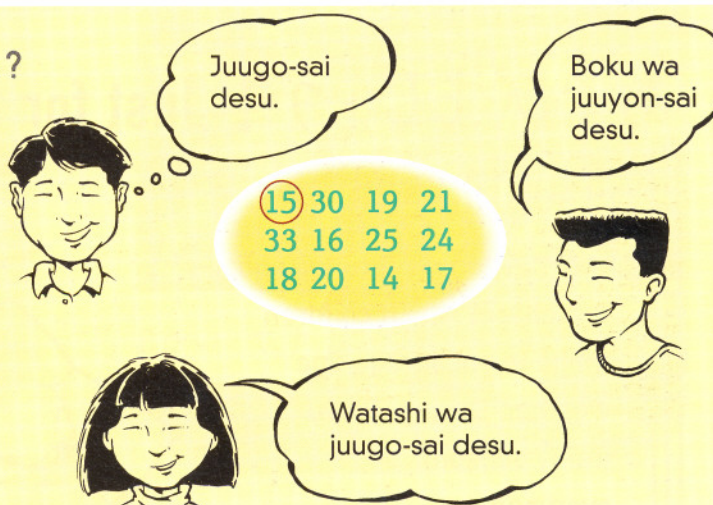
Name	Age	Division
Sasaki		
Ueda		
Maruyama		
Ikeda		
Morita		
Sakashita		
Nakamura		



2 ESP—Can you tune in?

Take turns with a partner.

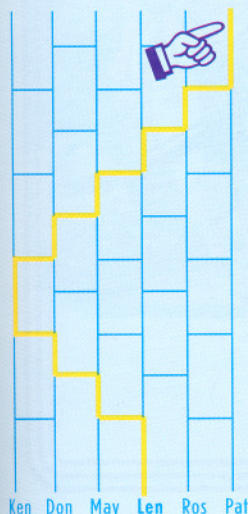
- * Choose one of the ages shown in the ring.
- * Concentrate on the age and try to send it in Japanese to your partner by thought transference.
- * Your partner should try to tune in to your thoughts and attempt to choose the same age for themselves.



3 Amida kuji

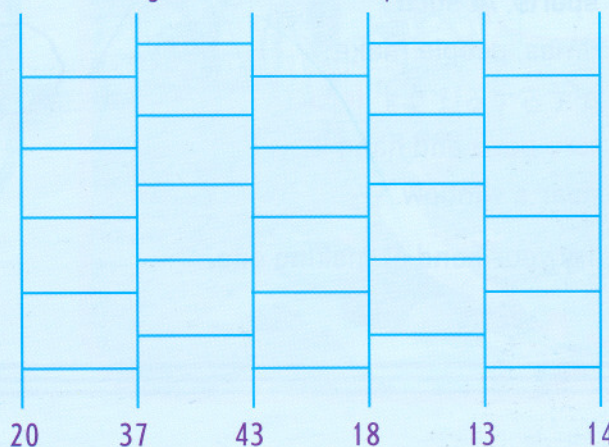
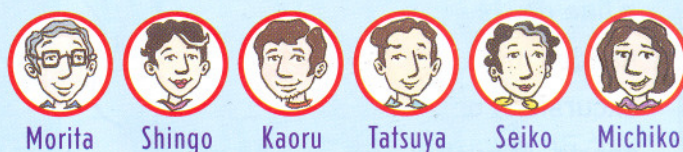
Amida kuji is a special game which is played in Japan to make fair and random decisions. For example, to decide who

will be partners in a game, parallel lines are drawn down a page and random cross lines added. The names of half of the players are written on the bottom of the page and covered up. The rest of the students choose an end and follow it down and across every line until they find their partner.



Use the *Amida kuji* method to find out how old these people are. Tell your partner in Japanese.

For example: Shingo-san wa ____ -sai desu.



わかった

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Counting	Use し shi for four and しち shichi for seven.			
Saying your age	Add さい sai to your age. Use よん yon and なな nana for four and seven.			
Agreeing	はい、 Hai,	わたしも or ぼくも watashi mo or boku mo	same information	です。 desu.
Disagreeing	いいえ、 lie,	わたしは or ぼくは watashi wa or boku wa	different information	です。 desu.

あそびましょう！ Just for fun!

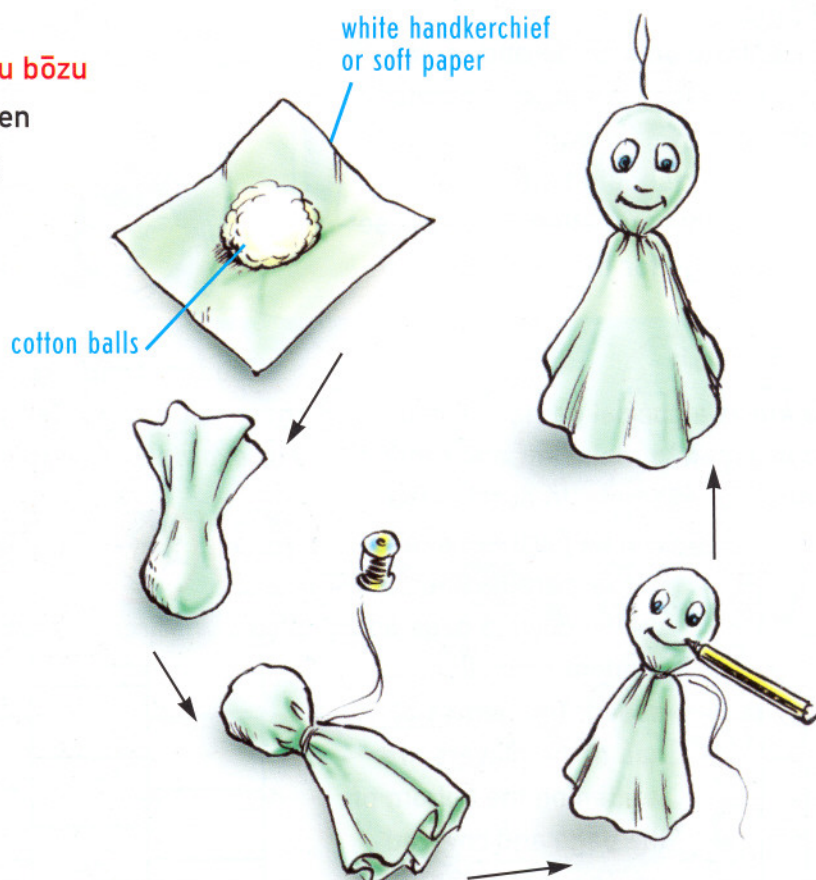


Asobimashō!

てるてるぼうず **Teru teru bōzu**

is a charm which children make to encourage fine weather. During *Tsuyu* (rainy season), everyone gets tired of the endless rainy days. Sometimes a fine day is needed for excursions or sports. At such times, people make a てるてるぼうず **teru teru bōzu** and hang it near a window.

Try your hand at making one.



なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?



What are they saying?

7さい です。

5さい です。



8さい です。

12さい です。

なんさい ですか。



15さい です。

インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

Family names

What Japanese names do you know?

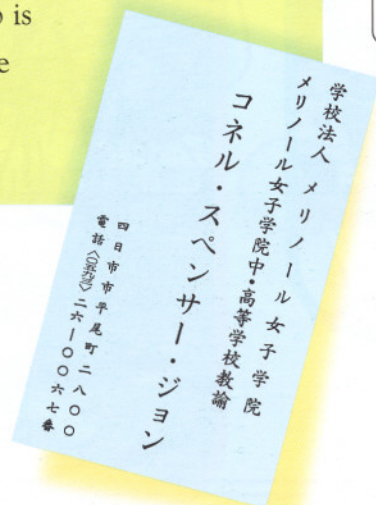


Are these all correct? Which names are not family names?

- ✧ Japanese family names are usually written in kanji and have meanings. The meanings often relate to where the family lived long ago, just like many English family names.
- ✧ Many Japanese people use a business card, called a *meishi*, when they introduce themselves. It is particularly important for business people, because the card usually states which company they work for.
- ✧ Japanese people use a stamp, called an *inkan*, when they are required to give a signature. This stamp is specially made with the family name in kanji carved on it.



Name	Kanji	Meaning
Mori	森	forest
Yamada	山田	mountain paddy
Takahashi	高橋	high bridge
Kitagawa	北川	north river
Nishimura	西村	west village
Ishihara	石原	stony field
Kobayashi	小林	little wood



A meishi



An inkan



Kanji numbers

一



二



三



四



五



六



七



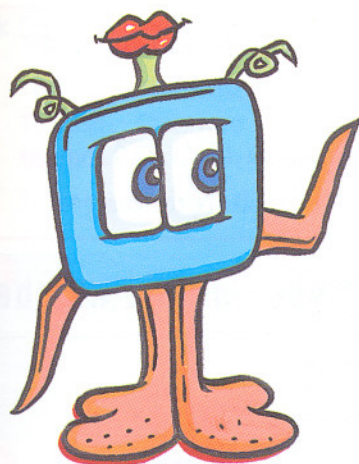
八



九



十



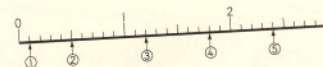
Numbers can be written using the kanji shown above. You can learn them for fun. However, nowadays Roman numbers are more widely used. Can you guess when kanji numbers are used?

富田裕雄
京・左京区南禅寺・河原町七
もんもん(七七)七十五
〇三三二



5 つぎの数を、下の数直線に↓であらわしなさい。
また、↑のところの数を小数で書きなさい。

0.2 $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{8}{10}$ 1.6 2.1



6 つぎの計算をしなさい。

① $\begin{array}{r} 7095 \\ + 6928 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 24567 \\ + 5439 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 8204 \\ - 3427 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 47000 \\ - 17908 \\ \hline \end{array}$

② $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 627 \\ \times 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 870 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 508 \\ \times 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$

③ $5 \overline{)95}$ $3 \overline{)62}$ $6 \overline{)882}$ $7 \overline{)576}$

④ $8 \overline{)832}$ $2 \overline{)753}$ $9 \overline{)9059}$ $5 \overline{)3502}$

⑤ $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$ $1 - \frac{2}{7}$

⑥ $0.5 + 0.6$ $1.4 + 0.8$ $2.7 + 1.5$

$0.8 - 0.3$ $2 - 0.6$ $3.1 - 1.4$

せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

Phone numbers

Did you notice that when we give our phone numbers we just say the numbers one after the other. We also say *zero* for 0, just like you do.

We use **よん** *yon* and **なな** *nana* for four and seven. You need to remember to say **の** *no* after the district codes or where there is a dash. By the way, this **の** *no* is pronounced like the *no* in *not*.



Answering the phone

When we answer the phone we usually say **もしもし** *Moshi moshi* and then the family name followed by **です**.

Asking for a phone number

When we ask for someone's phone number we say **でんわ ばんごうは なん ばん ですか**. *Denwa-bangō wa nan-ban desuka.*

The word for phone is **でんわ** *denwa* and for number is **ばんごう** *bangō*. **なん ばん** *Nan-ban* means *What number?* The *ban* is short for *bangō*.

Asking for someone's phone number



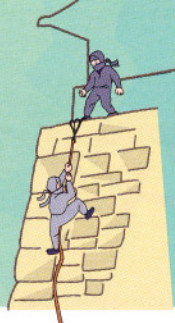
Giving your phone number



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

- 1 This salesperson is writing down customers' phone numbers. If she repeats correctly give her a tick, if not give her a cross.

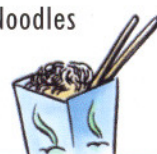
- 2 Write down the telephone numbers of the following take-away food shops.



Chicken Dinner



Super Noodles



Macburgers



Pizza Delight



Curry House



Fish 'n' Chips



3 Mixed identity

Take turns with a partner.

Kitsune starts.

- * Choose a name from list A.
- * Choose an age from list B.
- * Choose a telephone number from list C. Write down your choices secretly.

Tanuki must find out the information by asking questions and then fill in the form. *Example:*

Tanuki: Onamae wa?

Kitsune: Uchiyama desu.

Tanuki: Nan-sai desuka.

Kitsune: Juuni-sai desu.

Tanuki: Denwa-bangō wa nan-ban desuka.

Kitsune: Hachi ni ichi no san yon hachi desu.

A	Yamashita	Uchiyama	Katō	Nakamura	Hirata
B	17	20	12	14	18
C	678-984	783-921	821-348	376-104	209-673

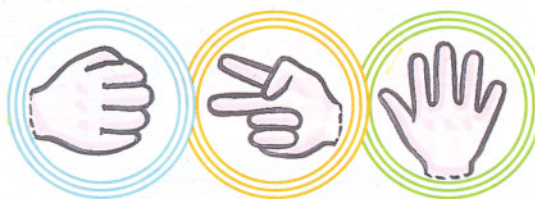
なまえ
Namae

ねんれい
Nenrei (age)

でんわ ばんごう
Denwa-bangō

かずのゲーム

Kazu no geemu



Number game

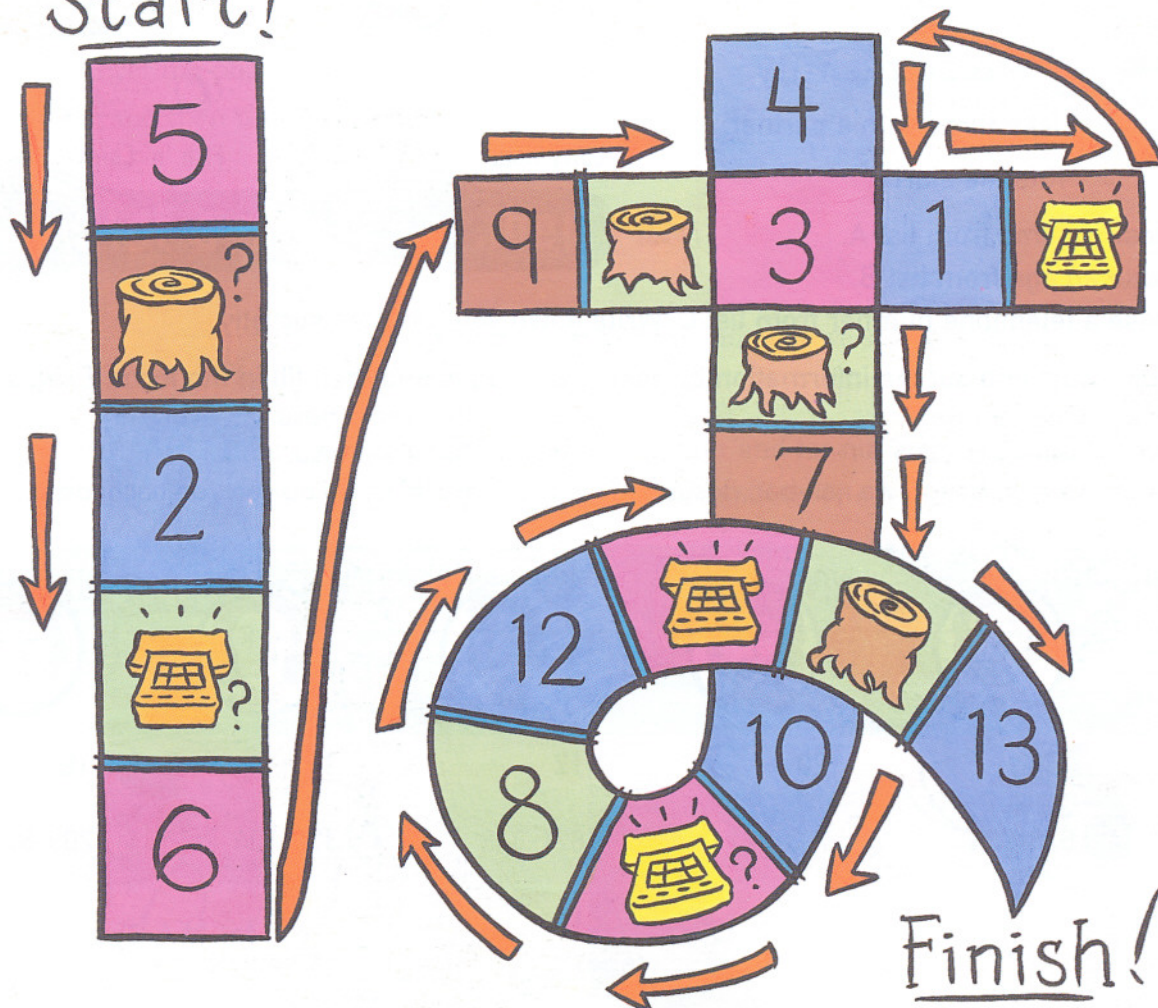
Play *janken* with your partner instead of throwing dice.

If you win with a stone advance one place; with scissors

two places; and with paper five places. Use two different coins as the markers.

- If you land on a square with a picture of **annual growth rings of a tree with a question mark**, you must say なん さい ですか。 **Nan-sai desuka.**
- If you land on a square with a picture of **annual growth rings of a tree**, you must say your age in Japanese.
- If you land on a square with a picture of a **telephone with a question mark**, you must say でんわ ばんごうは なん ばん ですか。 **Denwa-bangō wa nan-ban desuka.**
- If you land on a square with a picture of a **telephone**, you must say your telephone number in Japanese.
- If you land on a square with a numeral, you must say that number in Japanese.

Start!



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking for someone's phone number

でんわ ばんごうは なん ばん ですか。

Denwa-bangō wa nan-ban desuka.

Giving your phone number

◆ Say the numbers as separate numbers.

◆ Say zero for 0.

◆ Use よん *yon* and なな *nana* for four and seven.

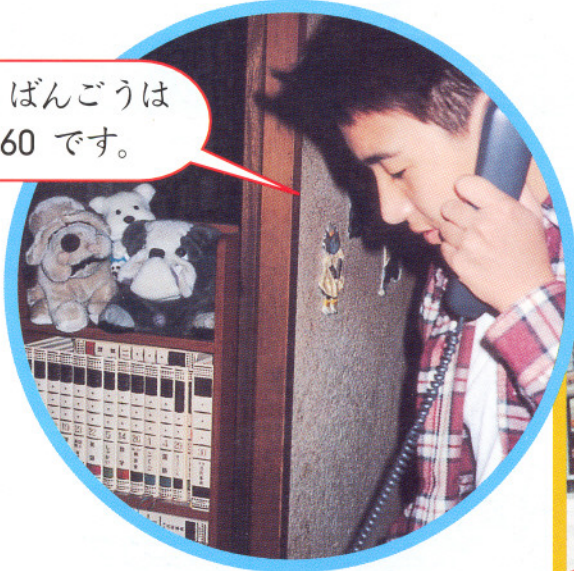
◆ Put の *no* after the district codes or where there is a dash.

なに？ なに？

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

でんわ ばんごうは
1247-3260 です。



でんわ ばんごうは
なん ばん ですか。



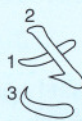
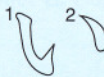





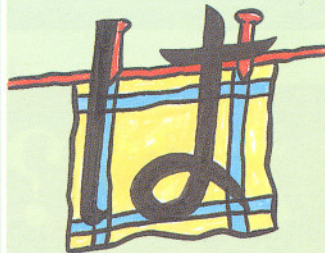

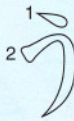
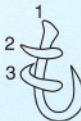



ええと、346-2851
です。



でんわ ばんごうは なん ばん
ですか。

ひらがな

Hiragana

さ sa ざ za	い i	ん n	ぱ pa は ha ば ba
			
			
さ for sandal	い for eagle	ん is for saying 'nnn ...'	は for hanky
こ ko ご go	う u	も mo	
			
			
こ for cockatoo	う for oozing	も for mop	



Remember: the vowel o is almost always extended using う, as in
でんわ ばんごう
denwa-bangō.

ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
 り み ひ に ち し き い
 る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
 れ め へ ね て せ け え
 を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

ひらがな れんしゅう

AB pp. 12-16

Hiragana renshuu

Hiragana exercises

- 1 Write the correct hiragana in the squares.

わ た し は 12 い で す。

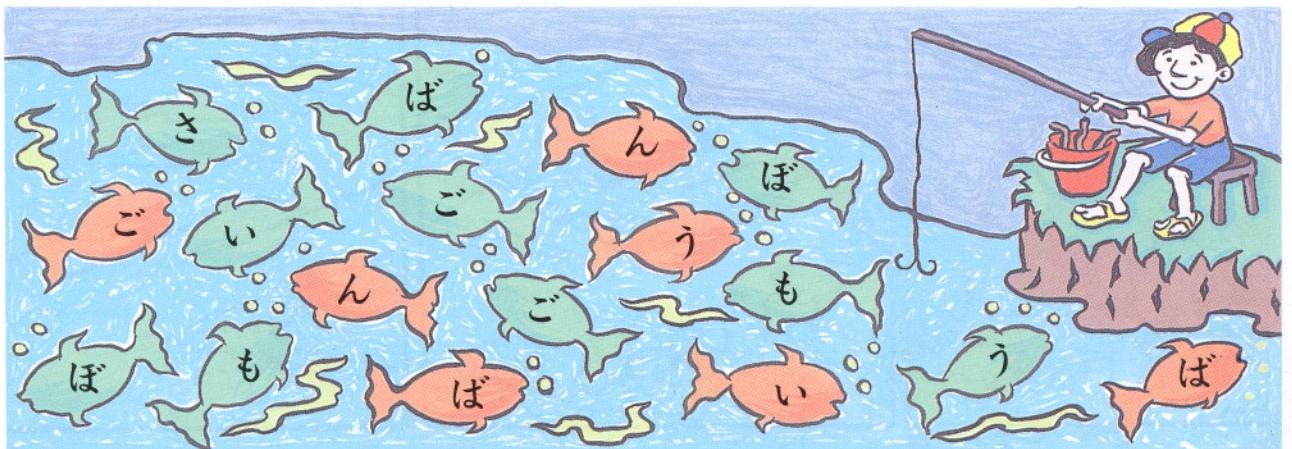
ぼ く 12 で す。

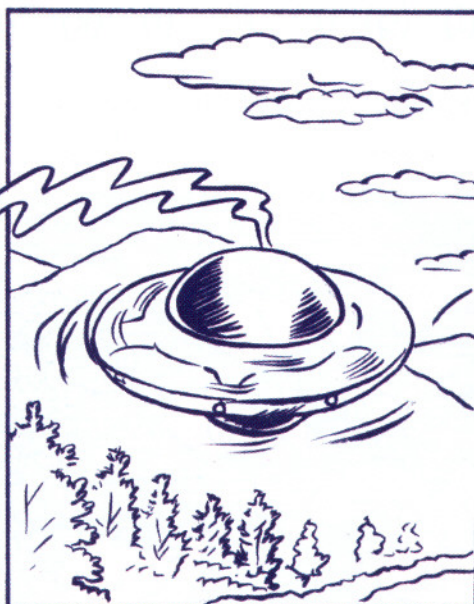
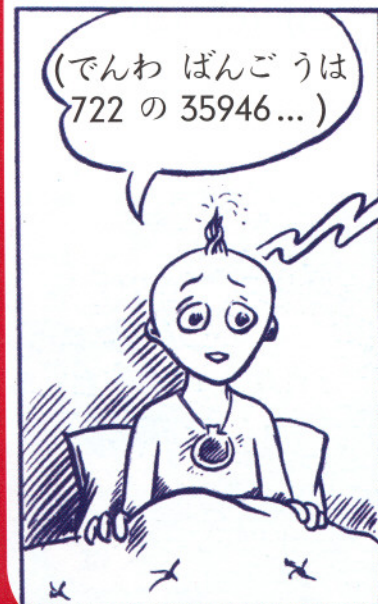
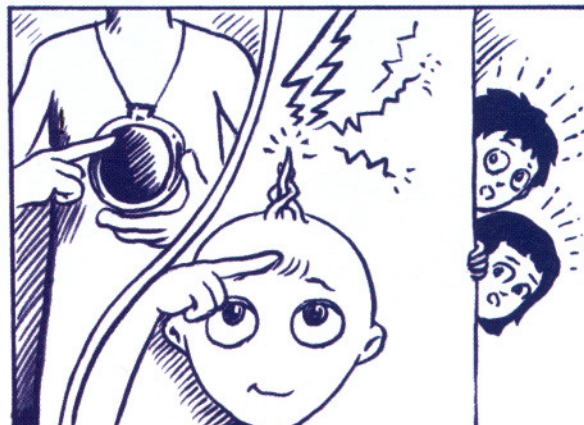
で わ は 674-395 で す。

- 2 Join the hiragana with the correct romaji.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
で	わ	く	も	た	さ	う	し	ご	い	ば	す	は	ん	ぼ
go	ta	ha	i	de	su	n	wa	mo	bo	sa	ba	ku	u	shi
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)

- 3 Say as many of the hiragana in the river as possible aloud to your partner. Circle all the fish you can 'catch'.





チェック しましょう!

Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Suffixes	
～さい	~years old
～ばん	~number

Expressions	
もしもし Moshi moshi	Hello (on the phone)

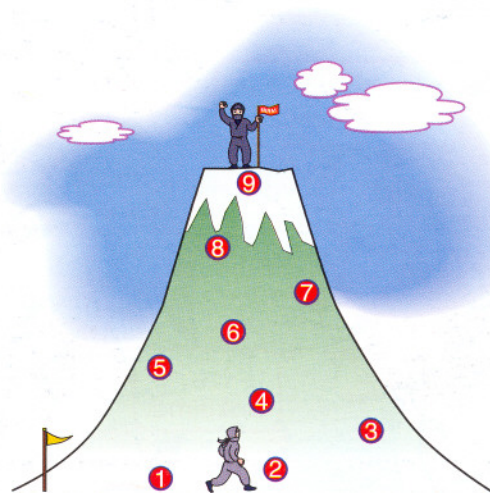
Question words	
なん nan	what
なん さい	what age
なん ばん	what number
か	?

Answer words	
いいえ iie	no
はい	yes

Personal information	
でんわ ばんごう	telephone number
みょうじ myōji	surname

I can:

- ☐ count to 20 or more
- ☐ say my age
- ☐ ask others' ages and understand the reply
- ☐ say my phone number
- ☐ understand phone numbers
- ☐ say yes and no
- ☐ recognise five Japanese family names
- ☐ read and write なん さい ですか ...
- ☐ ... and でんわ ばんごうは なん ばん ですか。



Unit 3

どこに すんで いますか Doko ni sunde imasuka

Where do you live?



1 At the end of the lesson ...

everyone bows to the teacher.

2

せんせい、さようなら。
Sensei, sayōnara.

さようなら。
Sayōnara.

3

カレン さん!
Karen-san!

TANAKA JUDO ACADEMY

4

なん さい ですか。
Nan-sai desuka.

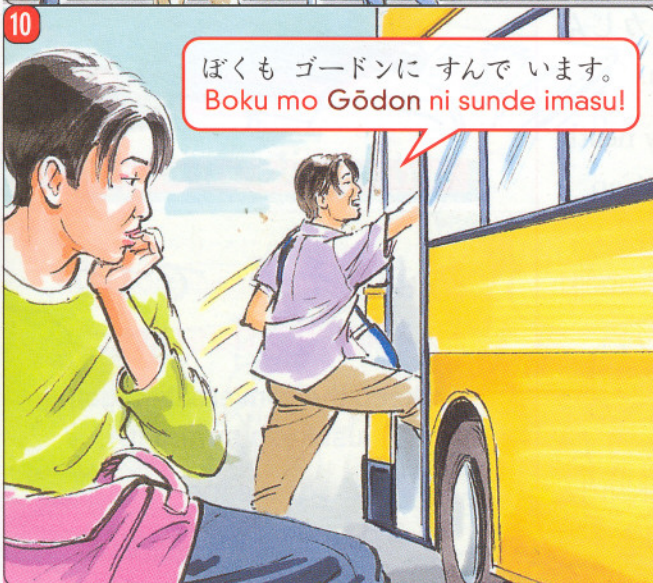
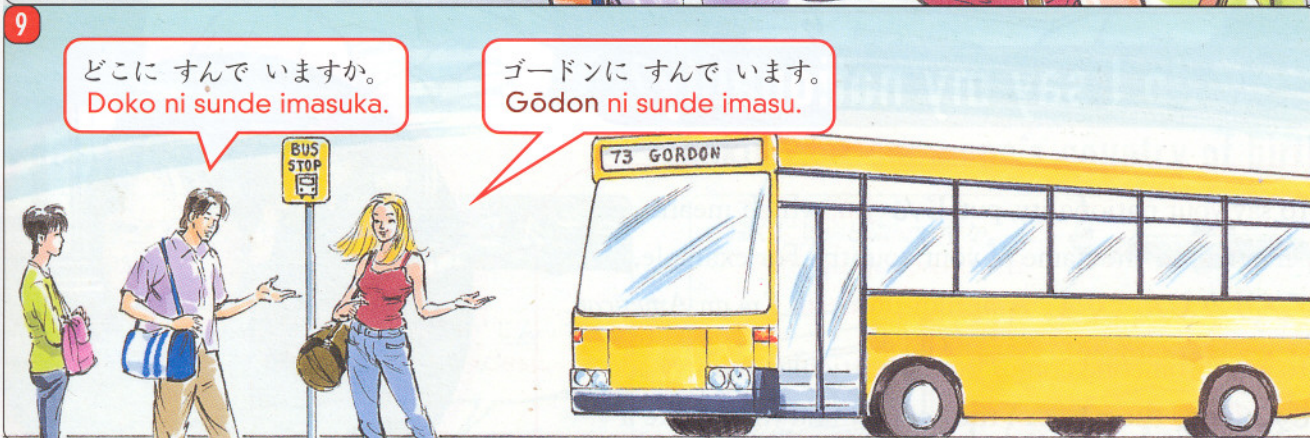
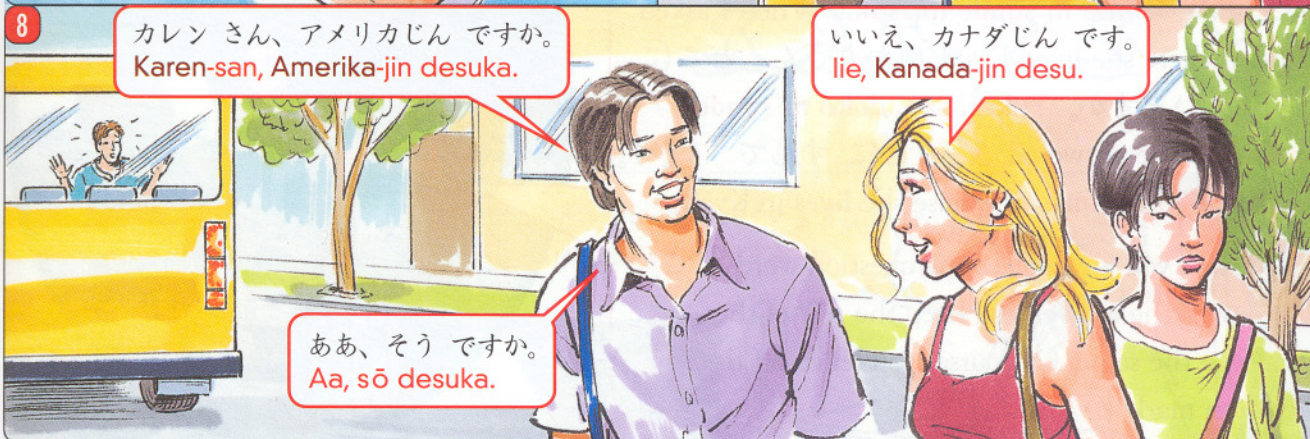
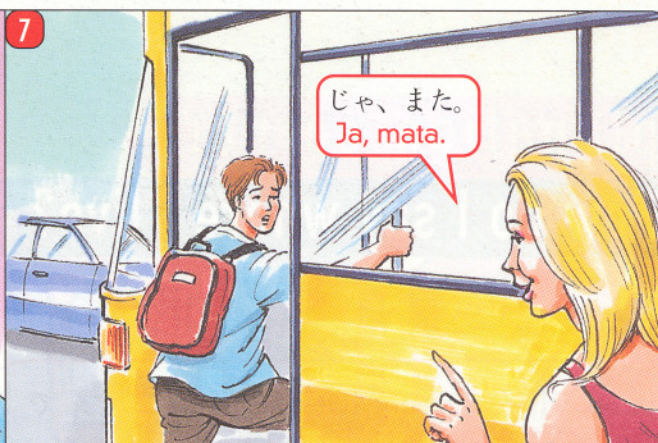
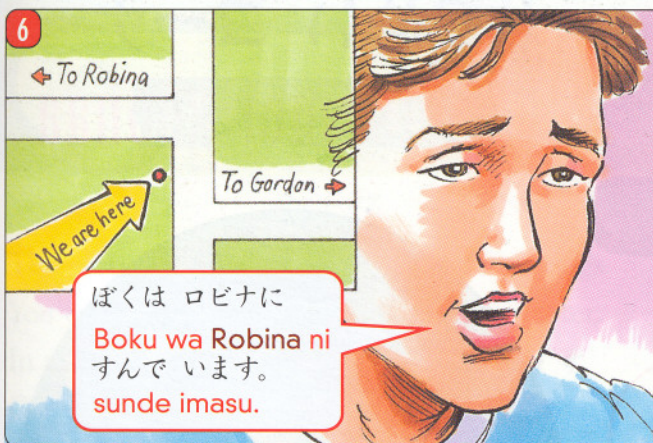
17 さい です。
Juunana-sai desu.

ぼく も。
Boku mo.

5

どこに すんで いますか。
Doko ni sunde imasuka.

ゴードンに すんで います。
Gōdon ni sunde imasu.

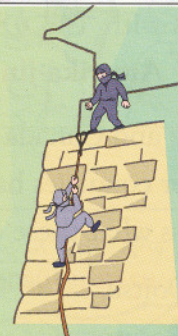


できますか

Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find ...

