

# Hai! 1

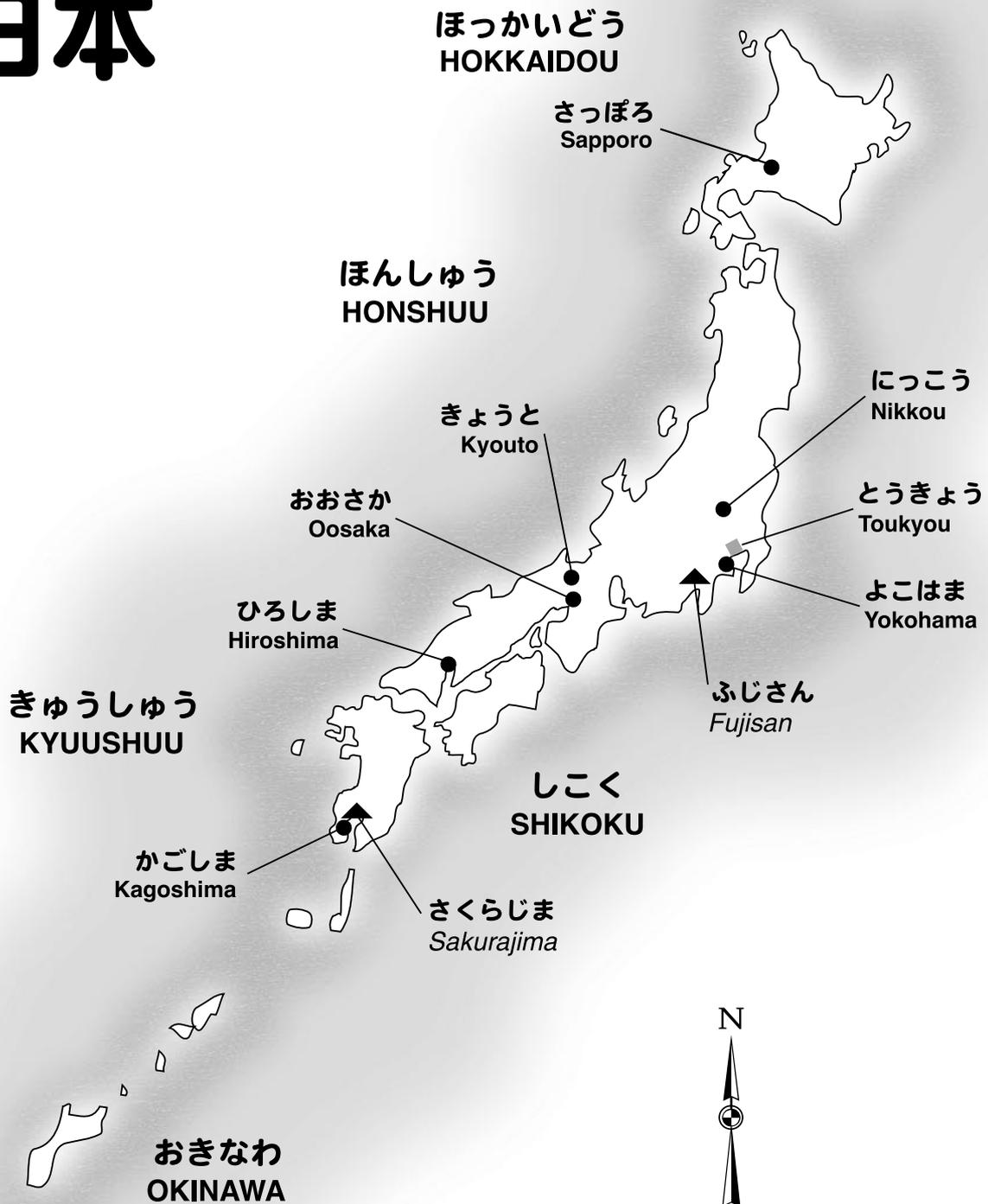
Nice to meet you!