- * Where Karen lives?
- * Where Ken lives?
- * What nationality Karen is?
- * How old Ken is?
- * Where Johnny lives?



せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say where I live?

To ask where someone lives say, どこに すんで いますか。 **Doko ni unde imasuka.** When I asked Yukari where she lived I said, ゆかりさん、どこに すんで いますか。 **Yukari-san, doko ni unde imasuka.** She answered, きょうとに すんで います。 **Kyōto ni unde imasu** because she lives in Kyōto.

To answer, you just replace the question word **doko** with the answer and keep the rest of the sentence the same. Of course, you leave off the question mark **か ka!**



How do I say my nationality?

To say your nationality, put **じん jin**, which means person, after the name of your country. For example, アメリカじん です。 **Amerika-jin desu.** I'm an American.

To ask if someone comes from a particular country add **じん jin** to the name of the country and then make a question with **ですか desuka.** For example, アメリカじん ですか。 **Amerika-jin desuka.** Are you an American?

America and Canada fit the Japanese syllabary very neatly but other countries have to be changed quite a bit. Can you guess what these countries are?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ◆ Doitsu | ◆ Girisha |
| ◆ Oosutoraria | ◆ Oranda |
| ◆ Nyuujiirando | ◆ Mareeshia |
| ◆ Igirisu | |

By the way, if you want to know someone's country of birth, say, おくには どこ ですか。 **Okuni wa doko desuka.**



WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ああ そう ですか。
Aa, sō desuka.

To keep the conversation going,
just keep saying it!

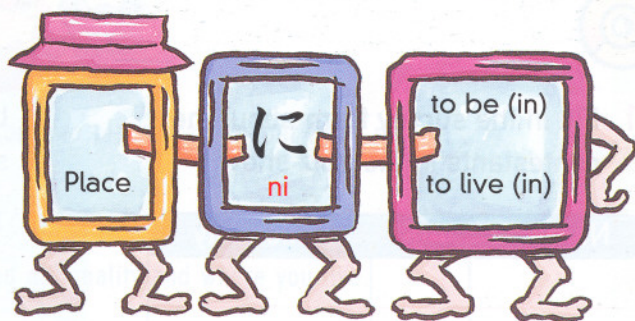
It means

Really? Is that right?

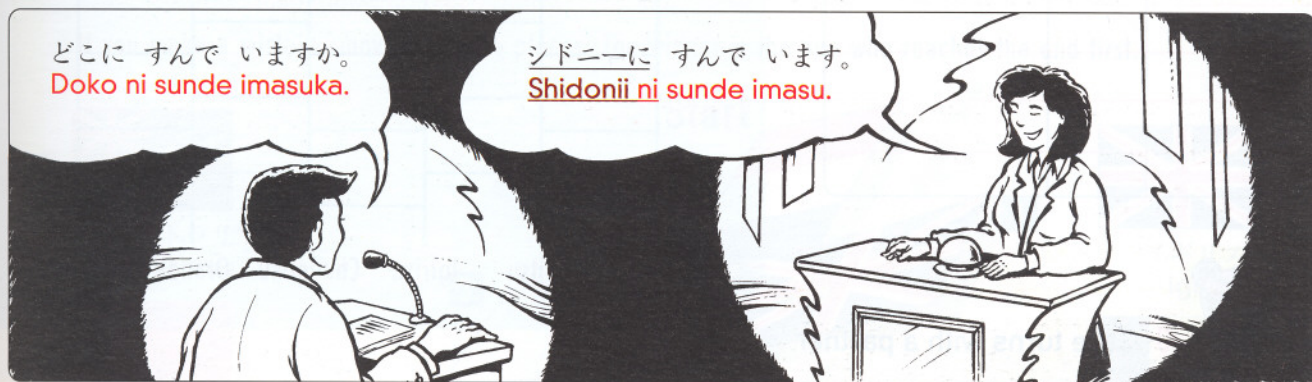
Particles

おおさかに すんで います Oosaka ni sunde imasu

The particle に **ni** can have several meanings. You will learn about the other meanings later. In the sentence **Gōdon ni sunde imasu**, the particle に indicates the place where someone lives. It is similar to *in* or *at* in English.



Asking where someone lives



Guessing nationality



Asking for someone's country of birth



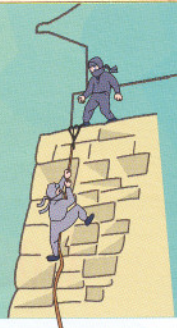
Saying your nationality



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Fill in the survey form about the contestants in the quiz show.

Name	Age	Nationality

- 2 Using the *Amida kuji* game, take turns to say the nationality of the following people.

Don	Bob	May	Tracy	Pam	Ben

Furansu Doitsu Igirisu Chuugoku Oranda Oosutoraria



- 3 Take turns with a partner.

Kitsune is the game show host and asks the questions. Tanuki is the contestant and must choose answers from the list. Kitsune then tells the class all about Tanuki.

- 4 Take turns to say where each train traveller lives.

Game show host

Find out the following:

- where the contestant lives
- name
- age
- country of birth
- phone number.

Contestant

Choose from the following:

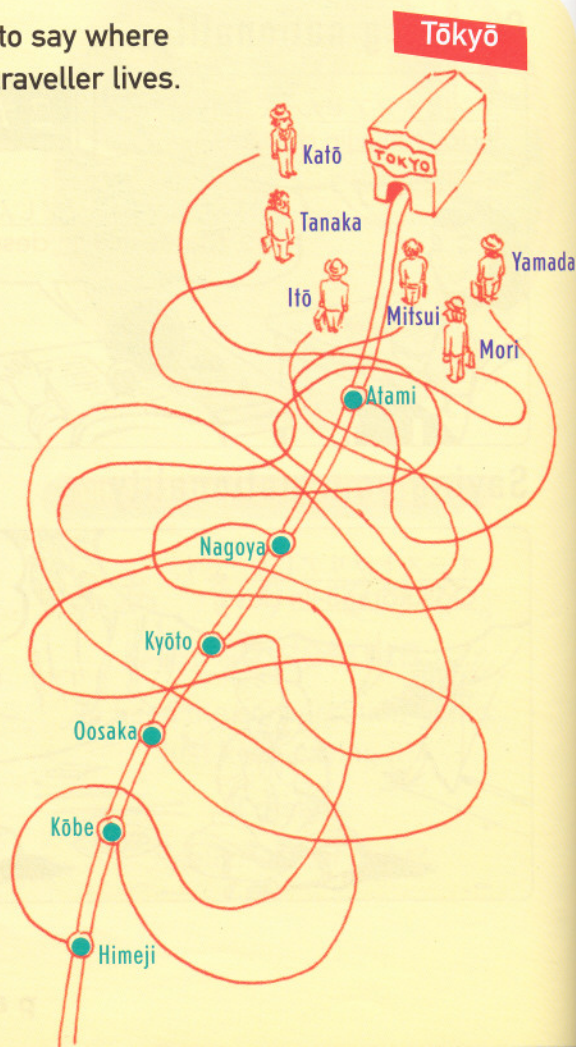


16
14
18
20
32
13

Nihon
Chuugoku
Itaria
Oosutoraria
Igrisu
Nyuujirando

Tōkyō
Kyōto
Oosaka
Sapporo
Nagoya
Takayama

Make up a phone number.



おくには どこ ですか

Okuni wa doko desuka



Where are you from?



Play *janken* with your partner.

If you win with a stone, advance one place; with scissors two places; with paper three places.

Use two coins as the counters.

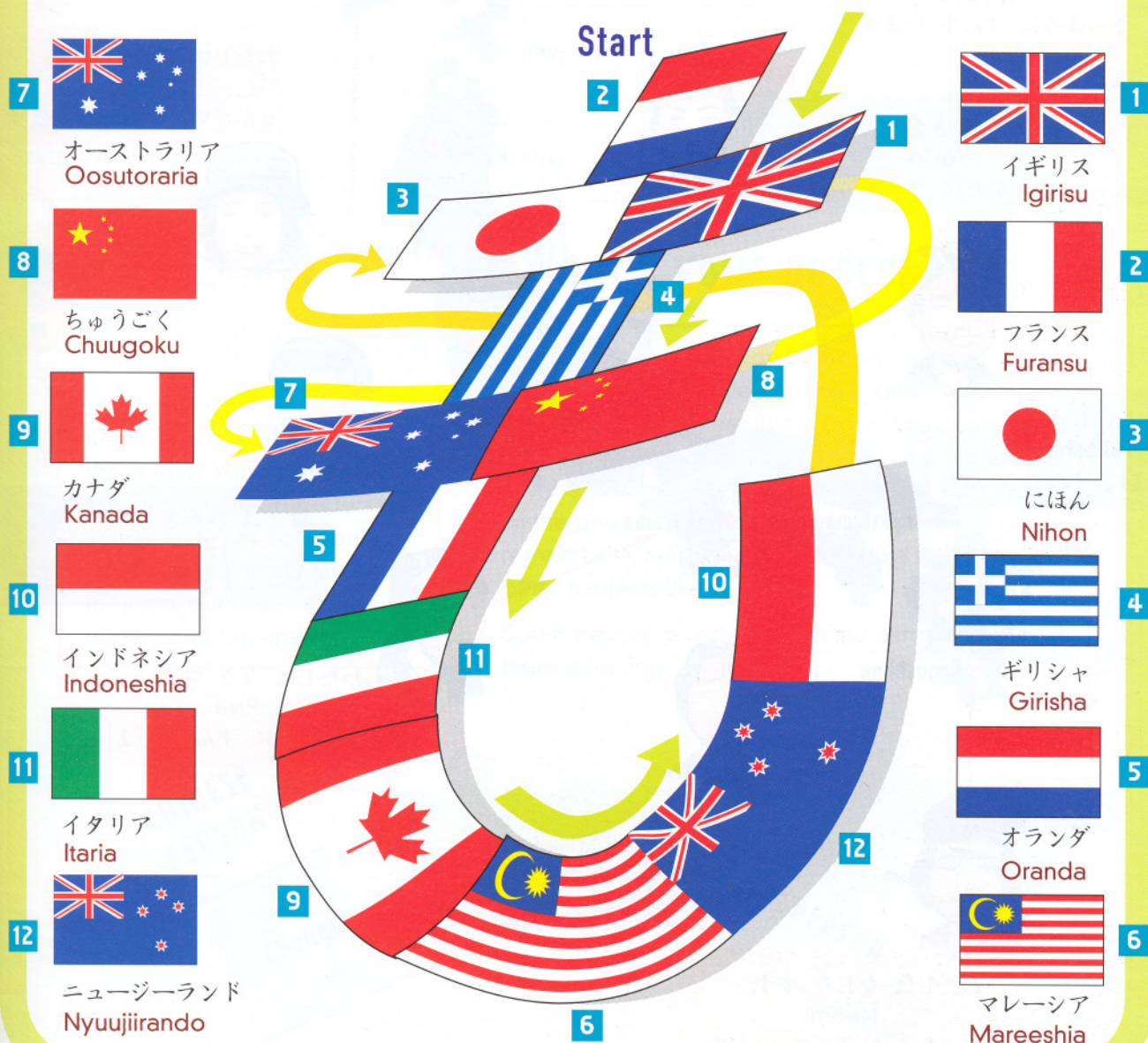
Whichever flag you land on, your partner must say, おくには どこ ですか。 **Okuni wa doko desuka.**

You should answer the question, then say your assumed nationality and where you live.

For example, you land on Italy, so you say:

イタリア です。イタリアじん です。イタリアに すんで います。
Itaria desu. Itaria-jin desu. Itaria ni sunde imasu.

If you make a mistake, move back two places. The winner is the one who reaches the end first.

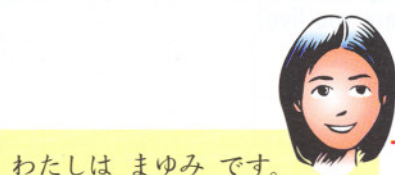


みなさん、どこに すんで いますか

Minasan, doko ni sunde imasuka

Where do you live?

Take turns to be each of the people. Say what your name is and where you live.



わたしは まゆみ です。
Mayumi
さっぽろに すんで います。

Sapporo

ぼくは ゆきお です。
Yukio
にいがたに すんで います。



Niigata

わたしは さくら です。
Sakura
せんだいに すんで います。



Sendai

ぼくは たけし です。
Takeshi
ひろしまに すんで います。



Hiroshima

Okayama

Wakayama



Kagoshima



Tokyo



ぼくは ひろき です。
Hiroki
とうきょうに すんで います。



わたしは りさ です。
Risa
わかやまに すんで います。



わたしは なおみ です。
Naomi
かごしまに すんで います。

ぼくは こうき です。
Kōki
おかやまに すんで います。



わかった

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking where someone lives	どこ Doko	に ni	すんでいます sunde imasu	か。 ka.	
Saying where you live	[Town/suburb]	に ni	すんでいます。 sunde imasu.		
Asking for someone's country of birth	おくに Okuni	は wa	どこ doko	です desu	か。 ka.
Answering which country you come from			[Country]	です。 desu.	
Guessing nationality	[Country]	じん -jin	です desu	か。 ka.	
Saying your nationality	[Country]	じん -jin	です。 desu.		



べんきょうのこつ

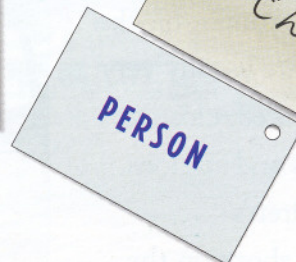
Benkyō no kotsu

Ken, how do you learn all these lists? You seem to know lots of countries, numbers and things. I can ask someone how old and what nationality they are, but I can't always understand the answer.

What's your secret?

I write the new words on blank name cards. I put Japanese on one side and the English meaning on the other. I keep them in my pocket and whenever I have a few minutes, I look at the meaning and say the Japanese aloud or in my head. I put aside all the ones I can do and work on the ones I can't remember. I learn all new words like this, even in other subjects like science.

Some people punch holes in the cards and put them on a ring.



インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

About Japan

Compared to Australia, the total area of Japan is very small, covering only 377 835 square kilometres compared to Australia's 7 682 300 square kilometres. Most of Japan consists of rugged mountains and hilly country, on which it is impossible to build houses. As a result, 77% of the 125 million Japanese people are crowded together in cities built on the coastal plains.



Although the land mass of Australia is very large compared to Japan, and the population much smaller, 88% of Australians also live in cities on the coast.



Japanese cities are much more crowded than the cities of Australia. Land is in short supply and extremely expensive. Very few people have the luxury of living in spacious houses with gardens. In big cities such as Tōkyō, which has more than eight million people, many people live in apartment blocks. However, these are usually very conveniently located, close to shopping centres and stations. Some have children's playgrounds and shops on the ground floor.





Public parks and gardens such as the Meiji Park in Tōkyō are huge and very popular.

In smaller cities, more people are able to live in a house instead of an apartment. Gardens are small but well cared for and each household cleans the street area outside their own home. Shopkeepers also sweep the pavements outside their own shop and keep the area clean. Although Japanese cities are densely populated, they are generally clean and tidy.



Fewer people inhabit the villages and small towns in the beautiful inland valleys. Others live on small farms. Fewer still live on many of the 1000 small islands that dot the coast.

Some live in small fishing villages and towns along the rugged coast. These people live more tranquil lives, surrounded by the spectacular natural beauty of Japan. They are able to enjoy the changing moods of the mountains, volcanoes, lakes and rivers that surround their country homes. None of these country districts is far from a major city, though, and as most places are linked by fast rail services, most country folk can enjoy big city life whenever they feel like it.



Many city-dwellers were born in a country village or town, or have grandparents who still live there. These people consider that place as their *furusato* or home town. No matter how long they have lived in the city, they try to return to their *furusato* at least twice a year, to take part in the special festivals and celebrations.

The most popular times to visit one's *furusato* are during the *Obon* festival in August and the *Oshōgatsu* celebration at New Year.

Obon is a celebration in honor of departed ancestors. Huge, colourful floats lit with lanterns are pulled through the streets. Atop the floats, teams of dancers wearing kimonos demonstrate traditional *Obon* dances. Musicians play traditional music and massive drums are struck to keep the beat.



Oshōgatsu, or New Year, is the most important celebration of the year. Houses are spring-cleaned and special dishes are cooked in advance, so that no cooking is done on New Year's Day itself. The feast is served in lacquered boxes.

Everyone sends greeting cards to their friends, relatives and work colleagues. The post office delivers all the cards on the first of January. Everyone welcomes the steady streams of visitors and relatives. Children receive special gifts of money called *otoshidama* which are presented in attractively decorated envelopes.

あいさつ



Aisatsu



Greetings (II)

At home



Meeting in the morning ...

Meeting in the afternoon ...

Meeting in the evening ...

Leaving ...

At the judo academy



Polite expressions at the table



Explanation corner

Before you eat

We use a lot of set expressions in daily life. Before eating anything we always say, いただきます **itadakimasu**. This means *I gratefully receive this*. It is a kind of grace.

After eating

After eating we say, ごちそうさま **gochisōsama**. This means *It was very nice food*.

We don't think about what these expressions mean, we just say them. I heard that Goodbye used to be *God be with you*, but no one thinks about the original meaning any more. Is that true? Can you think of any others? How about *How do you do*?



Goodbye

We only say さようなら **sayōnara** when leaving someone for a long time or in formal situations. When we leave the house, we always say, casually, いってきます **itte kimasu**. This means *I'm going and I'm coming back*. The person who is left in the house says, いってらっしゃい **itte rasshai**. This means *Go and welcome back*.

I'm back

When we come home we always say, ただいま **tadaima**. This just means *Now (I'm back)*. The person inside says, おかえり なさい **okaeri nasai**. This means *Welcome home*. Again, we don't think about the basic meaning of these greetings; we just say them. If you ever go for a homestay with a Japanese family you should use these expressions too.

できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Listen to the conversations and tick the picture that fits the greetings you hear.

a				d			
b				e			
c				f			

2 When should you say these expressions?

Draw a line from the expressions to the correct situation.

ごちそうさま Gochisōsama	いって らっしゃい Itte rasshai	いただきます Itadakimasu	おかえり なさい Okaeri-nasai	いって きます Itte kimasu	ただいま Tadaiima
-----------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	------------------------	------------------



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Polite table manners

Before eating food say

いただきます
Itadakimasu

After eating food say

ごちそうさま
Gochisōsama

Returning home

If you are returning home say

ただいま
Tadaima

If you are the one inside say

おかえり なさい
Okaeri nasai

Saying goodbye to people who live with you

If you are leaving say

いって きます
Itte kimasu

If you are staying say

いって らっしゃい
Itte rasshai

なに？ なに？

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

いただきます。



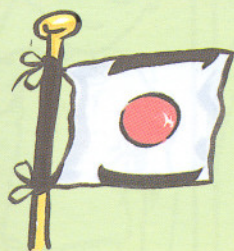
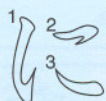
ごちそうさま。



ひらがな

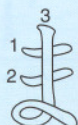
Hiragana

に
ni



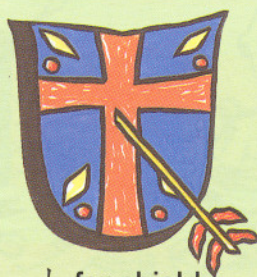
に for Nihon

ま
ma



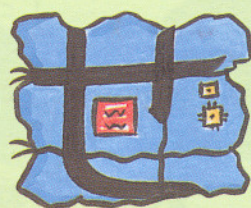
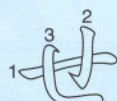
ま for mask

し
shi



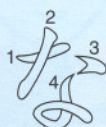
し for shield

せ
se



せ for send a parcel

な
na



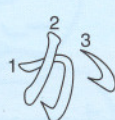
な for nap

と
to



と for top

か
ka



か for kangaroo

が
ga



ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
り み ひ に ち し き い
る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
れ め へ ね て せ け え
を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

ひらがな れんしゅう

AB pp. 21-25

Hiragana renshuu

Hiragana exercises

1 Write the correct hiragana in the squares.

ん せ い 、 こ す ん で い す

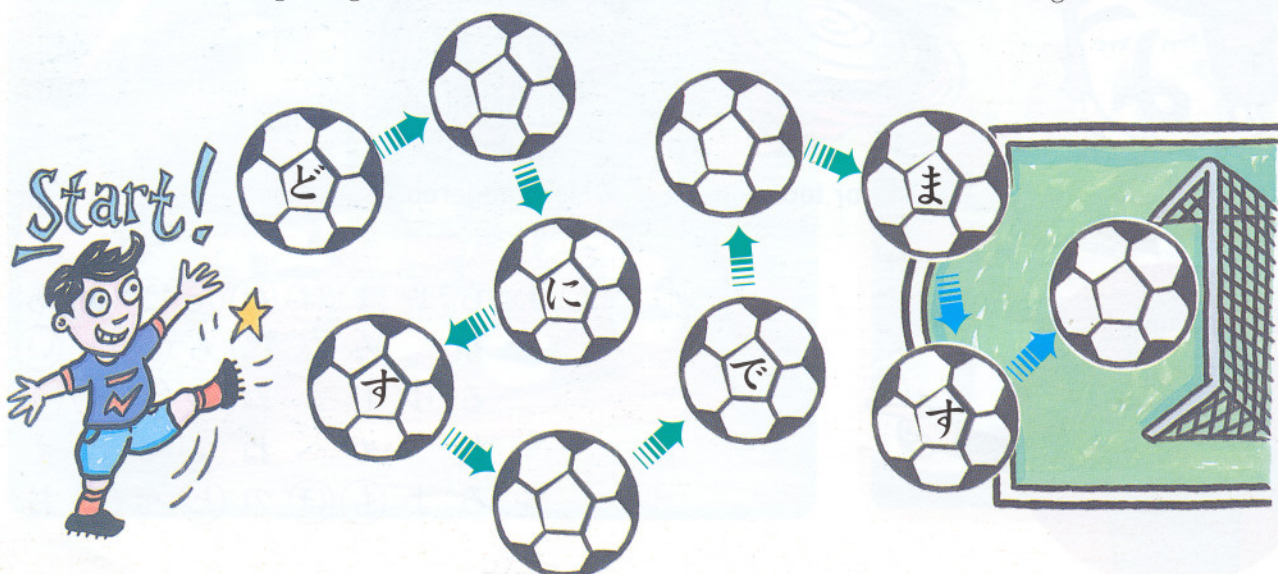
Kyanbera に ん い ま

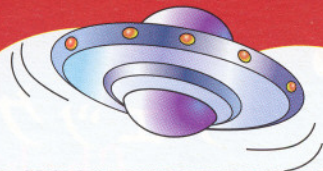
Naomi ん は Oosutoraria ん で

Ken く は ん さ い す

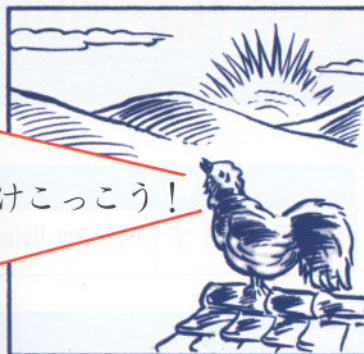
ぼ 14 さ す Kanada じ で

2 Write the missing hiragana on the soccer balls to kick the soccer ball to the goal!





こけこっこう!



チェックしましょう! Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Suffixes

～じん	～ person
-----	----------

Expressions

ああ、そう ですか Aa, sō desuka	Really? Is that so?
いただきます Itadakimasu	Say this before eating
おくに okuni	Your country
ごちそうさま Gochisōsama	Say this after eating
そう です Sō desu	That's right

Some nationalities

アメリカ じん Amerika-jin	American person
インドネシア じん Indoneshia-jin	Indonesian person
オーストラリア じん Oosutoraria-jin	Australian person
カナダ じん Kanada-jin	Canadian person
ちゅうごく じん Chuugoku-jin	Chinese person
ドイツ じん Doitsu-jin	German person
にほん じん Nihon-jin	Japanese person
ニュージーランド じん Nyuujiirando-jin	New Zealander

Question words

どこ	where?
----	--------

Verb

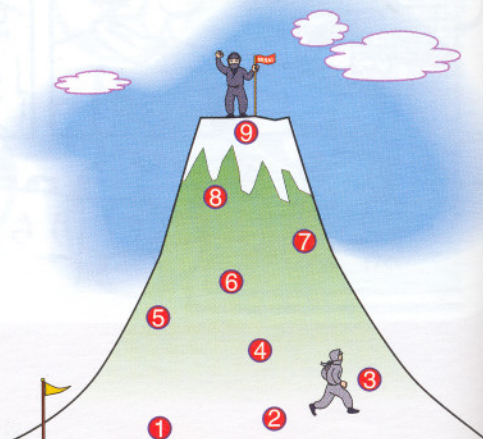
すんで います	live, am living
---------	-----------------

Greetings

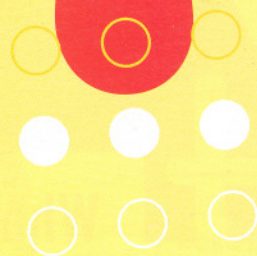
いって きます Itte kimasu	'Bye (the speaker is leaving)
いって らっしゃい Itte rasshai	'Bye (the speaker is staying)
おかえり なさい Okaeri nasai	Welcome home
ただいま Tadaima	I'm home now

I can:

- ☐ say where I live
- ☐ ask where others live
- ☐ say my nationality and ask about others' nationality
- ☐ keep the conversation going
- ☐ say goodbye three more ways
- ☐ say the correct things at mealtimes
- ☐ say I'm home
- ☐ read and write どこに すんで いますか..
- ☐ ... and ぼくも / わたしも Oosutoraria じん です..



part



Gakkō

がっこう

School

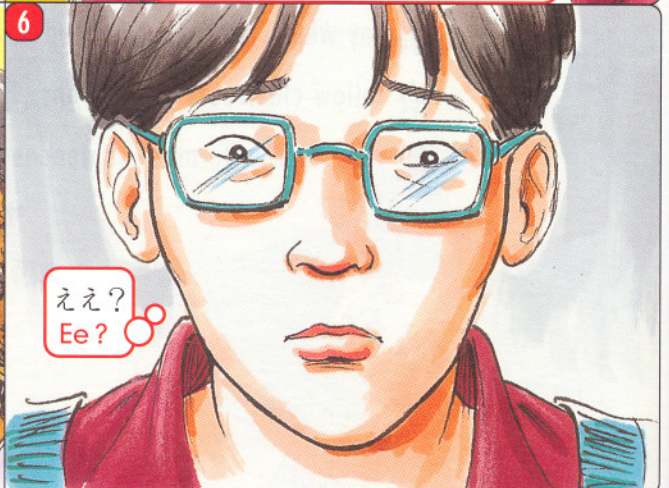
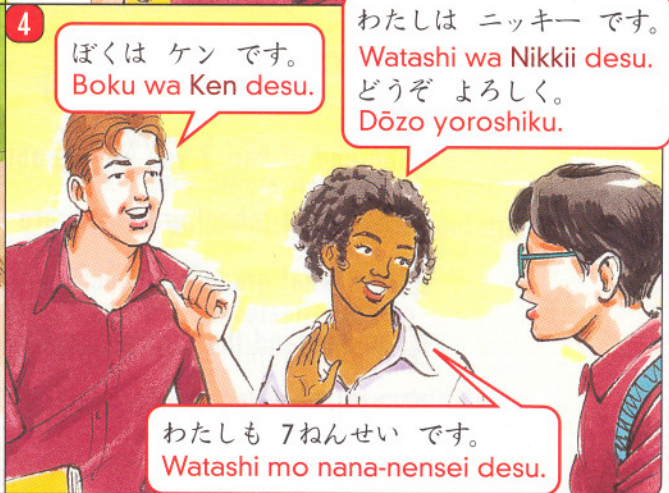
At the end of Part 2 you will be able to:

- ✧ say what school grade you are in
- ✧ ask what grade someone is in
- ✧ understand the Japanese school system
- ✧ explain your school timetable
- ✧ say what your favourite subjects are
- ✧ say what your favourite food is
- ✧ follow classroom instructions
- ✧ read and write more sentences in hiragana.



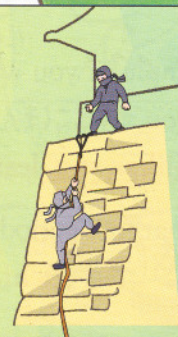
なん ねんせい ですか Nan nensei desuka

What grade are you in?





できますか
Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?



Can you find out ...

- * what *nensei* means?
- * what *jikan-me* means?
- * what subject Masashi likes/dislikes?
- * Masashi's schedule for today?

Explanation corner

How do I ask what grade someone is in?

To find out what grade someone is in, just say あのう、
なん ねんせい ですか。 **Anō, nan-nensei desuka.**
あのう **Anō** is a bit like *Excuse me*.

To answer, just put the number of the grade you are in
before ねんせい **nensei**.

For example, if you are in grade 6 you say, ろく
ねんせい です。 **Roku-nensei desu.** There is
only one thing more to remember: you should say
よ ねんせい **yo-nensei** for grade 4 and not
よん ねんせい **yon-nensei**.

If you are talking to a Japanese person who does not
know your school system, you will have to convert your
grade to the Japanese system or they will not understand
you. You will find a full explanation on page 65.



How do I say what period a subject is?

To say what period a subject is, use the word じかん **jikan**
plus め **me**. The suffix め **me** changes a cardinal
number (one, two etc) to an ordinal number (first, second
etc).

For example, if you want to say that Japanese is first
period you say, にほんごは 1じかんめ です。 **Nihongo**
wa ichi-jikan-me desu.

To say that first period is Japanese you say, 1じかんめは
にほんご です。 **Ichi-jikan-me wa Nihongo desu.**

By the way, you are learning にほんご **Nihongo** which is
the word for Japanese language. In Japanese schools, the
subject Japanese is called こくご **kokugo**.



WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ええっと
eetto

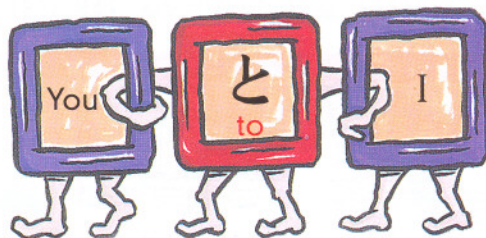
This means *Um ... let me see.*
Use it when you are thinking
of the answer.



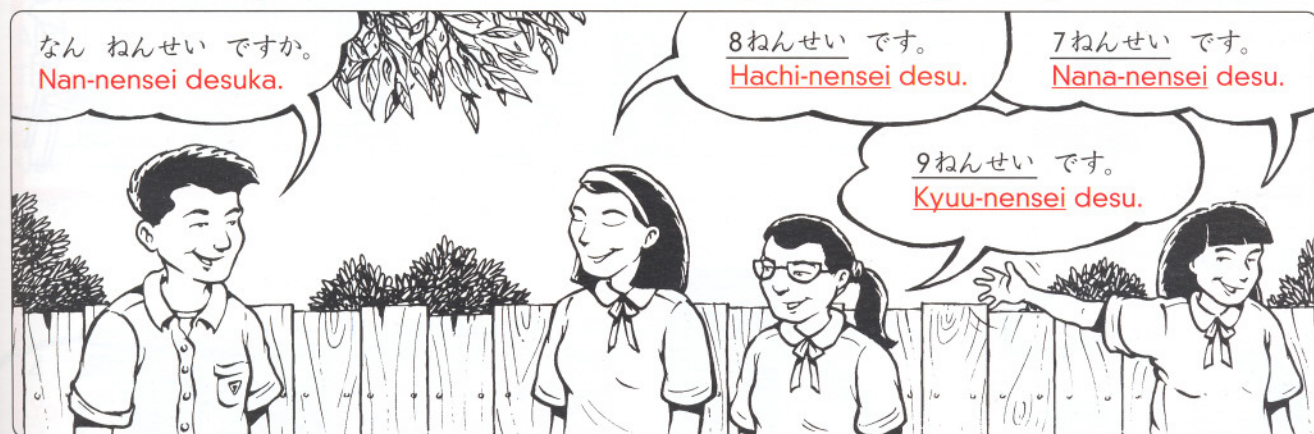
Particles

5じかんめ と 6じかんめ Go-jikan-me to roku-jikan me

The word と **to** in たいいくは 5じかんめと 6じかんめ です。 **Taiiku wa go-jikan-me to roku-jikan-me desu** is another particle. Like the particle に **ni** it has a number of meanings. You will learn the other meanings later. This と only occurs between nouns and means *and*, so this sentence means *Phys. Ed is in period 5 and period 6.*



Asking what grade someone is in



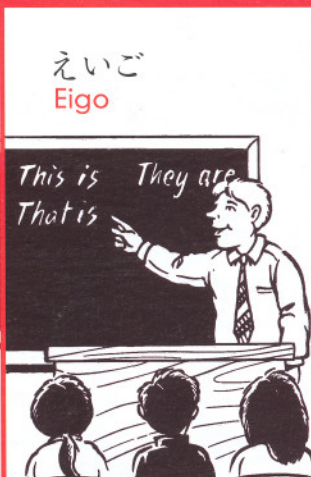
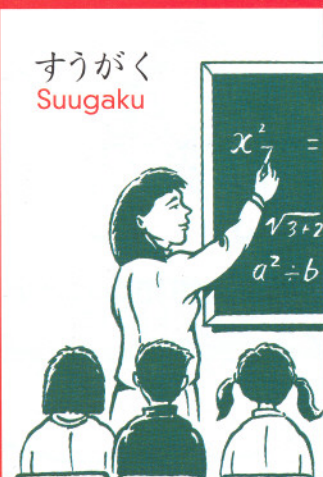
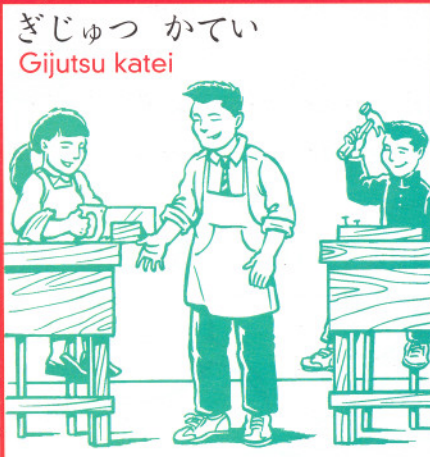
Asking about the timetable



Explaining the timetable



School subjects in Japan

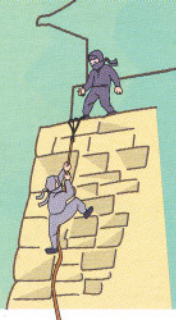


Using the information on this page, prepare the timetable at your school in Japanese for a new Japanese student. If you need to find out the words for other subjects, ask your teacher.

できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



1 What grade is Mika in?

Take turns with a partner. Kitsune decides which grade Mika is in and secretly writes down the grade in the box under the picture.

Tanuki must find out which grade she is in by asking questions.

Kitsune can only answer はい **Hai** or いいえ **lie**. For example:

Tanuki: みかさんは 1ねんせい ですか。 **Mika-san wa ichi-nensei desuka.**

Kitsune: いいえ。 **lie.**

A maximum of five questions can be asked.

The fewer the questions Tanuki needs to guess, the higher the score.

Use this table to keep score.

Question	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Points	10	8	6	4	2



ねんせい
nensei

2 Which class do they belong to?

4じかんめは
Yo-jikan-me wa
なん ですか。
nan desuka.



こくご です。
Kokugo desu.



Keiko



2じかんめは なん ですか。
Ni-jikan-me wa nan desuka.

じかんわり Timetable		Jikanwari	
	A ぐみ gumi	B ぐみ gumi	C ぐみ gumi
1	りか Rika	れきし Rekishi	すうがく Suugaku
2	こくご Kokugo	すうがく Suugaku	りか Rika
3	びじゅつ Bijutsu	おんがく Ongaku	たいいく Taiiku
4	れきし Rekishi	ちり Chiri	こくご Kokugo
5	えいご Eigo	こくご Kokugo	ちり Chiri
6	すうがく Suugaku	えいご Eigo	びじゅつ Bijutsu

5じかんめは
Go-jikan-me wa
なん ですか。
nan desuka.



えいご です。
Eigo desu.



Yumi

すうがく です。
Suugaku desu.



Hiro

かもく ビンゴ・ゲーム

Kamoku bingo



Rules

Game 1

Play in threes. Kitsune must cross out all the subjects on the diagonal cross. Tanuki must cross out the top line and the bottom line. (You can vary this, as long as you each have the same number of subjects.) The caller makes a list of all the subjects on the page and cuts the list into strips with one word on each strip. The caller randomly selects a strip and calls out the subject in Japanese. The first person to cross out all their words calls out *Bingo*.

Game 2

Play in groups. Your teacher allocates a different line for each group and calls out the subjects. The first group to cross out all their subjects and say *Bingo* is the winning group.

インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

School grades in Japan

ようちえん Kindergarten

ようちえん
Yōchien



QUIZ

Here are the Jones children. What grade would they be in the Japanese system?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 Jason: grade 12 | 3 Kim: grade 7 |
| 2 Sharon: grade 9 | 4 Ben: grade 3 |

しょうがっこう Primary school Shōgakkō

Grade at home

1

しょうがく
Shōgaku
1ねんせい
Ichi-nensei



2

しょうがく
Shōgaku
2ねんせい
Ni-nensei



3

しょうがく
Shōgaku
3ねんせい
San-nensei



4

しょうがく
Shōgaku
4ねんせい
Yo-nensei



5

しょうがく
Shōgaku
5ねんせい
Go-nensei



6

しょうがく
Shōgaku
6ねんせい
Roku-nensei



ちゅうがっこう Junior high school Chuugakkō

7

ちゅうがく
Chuugaku
1ねんせい
Ichi-nensei



8

ちゅうがく
Chuugaku
2ねんせい
Ni-nensei



9

ちゅうがく
Chuugaku
3ねんせい
San-nensei



こうこう Senior high school Kōkō

10

こうこう
1ねんせい
Ichi-nensei



11

こうこう
2ねんせい
Ni-nensei



12

こうこう
3ねんせい
San-nensei



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking what grade someone is in	なん Nan		ねんせい nensei		です desu		か。 ka.	
Saying what grade you are in (Grade 1–12 system)	1–12		ねんせい nensei		です。 desu.			
Saying what grade you are, in Japan	(Primary)		しょうがく Shōgaku		1–6		ねんせい です。 nensei desu.	
	(Junior high)		ちゅうがく Chuugaku		1–3		ねんせい です。 nensei desu.	
	(Senior high)		こうこう Kōkō		1–3		ねんせい です。 nensei desu.	
Asking what subject is in periods 1–8	1–8	じかんめ jikan-me	は wa	なん nan	です desu	か。 ka.		
Saying what subject is in periods 1–8	1–8	じかんめ jikan-me	は wa	[subject]	です。 desu.			
Asking what period a subject is	[Subject]	は wa	なん nan	じかんめ jikan-me	ですか。 desuka.			
Saying that a subject is in period 1	[Subject]	は wa	1 ichi	じかんめ jikan-me	です。 desu.			
Saying that a subject is in period 1 and 2	[Subject]	は wa	1 ichi	じかんめ jikan-me	と to	2 ni	じかんめ jikan-me	です。 desu.

? べんきょう の こつ What's your secret

Benkyō no kotsu

Johnny, you always do so well in class tests. How do you remember so much?



Look, I used to panic before tests and try to learn everything the night before. Now, I try to be organised. I keep a special notebook for Japanese divided into different sections. I have pages for vocabulary divided into topics. I only put one topic per page so that I can keep on adding to it as I learn new words. I have a separate section for sentences and another section for expressions.

I read them through several times a week. It doesn't take very long, and I can revise from my notes instead of reading the Course Book again. I do the same for other subjects too.

Being organised gives me more time to have fun as well. Best of all, I don't panic any more!

Schooling in Japan

Compulsory schooling

Schooling in Japan is compulsory for nine years, that is the six years of *shōgakkō* (primary) and the three years of *chuugakkō* (junior high). To get into *kōkō* (senior high), students have to pass an entrance examination. Different high schools set their own entrance examinations, the most popular setting the hardest examinations. Twelve-to-fourteen-year-old students usually have to study very hard to gain entry to one of the better high schools.

Once they have successfully entered their chosen high, they have to work even harder for the next hurdle: the university entrance exams. Many Japanese children attend a *juku* (a coaching college) after school hours to improve their chances of passing the tough examinations.

Keeping the school clean

All students in Japanese schools are responsible for keeping the school clean. They not only clean their own classrooms but also the hallways, labs, gyms and toilets. They work on a roster system. Schools set aside 15–20 minutes for cleaning up, as part of the daily routine. Even Grade 1 pupils have to take on the responsibility of cleaning their own areas. In this way, students learn to cooperate with each other and to take pride in the cleanliness of their school.

Most schools have an area close to the entrance for changing shoes. Students are expected to change their outside shoes for slippers or inside shoes. They place their outside shoes on shoe racks. This is what people do at home, too, which keeps the inside of buildings free of mud and dirt.



QUIZ

What do you know about Japanese schools?

- 1 How many years does *kōkō* last?
- 2 How many years does *shōgakkō* last?
- 3 How many years compulsory schooling are there?
- 4 What is a *juku*?
- 5 What is the word for junior high?
- 6 Who cleans a Japanese school?

すきな かもくは なん ですか Sukina kamoku wa nan desuka?

What subjects do you like?



せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa?

Explanation corner

How do I ask what someone's favourite subjects are?

To ask *What is your favourite subject?* say, すきな かもくは なん ですか **Sukina kamoku wa nan desuka.** すきな **sukina** means *favourite*. かもく **kamoku** means *school subject*.

Notice that there is no word for *your* in this sentence. We don't use personal pronouns much. We prefer to use people's names. Talking face-to-face with someone, though, it isn't necessary to use their name.



To answer すきな かもくは なん ですか **Sukina kamoku wa nan desuka**, just say the name of the subject and add です. My favourite subject is science so I would answer, りか です **Rika desu**

If you have more than one favourite subject use と **to** between the subjects. For example, ちり と りか です **Chiri to rika desu.**

To say the name of a country's language is very easy. Just say the name of the country and add ご **go**. Can you guess what these languages are?

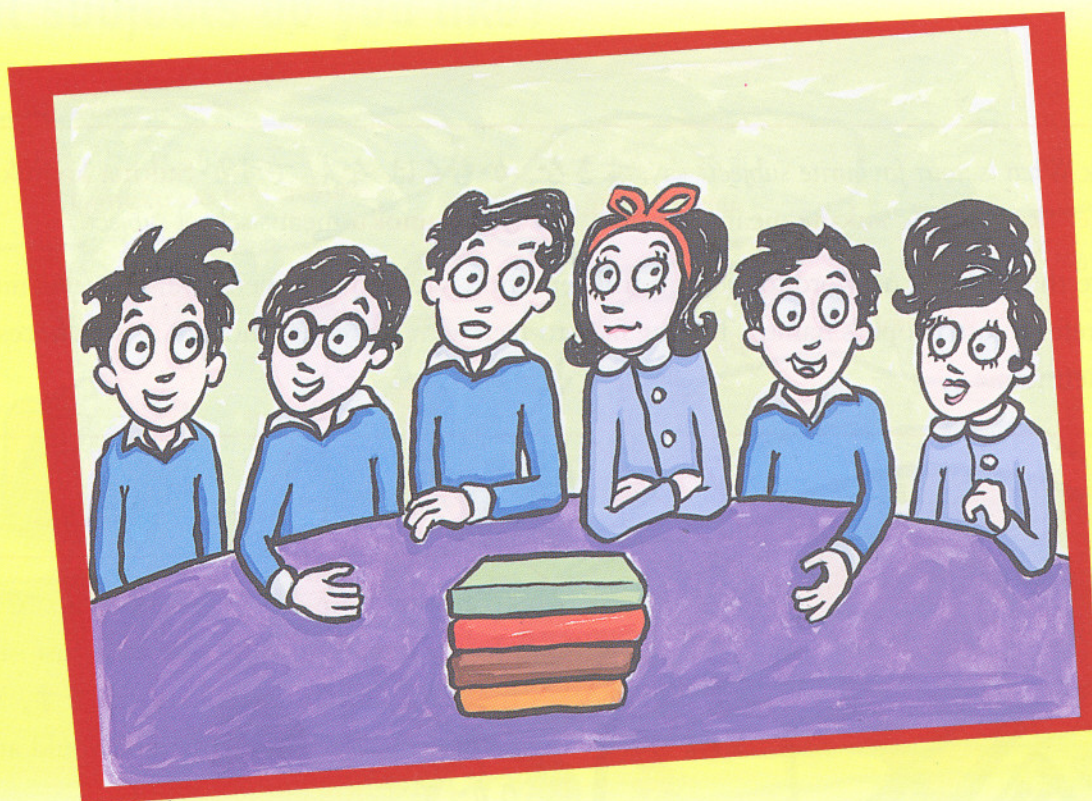
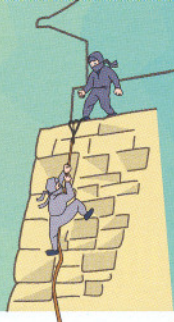
- ✧ フランスご Furansu-go
- ✧ イタリアご Itaria-go
- ✧ ドイツご Doitsu-go
- ✧ ちゅうごくご Chuugoku-go
- ✧ インドネシアご Indoneshia-go

In the case of English it is えいご **Eigo**, not イギリスご **Igirisu-go**. This is because the formal word for England is えいこく **Eikoku**.

できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Listen to a group of students talking and connect their names to their favourite subjects.

1 Akira	a Social Studies
2 Hiro	b English
3 Nicki	c Art
4 Ken	d Music
5 Emma	e Phys. Ed. (PE)
6 Naomi	f Maths

- 2 Listen to a new exchange student telling you about himself. Fill in the gaps in the information sheet.

Information Sheet

ぼくは _____ です。

_____ ねん _____ です。

_____ さい _____。

かごしまに _____。

すきな _____ は

しゃ _____ と _____ です。



- 3 Take turns with a partner. Kitsune secretly writes down a favourite subject(s) from ring 1, a name from ring 2, a grade from ring 3 and an age from ring 4.

Tanuki must find out the details of Kitsune's imaginary student by asking questions.

For example: おなまえは？
Onamae wa?
なん さい ですか。
Nan-sai desuka.

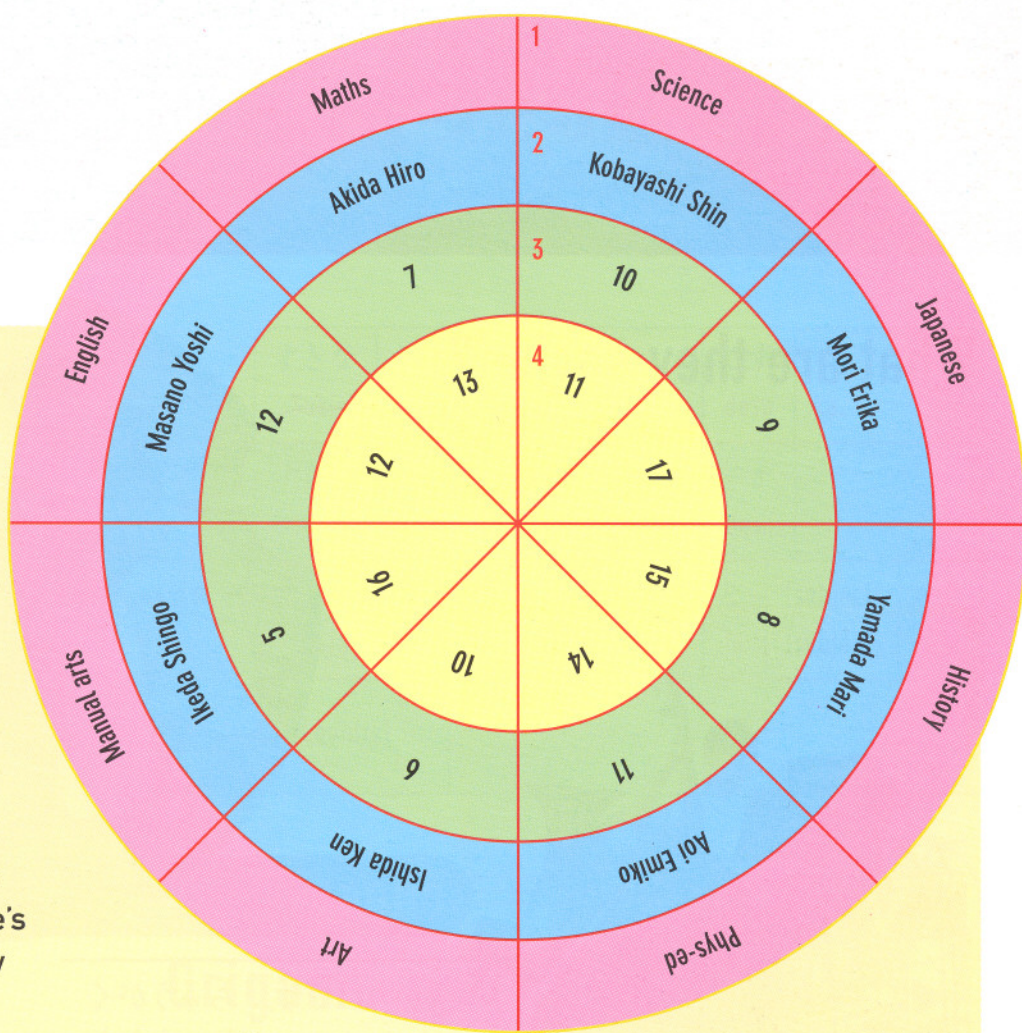
Now complete the following form.

Name

Age

Grade

Favourite subject(s)



Hiragana puzzles

- 1 Circle the odd sounds.

a たかしさ
b もほとい
c てすけせ

- 2 What are the jumbled words?

a しわた
b いせんせ
c いんせね
d いさんな
e まいすんすで

- 3 What are the missing syllables?

a でん __ ばんご __ は？
b な __ さい __ ですか。
c どこ __ すんで __ ます __。

- 4 What's the subject? Match the subject and its name in hiragana.

れきし おんがく りか たいいく ちり すうがく にほんご えいご

Japanese Maths English History Science Music Phys. Ed. Geography

なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

しんご です。こうこう
1ねんせい です。すきな
かもくは たいいく です。



ゆかり です。ちゅうがく
2ねんせい です。すきな
かもくは おんがく です。



まさし です。よろしく。14さい
です。ちゅうがく 2ねんせい
です。かごしまに すんで います。



こんにちは。ともき です。すきな
かもくは ぎじゅつかてい です。



わかった!

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



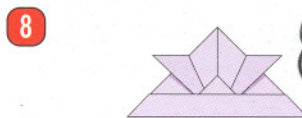
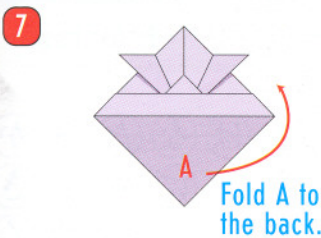
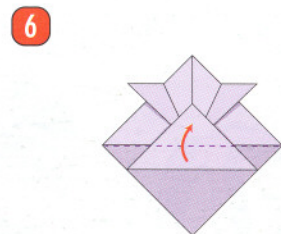
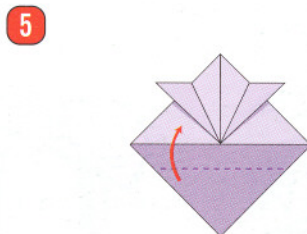
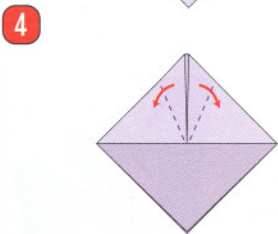
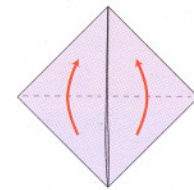
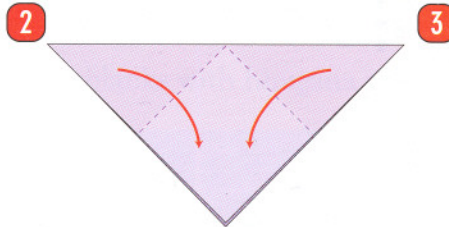
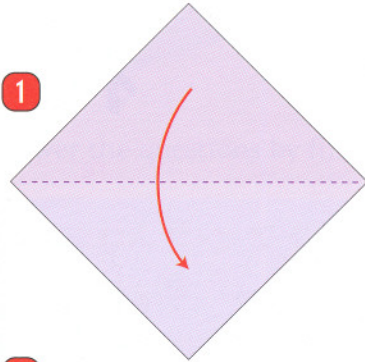
Asking someone's favourite subject	すきな Sukina	かもく kamoku	は wa	なん nan	です desu	か。 ka.
Saying what your favourite subject is	すきな Sukina	かもく kamoku	は wa	[subject] [subject]	です。 desu.	
Saying what your favourite subjects are	すきな Sukina	かもく kamoku	は wa	[subject] [subject]	と to	[subject] [subject] です。 desu.
Saying a country's language	[Country]ご go					

あそびましょう Asobimashō



Origami

かぶと Kabuto



Here is the helmet worn by Samurai warriors.

ひらがな

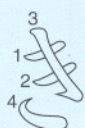
Hiragana

き

ki

ぎ

gi



め

me



ね

ne



え

e



き for kicking



め for mending
the mesh



ね for nest



え for elbow

か

ka

が

ga



お

o



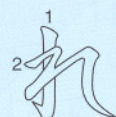
り

ri



れ

re



か for kangaroo



お for oasis



り for ribbon



れ for rest



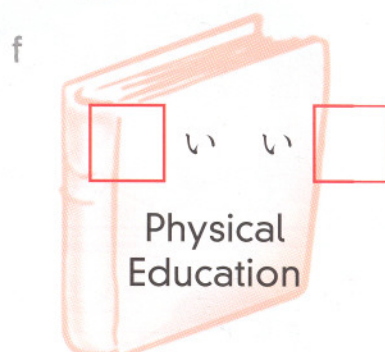
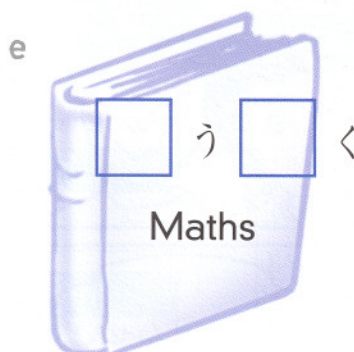
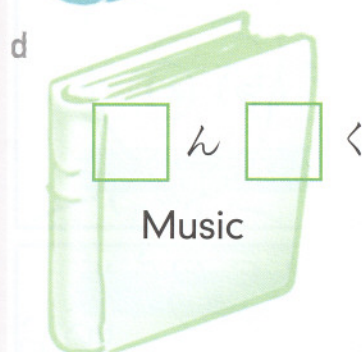
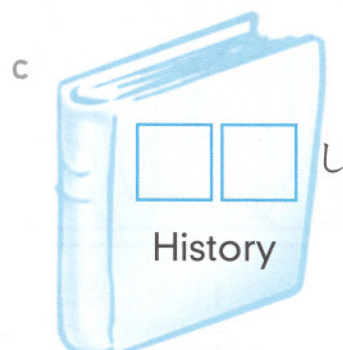
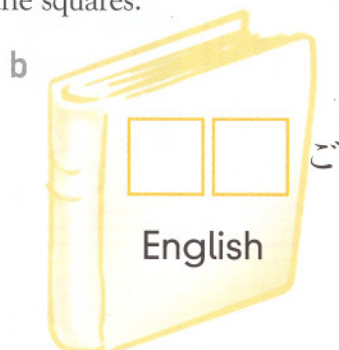
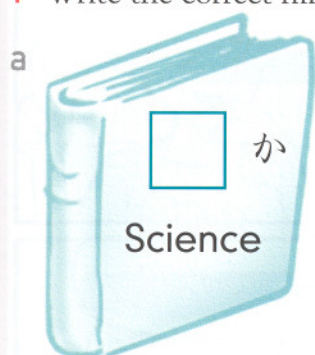
ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
り み ひ に ち し き い
る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
れ め へ ね て せ け え
を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

ひらがな れんしゅう

AB pp. 31-33

Hiragana renshuu

1 Write the correct hiragana in the squares.



2 Answer the questions by filling in the blanks with hiragana and numerals.

a なん ねんせい ですか。

_____ です。

b すきな かもくは なん ですか。

_____ です。(or _____ と _____ です。)

c すうがくは なん じかんめ ですか。

_____ です。(or _____ と _____ です。)

d たいいくは なん じかんめ ですか。

_____ です。(or _____ と _____ です。)





チェックしましょう Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Suffixes

~ねんせい	~grade in school
~じかん	~(school) period, hour
~め	~ordinal number

Expressions

あのう Anō ...	Um ... (excuse me)
ええっと... Eetto ...	Um ... let me see ...

Adjective

すきな	favourite
-----	-----------

The Japanese school system

しょうがっこう shōgakkō	primary school
ちゅうがっこう chuugakkō	junior high school
こうこう kōkō	senior high school

Some school subjects

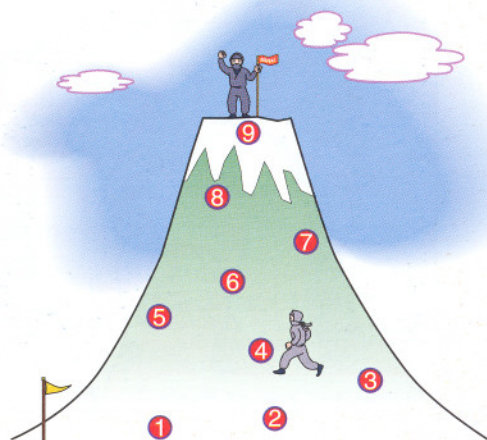
えいご	English
おんがく	Music
こくご	Japanese language (in Japan)
ぎじゅつかてい Gijutsu katei	Design and Technology
すうがく	Maths
しゃかい Shakai	Social Studies
たいいく	Physical Education
ちり Chiri	Geography
にほんご	Japanese (as a second language)
びじゅつ Bijutsu	Art
りか	Science
れきし	History

School words

がっこう	school
かもく	subject
Aぐみ A gumi	Class A
じかんわり jikanwari	timetable

I can:

- ask what grade someone is in and say what grade I am in
- ask at what period three subjects are and say what period three more subjects are
- ask what someone's favourite subject is
- convert grades to the Japanese system
- say the name of four languages
- read and write ...
- なん ねんせい ですか。
- すきな かもくは なん ですか。
- 1じかんめは なん ですか。
- おんがく、すうがく、たいいく、りか、こくご、えいご、れきし



りかは おもしろい です Rika wa omoshiroi desu

Science is interesting



1 Lunch break

ひろくん、すきな かもくは なん ですか。
Hiro-kun, sukina kamoku wa nan desuka.

りか です。
Rika desu.

2

りかは やさしい ですか。
Rika wa yasashii desuka.

いいえ、むずかしい です。
Iie, muzukashii desu.

3

でも、おもしろい です。
Demo omoshiroi desu.

4

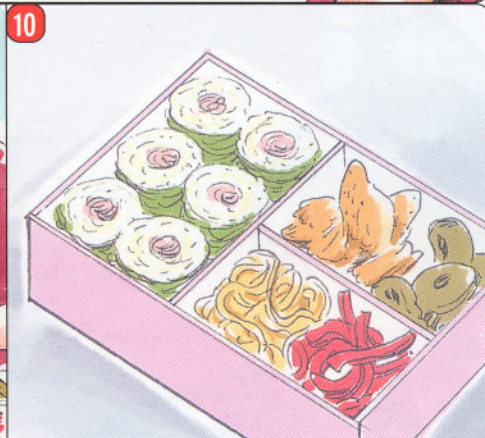
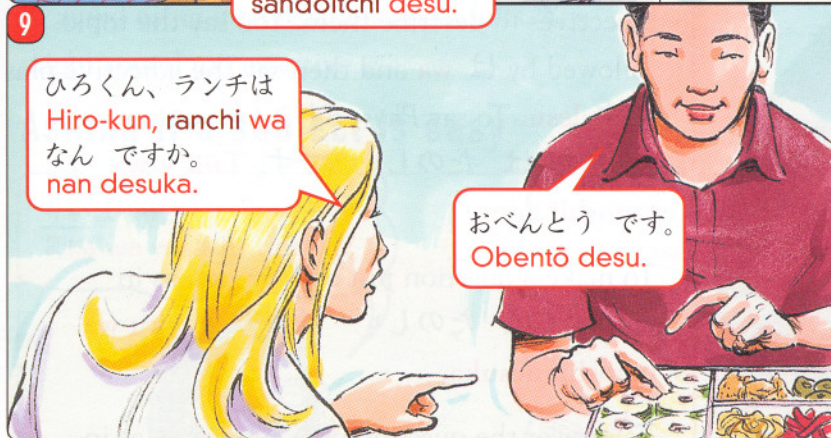
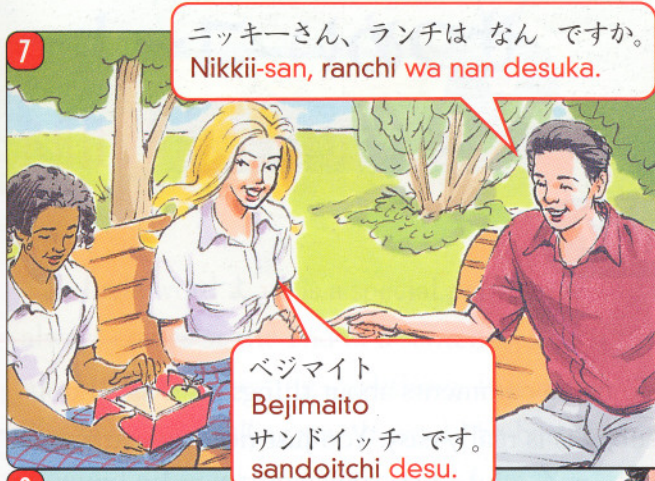
カレンさんは?
Karen-san wa?

5

おんがく です。おんがくは
Ongaku desu. Ongaku wa
たのしい です。
tanoshii desu.

6

そう ですね びじゅつも
Sō desu ne. Bijutsu mo
たのしい です。
tanoshii desu.



できますか
Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find out ...

- * what Hiro's favourite subject is?
- * why he likes the subject?
- * what Karen's favourite subject is?
- * why she likes the subject?
- * the word meaning *delicious*?
- * the expression for offering some food.



How do I say Phys. Ed. is fun?



To make comments about things such as school subjects is really easy. You just need to learn some adjectives to describe them. You say the topic followed by **は wa** and then say the adjective plus **です desu**. To say *Phys. Ed. is fun* you say, **たいいくは たのしい です。Taiiku wa tanoshii desu.**

To make a question just add **か ka**, as in **たいいくは たのしい ですか。Taiiku wa tanoshii desuka.**

To answer the question, you can agree, as in **はい、たのしい です。Hai, tanoshii desu** or disagree by saying **いいえ** plus an adjective that expresses what you really think, as in **いいえ、つまらない です。Iie, tsumaranai desu.**

By the way, to say two contrasting things about something, link them together with **でも demo** which means *but* or *however*. For example, to express the idea, *Science is difficult, but it is interesting*, you can say, **りかは むずかしい です。でも、おもしろい です。Rika wa muzukashii desu. Demo, omoshiroi desu.**



WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

そうですね。
Sō desu ne.

Use it when you agree with what the other person is saying. It means *That's right isn't it?* Japanese use it very often where you might say *Uh huh, Mmm* or just nod.

Particles

たのしい ですよ Tanoshi desu yo

The little word よ **yo** is a special particle. It always comes at the end of a sentence. Use it when you are asserting something. It is a bit like saying *I'm telling you*. It would be better to avoid using it to teachers and adults. You might sound too assertive.



Asking if a subject is easy

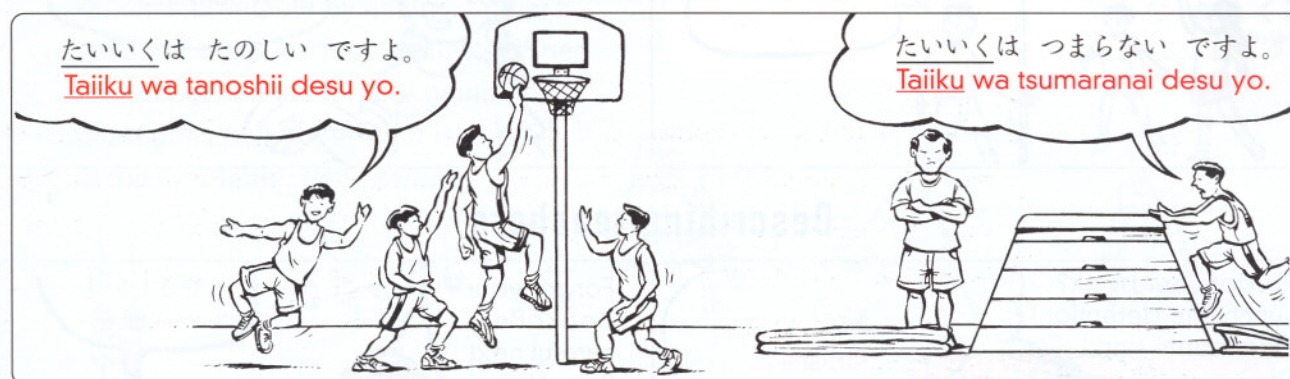
Agreeing

Disagreeing

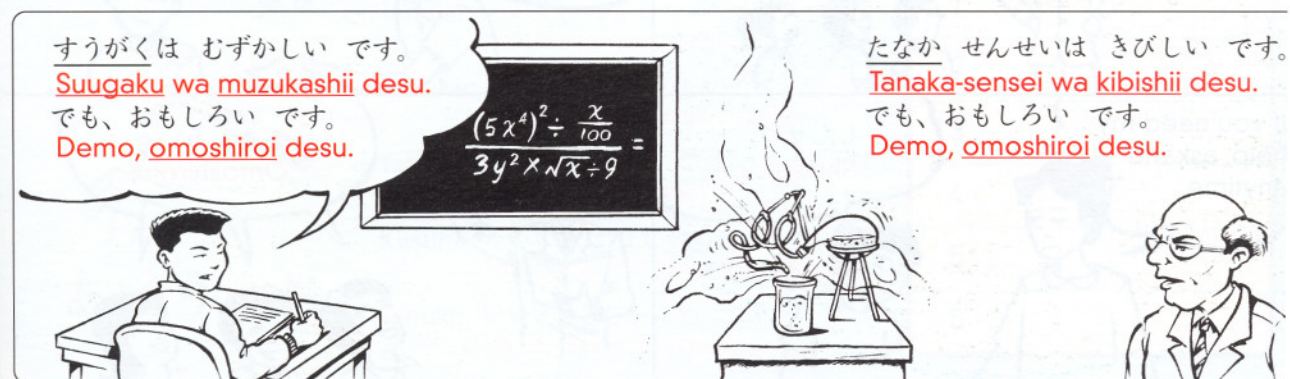


Asserting that a subject is enjoyable ...

or boring



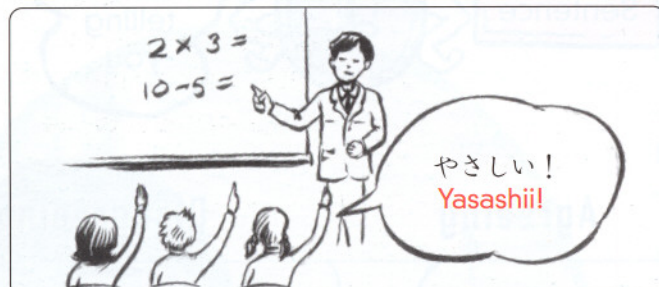
Making contrasting comments



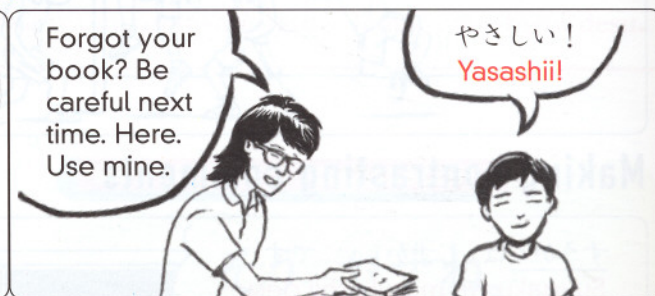
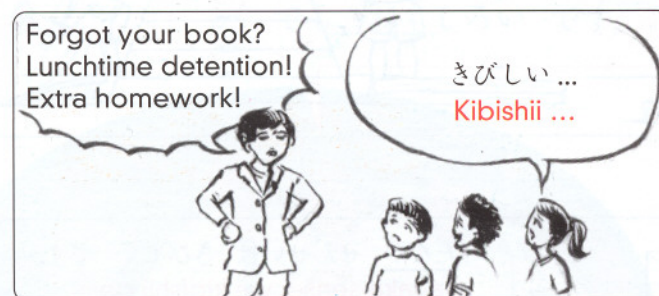


Adjectives

Describing school subjects



Describing teachers



できますか

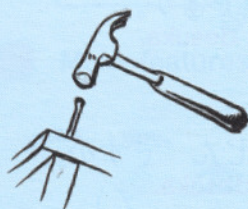
Dekimasuka CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Akiko is talking about her school subjects. How does she feel about them?

Subject	Her opinion

- 3 Tanuki secretly writes out his ideal timetable of six periods based on his favourite subjects. Kitsune finds out Tanuki's timetable by asking Tanuki's opinions about various subjects. When Kitsune gets a favourable opinion he must guess what period it is and fill in the timetable. *For example:*



あいうえお

abcde

Kitsune: りかは おもしろい ですか。
Rika wa omoshiroi desuka.

Tanuki: いいえ、つまらない です。
lie, tsumaranai desu.

Kitsune: たいいくは たのしい ですか。
Taiiku wa tanoshii desuka.

Tanuki: はい、たのしい です。
Hai, tanoshii desu.

Kitsune: たいいくは 1じかんめ ですか。
Taiiku wa ichi-jikan-me desuka.

Tanuki: いいえ、2じかんめ です。
lie, ni-jikan-me desu.



- 2 Kitsune chooses a favourite subject from among the books below. Tanuki must guess which is Kitsune's favourite subject by asking questions.

For example:

Tanuki: えいごは むずかしい ですか。
Eigo wa muzukashii desuka.

Kitsune: いいえ、やさしい です。でも、つまらない です。
lie, yasashii desu, demo tsumaranai desu y



すきな かもくは _____ です。



じかんわり Jikanwari
Timetable

1

2

3

4

5

6

- 4 Choose the most suitable expression from the list for each picture and put the number in the space provided.



- 1 にほんごは おもしろい です。
- 2 すずき せんせいは おもしろい です。
- 3 たいいくは たのしい です。
- 4 たなか せんせいは きびしい です。



- 5 せいこさんは しんせつ です。



- 5 Karen is telling Masashi about her teachers. Draw a line from the teacher's name to Karen's comments.

Mr Yamada

kind

Mr Jones

entertaining

Ms Logan

so-so

Ms Smith

boring

Mr Parry

gentle

Ms Kelly

strict



- 6 Tanuki secretly writes down the name of a teacher whom you both know. Kitsune finds out who it is by asking questions. Tanuki answers only はい or いいえ. Example:

Kitsune: せんせいは きびしい ですか。
Sensei wa kibishii desuka.

Tanuki: はい。
Hai.

Kitsune: 30 さい ですか。
Sanjuu-sai desuka.

Tanuki: いいえ。
Iie.

Kitsune: にほん じん ですか。
Nihon-jin desuka.

Tanuki: はい。
Hai.

Kitsune: たなか せんせい ですね。
Tanaka-sensei desu ne.

わかった!

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking if a subject is easy, difficult and so on	[Subject]	は	[adjective]	ですか。
Agreeing that it is	はい、	[same adjective]		です。
Disagreeing	いいえ、	[different adjective]		です。
Asserting an opinion	[Subject]	は	[adjective]	です よ。
Making contrasting comments	[Subject]	は	[adjective]	です。でも、 [different adjective] です。

あそびましょう! Asobimashō!

ふくわらい Fukuwarai



Fukuwarai is a game usually played at New Year.

(*Fuku* means good fortune and *warai* means laugh.) A blindfolded person has to place the features onto a blank face board. Sets can be found in the shops in Japan, but you can easily make your own set with cardboard. You can use famous people's features to make it even more fun!

- 1 Draw a blank face on cardboard and cut out.



- 2 Make features.



- 3 In groups of 3-4, take turns to play.



Club activities

Few Japanese students leave the school at the end of classes. Most remain there for several hours attending a club. Clubs are not compulsory, but most students join one or two. It is at the clubs that they meet people with similar interests and make friends. Choices are different from school to school, but these are some of the most popular.



Sporting	Cultural
Basketball	Art
Volleyball	Science
Baseball	English
Tennis	Drama
Soccer	Broadcasting
Judō	Concert band
Kendō	Choir
Archery	Ikebana



Sports clubs are said to be more demanding than cultural clubs because players are expected to practise in the morning before school, after school and at weekends. There are many interschool tournaments and games, and each school naturally wants its players to give their best performance.



Cultural clubs have their own productions, concerts, exhibitions and so on. Although they usually lack the competitive element, a lot of time and effort is put into these cultural activities.

Academic performance is also very important so clubs do not usually meet in the two weeks before exams. Students in the third year of *kōkō*, are usually too busy with study to belong to a club.

QUIZ

What do you know about school clubs?

Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F). If you mark any false, give a reason.

- 1 All students belong to at least one club. ☐
- 2 Sports clubs practise before school. ☐
- 3 English is a cultural club. ☐
- 4 There is a wide variety of clubs to choose from. ☐
- 5 Students join clubs to make friends. ☐
- 6 Sports clubs are more demanding than cultural clubs. ☐

In most schools, Japanese students eat lunch inside their classrooms, sitting at their desks. To eat outside, standing or walking around, has always been considered bad manners in Japan. Although nowadays young people eat snack food on the street, schools insist on students sitting down inside to eat. You might be wondering about the leftovers from lunch. Well, Japanese students clean their own classrooms—and no one wants to make the job harder!

In *shōgakkō*, children eat *kyuushoku* (lunch provided by the school) with their teacher in the classroom. Each class has a roster of lunch monitors who bring lunch for the whole class from the school kitchens. The lunch menu is selected to provide the best nutrition and is expertly cooked. The food monitors wear aprons, masks and caps for hygiene.

In *chuugakkō* and *kōkō*, students bring lunch from home or buy something. Most schools have a canteen or tuckshop where students can buy sandwiches and snacks. Some schools have a dining area where students can order hot food like *tempura soba* (deep fried, battered prawns and vegetables served with noodles in soup); *kareeraisu* (curry and rice); *tonkatsu ranchi* (a set menu of pork schnitzel, salad and rice) and so on.

Food that is brought from home is called *obentō* (packed lunch). It contains a variety of food which can include cooked and seasoned rice, omelette, fried chicken, vegetables and salad, pickles and some fruit. It is attractively packed in a special box which has segments for the different foods. The food chosen for *obentō* is food that will keep well, so sushi (raw fish on seasoned rice) is *not* included!



QUIZ

1 Which of the following foods would you *not* find in an *obentō*?

rice	chicken	soba	tempura
sushi	soup	fruit	omelette
tonkatsu ranchi	karee raisu	vegetables	

2 Which of the following students do *not* bring *obentō* to school?

a	しょうがっこう 2ねんせい
b	こうこう 3ねんせい
c	ちゅうがく 3ねんせい

すきな たべもの

Sukina tabemono

ゆかりさんの すきな たべものは なん ですか。

Yukari-san no sukina tabemono wa nan desuka.



そば
soba



サンドイッチ
sandoitchi



てんぷら
tenpura



すし
sushi



やきとり
yakitori



ハンバーガー
hanbaagaa



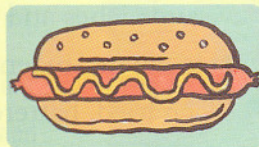
ピザ
piza



ミートパイ
miitopai



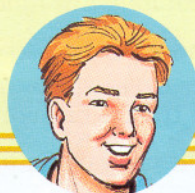
ラザーニャ
razaanya



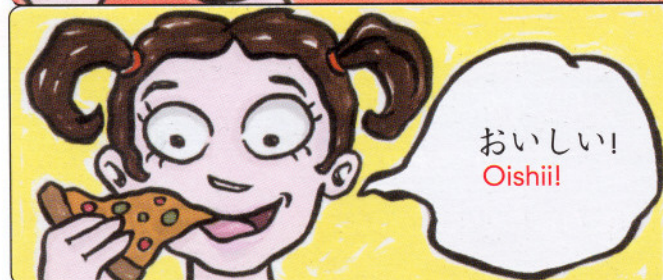
ホットドッグ
hottodoggu

ケンくんの すきな たべものは なん ですか。

Ken-kun no sukina tabemono wa nan desuka.



Describing food



Explanation corner

How do I ask what someone thinks?

The simplest way is to just say their name followed by は? **wa**. For example: ゆかりさんは? **Yukari-san wa?** This means *How about you Yukari?* or *What do you think, Yukari?*

We don't use the word for *you* very often; we prefer to use the person's name.

What should I say when I offer something?

To offer something, just say どうぞ **Dōzo**. This is a very useful expression! You can use it for inviting someone to sit down, to come this way, to offer food or drink—almost anything. It is similar to *Please*.

The answer to どうぞ **Dōzo** is ありがとう **Arigatō**. If you are thanking someone senior to you, you should say ありがとう ございます **Arigatō gozaimasu**.



Supposing I don't like certain foods?

It is rude to say that the food is まずい **mazui**. To express politely that you don't like it, all you have to say is: [The name of the food] は ちょっと ... **wa chotto ...**

This means literally, *It's a bit ...* and leaves the rest to the imagination!

By the way, you can ask what Ken's favourite food is by saying, すきな たべものは なん ですか。 **Sukina tabemono wa nan desuka**. or ケンくんの すきな たべものは なん ですか。 **Ken-kun no sukina tabemono wa nan desuka**. This means both *What is your favourite food, Ken?* and *What is Ken's favourite food?*

To say *My favourite food*, you add の **no** to わたし or ぼく。 わたしの すきな たべものは **Watashi no sukina tabemono wa** or ぼくの すきな たべものは **Boku no sukina tabemono wa**

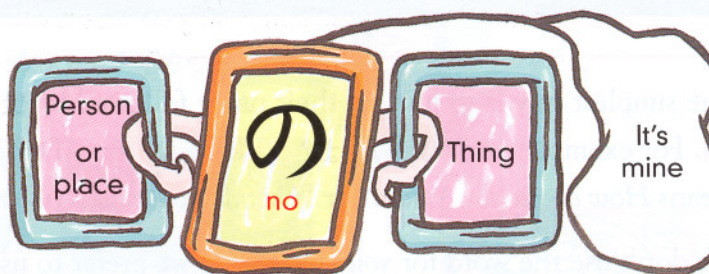


Particles

ぼくの すきな かもく Boku no sukina kamoku

The little word の **no** is another particle.
It signifies possession. Attached to わたし
or ぼく, it changes *I* into *my*. Attached to
any other noun, it works the same way as
's does in English. For example:

せんせいの **sensei no** the teacher's
がっこうの **gakkō no** the school's



Saying what your favourite subject is

Asking another's opinion

ぼくの すきな かもくは たいいく です。
Boku no sukina kamoku wa taiiku desu.

カレンさんは?
Karen-san wa?

おんがく です。
Ongaku desu.

Asking someone's favourite food

Answering

ニッキーさんの すきな たべものは なん ですか。
Nikkii-san no sukina tabemono wa nan desuka.

ラザーニヤ です。
Razaanya desu.

Offering something

Saying thank you

Refusing

おべんとう です。どうぞ。
Obentō desu. Dōzo.

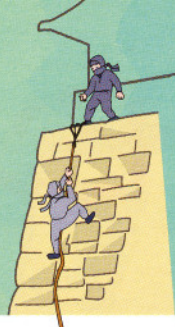
ありがとう。
Arigatō.

いいえ、おべんとうは ちょっと
lie, **obentō wa chotto ...**

できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Listen to the conversation and label the food item with the name of the person who says it is their favourite.



1



2



3



4



5



6

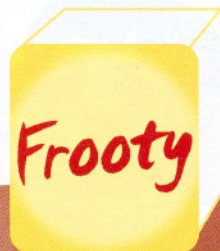


7



8

- 2 Akira works for a company that markets new snack foods. His job is to taste the food and make comments. Draw a line from each food item to his comment about it.



まずい
mazui

からい
karai

おいしい
oishii

まあまあ
maamaa

あまい
amai



- 3 Kitsune chooses a favourite item from the menu and writes it down without showing Tanuki. Tanuki tries to guess the item by offering it. For example:

Tanuki: ピザ です。どうぞ。
Piza desu. Dōzo.

Kitsune: いいえ、ピザは ちょっと ...
lie, piza wa chotto...

Tanuki keeps offering food until Kitsune says ありがとう Arigatō. Take turns.



けいようし ビンゴ

Keiyōshi bingo



おもしろい



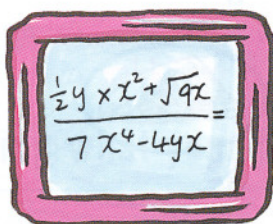
たのしい



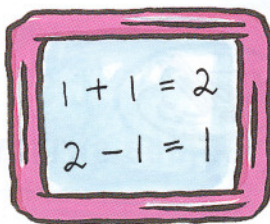
つまらない



まあまあ



むずかしい



やさしい



あまい



おいしい



からい



まずい



おもしろい



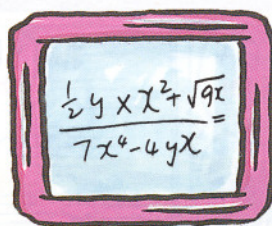
たのしい



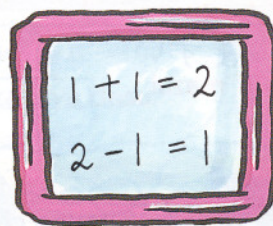
つまらない



まあまあ



むずかしい



やさしい

Rules

Game 1

Play in threes. Kitsune must cross out all the adjectives on the diagonal cross. Tanuki must cross out the top line and the bottom line. The caller makes a list of all adjectives on the page and cuts the list into strips with one word on each strip. The caller randomly selects a strip and calls the adjective. The first person to cross out all their words calls out *Bingo*.

Game 2

Play in groups. Your teacher allocates a different line for each group and calls out the adjectives. The first group to cross out all their adjectives and say *Bingo* is the winning group.

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Saying My favourite ...	わたし ぼく	の	すきな	...			
Asking what someone's favourite ~ is	[Name]さん	の	すきな	~	は	なん	です か。
Saying what someone's favourite ~ is	[Name]さん	の	すきな	~	は	~	です。
Asking someone's opinion	[Name]さん	は？					
Offering (food and other things)	~	を	どうぞ。				
Accepting	ありがとう。	or	ありがとう ございます。				
Declining	~	は	ちょっと。				

なに？ なに？

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?



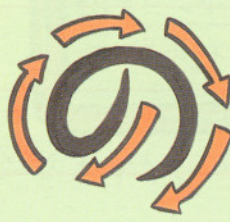



おべんとうは
おいしい です。



すきな たべものは
にほんの たべもの
です。

ひらがな

Hiragana

<p>の</p> <p>no</p>   <p>の for not going north</p>	<p>ろ</p> <p>ro</p>   <p>ろ for a rose</p>	<p>や</p> <p>ya</p>   <p>や for yarn</p>	<p>つ</p> <p>tsu</p>   <p>つ for toothbrushing</p>
<p>ら</p> <p>ra</p>   <p>ら for run!</p>	<p>あ</p> <p>a</p>   <p>あ for acrobat</p>	<p>よ</p> <p>yo</p>   <p>よ for a yacht</p>	<p>む</p> <p>mu</p>   <p>む for a mood</p>



Remember to put
a small つ before
consonants you want to double.

For example, gakkō
is written がっこう.

ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か
 り み ひ に ち し き
 る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く
 れ め へ ね て せ け
 を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ

ひらがな れんしゅう

Hiragana renshuu

1 Describe the food below by filling in the blanks. See the faces for hints.



か



b





お



d





2 Describe the following subjects. See the faces for hints.

a おんがく



た

し

b えいご



おも

い

c たいいく



ま

あ

d にほんご



さ



3 Complete the conversation between Tanuki and Kitsune.

た き ____ ねさん、りかは お ____ し ____ い ですか。

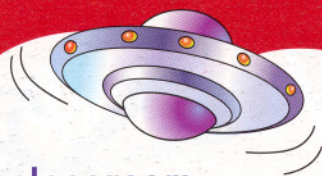
き いいえ、 ____ ま ____ ない です ____。

た すうがくは や ____ し ____ ですか。

き いいえ、 ____ ず ____ しい ですよ。

た せんせいは しんせ ____ ですか。

き はい。 ____ さしい です。



Lunchtime in the classroom ...





チェック しましょう!

Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Describing subjects

おもしろい	interesting
たのしい	fun
つまらない	boring
まあまあ	so-so
むずかしい	difficult
やさしい	easy

Expressions

ありがとう	thank you (informal)
ありがとう ございます	thank you (formal)
ちょっと chotto	a bit
どうぞ dōzo	please, here you are
でも	but
そう ですね	that's right, isn't it

Pronouns

ぼくの	my (boy talking, informal)
わたしの	my (girl talking, formal)

Food

お弁当 obentō	packed lunch	ハンバーガー hanbaagaa	hamburger
サンドイッチ sandoitchi	sandwiches	ピザ piza	pizza
すし	sushi	ホットドッグ hottodoggu	hot dog
そば soba	buckwheat noodles	ミートパイ miitopai	meat pie
たべもの tabemono	food	やきとり yakitori	chicken on skewers
てんぷら tenpura	deep fried dish	ラザーニャ razaanya	lasagna

Describing teachers

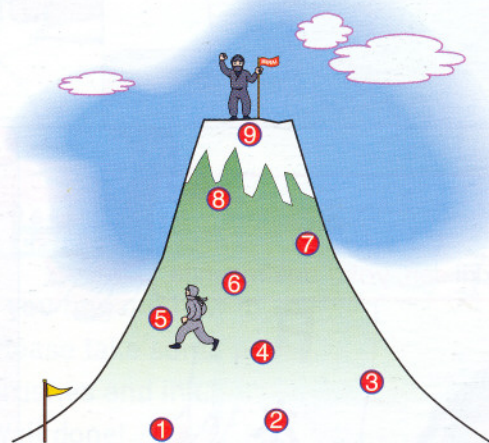
おもしろい	entertaining
きびしい kibishii	strict
しんせつ	kind
やさしい	gentle

Describing food

あまい	sweet
おいしい	delicious
からい	spicy, salty
まずい	unpleasant tasting

I can:

- ☐ describe my subjects and my teachers
- ☐ ask for someone's opinion
- ☐ agree and disagree with someone's opinion
- ☐ offer food to someone
- ☐ say thank you or decline food politely
- ☐ describe food
- ☐ say what my favourite food is
- ☐ ask what someone's favourite food is
- ☐ read and write たのしい、おもしろい、むずかしい、やさしい、おいしい、あまい、からい、しんせつ



6

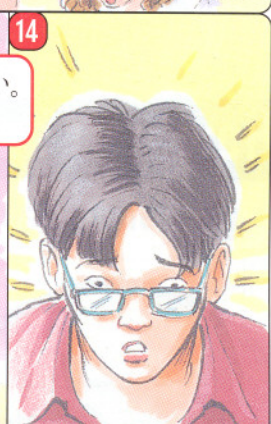
Unit

せんせい、みて ください
Sensei, mite kudasai!

Look at this, sensei!



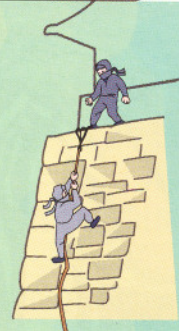
まさしくん、みせて ください。
Masashi-kun, misete kudasai.



できますか
Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find out how to say ...

- * Please take some paper.
- * brushes and ink.
- * Well done!
- * Write it once more.
- * May I close the window?
- * Open the door, please.



せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I ask someone to do something?



To ask someone to do something you need to know some *please do* verbs. The word ください **kudasai** is similar in meaning to *please*. It follows a request. It is also used to mean *give me*.

Are you wondering about the difference between どうぞ **dōzo** and ください **kudasai**?

どうぞ is short for どうぞ [request] ください. It is a bit like *Please, please do it!* When it is obvious what you want someone to do, you only need to say どうぞ.

How do I say *Please say it again?*



If you do not hear clearly what someone says, say: あのう、もういちど いって ください。 **Anō, mō ichido itte kudasai.**

This means *Um, please say it again*. If you say, あのう **Anō**, which means *Um* or *Excuse me*, your Japanese will sound really natural!

もういちど **Mō ichido** means *once more*. Your teacher will use this a lot. For example: もういちど かいて ください。 **Mō ichido kaite kudasai.** This means *Please write it again*.

WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ね
ne

Isn't it?

ね is a special particle. It usually comes at the end of a sentence. It invites the listener to agree with the speaker. For example, あつい ですね *Atsui desu ne* means *It is hot, isn't it?*



Particles

ドアを あけて ください Doa o akete kudasai

Did you notice that there is a little word を **o** before the request? This is particle を. It follows the object of the request and also the object of any action verb. For example: ドアを あけて ください。

Doa o akete kudasai. Please open the door.

The door is the object that we will open, so ドア **doa** is followed by the particle を.



Asking someone to take something



Asking someone to show you something



Asking someone to look at something



Asking someone to close something



Asking someone to open something



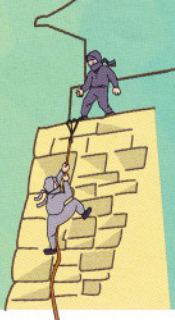
Asking someone to do something again



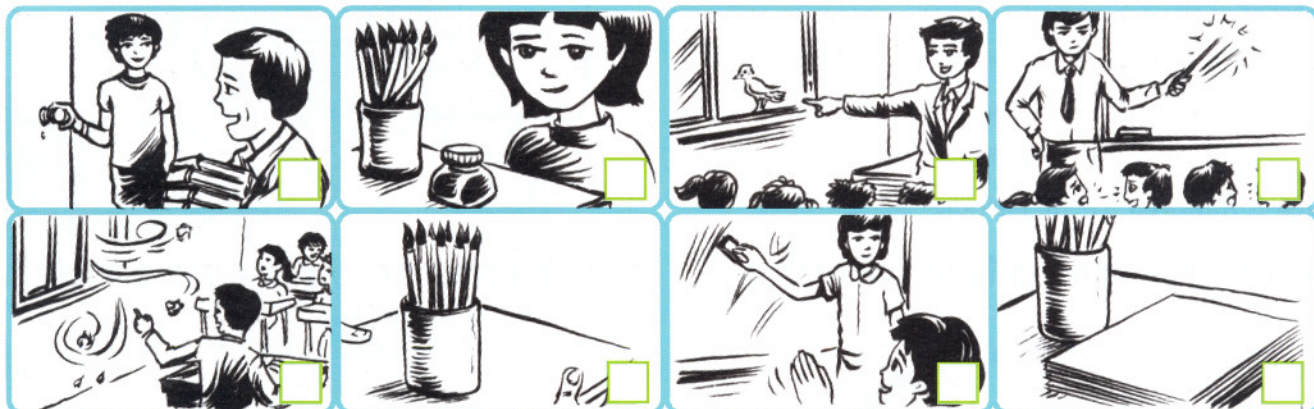
できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Listen to these conversations in a Japanese classroom. Label the pictures 1–8 in the order you hear them.



- 2 Kitsune points to any one of the pictures and says **いって ください Itte kudasai** (Please say it). Tanuki says the instruction that fits the picture.

Kitsune tries to trick Tanuki by pointing to another picture while saying **もういちど いって ください Mō ichido itte kudasai** (Say it once more please). Tanuki must say the same thing or lose a point. Score a point for each correct response. Take turns.



- 3 Match the labels with the pictures. Write the number of the label in the space provided.

- 1 こくばんを みて ください。
- 2 みなさん、かいて ください。
- 3 まどを あけて ください。
- 4 かみを とって ください。
- 5 ドアを しめて ください。



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking someone to take something	[Object] を	とって	ください。	
Asking someone to show you something		みせて		
Asking someone to look at something		みて		
Asking someone to close something		しめて		
Asking someone to open something		あけて		
Asking someone to write something		かいて		
Asking someone to say it again	(あのう、)	もういちど	いって	ください。
Asking someone to write it again			かいて	



べんきょう の こつ What's your secret?

Benkyō no kotsu

Karen, your pronunciation of Japanese is really good, and you seem to speak so fluently. I don't think Hiro always understands me when I try to speak to him. What did you do to become so good?

I listen to CDs, over and over again. Even when I was in the beginners' class. I listened as much as I could. I listen when I am doing chores around the house or when travelling in the car, on buses and trains. Other people think I am listening to music, but I am really studying Japanese. I find that it not only helps my pronunciation, it also helps me to remember the words and sentences. Of course in class I use Japanese as much as I can. Try it. You'll find it really works—and you'll enjoy it, I promise!

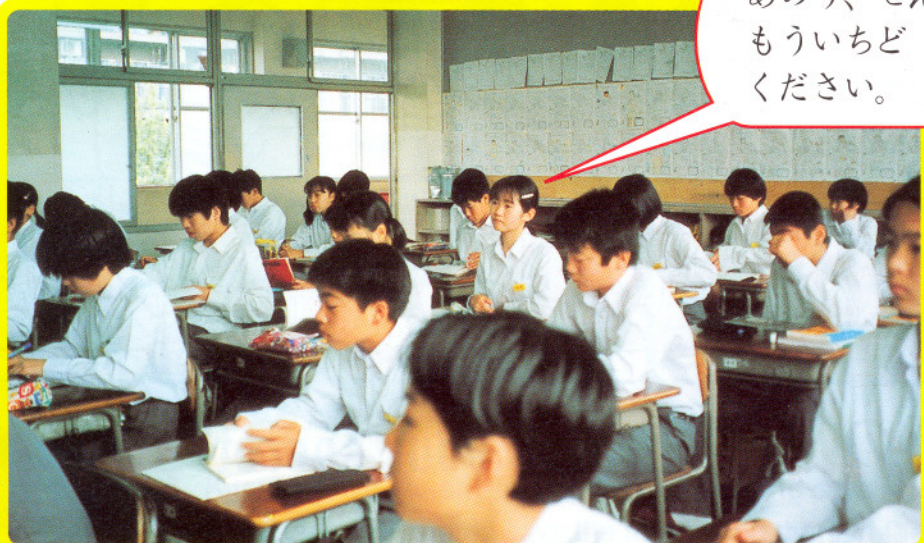


なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

あのう、せんせい、
もういちど いって
ください。



こくばんを
みて ください。



さとうくん、
もういちど みせて
ください。



インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

More about Japan

Calligraphy

All Japanese children learn how to write with a brush. This is called *shodō* (calligraphy). Most school children have a *shodō* set for brush writing. A *shodō* set consists of special calligraphy brushes that are shaped so that they can write both thick and thin strokes; an ink stone that is rubbed on another stone to obtain the special *sumi* or calligraphy ink; a felt pad to place under the paper and weights to prevent the paper from moving.

Brush writing is taught to school children because it is considered to be a discipline of the mind and body and an important art form. To write well with a brush, the student must sit correctly, concentrate and breathe correctly. The brush must be held vertically. It takes many years of practice to master the art.

The belief that brush writing expresses the personality of the writer developed at the court of the Emperor of Japan in Heian times, more than 1000 years ago. Romances at the Heian court were conducted by writing poetry to each other. Ladies and gentlemen of the court would not only judge the character of the writer by the sensitivity of the poetry but especially by the skill of the calligraphy.

We know about this from one of the first novels ever written, the *Tale of Genji*, which was written with a brush in hiragana on 52 beautifully illustrated scrolls. The writer, Murasaki Shikibu, was a lady in the Heian court. In the *Tale of Genji*, which has been translated into English by Arthur Waley, the writer tells of the many romances of Prince Genji. The importance of beautiful brush writing features in every romance. The scrolls still exist and are kept in the National Museum in Kyoto.

Today, calligraphy contests are held regularly in Japan and calligraphy masters gain high prices for examples of their brush writing.



More about Japan



Nihon

The Japanese people call their country *Nihon* or *Nippon*. Thousands of years ago, the Chinese called the islands to their east *Riben* 日本. The meaning of the characters they used are the *sun* and *origin* or *source*. They chose these characters because the source of the rising sun seemed to be the islands of Japan. The second character is also used for *book*. This is because a book can be thought of as the source of knowledge. Early travellers to China, heard the name *Riben* as Japan.

Shintō

Shintō is the earliest religion in Japan. It teaches that every natural thing—people, animals, rocks, trees, volcanoes, rivers and so on—has a spirit or *kami*. From this belief sprang the myths and legends of ancient Japan. Shintō shrines marked by a *torii* (gate) are everywhere in Japan. They still enshrine a natural deity, who is part of the culture of the area. So, this belief system is quite similar to that of the Australian Aboriginal people. The Shintō shrines are often right next to a Buddhist temple. People visit and ask for blessings at both. Many Japanese people are married in a Shintō shrine but buried in a Buddhist grave.

Amaterasu the sun goddess

The characters for *Nihon* matched the legend that the sun goddess Amaterasu was the deity from whom the first emperor of Japan was descended. In the myths and legends of Japan, Amaterasu was created by one of the first two deities to appear, Izanagi and Izanami. They are said to have descended to earth from the heavens by a heavenly bridge—a rainbow. When they arrived, Izanagi stirred up the primeval ocean with his spear and the islands of *Nihon* were said to have formed from the droplets that fell back into the sea. The couple then created the rivers, mountains and all the features of the landscape. Finally Izanagi created the sun and the moon.



QUIZ

- 1 What do Japanese call Japan?
- 2 Why is it called Japan in the West?
- 3 Who was Amaterasu?
- 4 Can a person be a follower of both Buddhism and Shintoism?

いい ですか



Ii desuka

May I?

<p>すわっても いい ですか。 Suwatte mo ii desuka.</p>	<p>ドアを あけても いい ですか。 Doa o akete mo ii desuka.</p>	<p>まどを しめても いい ですか。 Mado o shimete mo ii desuka.</p>
<p>かんじを かいても Kanji o kaite mo いいですか。 ii desuka.</p>	<p>ふでを とっても いい ですか。 Fude o totte mo ii desuka.</p>	<p>トムくんの ノートを Tomu-kun no nooto o みても いい ですか。 mite mo ii desuka.</p>

どう いたしまして

Dō itashimashite

You're welcome

<p>せんせい、すみません。 Sensei, sumimasen. のりを かして ください。 Nori o kashite kudasai.</p>	<p>はい、どうぞ。 Hai, dōzo.</p> <p>ありがとう ございます。 Arigatō gozaimasu.</p>	<p>どう いたしまして。 Dō itashimashite.</p>
---	--	---

きょうしつで

Kyōshitsude

In the classroom



In the drawer



In the bag



How do I ask permission to do something?

This is really easy, just replace **ください kudasai** with **ても いい ですか temo ii desuka**. For example, **すわって ください suwatte kudasai** means *Sit down please*. **すわっても いい ですか Suwatte mo ii desuka** means *May I sit down?*

The answer is either, **はい、いい です Hai, ii desu**, which means *Yes you may* or **いいえ、だめ です Iie, dame desu**, which means *No, not now* or *No, you mustn't*.

How do I say I've done it?

When you have completed something you can say, **できました dekimashita**. This means *I have done it* or *I could do it*. It is related to **できますか dekimasuka**, which means *Can you do it?*

By the way, to praise someone you can say, **よく できました Yoku dekimashita**. This means *You have done it well*.

In Japan, we often say **がんばって ganbatte** to encourage someone. It is short for **がんばって ください ganbatte kudasai**. It means something like *Try hard* or *Don't give up*.

So, **がんばってね**.



I want to explain some more about saying *Thank you*. When you say **ありがとう arigatō** or **ありがとう ございます arigatō gozaimasu** to someone who has done something for you, they usually respond with **どう いたしまして dō itashimashite** or **いいえ、どう いたしまして Iie, dō itashimashite**. This means *You're welcome* or *No, it was nothing*.

いい ですか



Ii desuka

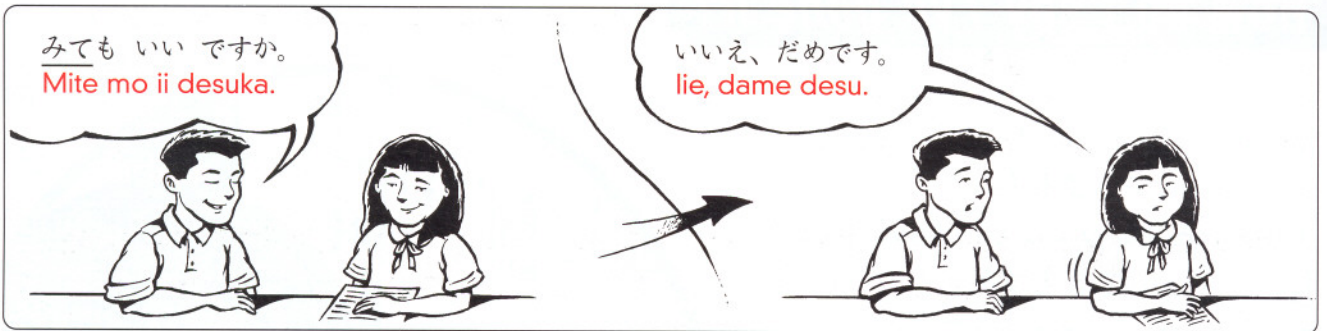
Asking permission



Granting permission



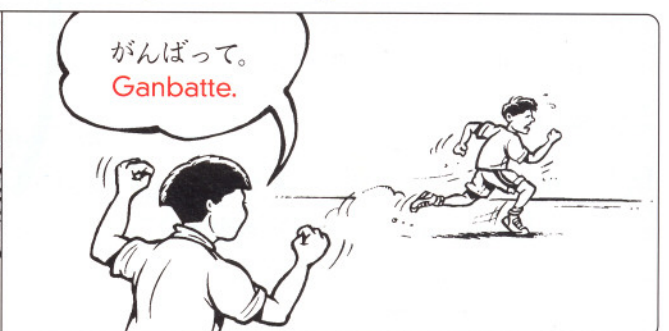
Refusing permission



Giving praise



Offering encouragement



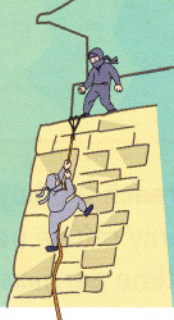
Saying thank you Responding (Don't mention it) Saying I've done it



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Listen to the conversation between Masao and his teacher. What is Masao permitted to do? What is he not allowed to do.
- 2 You are helping Masako with her shopping for the school year. Write down what she says she needs in the order that you hear it.



- 3 Pretend that Kitsune has the powers to change into a person senior to Tanuki. Tanuki must ask to borrow all of the items in the picture below. *For example:*

Tanuki: はさみを かして ください。

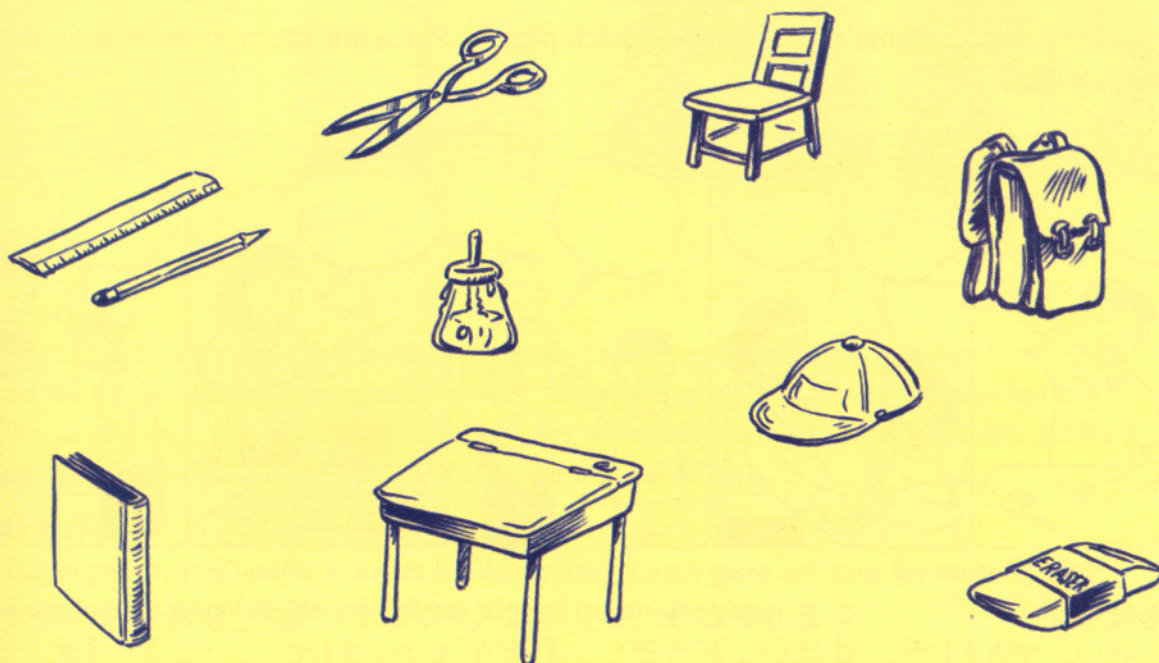
Kitsune: はい、どうぞ。

Tanuki: ありがとう ございます。

Kitsune: どう いたしまして。

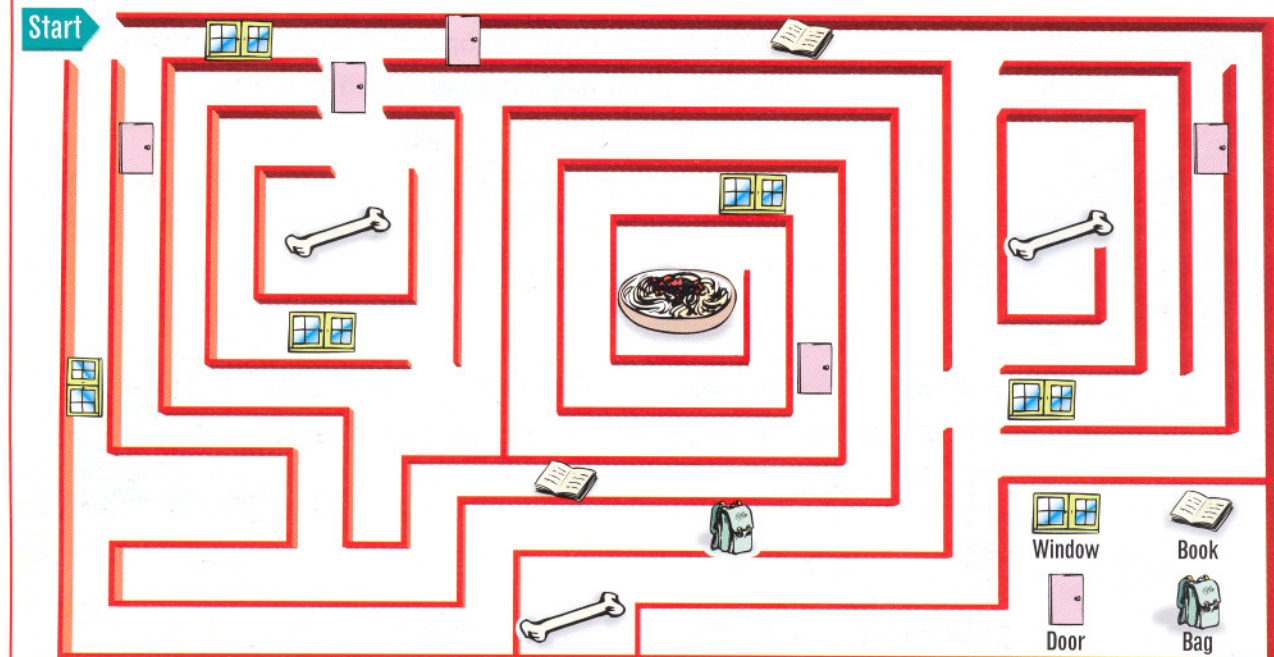
If Tanuki cannot remember the name of an item, Kitsune should encourage Tanuki by saying: **がんばって** and then saying the word. For example, **がんばって たぬきさん。はさみ です。**

When Tanuki completes a dialogue correctly, Kitsune must offer praise by saying, **よく できました。**





- 4 Take turns. Tanuki must try to reach the bowl of soba by asking Kitsune's permission at each obstacle. Kitsune can only refuse permission four times but tries to force Tanuki to the old bones. Every time permission is refused Tanuki must go a different way. If Tanuki cannot ask for permission accurately Kitsune is permitted an extra refusal. If Tanuki has to retrace his steps he has to ask again to pass the obstacle.



Example:

Tanuki: まどを あけても いい ですか。

Kitsune: いいえ、だめ です。

Tanuki: ドアを あけても いい ですか。

Kitsune: はい、いい です。

Tanuki: ほんを よんで (あけて) も いい ですか

Kitsune: いいえ、だめです。

Tanuki: かばんを あけても いい ですか。

Kitsune: はい、いい です。

- 5 Choose the most suitable expressions for each picture. Place the appropriate letter in the speech bubble.



a がんばって。

b せんせい、できました。

c ありがとう

d はい、どうぞ。

e よく できました。

f どう いたしまして。

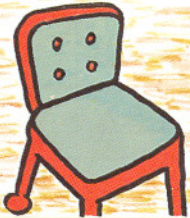
g ありがとう

ございます。

ビンゴ

Bingo

いす



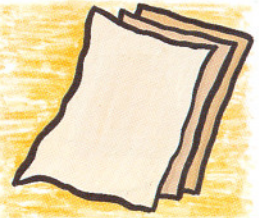
えんぴつ



いろえんぴつ



かみ



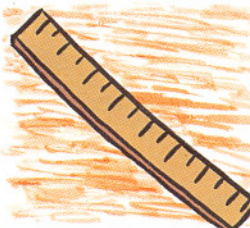
かばん



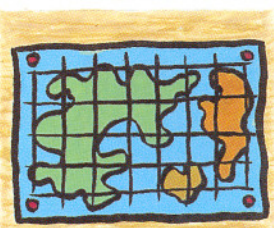
こくばん



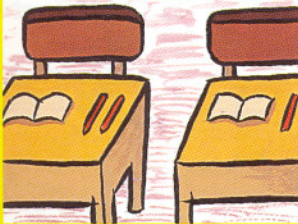
じょうぎ



ちず



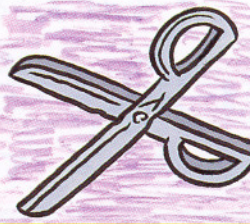
つくえ



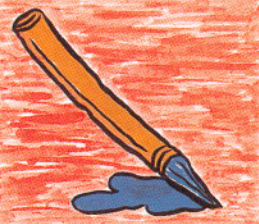
のり



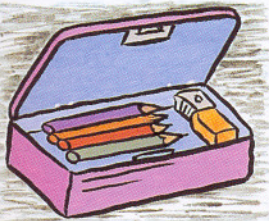
はさみ



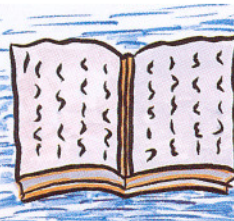
ふで



ふでばこ



ほん



ぼうし



まど



Rules

Game 1

Play in threes. Kitsune must cross out all the nouns (*meishi*) on the diagonal cross. Tanuki must cross out the top line and the bottom line. The caller makes a list of all the nouns on the page and cuts the list into strips with one word on each strip. The caller randomly selects a strip and calls out the words. The first person to cross out all their words calls out *Bingo*.

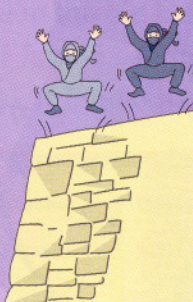
Game 2

Play in groups. Your teacher allocates a different line for each group and calls the nouns. The first group to cross out all their nouns and say *Bingo* is the winning group.

わかった!

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking permission	[Verb] ても	いい	です	か。
Granting permission	はい、	いい	です。	
Refusing permission	いいえ、	だめ	です。	
Responding to thanks	(いいえ、)	どう	いたしまして。	
Giving praise	よく	できました。		
Saying I have done it		できました。		

うたいましょう!

Utaimashō!



Let's sing! してくださいのうた

みなさん こくばんをみて ください (はい、せんせい!)

みなさん たって ください

しずかに すわって ください

ほんを よんで ください

- みなさん こくばんをみて ください (はい、せんせい!)

みなさん たって ください

しずかに すわって ください

ほんを よんで ください
- けんくん、えんぴつをとって ください (ありがとう!)

ひらがなを かいて ください

ちょっと みせて ください

もういちど かいて ください

ひらがな

Hiragana

み

mi



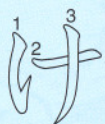
み for mittens

け

ke

げ

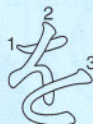
ge



け for kennel

を

o



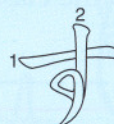
を for orange

す

su

ず

zu



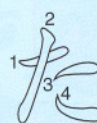
す for snail

た

ta

だ

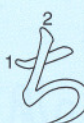
da



た for tap

ち

chi



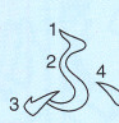
ち for cheek

ふ

fu

ぶ

bu



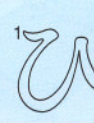
ふ for full

ひ

hi

ぴ

pi



ひ for hippo



Remember the particle o
is written を!

ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
 り み ひ に ち し き い
 る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
 れ め へ ね て せ け え
 を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

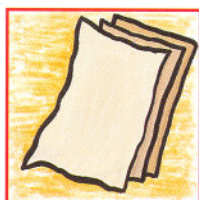
Hiragana exercises

1 Name the classroom items by filling in the blanks.

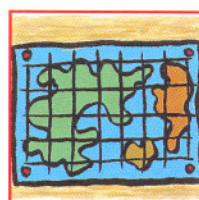
1 え _____



2 か _____



3 _____



4 _____ん



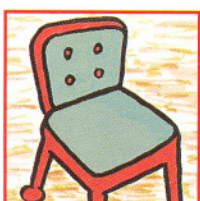
5 ほ _____



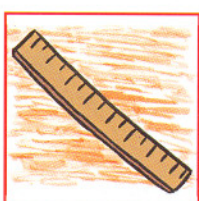
6 _____さ _____



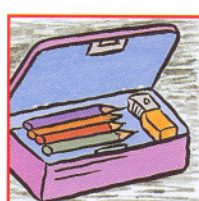
7 い _____



8 じょう _____



9 _____で _____こ



2 Referring to the pictures, complete the sentences to make requests.



1 かばんを _____せて くだ _____。  5 _____を あ _____て _____。



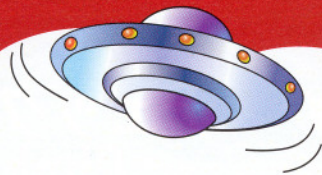
2 こくばん _____て _____ださ _____。  6 _____わって _____さい。



3 かみを _____って く _____。  7 _____って く _____い。



4 _____ど を _____めて _____。





チェック しましょう! Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Classroom items

いす	chair
いろえんぴつ	coloured pencil
えんぴつ	pencil
かみ	paper
かばん	bag
けしごむ	eraser
こくばん	blackboard
じょうぎ	ruler
jōgi	
すみ	calligraphy ink
ちず	map
つくえ	desk
ドア	door
doa	
ノート	notebook
nooto	
のり	glue
はさみ	scissors
ふで	brush
ふでばこ	pencil case
ほん	book
ぼうし	hat
まど	window

Expressions

あのう...	Um, excuse me ...
がんばって!	Try hard!
しずかに	quietly
できました	I've done it
どう いたしまして	You are welcome
もう いちど	once more
よく できました	Well done
はい、いいです	Yes, that's fine
いいえ、だめ です	No, not now

Adjective

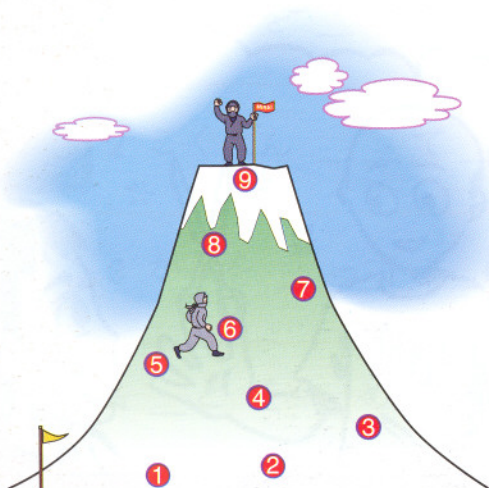
あつい hot

Verbs for requests and asking permission

あけて	open	いって	say
かいて	write	かして	lend
きいて	listen	しめて	close
すわって	sit	たって	stand
とって	take	みせて	show
みて	look	よんで	read
+ ください	Please ...		
+ もいいですか	May I ...?		

I can:

- ☐ understand eleven requests
- ☐ ask someone to do eleven things
- ☐ ask permission to do eleven things
- ☐ say that it is hot
- ☐ encourage someone
- ☐ respond to thanks
- ☐ ask someone to say it again
- ☐ say the names of most items in the classroom
- ☐ read and write こくばん、えんぴつ、ちず、みて ください、ほんを あけて ください、たって、すわって、みせて、かして、かいて、きいて ください、まどを あけても いい ですか。



part

Supootsu to rejaa

Sport and leisure

At the end of Part 3 you will be able to:

- ✧ ask and tell the time
- ✧ ask and say what time you do things
- ✧ ask and say where you are going
- ✧ ask and say who is going with you
- ✧ issue invitations
- ✧ ask and say what you did yesterday
- ✧ talk about transport.



スポーツとレジャー

Unit 7

しあいは 8じに はじまります Shiai wa hachi-ji ni hajimarimasu

The match starts at eight o'clock



1 

2 

せんせい おはよう ございます。

7じです。

おはよう。ケンくん、Ken
いま なんじ ですか。

じゃ、ジョギングを jogingu はじめます。

3 

せんせい、たいてい なんじに おきますか。

5じに おきます。そして トレーニングを します。 toreeningu

4 

せんせい、なんじに ねますか。

9じに ねます。

うわあ、はやい。

9じ? はやい ですね。わたしは 11じはん に ねます。

5 

11じはん! おそい ですね。

6 

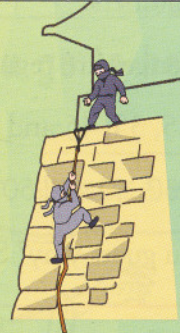
みなさん、きいて ください。あした、しあいは 8じに はじまります。きょうは 9じに ねて ください。

でも、きょうは パーティー です。 paatii



できますか

Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?



Can you find the expressions meaning ...

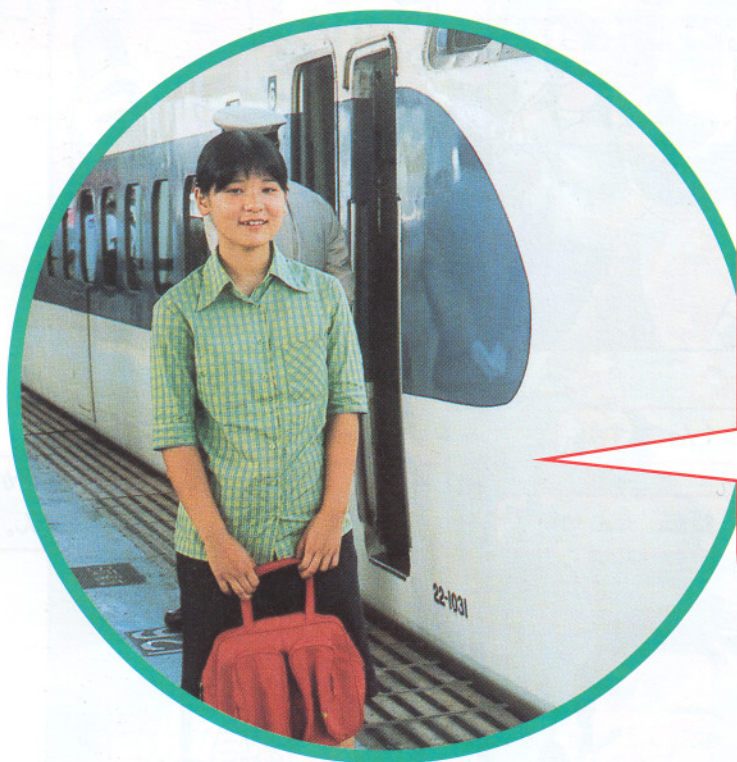
- * What time is it now?
- * It's seven o'clock.
- * Please wait.
- * Wow, that's early!
- * Please go to bed at nine today.
- * The contest starts at eight.

せつめい コーナー

Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I ask the time?



Shingo and I had to learn the words *time* and *o'clock*, to say *What time is it?* and answer *Two o'clock*.

In Japanese it's easier. Use the word じ **ji** for both. You can say あのう、なんじですか **Anō, nan-ji desuka** and answer 2じ です **Ni-ji desu**.

Careful! Four o'clock is よじ **yo-ji** and nine o'clock is くじ **ku-ji**.

Half past the hour is easy too: just say the hour and add はん **han**.

The word for minute is ふん **fun** but the pronunciation changes to ぶん **pun** after some numbers.

The changes are regular.

5, 15, 25, 35, 45 and 55 minutes are all ふん.

10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 minutes are all ぶん.

Can you guess why? See page 124.



To ask at what time someone does something say, なんじに... **Nan-ji ni ...**

To answer, just say the time plus に **ni**, as in, 10じに **Juu-ji ni ...**

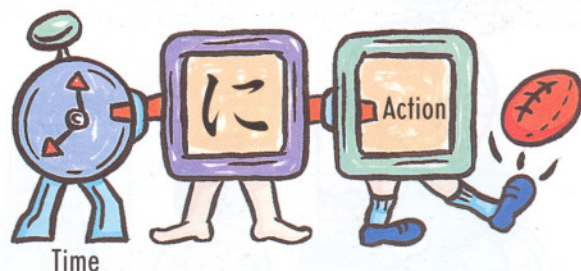
WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ちょっと まって
ください

Chotto matte kudasai

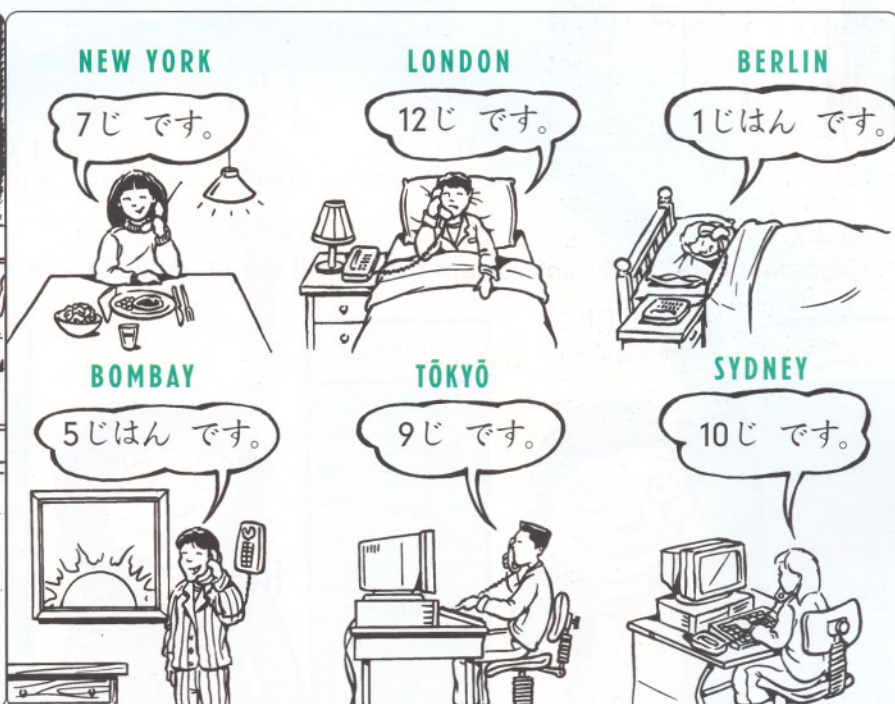
This means
Please wait a minute.

The little word **に** looks the same as the **に** you learned which meant *in a place*, but it has a different meaning. This **に** always follows the time when you say that you do something at a certain time. When you just say the time you do not need **に**.



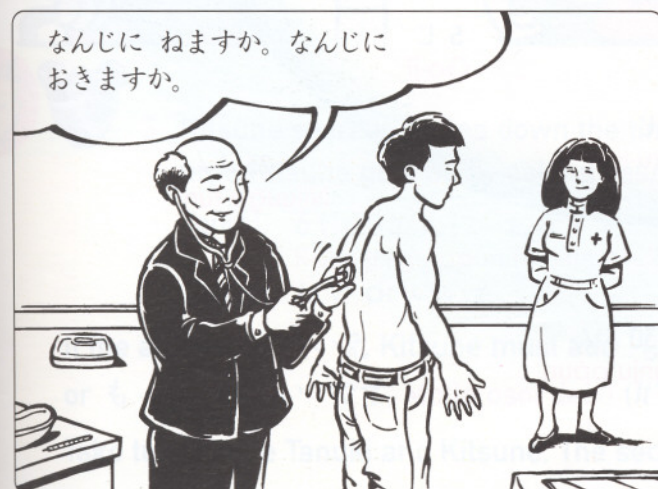
Asking the time

Saying the time



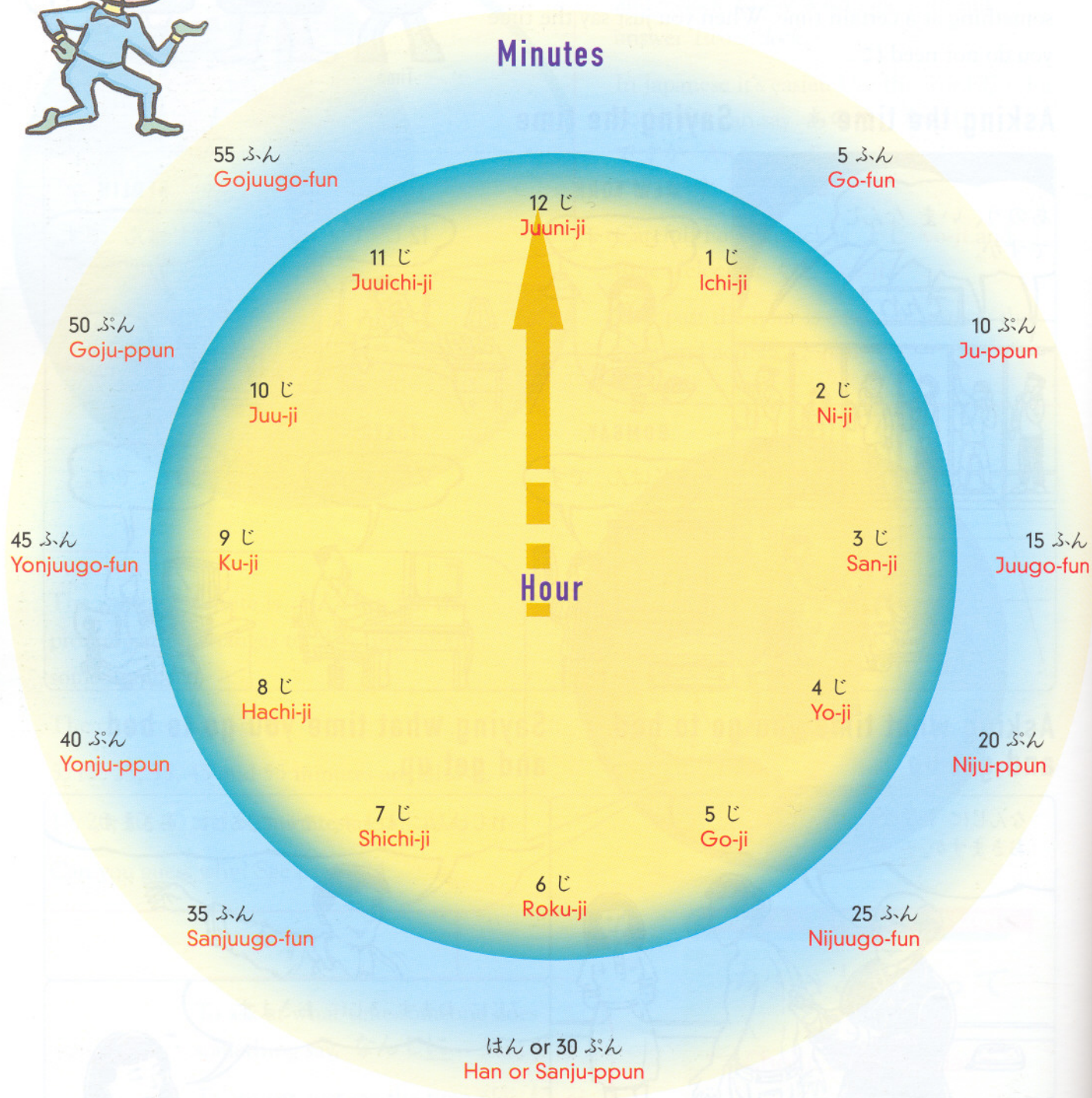
Asking what time you go to bed and get up

Saying what time you go to bed and get up



いま、なんじ ですか

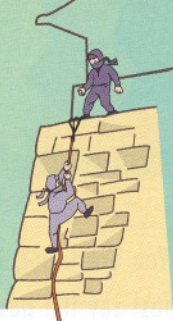
Ima nan-ji desuka



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Listen to the times and mark whose watch is correct.

a			b			c		
Tom	Johnny	Ken	Karen	Nicki	Naomi	Shin	Hiro	Tim

2 These people are at their bus stops. Listen to the times and mark which bus they can catch.

MORNINGS	MORNINGS	AFTERNOONS
5:45	7:45	12:11
6:40	7:50	12:45
6:59	8:35	1:40
7:40	9:25	2:11
8:00	9:35	2:45
8:45	10:20	3:40
9:05	10:45	4:11
9:40	11:20	4:45
10:11	12:30	
10:45		
11:40		



3 Kitsune secretly writes down the time he or she gets up. Tanuki must find out what time Kitsune gets up by asking yes/no questions. *For example:*

Tanuki: 6じ20ぶんに おきますか。

Roku-ji niju-ppun ni okimasuka.

Kitsune: はい or いいえ。

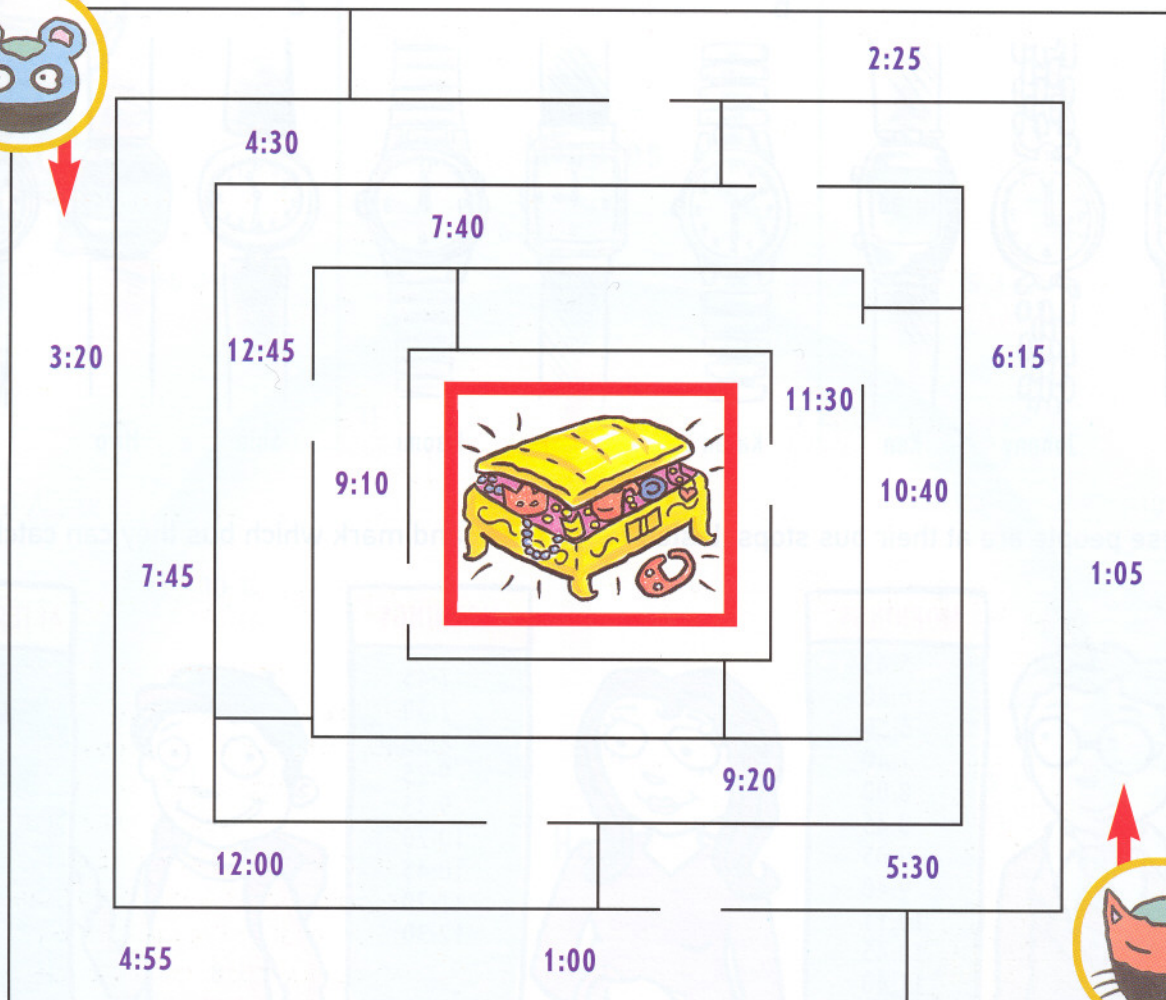
If the answer is いいえ Kitsune must add もっと はやい です **Motto hayai desu** (It's earlier) or もっと おそい です **Motto osoi desu** (It's later).

Take turns to be Tanuki and Kitsune. The second time around, use ねます **nemasu**.



ゲーム

You are Kitsune ninja and Tanuki ninja. You are trying to reach the treasure room in the ninja house. As you pass through the passages you must say the password: read aloud the time in Japanese. If you make a mistake you have to go back to the beginning. Kitsune times Tanuki's performance and vice versa. Who will get to the treasure house in the least time?



Hiragana puzzles

1 Complete the dialogues.

A: 6じ __ おきますか。

B: いいえ、7じ __ おきます。

A: あのう、__ なんじ です __。

B: 4じ __ です。

A: __ じに ねますか。

B: 8__ に __ ます。

A: はやい です __。

2 Match the sentences with their English meaning.

8じはんに おきます。 8 o'clock is late.

8じに ねます。 It is 8 o'clock.

8じ です。 8 o'clock is early.

8じはん です。 I go to bed at 8 o'clock.

8じは はやい です。 I get up at 8.30.

8じは おそい です。 It is 8.30.

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



To ask the time	あのう、	いま	なん	じ		ですか。
To give the time on the hour			1 ... 12	じ		です。
On the half hour			1 ... 12	じ	はん	です。
Hours and minutes	1 ... 12 じ	5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55			ふん	です。
		10, 20, 30, 40, 50			ぷん	です。
Asking what time you get up/ go to bed	なん	じ	に	おきますか。 ねますか。		
Saying what time you get up/go to bed	[Time]		に	おきます。 ねます。		



べんきょうのこつ What's your secret?

Benkyō no kotsu

Are you writing a letter
in Japanese, Ken?



Yes, it's to my Japanese penfriend, Michiko. We've been writing to each other since I was thirteen. I write in Japanese and she writes in English. That way we stay at the same level. In the beginning we couldn't say much, but we exchanged photos, maps of where we lived, stamps and used phone cards—that sort of thing. It really motivated me to learn to write better. She is always inviting me to go to stay with her family in Kyoto in the school holidays. I have been saving up for years and now I have enough to go!

The martial arts

Most Japanese martial arts were designed for self-defence. Later they developed into disciplines for the mind and body. Several of these martial arts have become popular in the West too. In Japan, traditional sports such as judō and kendō and even sumō are encouraged in high schools to instill self-discipline. Traditional sports are still very popular with everybody, though. Sumō, in particular, has a big following of devoted fans.

Sumō is considered to be the national sport of Japan. Fifteen-day tournaments are held six times a year across the whole nation. Even though the admission tickets are rather expensive, many people are happy to pay to watch the matches at the special venues; others follow them on TV.

Two wrestlers, called *rikishi*, have a wrestling bout on a ring called a *dohyō*. The wrestlers scatter salt to purify the *dohyō* before the match. This is an important ritual because it is considered that every match takes place in front of the gods and goddesses of Shintō. (See page 106.) The amount of salt thrown is more than 45 kilos a day!

There are seventy recognised winning throws and tricks. The loser is the wrestler who touches the *dohyō* with any part of his body other than the soles of his feet, or is pushed out of the *dohyō*.

The referee, called *gyōji*, is dressed in traditional costume and carries a fan-shaped object which is used to referee the game.

Each match is pretty short. Most take only around one minute, but it is very exciting when a smaller *rikishi* beats a larger opponent. When the audience become really excited, they often throw cushions and the like into the ring.

Sumō wrestlers' diets are highly specialised. The special food is called *chanko-nabe* (hot pot). It consists of a large amount of fish, meat and vegetables simmered together in a large pot.

High school sumō wrestlers



Judō is a combative technique that uses no weapons. Only throws and holds are allowed; hitting and kicking are not. Judō has been a regular Olympic event since 1964.



Karate is a form of unarmed combat using hands and feet. (Karate means empty hands.) It is said the sport came from Korea or Okinawa, the southern islands of Japan.

Kendō is Japanese fencing. Combatants use bamboo swords and body armour. They are only allowed to hit certain parts of their opponent's body.



Some Western sports are also very popular in Japan. Baseball, soccer, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics and athletics are especially popular and most schools have clubs for these sports. At universities, an even wider variety of clubs is available, such as American football, surfing, horse-riding, yachting, rowing, mountain climbing, rugby and so on.

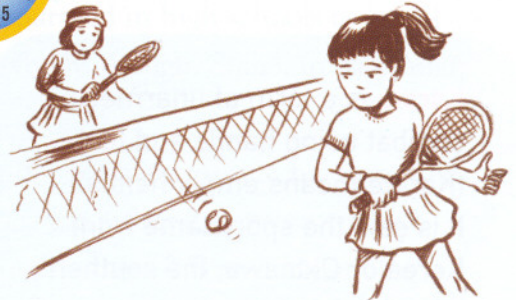
However, some popular Australian sports are not well known in Japan, particularly netball and cricket. If you ever have a chance to play these sports with Japanese students, you will probably have to explain the rules to them.

まゆさんは きょう なにを
しますか

Mayu-san wa kyō nani o shimasuka



あさごはんを たべます。
Asagohan o tabemasu.



ともだちと テニスを します。
Tomodachi to tennisu o shimasu.



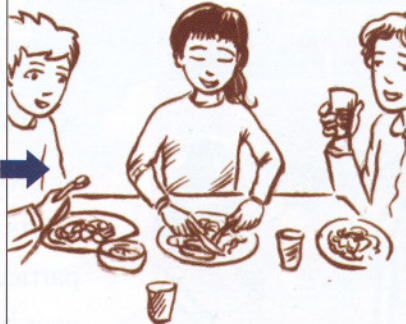
ゆかりさんと べんきょう します。
Yukari-san to benkyō shimasu.



ひるごはんを たべます。
Hirugohan o tabemasu.



ジョギングを します。
Jogingu o shimasu.



ばんごはんを たべます。
Bangohan o tabemasu.



ほんを よみます。
Hon o yomimasu.

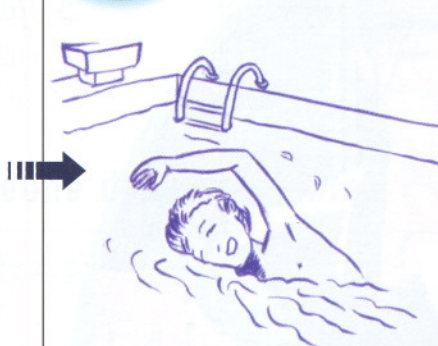


ひろくんは きょう なにを
しますか

Hiro-kun wa kyō nani o shimasuka



あさごはんを たべます。
Asagohan o tabemasu.



すいえいを します。
Suiei o shimasu.



ひるごはんを たべます。
Hirugohan o tabemasu.



ともだちと スケートボードを します。
Tomodachi to sukeetoboodo o shimasu.



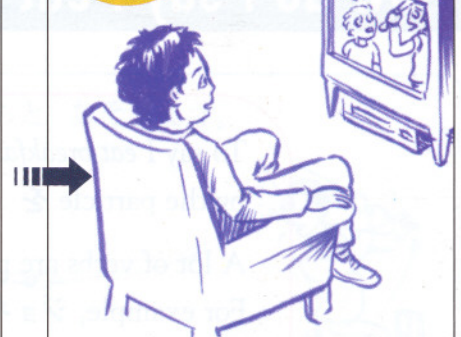
おんがくを ききます。
Ongaku o kikimasu.



いぬと あそびます。
Inu to asobimasu.



ばんごはんを たべます。
Bangohan o tabemasu.



テレビを みます。
Terebi o mimasu.

せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say / eat and / will eat?



Yukari and I find English verbs very hard to learn. In English you say: I eat/we eat/you eat/you (all) eat/he, she or it eats/they eat.

In Japanese, we seldom use I, you, he, she, it, we and they. If it is unclear, we use a name. Also, there is no change to the end of the verb as you have in English. **たべます tabemasu** means *will eat* or *eat*. It just depends on the context.

Did you notice that all the verbs you have learned in this unit end with **ます masu**? This ending just shows that the speaker is speaking politely and that the action is in the present or future.

How do I say I eat something?

To say *I eat breakfast* the word for breakfast, **あさごはん asagohan**, is followed by the particle **を o**. This is the same **を** that you have already learned.

A lot of verbs are made up of a noun plus **を します o shimasu** which means *do*. For example, **ジョギングを します jogingu o shimasu**.

します also means *play*, as in *play tennis*: **テニスを します tennisu o shimasu**.

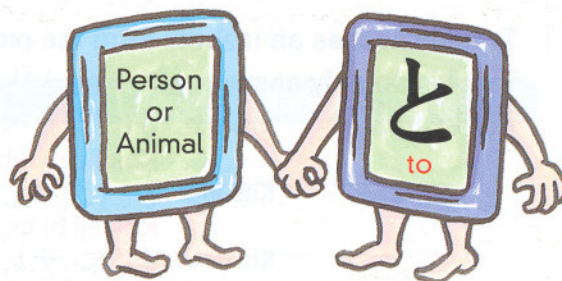


Particles

いぬと あそびます Inu to asobimasu

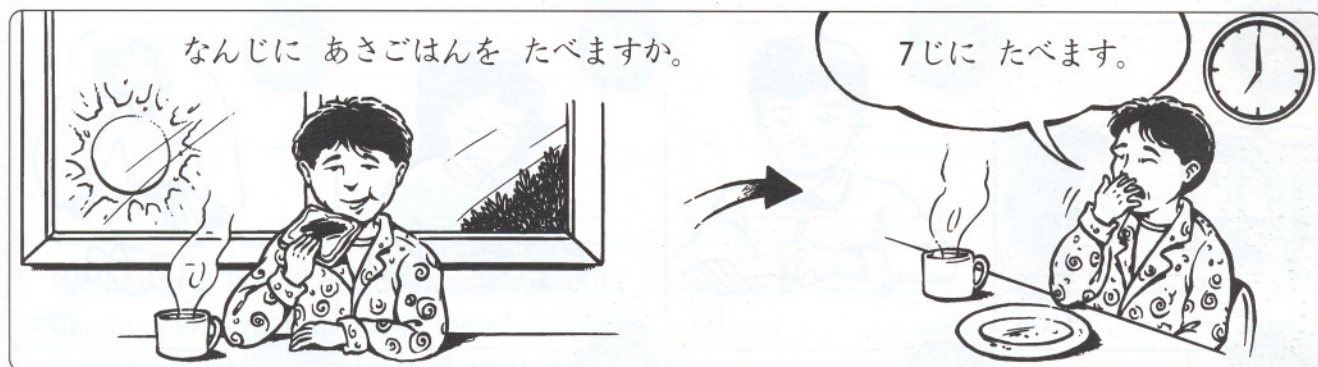


The particle と **to** in the sentence
いぬと あそびます **Inu to asobimasu**
does not have the same meaning as the
と you learned meaning *and*. This と
means *accompanied by*, as in *with* a
person or *with* an animal.



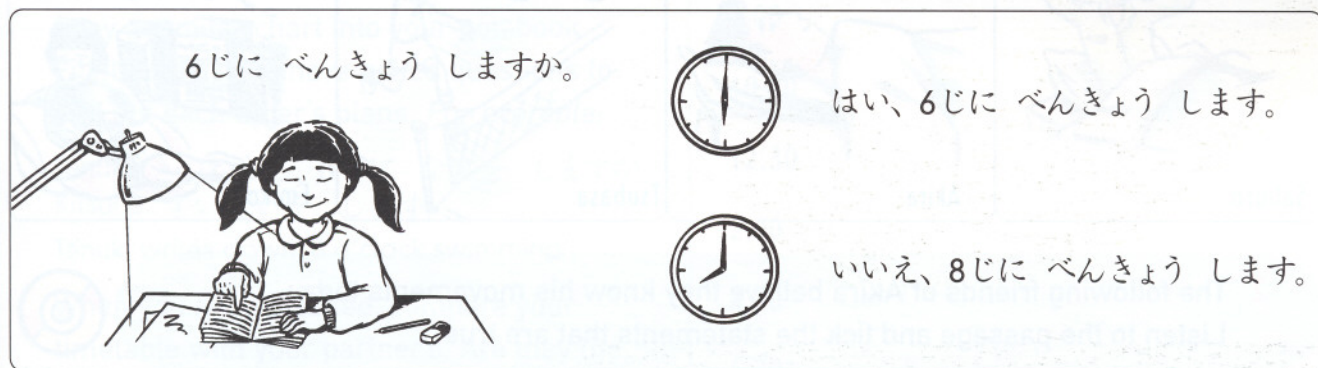
Asking what time someone does something

Answering

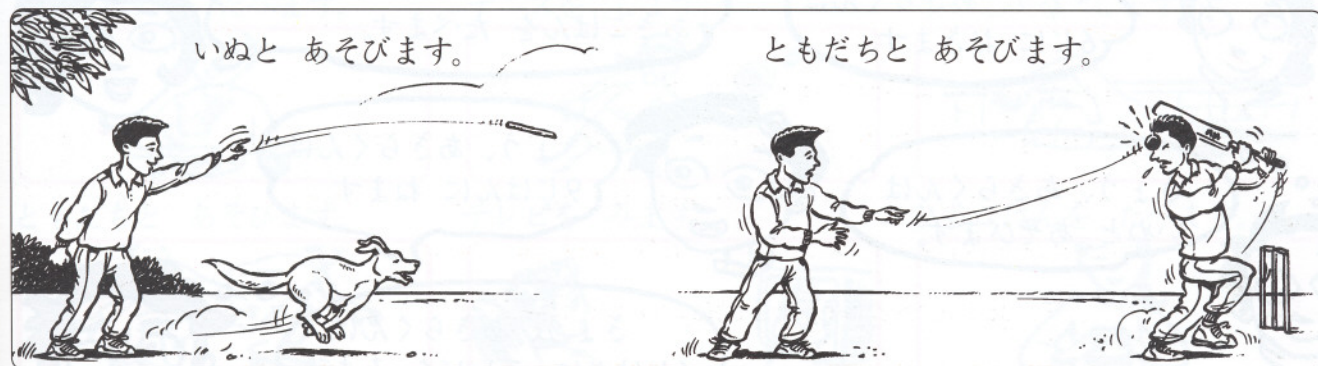


Asking if someone does something at a certain time

Answering



Saying with whom you do things



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Tanuki chooses an identity from the pictures. Kitsune asks questions. Tanuki can only answer はい or いいえ until Kitsune guesses the identity.

For example:

Kitsune: 6じに たべますか。

Tanuki: いいえ。

Roku-ji ni tabemasuka.

Kitsune: 6じに べんきょう しますか。

Tanuki: いいえ。

Roku-ji ni benkyō shimasuka.

Kitsune: 4じに テレビを みますか。

Tanuki: はい。

Yo-ji ni terebi o mimasuka.

Kitsune: けいこさん ですね。

Tanuki: はい。

Keiko-san desu-ne.



Keiko



Eiji



Itsuko



Yōko



Saburō



Akira



Tsubasa



Emiko

- 2 The following friends of Akira believe they know his movements today. Listen to the passage and tick the statements that are true.



きょう、あきらくんは
6じに おきます。

きょう、あきらくんは 7じはんに
あさごはんを たべます。



きょう、あきらくんは
いぬと あそびます。



きょう、あきらくんは
9じはんに ねます。

きょう、あきらくんは
6じはんに テレビを みます。
terebi





3 Tanuki and Kitsune both secretly write down what time they will do the following today: eat breakfast, lunch and dinner, study, watch TV, go swimming and play with the dog. Remember: they always try to trick each other, so write down strange times!

Complete a profile on each other by asking questions.

For example: きつねさん、なんじに あさごはんを たべますか。

Hints	Kitsune's plans for today	Tanuki's plans for today
あさごはん	_____	_____
ひるごはん	_____	_____
ばんごはん	_____	_____
べんきょう	_____	_____
テレビ	_____	_____
すいえい	_____	_____
いぬ	_____	_____

4 Kitsune and Tanuki decide how they would like to spend the first day of their holiday. Secretly fill in the timetable of what you plan to do.

Copy a similar chart into your notebook. Fill it in after you have asked questions to find out each other's plans. For example:

Tanuki: きつねさん、8じに なにを しますか。

Kitsune: すいえいを します。

Tanuki writes down '8 o'clock swimming'.

When you have finished, compare your timetable with your partner's. Are they the same? Here are some hints.

7.30

8.00

9.00

10.30

12.30

2.00

4.30

6.30

ばんごはんを たべます。



テニスを します。



すいえいを します。



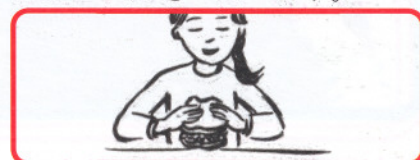
ともだちと あそびます。



テレビを みます。



ひるごはんを たべます。



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!

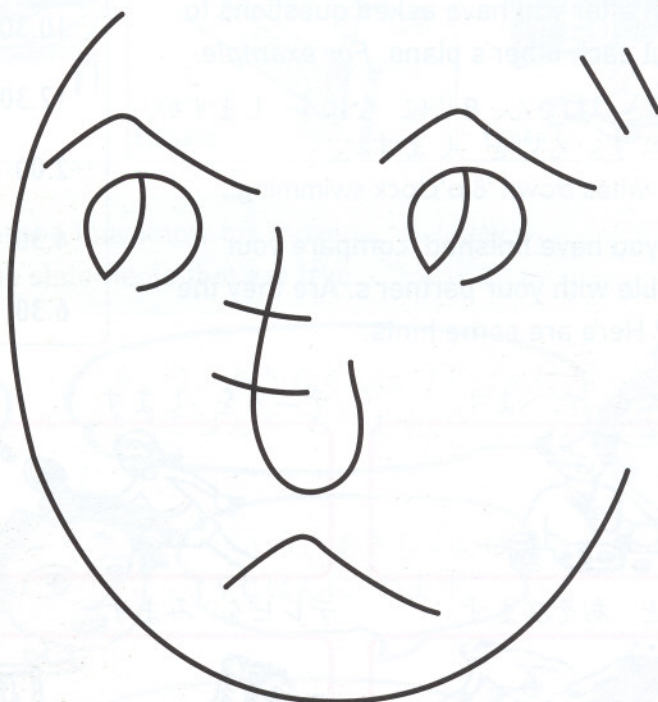


To ask what time you do something	なん	じ	に	[object] + を (optional)	しますか。	do
					たべますか。	eat
					ききますか。	listen
					よみますか。	read
					みますか。	watch
					べんきょう しますか。	study
				[no object]	あそびますか。	play, have fun
To ask if you do something at a certain time	[Time]		に	[object] + を (optional)	[verb] ますか。	
To say what time you do things	[Time]		に		[verb] ます。	
To say you do things with someone or with a pet	[Person/pet]		と		[verb] ます。	

あそびましょう！ Asobimashō



Can you find any hiragana in the face?
This face is called
へのへのもへじ because
it is drawn with these
hiragana. Try drawing
your own hiragana
face. You can use other
hiragana too, of course.
Who can make the
funniest face?



なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

しあいは 10じに
はじまります。

がんばって!



11じに ともだちと スキーを します。
たのしい ですよ。
sukii

わたしたちは たいてい
4じはんにおきます。



12じに
ひるごはんを
たべます。

ひらがな

Hiragana

<p>る</p> <p>ru</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>る for rude ruler</p>	<p>ひ</p> <p>ひ</p> <p>hi</p> <p>び</p> <p>bi</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>ひ for hippo</p>	<p>ふ</p> <p>ふ</p> <p>fu</p> <p>ぶ</p> <p>pu</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>ふ for full</p>	<p>へ</p> <p>へ</p> <p>he</p> <p>べ</p> <p>be</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>へ for helmet</p>
<p>ぬ</p> <p>nu</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>ぬ for nude</p>	<p>そ</p> <p>そ</p> <p>so</p> <p>ぞ</p> <p>zo</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>そ for saw</p>	<p>こ</p> <p>こ</p> <p>ko</p> <p>ご</p> <p>go</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>こ for cockatoo</p>	<p>し</p> <p>し</p> <p>shi</p> <p>じ</p> <p>ji</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>し for shield</p>



ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
 り み ひ に ち し き い
 る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
 れ め へ ね て せ け え
 を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

ひらがな れんしゅう

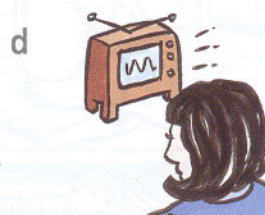
Hiragana renshuu

Hiragana exercises

1 Fill in the blanks to say what the people in the pictures are doing.



あ ます



す



た す



お



き ます



2 Complete both the questions and the answers!

a Q: _____ じに あさ _____ ンを た _____ ますか。

A: 7 _____ 25ふ _____ に たべます。

b Q: な _____ に _____ ごは _____ を たべますか。

A: 12じ 15 _____ んに たべます。

c Q: あのう、い _____ な _____ じ ですか。

A: 3じ _____ ン です。

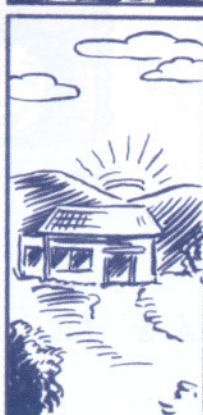
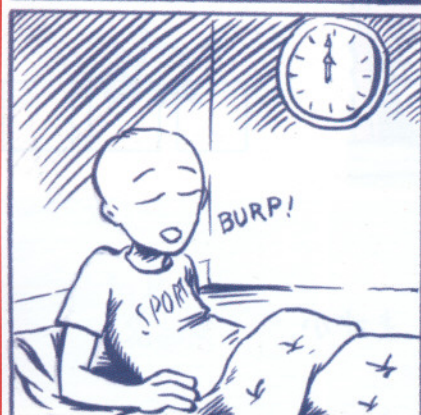
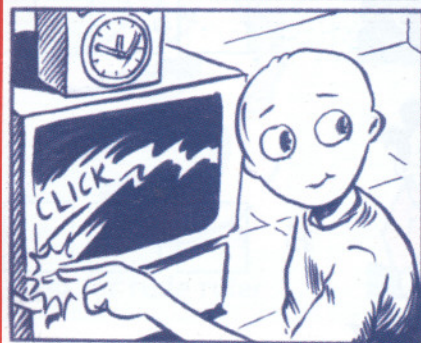
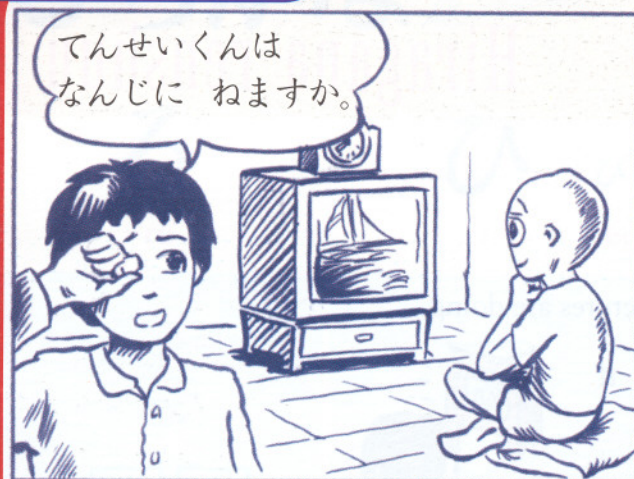
d Q: あした なに _____ ますか。

A: とも _____ ちと お _____ が _____ を ききます。

そして、い _____ と あ _____ びます。

e Q: おべん _____ うは おい _____ い ですか。

A: お _____ _____ い ですよ。どう _____ !



チェックしましょう！

Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Question words

なんじ	What time?
なに	What?

Adjectives

おそい	late
はやい	early

Expressions

うわあ	Wow!
そして	then
どうも	very much, really
たいてい	usually
もっとはやい	earlier
もっとおそい	later
あとで	after that

Time words

あした	tomorrow
いま	now
きょう	today
じ	o'clock, hour
はん	half
ふん、ぷん	minute

Verbs

あそびます	play, have fun
おきます	get up
ききます	listen
します	do, play
たべます	eat
ねます	go to bed
はじめます	begin
べんきょう します	study
benkyō shimasu	
みます	watch, look at

Requests

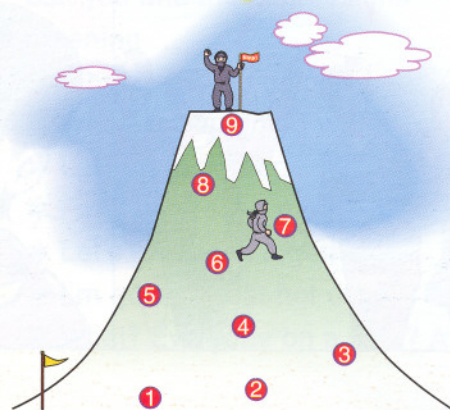
おきて ください	Please get up
きて ください	Please come
ねて ください	Please go to bed
まって ください	Please wait

Nouns

あさごはん	breakfast
いぬ	dog
ジョギング jogingu	jogging
しあい	match, game
じょうだん jōdan	joke
すいえい	swimming
スケートボード sukeetoboodo	skateboard
テニス tenisu	tennis
テレビ terebi	TV
ともだち	friend
トレーニング toreeningu	training
ひるごはん	lunch
ばんごはん	dinner

I can:

- ☐ ask for and say the time
- ☐ say what time I go to bed and get up
- ☐ ask others what time they go to bed and get up
- ☐ say what time I do six other things
- ☐ ask others what time they do six other things
- ☐ say that it is early and late
- ☐ understand four more requests
- ☐ describe three martial arts
- ☐ read and write what time my friends and I do things.



どこへ いきますか

Doko e ikimasuka

Where are you going?



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

あ、なおりさん!

こんにちは!
どこへ いきますか。

こうえんへ
いきます。

ぼくも!
だれと いきますか。

ジョニーさんと。
Jonii

あ、ジョニーくん。

こんにちは。

あ、たなか せんせい!

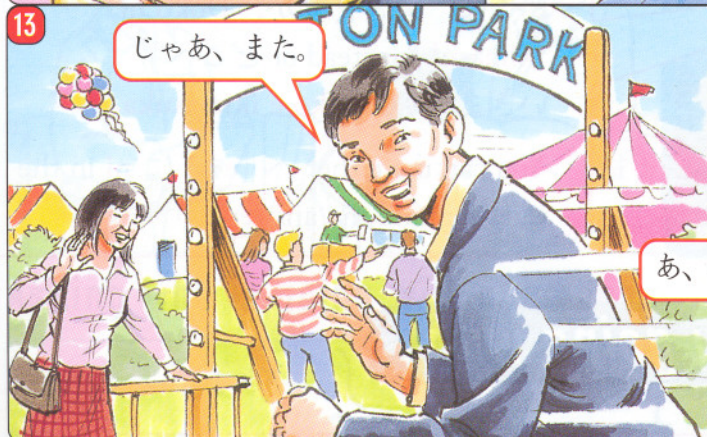
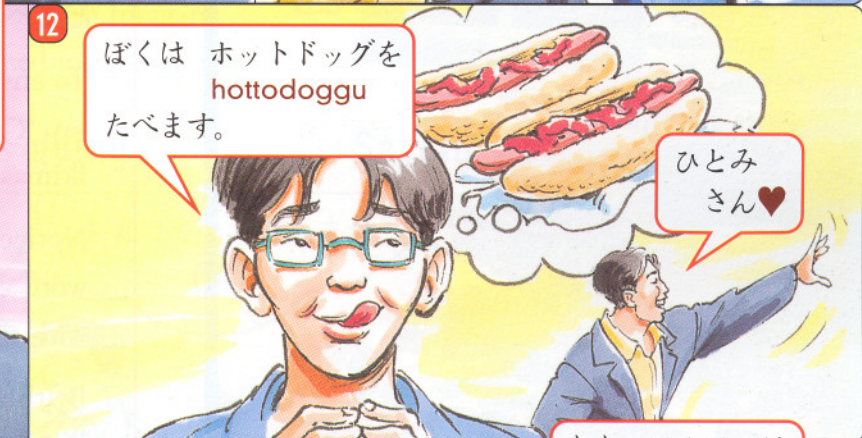
せんせい、こんにちは。
どこへ いきますか。

やあ、こうえんへ
いきます。
みんなは?

9 ぼくたちも こうえんへ いきます。
いっしょに いきましょう。



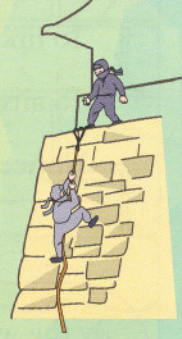
10 せんせい、いっしょに
ひるごはんを たべましょう。



できますか Dekimasuka CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find the expressions
meaning ...

- * Where are you going?
- * Who are you going with?
- * Let's go together.
- * I'm going to the park.
- * Let's eat lunch together.
- * I'm going to eat hot dogs.
- * What? Everyone on a date? Awful!



せつめい コーナー Setsumeï koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say *Where are you going?*



To ask where someone is going just say
どこへ いきますか。 **Doko e ikimasuka.**

To answer that you are going to Tennōji
say, てんのうじへ いきます。 **Tennōji e ikimasu.**

Notice that in the answer you replace the
word どこ **doko**, which means *where*,
with the place name.

By the way, many Japanese people say,
どこに いきますか。 **Doko ni ikimasuka** instead of どこへ
いきますか。 **Doko e ikimasuka.**

You can use either へ **e** or に **ni** in the
question and the answer.

How do I say *Who are you going with?*

To find out who is going with someone say, だれと いきますか。 **Dare to ikimasuka.**

To answer that you are going with Ken say, Ken さんと いきます。 **Ken-san to ikimasu.**

Notice that you replace だれ **dare** (*who*) with the name of the person.

By the way, teachers may say みなさん
minasan when speaking formally to students
but use みんな **minna** in informal situations.
Notice that it is spelt differently.

WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ごめんなさい
Gomen nasai

This just means *sorry!*

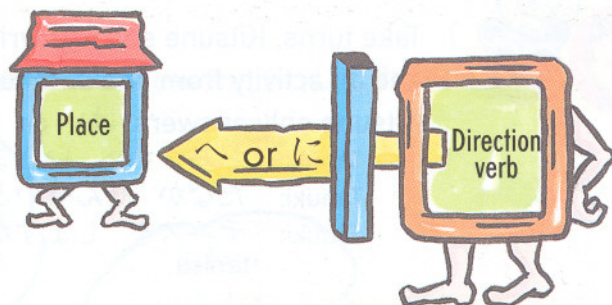


Particles

どこへ いきますか Doko e ikimasuka

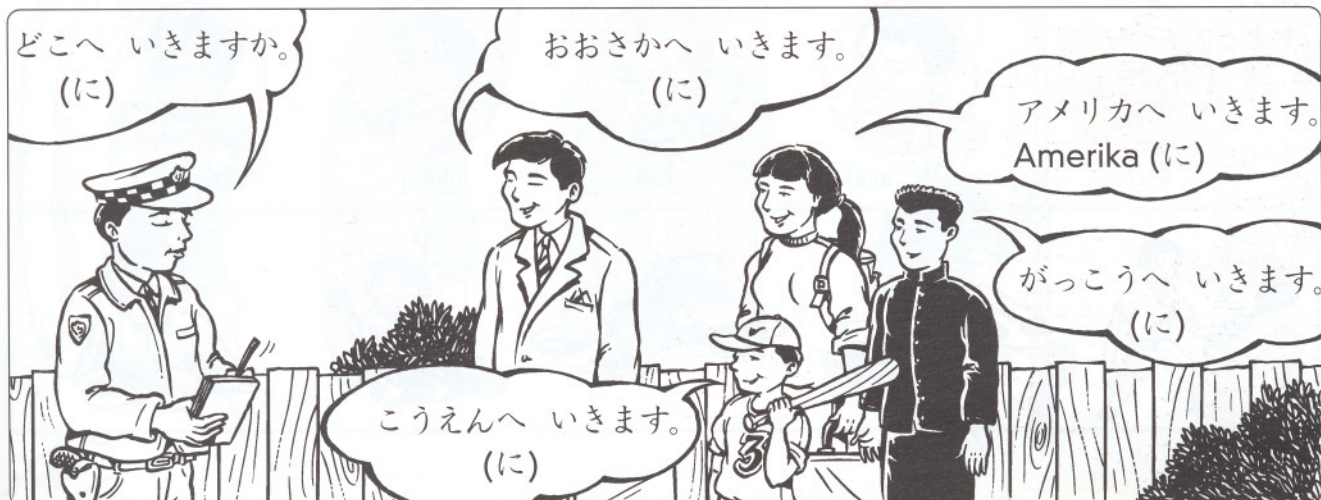
The particle へ **e** indicates direction. It is similar in meaning to the English preposition *to* as in *to a place*. It follows どこ **doko** when asking where someone is going and follows the place named in the answer.

Notice that particle へ is written with hiragana へ **he**. The particle に **ni** can be used instead of へ.



Asking where someone is going

Saying where you are going



Asking who is going with someone

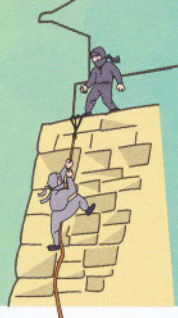
Saying who is going with you



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Take turns. Kitsune secretly writes down a place from line 1, a person from line 2 and an activity from line 3. Tanuki must find out Kitsune's plans by asking questions.

Kitsune only answers はい or いいえ. For example:

Tanuki: おおさかへ いきますか。

Kitsune: いいえ。

Tanuki: たなか せんせいと いきますか。

Kitsune: はい。

Tanuki: テニスを しますか。
tenisu

Kitsune: いいえ。

おおさか
Oosaka

こうえん
kōen

うみ
umi

とうきょう
Tōkyō

やま
yama



Karen



Mr Tanaka



Ken



Johnny



Naomi



- 2 Listen to the passage and complete Naomi's schedule for today.

9:00

10:30

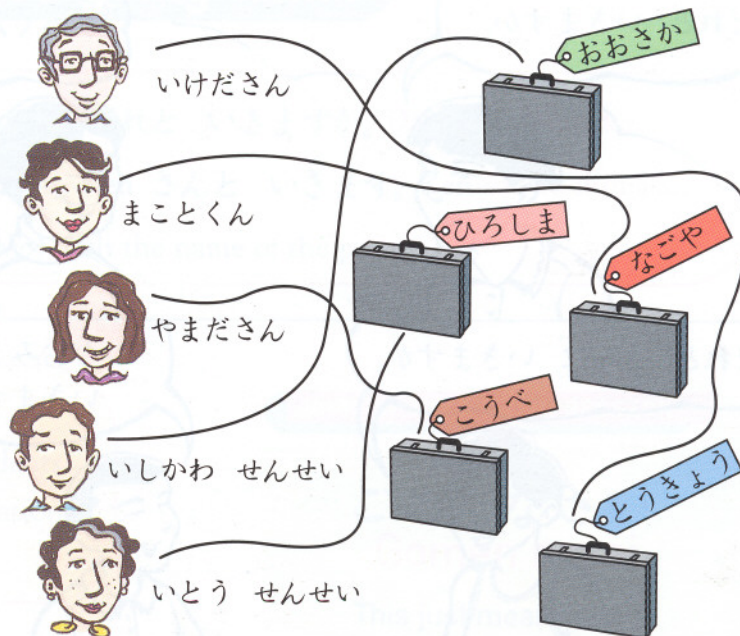
11:30

12:30

4:00

6:30

- 3 Follow the lines and say where each person is going.
どこへ いきますか。



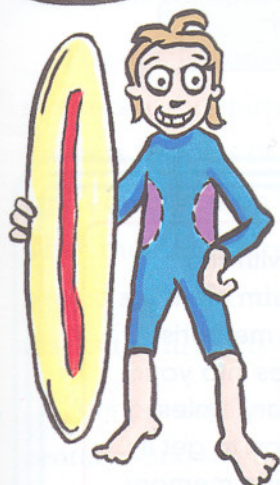
どこへ いきますか、 みなさん？ Doko e ikimasuka, minasan?

Give each person a name and say where they are going.

For example: ケン (Ken) さんは うみに いきます。サーフィン (saafin) を します。



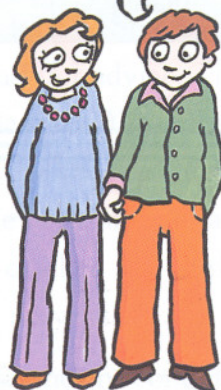
うみに
いきます。
サーフィンを
Saafin
します。



にほんへ
いきます。



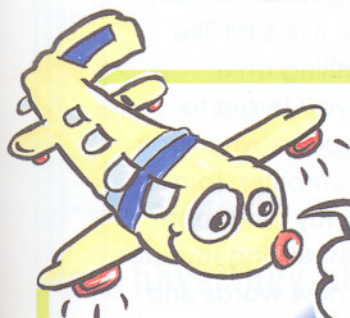
まちへ
いきます。
えいがを
みます。



かわへ
いきます。
つりを します。



やまに
いきます。
キャンプを します。
Kyanpu



オーストラリアに
Oosutoraria
いきます。



キャンベラに
Kyanbera
いきます。



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking where someone is going	どこ	へ or に	いきますか。
Saying where you are going	[Place]	へ に	いきます。
Asking who is going with someone	だれ	と	いきますか。
Saying who is going with you	[Name]	と	いきます。

べんきょう の こつ

Benkyō no kotsu

How did you learn hiragana, Karen? I try to remember them but I keep forgetting.



Well, it is to do with short-term and long-term memory. When you try to memorise something it goes into your short-term memory. Unless you make an effort to get it into your long-term memory it disappears. It is a bit like saving something on a computer. If you forget to save, it disappears when you turn off the computer. To get hiragana into my long-term memory I kept testing myself. I copied out new words and sentences in hiragana. I then tried to write them again without looking. The syllables I forgot were my hard ones. I kept on practising until I could do it. It took a bit of effort, but once I really learned them I have never forgotten. Other people have different methods. Why not ask them and decide which method suits you best?

インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

The history of kanji

The first kanji characters were written by the descendants of people who inhabited the valley of the Yellow River in China more than 7000 years ago. Inscriptions found on thousands of oracle bones discovered in Xiaotun have been dated to more than 3000 years ago. Some of the characters are exactly the same today. From the others, scholars have traced how the characters changed over time.

The oracle bones were used when the king of Shang wished to contact the spirits of his ancestors to ask for advice. The diviners (readers of the messages from the spirits) inscribed the king's questions on the bones of oxen or the shells of turtles. They then bored rows of hollows into the bone and put a heated stick into the hollows. The bone cracked and in the cracks the diviners were able to read the answers.

Poor peasants had been digging up these ancient bones for centuries and selling them to apothecaries to make Chinese medicine. They were called dragon bones. No one noticed the inscriptions until 1903 because the peasants used to clean the bones to make them smoother. The inscriptions caused a sensation because of the amount of information they gave about life in the Shang dynasty, more than 3000 years ago.

Complex ideas

Of course, only simple concrete items can be represented by a picture. The ancient people of China developed thousands of characters to write down their language, and they combined parts of characters to convey more complex ideas.

For example, water is written 水. This is shortened to three drops of water and appears on the side of characters that have something to do with water.

For example:

the sea

a pond

the beach

the ocean

海
池
浜
洋



How have they changed?

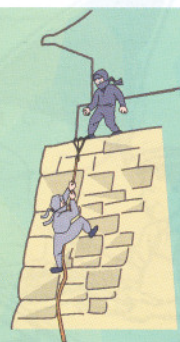


できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?

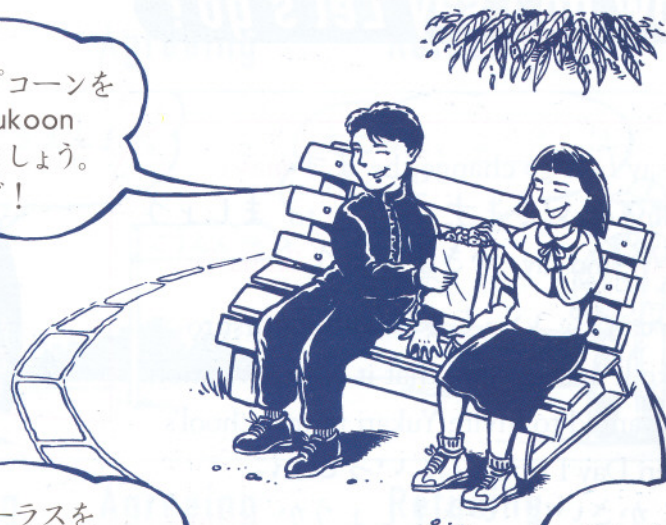
- 1 Guess the meanings of the kanji in *How have they changed*.
- 2 Find out about as many other languages as you can that are not written using the alphabet.
- 3 Make up your own picture writing and write a message.







ポップコーンを
poppukoon
たべましょう。
どうぞ！



ありがとう。

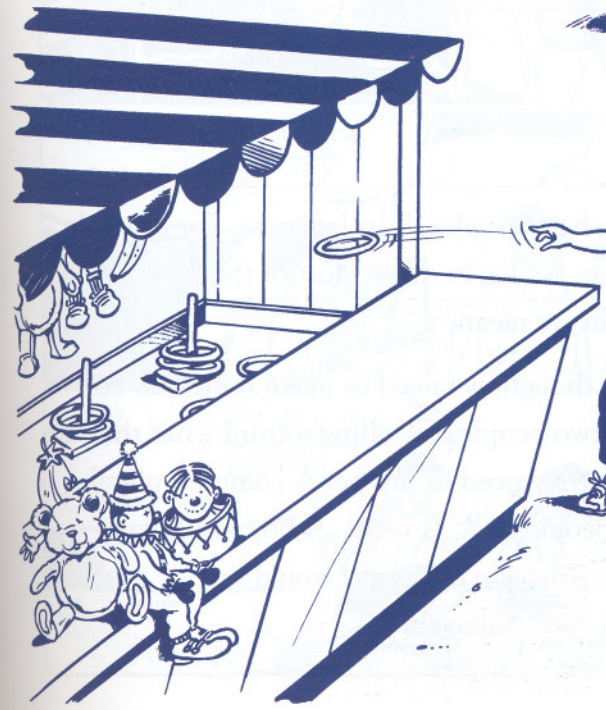
コーラスを
Koorasu
ききましょうか。

ききましょう。



いっしょに
ゲームを しましょう。
geemu

はい、
しましょう。



せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say *Let's go*?

To say *Let's go* change the **ます masu** ending of **いきます ikimasu** to **ましょう mashō** and say, **いきましょう ikimashō**.

You can say **いっしょに isshoni** first to make it even clearer that it is an invitation. If I wanted to invite Yukari to my school's Open Day I would say **いっしょにぶんかさいに いきましょうか Isshoni bunkasai ni ikimashō ka**.

If she accepted she would say, **はい、いきましょう Hai, ikimashō** or **しましょう Sō shimashō**.

If not she would say, **ぶんかさいはちょっと ... Bunkasai wa chotto ...** or **いまは ちょっと ... Ima wa chotto ...**



By the way, you can change all the verbs you know into invitations by changing the ending to **ましょう mashō**. For example, **たべましょう tabemashō** means *Let's eat*.

You can also easily make a question: **たべましょうか Tabemashō ka** *Shall we eat?*

How do you make plurals?



We do not often use plurals in Japanese. For example, **いぬ inu** can be dog or dogs. Most of the time it is obvious what we mean.

Sometimes, though, we need to make it clearer. For example, if two people are telling a third what they are going to do, they need to say *we*. A common plural ending for people is **たち tachi**. A boy would say **ぼくたち boku-tachi** and a girl would say **わたしたち watashi-tachi**.

いっしょに いきましょう



Isshoni ikimashō

Asking someone to go with you

Agreeing

Refusing



Inviting someone to do something

Agreeing

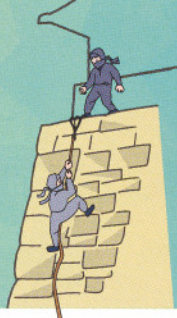
Refusing



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?







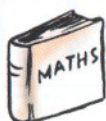



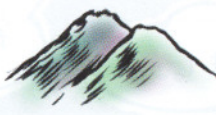



1 Tanuki and Kitsune must come to an agreement on what they are going to do today. Copy the schedule below into your notebook.

Kitsune starts. Decide which activity to suggest from each group. Use 〜ましょうか to ask Tanuki's opinion. Tanuki agrees or refuses. If Tanuki refuses he or she offers another suggestion. Keep going until agreement is reached.

Now they must decide what time to do each activity. Tanuki asks なんじに〜ましょうか. Kitsune suggests a time and Tanuki agrees or disagrees and suggests another time.

Continue until you agree and then complete the schedule.

		Your schedule
1	   _____ を します。	9:00
2	   _____ を たべます。	11:00 1:00 3:00
3	   _____ を べんきょうします。	5:00 7:00
4	   _____ に いきます。	9:00

2 The judo club is planning a party. You have to keep the minutes of the meeting and write down the decisions. Everyone has a different opinion. Listen carefully and complete the summary.



The judo club party will start at _____.

We will eat _____. At 3.30 we will _____.

At 4.00 we will _____.

After that we will _____. Then at 5.30 we will _____.

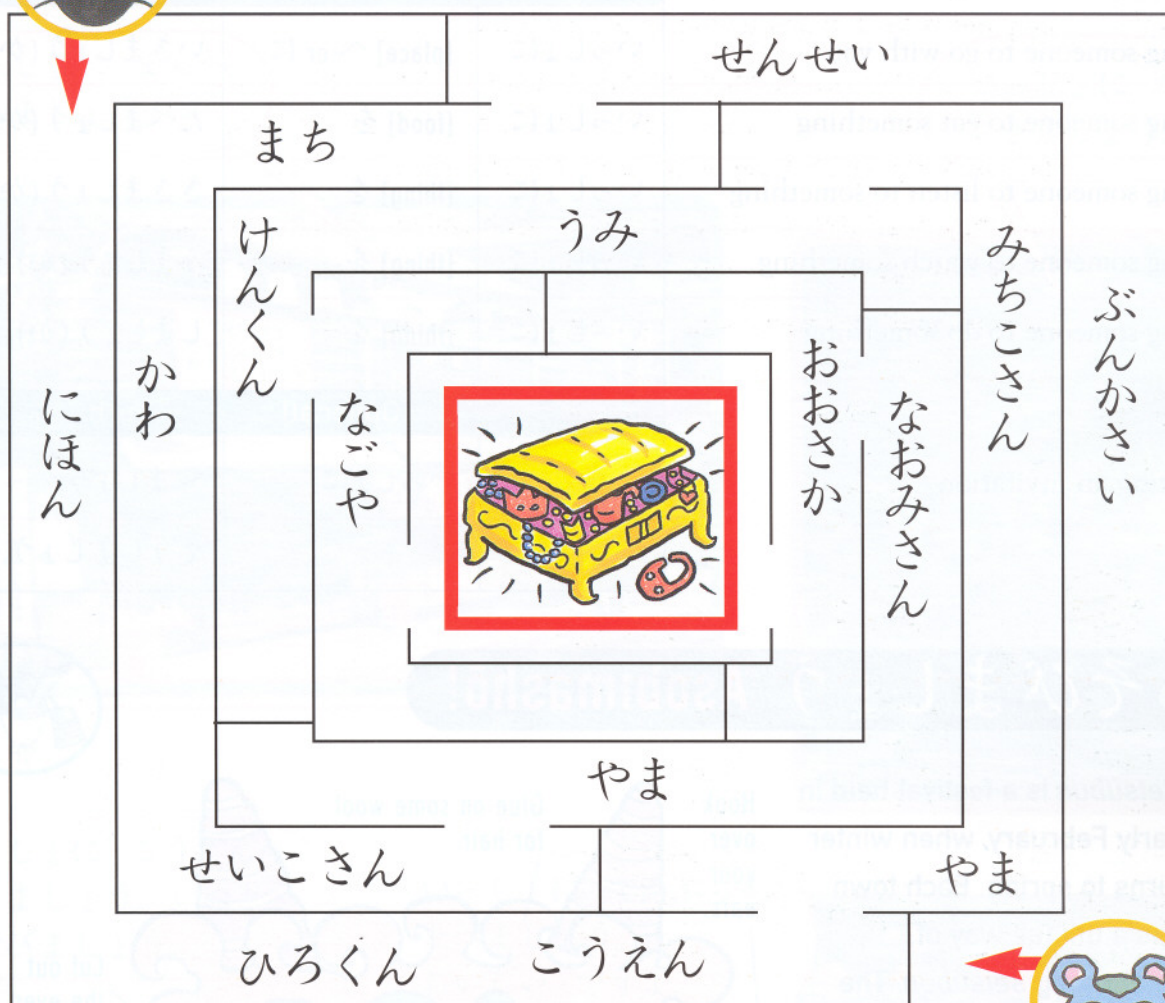
3 Today is Open Day (Bunkasai) at a Japanese school. Imagine that you are going with Hiro or Naomi. Using the information on pages 150 and 151 make a list of the things you will do together and the time you will do them.

a きょうは なおみさんと
ぶんかさいに いきます。

b 10じに えいがを みます。



ゲーム Game



You are Kitsune ninja and Tanuki ninja. You are trying to reach the treasure room in the ninja house. As you pass through the passages you must say the passwords. The password is any sentence that includes the word written in the passageway. For example, ぶんかさいに いきましょう or ケンくんと いきます. If you make a mistake you have to go back to the beginning. Take turns to say your own password. Listen very carefully to what your partner says, because you should be finding their mistakes! Who will get to the treasure house first?

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Inviting someone to go with you

いっしょに

[place] へ or に

いきましょう (か)。

Inviting someone to eat something

いっしょに

[food] を

たべましょう (か)。

Inviting someone to listen to something

いっしょに

[thing] を

ききましょう (か)。

Inviting someone to watch something

いっしょに

[thing] を

みましょう (か)。

Inviting someone to do something

いっしょに

[thing] を

しましょう (か)。

Accepting an invitation

はい、

いっしょに

～ましょう。

はい、

そうしましょう。

あそびましょう Asobimashō!



Setsubun is a festival held in early February, when winter turns to spring. Each town has a unique way of celebrating *setsubun*. The most common way is called *mamemaki*, which involves bean throwing. People scatter beans around to drive out demons and bring in good fortune. In some temples and shrines they have *oni* (demon) dances. You can make an *oni* mask with cardboard, rubber bands and some wool. Here's how.



なに？なに？

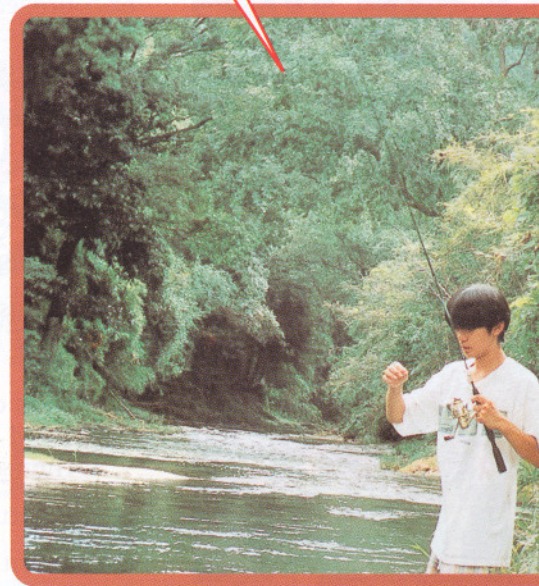
Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

いっしょに まちへ
いきましょう。



いっしょに かわへ
いきましょう。



いっしょに こうえんへ
いきましょう。いぬと
あそびましょう。



いっしょに てんぷらを
たべましょう。
おいしい ですよ。





If you visit Japan in April or September you will be surprised to find thousands of uniformed Japanese middle-school students visiting the same interesting places that you have chosen. Spring and autumn are the popular seasons for *ensoku* or school excursions and the whole year group is expected to attend. Special excursions for particular subjects are not encouraged because students would be missing classes.

Japan is a very old civilisation and there are thousands of castles, temples, shrines and museums to visit to gain an understanding of Japan's history. Students can gaze over the inland sea where the Minamoto, led by Yoritomo defeated the Taira in the 12th century. They can visit a castle where magnificently painted screens depict the battle scene. They can visit a museum where the armour worn by the samurai of the time is displayed. They can also visit tranquil tea houses set in beautiful gardens that were designed for feudal barons centuries ago.

Other school excursions are designed for students to gain an appreciation of the natural beauty of Japan and its ancient culture. Students are taken to the mountains, lakes or to quiet coastal areas to hike and camp. In these areas, the many legends associated with the landscape are often marked in some way. For example, Meoto Iwa are a pair of huge rocks. The larger is considered to be male and the smaller female. They are tied together with five sacred ropes, which are replaced three times a year by local young men. The rocks mark a holy place where legend says a god is enshrined in a sacred stone 700 metres from the shore, just under the water. Hearing the ancient stories, students gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of their culture and literature.

In the last year of junior and senior high school, a special school excursion called *shuugaku ryokō* is held. Some schools visit the capital city, Tōkyō, the ancient capital, Kyōto, or the Peace Park in Hiroshima, which was built on the site of the epicentre of the first atomic bomb used in warfare. Some schools take students overseas.

QUIZ

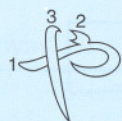
- 1 Find out more about the Taira, the Minamoto and Yoritomo.
- 2 Find out more about Japanese gardens.

ひらがな

Hiragana

や

ya



ゆ

yu



よ

yo



や for yarn



ゆ for useful utensil



よ for yacht

Example words:

きや

kya

きゅ

kyu

きよ

kyo

きょう

kyō

べんきょう

benkyō

しゃ

sha

しゅ

shu

しよ

sho

いっしょに

isshoni

いきましょう

ikimashō

ちゃ

cha

ちゅ

chu

ちよ

cho

ちょっと

chotto

ちゅうがっこう

chuugakkō





ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
 り み ひ に ち し き い
 る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
 れ め へ ね て せ け え
 を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

ひらがな れんしゅう

Hiragana renshuu


1 Using the pictures of places, complete the sentences.

a  まへ きます。


b  う ます。

c  に へ い う。

d  か いき しょう。


e  う んへ きま 。


2 Using the pictures of people, complete the sentences.


a  せ せ と い ます。

b  みちこ ん いきま う。

3 Using the pictures of activities, write Let's ...

a  し う。

b  。

c  。

4 Write the names of the following Japanese cities and islands in hiragana.

a Tōkyō

e Honshuu

b Kyōto

f Kyuushuu

c Nagoya

g Shikoku

d Osaka

h Hokkaidō

5 Write the following words in hiragana.

a today

b study

c together

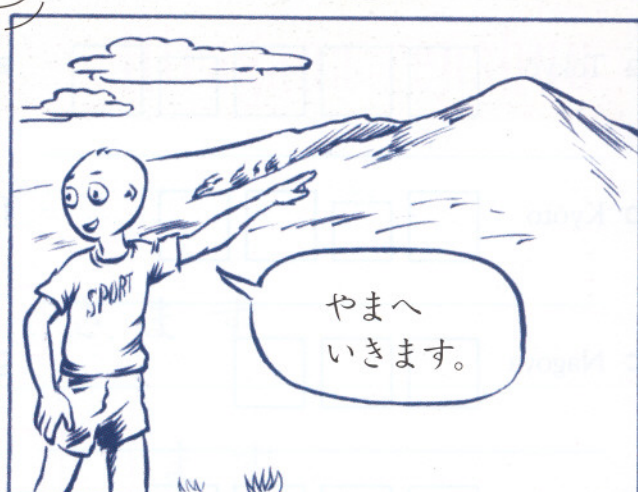
d a little

e junior high school

f primary school

g senior high school

h social studies





チェック しましょう

Chekku shimashō!

Verbs	
いきます	go
いきましょう	Let's go
ききましょう	Let's listen
しましょう	Let's do it
たべましょう	Let's eat
みましょう	Let's watch

Suffixes	
～たち	plural ending

Adverb	
いっしょ (に)	together

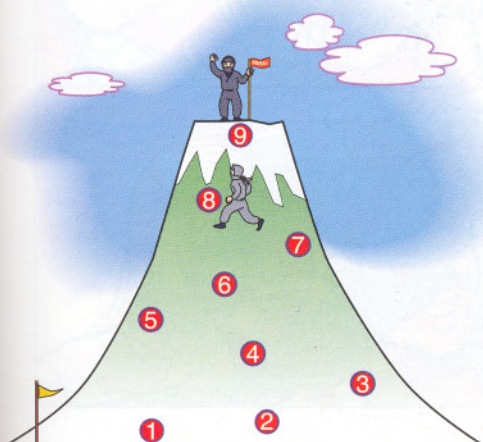
Question words	
だれ	who

Expressions	
そうしましょう	Let's do that
ごめんなさい	Sorry

Food	
やきとり	grilled chicken
ポップコーン poppukoon	popcorn

Nouns	
えいが	movies
キャンプ kyanpu	camp
コーラス koorasu	choir
サーフィン saafin	surfing
つり	fishing
デート deeto	date
ぶんかさい	open day

Places			
アデレード Adereedo	Adelaide	シドニー Shidonii	Sydney
うみ	sea	にほん	Japan
オーストラリア Oosutoraria	Australia	パース Paasu	Perth
おばけやしき	haunted house	ブリスベン Burisuben	Brisbane
かわ	river	ホバート Hobaato	Hobart
キャンベラ Kyanbera	Canberra	まち	town
ケアンズ Keanzu	Cairns	メルボルン Meruborun	Melbourne
こうえん	park	やま	mountain(s)



I can:

- ☐ ask where someone is going
- ☐ say where I am going
- ☐ ask who is going with someone
- ☐ say who is going with me
- ☐ invite someone to go with me
- ☐ invite someone to do four more things
- ☐ make the plural of ぼく and わたし
- ☐ say the names of seven Australian cities in Japanese
- ☐ read and write most things I can say using hiragana.

ひこうきで いきましょう!

Hikōki de ikimashō!

Let's go by plane!



1 だれ ですか。
えりかさん です。にほんの
ポップ スター です。
poppu staa
うわあ、きれい
ですね。

2 ぼくの いとこ です。
いとこ?

3 はい。えりかさんは
きのう オーストラリアに
Oosutoraria
きました。

4 どうようびは えりかさんの パーティー です。
paatii
みなさん、うちに きて ください。

5 パーティー?
paatii
どうようびに?
うわあ!
たのしい!
すごい!

6 わたしは すいようびに にほんへ
かえります。みなさん、いっしょに
きて ください。

7 でも、ちょっと たかい です。

8 わたしの ひこうきで いきましょう。

9 えりかさんの ひこうきで? すごい!



できますか

Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find the expressions meaning ...

- * How shall we get there?
- * on Saturday
- * on foot
- * by train
- * by my plane.

How do I say what I have done?

To say what you have done, or did in the past, change the end of the verb from **ます masu** to **ました mashita**.
For example: えりかさんは きのう きました。Erika-san wa kinō kimashita. (Erika came yesterday.)

To ask what someone did yesterday say, きのう、なにを しましたか。Kinō, nani o shimashitaka.

The verb in the answer will also end with **ました**.
きのう、おんがくを ききました。Kinō ongaku o kikimashita. (Yesterday I listened to music.)

Of course, you can use other time words such as きょう **kyō** or the days of the week, which you will learn soon.



How do I talk about transport?

To ask what transport to use say, **なんで いきますか。Nan de ikimasuka.** (How shall we go?)

To answer that you will go by bus say, **バスで いきます。Basu de ikimasu.**

Notice that in the answer you replace the word **なんで**, which means *using what transport*, with the kind of transport + **で**.

Of course, if you are talking about what happened in the past, you would change **いきます ikimasu** to **いきました ikimashita**.

By the way, if you go on foot you say, **あるいて いきます aruite ikimasu**. あるいて means *walking*.



WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

うわあ！すごい！
Uwaa! Sugoi!

Use this to express admiration.

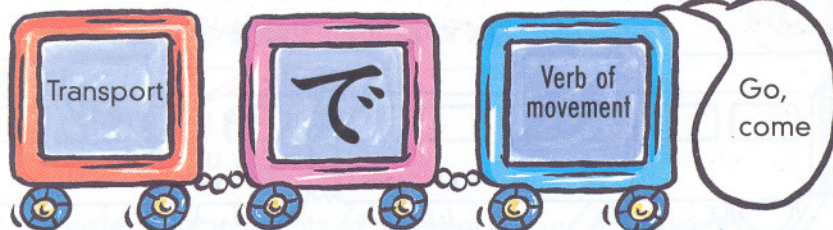
It's a bit like *Wow! Cool!*



Particles

ひこうきで いきましょう Hikōki de ikimashō!

When the particle **で** follows transport it means *by* as in *by bus, by car, by boat*. Basically, it means *using* *a*.



Asking what someone did yesterday

Saying what you did yesterday



Asking what transport someone will use (used)

Saying what transport you use (used)

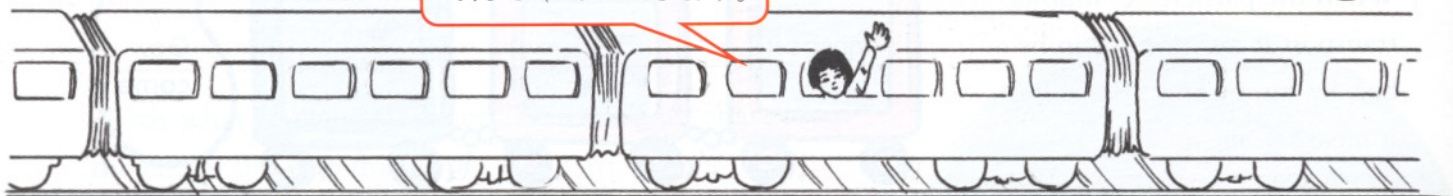


なんで がっこうへ いきますか

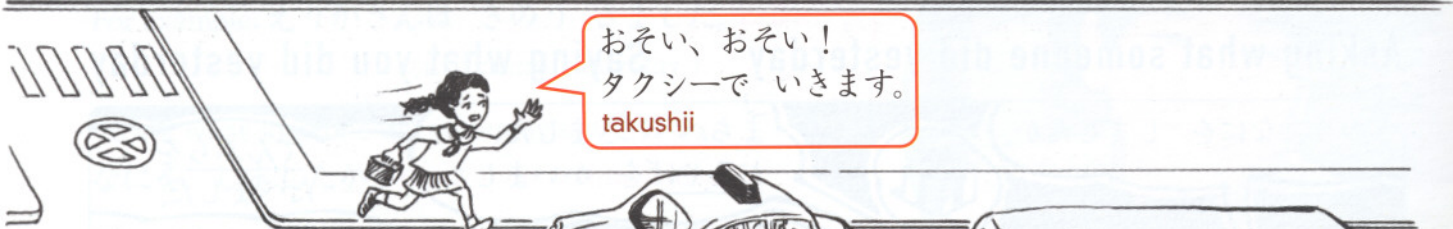
Nan de gakkō e ikimasuka



でんしゃで いきます。



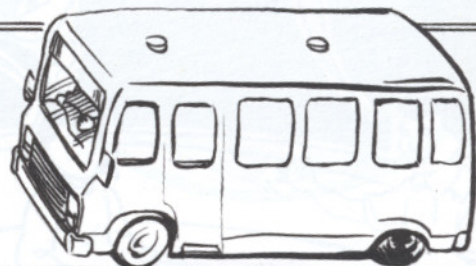
おそい、おそい！
タクシーで いきます。
takushii



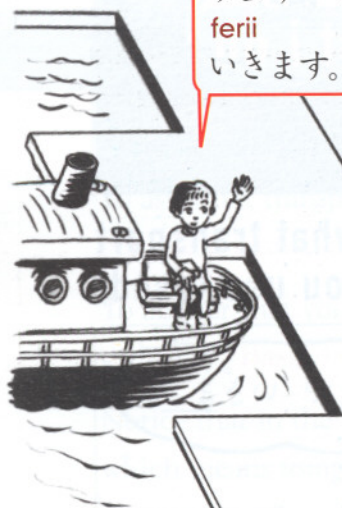
じてんしゃで
いきます。



バスで いきます。
basu



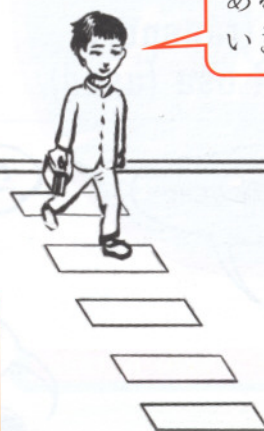
フェリーで
ferii
いきます。



くるまで
いきます。



あるいて
いきます。



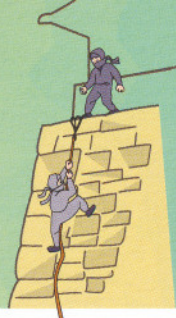
みなさん
なんで
がっこうへ
いきますか。



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Keiko and Akira are deciding what to do tomorrow. You are invited too.

Listen to the passage and write down:

- * where you are going
- * how you will get there
- * what time you will meet
- * what you will do.

2 Naomi had a busy day in the city yesterday. She used lots of different means of transport.

Listen to the passage and put numbers in the boxes to show the order in which she used them.



3 Take turns. Kitsune did something yesterday. Kitsune secretly chooses a destination from box 1, a means of transport from box 2 and an activity from box 3. Tanuki must find out what Kitsune did and how by asking questions. Kitsune can only answer はい or いいえ. For example:

Tanuki:きのう、まちに きましたか。 Kitsune: はい。

Tanuki:おみやげを かいしましたか。 Kitsune: いいえ。

mountains

park

river

sea

town

school

city

1

plane

on foot

bus

car

bicycle

train

taxi

2

swam

ate something

watched a movie

bought something

went jogging/fishing/camping

played tennis/football

3

3 Word puzzle

Find the Japanese words for the following English words in the puzzle. The words can go in any direction, including diagonally.

car	bus	to go	swimming	yes	movies	to begin
to play	to sleep	to study	plane	book	home	open day
train	on foot	bicycle	to eat	dinner	then	what time?
to listen	taxi	friend	no	where	who	
dog	to watch	to do	to get up	usually	together	

The leftover hiragana can be used to say *Where shall we go?* in Japanese.



でんしゃあるいてあそびます
 きバしますはいきひこうきど
 きスこうちへねいまたべます
 まタクシーほんまきすいいえ
 すじてんしゃみますなんじは
 くるまどこまいっしょにぶじ
 すそしてしえいちだもとんま
 いおきますいよぬだれうかり
 えたいていがばんごはんさま
 いべんきょうしますか。いす

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!

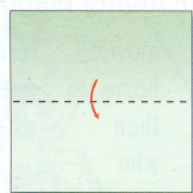


[Optional]				
Asking what transport someone will use (used)	[Time word]	なんで	いきますか。(いきましたか。)	
Saying what transport you will use (used)	[Time word]	[transport] で	いきます。(いきました。)	
Asking what someone did	[Time word]	なにを	しましたか。	
Saying what you did	[Time word]	[place] へ	いきました。	I went to ...
		[thing] を	たべました。	I ate a ...
			みました。	I saw a ...
			ききました。	I heard a ...
			しました。	I did ...
			べんきょう しました。	I studied ...

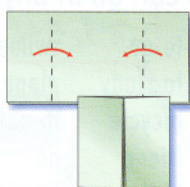
あそびましょう Asobimashō!



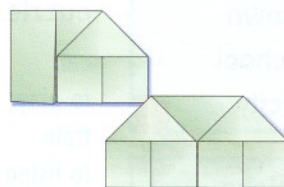
Origami: making a talking Kitsune



1 Fold in half.

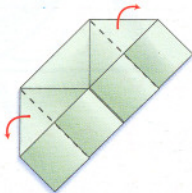


2 Fold in the edges to meet in the middle.

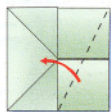


3 Open and squash one flap.

4 Repeat with the other flap.



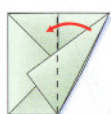
5 Fold into the back.



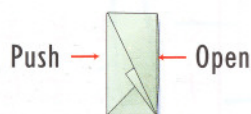
6 Fold diagonally.



7 Fold the same way on the other side.

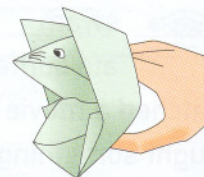


8 Fold the triangle part out.



9 Open while pushing the middle part in.

10 Draw eyes and whiskers.



11 Put your fingers in and it will talk!

Japan's railway system

At the beginning of the Meiji era (1867), the Japanese government authorised the construction of a vast network of railways focused on Tōkyō. Since then, the railway system has developed into one of the most efficient in the world with fast, clean, punctual trains connecting the whole of Japan. Under the cities, networks of subways carry millions of people daily. Some of these trains have had the seats removed so that more people can fit in.

Some trains are unique. The Shinkansen or bullet trains have been carrying passengers for more than thirty years at speeds of up to 225 km per hour. The most recent trains on this service can travel at over 250 km per hour and look like wingless jet planes! A high-speed magnetic levitation train (Maglev), which has run at 517 km per hour, is being developed and tested on a forty-three-kilometre test track to the west of Tōkyō. Eventually the track will be extended to run between Tōkyō and Oosaka.

Japan Rail's Twilight Express, a long-distance train that runs through western Japan, is luxuriously equipped to pamper the traveller.

The major stations are gigantic. Tōkyō Station has ten platforms for local trains; ten for the Shinkansen; and ten subway platforms. The station extends three stories above ground and five stories below. The station area is connected to nearby department stores and other buildings through a complex network of passages lined with cafes, restaurants and shops. On rainy days there is no need to get wet—you can travel all over the city underground, do your shopping, have lunch, visit some of the many exhibitions in the department stores and never see a single raindrop!

















インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

The days of the week

The names given to the days of the week are very old and based on what the ancient scholars considered to be the most important elements in the universe: the sun 日, the moon 月, fire 火, water 水, trees 木, gold 金 and earth 土. The planets Mars 火星 (かせい), Mercury 水星 (すいせい), Jupiter 木星 (もくせい), Venus 金星 (きんせい) and Saturn 土星 (どせい) are also named after these elements.

Days of the week in kanji and hiragana	Meanings of kanji	How the kanji were formed
Monday 月ようび げつ	月 means moon	  月
Tuesday 火ようび か	火 means fire	  火
Wednesday 水ようび すい	水 means water	  水
Thursday 木ようび もく	木 means tree	  木
Friday 金ようび きん	金 means gold	  金
Saturday 土ようび ど	土 means earth	  土
Sunday 日ようび にち	日 means sun	  日

QUIZ

- 1 Find out how the days of the week in English got their names.
- 2 What names did the Romans use for the days of the week?

せつめい コーナー

Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say the days of the week?

Each of the days of the week ends with ようび **yōbi**. This means *day*. The days have names, just as they do in English.

I heard that Monday came from 'the moon's day' in English; well in Japanese げつようび **Getsuyōbi** also means moon's day. Sunday also came from 'the sun's day', didn't it? Well, にちようび **Nichiyōbi** also means the sun's day!

When you ask the day of the week, use the same pattern as when asking the time. You just say, for example, なん ようび ですか。 **Nan yōbi desuka.**

To answer that it is Monday say, げつようび です。

Getsuyōbi desu.



To ask on what day someone does something, you use particle に **ni**, just as you did with time.

For example, なん ようびに いきますか。

Nan yōbi ni ikimasuka.

(On what day are you going?)

One answer could be

にちようびに いきます。

Nichiyōbi ni ikimasu.

(I'm going on Sunday.)

To ask what day of the week it was yesterday, change です to でした **deshita**, like this:きのうは なんようび でしたか **Kinō wa, nan yōbi deshita**. To say it was Sunday say,きのうは にちようび でした **Kinō wa, Nichiyōbi deshita.**



きょうは なんようび ですか Kyō wa nan yōbi desuka

Asking what day of the week it is

Saying the day of the week



Asking what day of the week it was

Saying what day of the week it was



Asking what day of the week someone goes somewhere

Answering



Asking what day of the week someone did something

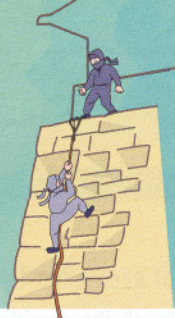
Answering



できますか

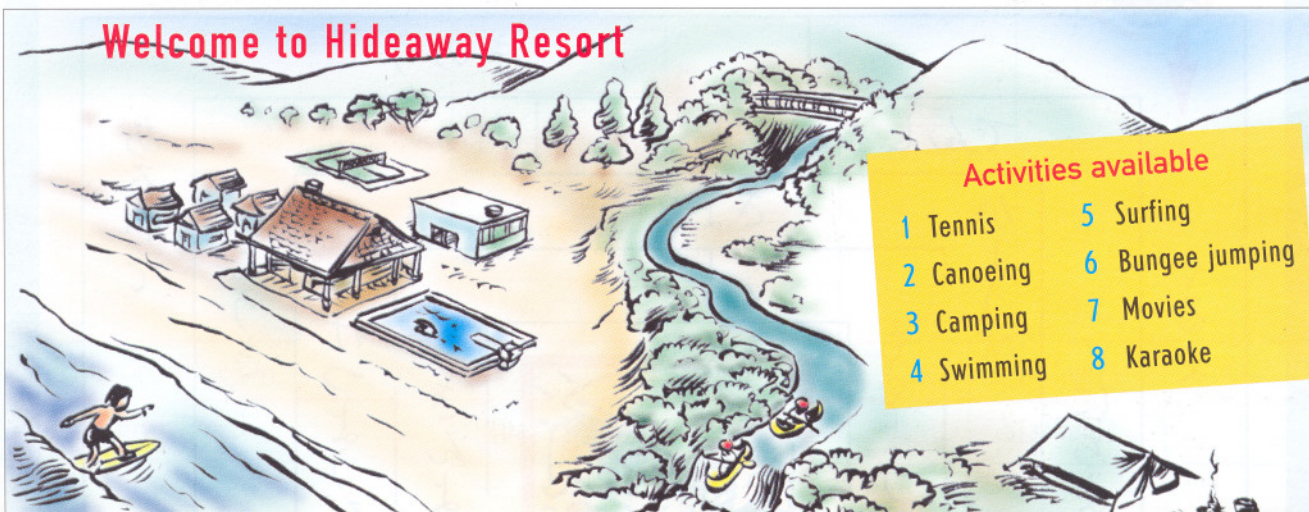
Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Today is Saturday. Masashi and Michiko have just arrived at a resort with their families. They are looking at a brochure and deciding how they will spend the week. Listen to their discussion and write the number of the activity or activities they choose next to the correct day.

Welcome to Hideaway Resort



Activities available

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1 Tennis | 5 Surfing |
| 2 Canoeing | 6 Bungee jumping |
| 3 Camping | 7 Movies |
| 4 Swimming | 8 Karaoke |

土ようび Saturday	日ようび Sunday	月ようび Monday	火ようび Tuesday
水ようび Wednesday	木ようび Thursday	金ようび Friday	



- 2 Take turns. Kitsune makes the first half of a sentence. Tanuki must finish the sentence with a suitable ending using the past tense. Score one point for a suitable ending. Try to trick each other! *For example:*

Kitsune: げつようびに てんぷらを ...

Tanuki: たべました。(1 point) or Tanuki: いきました。(no point)

You can use the following vocabulary, but why not find your own?

げつようび
かようび
すいようび
もくようび
きんようび
どようび
にちようび

やきとり(を)
えいが(を)
いぬ(と)
おんがく(を)
すいえい(を)
こうえん(へ)

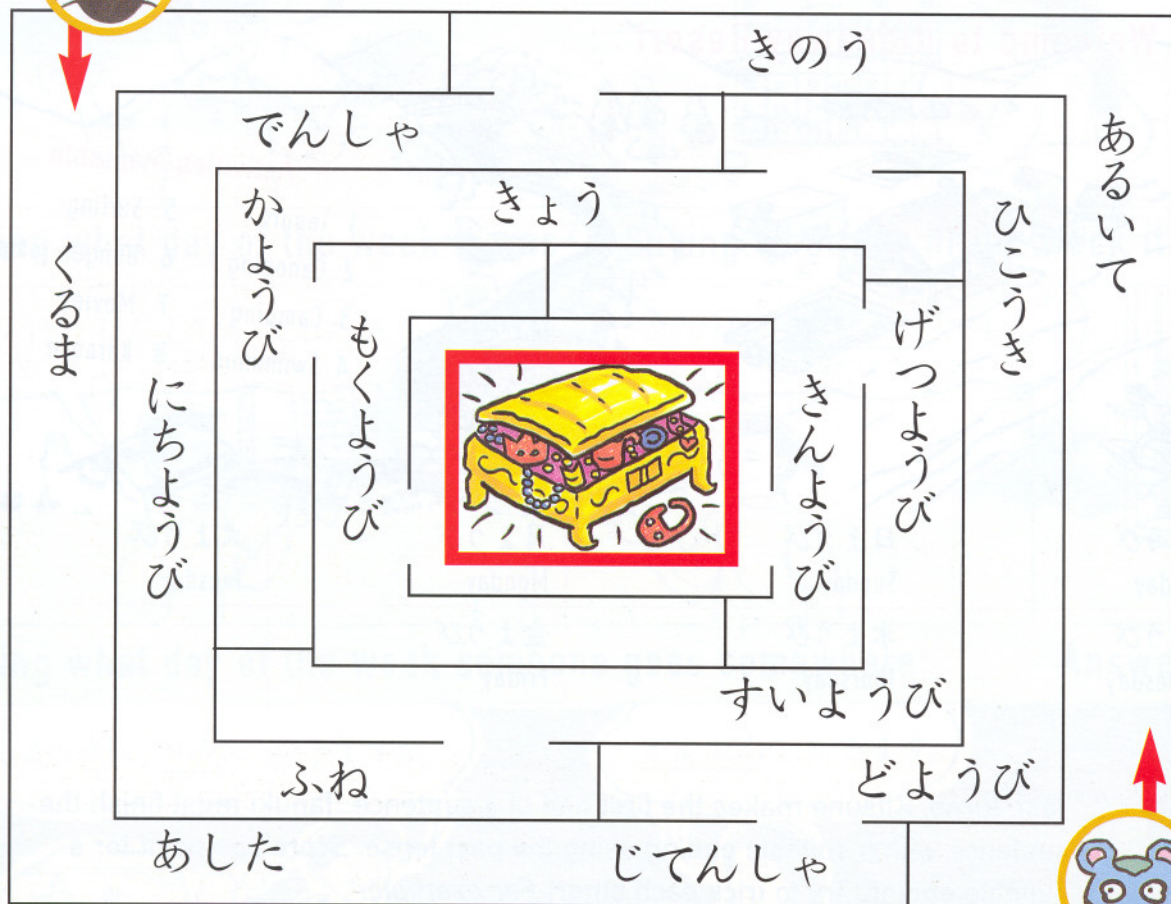
いきました
ききました
みました
あそびました

かいました
たべました
よみました
しました



ゲーム

Tanuki ninja and Kitsune ninja are trying to beat each other to the treasure in the ninja house. They must say the password and then move through the corridors. The password is a sentence that must start with the word they encounter. For example: くるまで いきます or きのう いきました. Take turns to move forward. Whoever makes a mistake must go back to the beginning, so listen carefully to what your partner is saying!



Hiragana puzzles

1 Put in the particles.

- a なん__ いきますか。
- b どこ__ いきますか。
- c だれ__ いきますか。
- d 6じ__ いきます。
- e にちようび__ いきます。

2 Unscramble the words.

- a えんこう
- b しょういに
- c うのき
- d したあ
- e うきよ
- f てあいる

3 Draw pictures of these forms of transport.

- a ひこうき
- b じゃけん
- c でんしゃ
- d くるま
- e あるいて

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



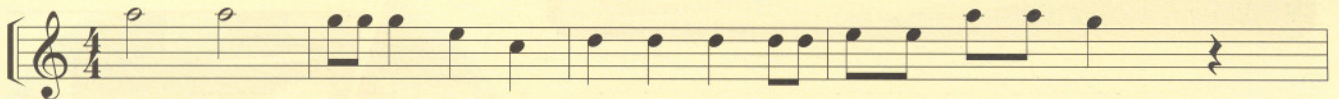
Asking the days of the week	きょうは きのうは	なん	ようび	です でした	か。 か。
Saying the days of the week	げつ	ようび	です。 でした。		
	か				
	すい				
	もく				
	きん				
	ど				
	にち				
Asking on what day	なん	ようび	に	[action]	か。
Saying on what day	[Day's name]	ようび	に	[action]	

うたいましょう

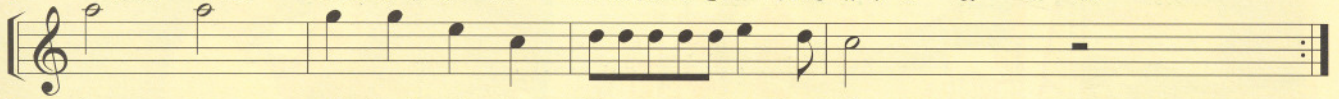
Utaimashō



ようびのうた



1 げつ げつ げつ ようび に す き や き を た べ ま し た
 2 すい すい すい ようび に す い え い を し ま し た
 3 きん きん きん ようび に お ん が く を き き ま し た
 4 にち にち にち ようび に に ほ ん ご を べ ん き ょ う し ま し た



1 か か か よ う び に え い が を み ま し た
 2 もく もく もく ようび に く る ま で ま ち へ い き ま し た
 3 ど ど ど よ う び に ど う ぶ つ え ん へ い き ま し た



4 ゆ か り さ ん の い っ し ゅ う か ん た の し い い っ し ゅ う か ん

なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?

にちようびに まちへ いきました。
すいえいを しました。
すいえいは たのしい ですよ。



どようびも がっこうに
いきます。ぶんかさい
ですよ。ぶんかさいは
おもしろい ですよ。

ぼくは あるいて
まちに いきます。



わたしたちは おみやげを
かいます。おみやげは
たかい ですね。



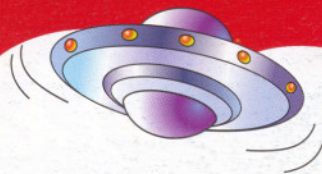
ひらがな れんしゅう

Hiragana renshuu

Complete the following letter to a new penfriend by filling in the short blank spaces with the missing hiragana and place your personal details on the long lines.

こん _____ は。わ _____ or ぼ _____ は _____
 _____ す。どうぞ _____ じん
 で _____。 _____ に す _____ います。でん _____
 _____ んごうは _____ です。 _____ さい _____。
 _____ ねん _____ です。す _____ な たべ _____ は
 _____ です。 _____ も お _____ し _____ です。
 わ _____ し or ぼ _____ の がっ _____ は おも _____
 です。すき _____ か _____ は _____ です。
 _____ も たの _____ です。えい _____ の
 せん _____ は _____ です。
 _____ たし or ぼく _____ たい _____ い _____ じに おき _____。
 それから、 _____ じ _____ あさ _____ を た _____ ま _____。
 がっ _____ は _____ じに はじ _____ ります。
 わ _____ し or ぼ _____ は _____ で (or ある _____)
 が _____ こう _____ いき _____ す。
 どうよう _____ に た _____ てい _____ を します。
 _____ ようび _____ を _____ ます。

さよ _____。



てんせいくん...



てんせいくんは
なんようびに
かえりますか。



ええっと... てんせいくんは...

もくようびに
うちゅうへ
いきましたね。



きょうは にちようび
ですね!



てんせいくん! てんせいくん!



あ! てんせいくんと...



わあ...



てんせいくん
いぬは?

いぬ? ええっと... あのう、
いぬこさん です。

どうぞ
よろしく!



ただいま!

てんせいくん
おかえりなさい!



あ!!



いぬこです。
どうぞ よろしく。



チェックしましょう！ Chekku shimashō!

Time words	
きのう	yesterday
げつようび	Monday
かようび	Tuesday
すいようび	Wednesday
もくようび	Thursday
きんようび	Friday
どようび	Saturday
にちようび	Sunday

Adjectives	
いたい	it hurts/Ouch!
おおきい	big
きれい	pretty, clean
すごい	terrific, cool
たかい	expensive, high

Question words	
なんで	by what means?
なんようび	what day?

Other nouns	
いとこ	cousin
うち	home
おみやげ	souvenir, gift
パーティー	party
paatii	

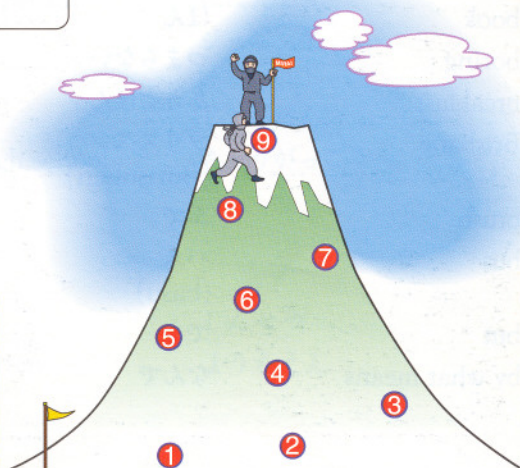
Verbs	
あるいて	walking
いきました	went
かいます	buy
かえます	return, come back
きてください	please come
きました	came

Expressions	
おかえりなさい	Welcome home
ただいま	I'm home

Transport	
くるま	car
じてんしゃ	bicycle
タクシー	taxi
takushii	
でんしゃ	train
バス	bus
basu	
ひこうき	plane
フェリー	ferry
ferii	

I can:

- ☐ ask what someone did yesterday
- ☐ say six things that I did yesterday
- ☐ ask what transport someone will use or used
- ☐ say what transport I will use or used
- ☐ say all the days of the week
- ☐ ask what day someone will do or did something
- ☐ say what day someone will do or did something
- ☐ say what day I will do or did something
- ☐ read and write everything I can say using hiragana.



Vocabulary list

English—Japanese

A

a bit	ちょっと
Adelaide	アデレード (Adereedo)
American person	アメリカじん (Amerika-jin)
art	びじゅつ
Australia	オーストラリア (Oosutoraria)
Australian person	オーストラリアじん (Oosutoraria-jin)

B

bag	かばん
begins	はじまります
begin	はじめます
bicycle	じてんしゃ
big	おおきい
blackboard	こくばん
book	ほん
boring	つまらない
breakfast	あさごはん
Brisbane	ブリスベン (Burisuben)
brush	ふで
bus	バス (basu)
but	でも
by what means	なんで

C

Cairns	ケアンズ (Keanzu)
calligraphy ink	すみ
came	きました
camp	キャンプ (kyampu)
Canadian person	カナダじん (Kanada-jin)

Canberra	キャンベラ (Kyanbera)
car	くるま
chair	いす
Chinese person	ちゅうごくじん
choir	コーラス (koorasu)
class, Class ~	くみ、〜ぐみ
clean	きれい
coloured pencils	いろえんぴつ
come back	かえります
Cool! / Terrific!	すごい!

D

delicious	おいしい
design and technology	ぎじゅつかてい
desk	つくえ
difficult	むずかしい
dinner	ばんごはん
do	します
dog	いぬ
door	ドア (doa)

E

earlier	もっとはやい
early	はやい
easy	やさしい
eat	たべます
eight	はち (八)
eleven	じゅういち (十一)
English	えいご
entertaining	おもしろい
eraser	けしゴム (keshigomu)
everyone	みなさん
Excuse me	すみません
expensive	たかい

F

favourite	すきな
five	ご (五)
food	たべもの
forest	もり (森)
four	し、よん、よ (四)
Friday	きんようび (金曜日)
friend	ともだち
fun	たのしい

G

game, contest	しあい
game	ゲーム (geemu)
gentle	やさしい
geography	ちり
German person	ドイツじん (Doitsu-jin)
get up	おきます
ghost house	おばけやしき
glue	のり
go	いきます
go to bed, sleep	ねます
Good afternoon	こんにちは
Good evening	こんばんは
Good morning	おはよう (ございます)
Good night	おやすみなさい
Goodbye (see you)	じゃ、また
Goodbye (return safely)	いってらっしゃい
Goodbye (I'm off)	いってきます
Goodbye	さようなら
grade in school	〜ねんせい
grilled chicken	やきとり

H

half	はん
hamburger	ハンバーガー (hanbaagaa)
hat	ぼうし
Hello	こんにちは
Hello (I'm home)	ただいま
Hello (on the phone)	もしもし
Hi	おはよう、こんにちは
high	たかい

high school

history

Hobart

home

hot

hot dog

hour

hurts

こうこう

れきし

ホバート
(Hobaato)

うち

あつい

ホットドッグ
(hottodoggu)

じ

いたい

I

I'm home
I've done it
I (boy speaking)
I (girl speaking)
Indonesian person

interesting

is, am

ただいま
できました
ぼく
わたし
インドネシアじん
(Indoneshia-jin)
おもしろい
です

J

Japan
Japanese language
Japanese person
jogging
joke
junior high school

にほん (日本)
にほんご、こくご
にほんじん
ジョギング
(jogingu)
じょうだん
ちゅうがっこう

K

kind
kindergarten

しんせつ
ようちえん

L

lasagna
late
later
Let me see ...
Let's do it
Let's do that
Let's eat

ラザーニャ
(razaanya)
おそい
もっとおそい
ええっと ...
しましょう
そう しましょう
たべましょう

Let's go
Let's listen
Let's watch
listen
live, am living
look at
lunch

いきましょう
ききましょう
みましょう
ききます
すんで います。
みます
ひるごはん

M

make a phone call
map
match, game
maths
may I close
may I eat
may I go
may I listen
may I open
may I read
may I see
may I sit
may I stand
may I take
may I write
meat pie

でんわを します
ちず
しあい
すうがく
しめても いい ですか
たべても いい ですか
いっても いい ですか
きいても いい ですか
あけても いい ですか
よんでも いい ですか
みても いい ですか
すわっても いい ですか
たっても いい ですか
とつても いい ですか
かいても いい ですか

ミートパイ
(miitopai)

ふん、ぶん

～さん

～くん

げつようび (月曜日)

つき (月)

やま (山)

えいが

おんがく

ぼくの

わたしの

minute

Miss ~

Mister, master ~

Monday

moon

mountains

movies

music

my (boy speaking)

my (girl speaking)

N

New Zealander

nine

no

No, you may not

ニュージーランドじん
(Nyuujiirando-jin)

きゅう、く (九)

いいえ

いいえ だめです

notebook

now
number suffix

ノート
(nooto)
いま
～ばんごう

O

o'clock
on foot
once more
one
open day
Ouch!

～じ
あるいて
もう いちど
いち (一)
ぶんかさい
いたい

P

packed lunch
paper
park
party

pencil case
pencils
period
person
Perth

phone
phone number
phys. ed.
pizza

plane
play, have fun
please
please close
please come
please get up
please go to bed
please lend me
please listen
please look
please open
please read
please say
please show

おべんとう
かみ
こうえん
パーティー
(paatii)
ふでばこ
えんぴつ
じかん
～じん
パース
(Paasu)
でんわ
でんわ ばんごう
たいいく
ピザ
(piza)
ひこうき
あそびます
どうぞ
しめて ください
きて ください
おきて ください
ねて ください
かして ください
きいて ください
みて ください
あけて ください
よんで ください
いって ください
みせて ください

please sit
 please stand
 please take
 please wait
 please write
 Pleased to meet you
 popcorn
 pretty
 primary school

すわって ください
 たって ください
 とって ください
 まって ください
 かいで ください
 どうぞよろしく
 ポップコーン
 (poppukoon).
 きれい
 しょうがっこう

Q

quietly

しずかに

R

Really? Is that so?
 return
 river
 rose

そう ですか
 かえります
 かわ (川)
 ばら

S

salty
 sandwich(es)
 Saturday
 school
 science
 scissors
 sea
 See you again
 See you tomorrow
 senior high school
 seven
 six
 skateboard
 so so
 social studies
 Sorry
 souvenir
 spaghetti
 spicy
 strict

からい
 サンドイッチ
 (sandoitchi)
 どうようび (土曜日)
 がっこう
 りか
 はさみ
 うみ
 じゃ、また
 じゃ、また あした
 こうこう
 しち、なな (七)
 ろく (六)
 スケートボード
 (sukeetoboodo)
 まあまあ
 しゃかい
 ごめんなさい、すみません
 おみやげ
 スパゲッティ
 (supagetti)
 からい
 きびしい

study
 subject
 Sunday
 surname
 sweet
 swim
 Sydney

べんきょう します
 かもく
 にちようび (日曜日)
 みょうじ
 あまい
 すいえいを します
 シドニー
 (Shidonii)

T

taxi

タクシー
 (takushii)

teacher
 ten
 tennis

せんせい
 じゅう (十)
 テニス
 (tenisu)

Terrific!
 Thank you
 That's right
 then
 three

すごい
 ありがとう
 そう です
 そして
 さん (三)

Thursday
 timetable
 today
 together
 tomorrow
 train
 training

もくようび (木曜日)
 じかんわり
 きょう
 いっしょに
 あした
 でんしゃ
 トレーニング
 (toreeningu)

Try hard!
 Tuesday
 TV

がんばって!
 かようび (火曜日)
 テレビ
 (terebi)

twelve
 twenty
 two

じゅうに (十二)
 はたち、にじゅう (二十)
 に (二)

U

Um, excuse me ...
 unpleasant taste
 usually

あのう ...
 まずい
 たいてい

V

very much, really

どうも

W

walking	あるいて
watch	みます
Wednesday	すいようび (水曜日)
Welcome home	おかえりなさい
Well done!	よく できました!
well then	あのう
went	いきました
what	なん
what age	なん さい
what day	なん ようび
what number	なん ばん
what time	なん じ
where	どこ
who	だれ
window	まど
Wow!	うわあ

Y

years old	~ さい
yes	はい
Yes, that's fine	はい、いいです
You're welcome	どういたしまして

Japanese-English

あ

あけて ください	please open
あさごはん	breakfast
あした	tomorrow
あそびます	to play
あつい	hot
アデレード (Adereedo)	Adelaide
あのう ...	Um, excuse me ...
あまい	sweet
アメリカじん (Amerika-jin)	American person
ありがとう	Thank you
あるいて	walking

い

いいえ	no
いいえ、だめです	No, you may not
いきました	went
いきましよう	Let's go
いきます	to go
いす	chair
いたい!	Ouch!
いち (一)	one
いっしょに	together
いってきます	Goodbye (I'm off)
いって ください	please say
いってらっしゃい	Goodbye (return safely)
いぬ	dog
いま	now
いろえんぴつ	coloured pencils
インドネシアじん (Indoneshia-jin)	Indonesian person

う

うみ	sea
うわあ!	Wow!

え

えいが	movies
えいご	English
ええっと ...	Let me see ...
えんぴつ	pencils

お

おいしい	delicious
おおきい	big
オーストラリア (Oosutoraria)	Australia
オーストラリアじん (Oosutoraria-jin)	Australian person
おかえりなさい	Welcome home
おきて ください	please get up
おきます	to get up
おくに	your country
おそい	late
おなまえ	your name
おばけやしき	ghost house
おはよう (ございます)	Good morning
お弁当	packed lunch
おもしろい	interesting, entertaining
おやすみなさい	Good night
おんがく	music

か

かい	shell
かいて ください	please write
かえりました	came back
かえります	to come back
かして ください	please lend me
がっこう	school
カナダじん (Kanada-jin)	Canadian person
かばん	bag
かみ	paper
かもく	subjects
からい	salty, spicy
カレーライス (kareeraisu)	curry and rice
かようび (火曜日)	Tuesday
かわ	river
がんばって!	Try hard!

き

きいて ください	please listen
きましよう	Let's listen
ききます	to listen, hear

ぎじゅつかてい	design and technology	さん (三)	three
きて ください	please come	～ さん	Miss, Mrs, Ms, Mr ~
きのう	yesterday	サンドイッチ	sandwich(es)
きびしい	strict	(sandoitchi)	
きました	came		
きれい	pretty, clean		
キャンプ	camp	し	
(kyanpu)		し、よ、よん (四)	four
キャンベラ	Canberra	～ じ	～ o'clock
(Kyanbera)		しあい	match, game
きゅう、く (九)	nine	じかん	time, hour
きょう	today	じかんわり	timetable
きんようび (金曜日)	Friday	しずかに	quietly
		しち、なな (七)	seven
		じてんしゃ	bicycle
		シドニー	Sydney
		(Shidonii)	
		しましゅう	Let's do it
		します	to do
		しめて ください	please close
		しゃかい	social studies
		じゃ、また	See you again
		じゃ、また あした	See you tomorrow
		じゅう (十)	ten
		じゅういち (十一)	eleven
		じゅうに (十二)	twelve
		しょうがっこう	primary school
		じょうぎ	ruler
		じょうだん	joke
		ジョギング	jogging
		(jogingu)	
		～ じん	～ person
		しんせつ	kind
		す	
		すいえいを します	to swim
		すいようび (水曜日)	Wednesday
		すうがく	maths
		すきな	favourite
		スケートボード	skateboard
		(sukeetoboodo)	
		すごい!	Terrific!, Cool!
		スパゲッティ	spaghetti
		(supagetti)	
		すみ	calligraphy ink
		すみません	Excuse me, Sorry
く			
く、きゅう (九)	nine		
くみ、～ ぐみ	class, Class ~		
くるま	car		
～ くん	Mister ~, Master ~		
け			
ケアンズ	Cairns		
(keanzu)			
ゲーム	game		
(geemu)			
けしゴム	eraser		
(gomu)			
げつようび (月曜日)	Monday		
こ			
ご (五)	five		
こうえん	park		
こうこう	senior high school		
コーラス	choir		
(koorasu)			
こくご	Japanese		
こくばん	blackboard		
ごめんなさい	Sorry		
こんにちは	Good afternoon, Hello		
こんばんは	Good evening		
さ			
～ さい	～ years old		
さようなら	Goodbye		

すわって ください
すんで います

please sit
to live

せ

せんせい

teacher

そ

そう しましょう
そう です
そう ですか
そして

Let's do that
That's right
Really? Is that so?
then

た

たいいく
たいてい
たかい
タクシー
(takushii)
ただいま
たって ください
たのしい
たべましょう
たべます
たべもの
だれ

phys. ed.
usually
high, expensive
taxi

I'm home
please stand
fun
Let's eat
to eat
food
who

ち

ちず
ちゅうがっこう
ちゅうごくじん
ちょっと
ちり

map
junior high school
Chinese person
a bit
geography

つ

つき (月)
つくえ
つまらない

moon
desk
boring

て

できました

I've done it

です

is, am
tennis

テニス
(tenisu)

でも

but

テレビ
(terebi)

TV

でんしゃ

train

でんわ

phone

でんわ ばんごう

phone number

でんわを します

to make a phone call

と

ドア
(doa)

door

ドイツじん
(Doitsu-jin)

German person

どういたしまして

You're welcome

どうぞ

please

どうぞ よろしく

Pleased to meet you

どうも

very much, really

どこ

where

ともだち

friends

トレーニング
(toreeningu)

training

な

なな、しち (七)

seven

なん

what

なん さい

what age

なん じ

what time

なんで

by what means

なん ばん

what number

なん ようび

what day

に

に (二)

two

にじゅう (二十)

twenty

にちようび (日曜日)

Sunday

にほん (日本)

Japan

にほんご

Japanese language

にほんじん

Japanese person

ニュージーランドじん
(Nyuujiirando-jin)

New Zealander

ね

ねて ください	please go to bed
ねます	to go to bed, sleep
～ ねんせい	grade ~ in school

の

ノート (nooto)	notebook
のり	glue

は

パース (Paasu)	Perth
パーティー (paatii)	party
はい	yes
はい、いいです	Yes, that's fine
はさみ	scissors
はじめます	to begin
バス (basu)	bus
はたち、にじゅう (二十)	twenty
はち (八)	eight
はやい	early
ばら	rose
はん	half
～ ばん	number suffix
ばんごう	number
ばんごはん	dinner
ハンバーガー (hanbaagaa)	hamburger

ひ

ひ (日)	sun
ひこうき	airplane
ピザ (piza)	pizza
びじゅつ	art
ひるごはん	lunch

ふ

ふで	brush
ふでばこ	pencil case

ブリスベン
(Burisuben)
ふん、ぶん
ぶんかさい

Brisbane

minute
open day

へ

べんきょうします	to study
----------	----------

ほ

ぼうし	hat, cap
ぼく	I (boy speaking)
ぼくの	my (boy speaking)
ホットドッグ (hottodoggu)	hot dog
ポップコーン (poppukoon)	popcorn
ホバート (Hobaato)	Hobart
ほん	book

ま

まあまあ	so so
まずい	unpleasant taste
まって ください	please wait
まど	window

み

ミートパイ (miitopai)	meat pie
みせて ください	please show me
みて ください	please look
みなさん	everyone
みましょう	Let's watch
みます	to look at, watch
みょうじ	surname

む

むずかしい	difficult
-------	-----------

も

もう	already
----	---------

もう いちど	once more
もくようび (木曜日)	Thursday
もしもし	Hello (on the phone)
もっと おそい	later
もっと はやい	earlier

や

やきとり	grilled chicken
やさしい	easy
やま (山)	mountains

よ

よ、よん、し (四)	four
ようちえん	kindergarten
よく できました!	Well done!
よんで ください	please read

ら

ラザーニャ (razaanya)	lasagna
---------------------	---------

り

りか	science
----	---------

れ

れきし	history
-----	---------

ろ

ろく (六)	six
--------	-----

わ

わたし	I (girl speaking)
わたしの	my (girl speaking)