はい

Sue Burnham  
with Michael Sedunary and Takanori Hayakawa

# 日本



MAP NOT TO SCALE



# Hai! 1

Coursebook

*Nice to meet you!*

Sue Burnham  
with Michael Sedunary and Takanori Hayakawa

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Edited by Catriona McKenzie and Jane Angus  
Designed by Annalisa Christiansen  
Illustrations by Bill Wood, Eri Morley and Sue Dani  
Language consultant Matt Hagino  
Teaching consultant Jacqui Back  
Proofreader Matt Hagino  
Production by Michelle Sweeney

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# Introductions

## Here are some of the characters you will meet in *Hai!*

Hi! I'm Masaru and I live in Nikko, a fantastic town in the mountains, about an hour out of Tokyo. I'm here to show you around Japan and to tell you lots of interesting things about Japanese life.



Hello! My name is Doc Com. My job is to help you learn new words and understand new language points. You can find me at the Help desk when you need a hand with your Japanese.

Hello. My name is Kana and I'm in first year at Junior High. I have lots of friends and I hang out with them all the time. I'm in the Athletics Club and one day I want to run for Japan at the Olympics.



There is a new boy at school I really like, but he just doesn't seem to notice me. My friends keep telling me to do something about it, but I don't know if I will ...



Hi! I'm Hide. I'm 13 and I'm in first year at Junior High. I am in the Basketball Club, and so are most of my new friends. They are always teasing me because they know I like a girl who is in the same year level, but another class. I'm too shy to say anything to her. Maybe I could ring her on her mobile phone and see what happens ...

## Here are some of the headings and symbols you will see in *Hai!*

 **Flap those ears!**

This is a chance for you to listen to people speaking Japanese. 耳 is the character for ear.

 **Move that mouth!**

This is where you do the talking. □ is the character for mouth.

 **Grab that pen!**

This is where you learn to write new Japanese symbols. 手 is the character for hand.

 **Open those eyes!**

This is a chance for you to practise reading in Japanese. 目 is the character for eye.



Help desk  
Just what it says!

# First of all ...

だい 1 か

 Flap those ears!

 Move that mouth!

## Starting class



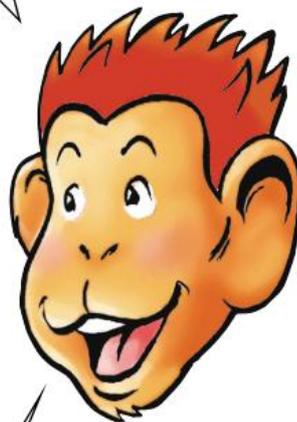
Hello, everyone, I'm Masaru. We're starting this class as we start every class here in Japan. I'm your monitor for today and I've given you three instructions in Japanese. All you have to do is follow them.

- きりつ *kiritsu*. Stand as your teacher comes into the room.
- れい *rei*. Bow to your teacher.
- ちゃくせき *chakuseki*. Sit down.

しまし  
よう

## Let's do it!

Practise saying きりつ *kiritsu*, れい *rei*, ちゃくせき *chakuseki*. Practise with the class, then practise by yourself. See if your classmates can follow your instructions. Take your turn as monitor when your teacher thinks you're ready.



We Japanese wouldn't think of giving any of these greetings without bowing. Well, we might think of it but we just couldn't!

## Saying hello and goodbye

- To say 'good morning' you say おはよう ございます *ohayou gozaimasu*. With your friends you can just say おはよう *ohayou*. It's more casual.
- After 11 o'clock, the greeting you use is こんにちは *konnichi wa*, which means 'hello'.
- To greet your teacher, use the title せんせい *sensei* before the greeting. Before 11 o'clock say せんせい、おはよう ございます *sensei, ohayou gozaimasu*. After 11 o'clock say せんせい、こんにちは *sensei, konnichi wa*.
- To say 'goodbye' say さようなら *sayounara*.

しまし  
よう

## Let's do it!

Stand up and greet some of your classmates with a bow. Say hello or good morning, then goodbye.

Greet your teacher with a bow. You could say hello or good morning after the monitor says れい *rei*.

## In だい1か, you will learn

- to start and finish class Japanese-style
- to greet your teacher and friends
- a Japanese song about Japanese writing
- to write か、が、な、ひ、ら
- where Japan is

だい  
1  
か

# The writing is different!

Hey, look at this sign! You must be joking! Please, when you come to Nikko, IGNORE THIS SIGN!



In fact, I've put in a picture of my favourite food to show you what to bring. It's at the bottom of the page. No, that's not me on the front, it's my cousin Masaki. Look what he's saying. Pretty cool, don't you think?

Sorry, I forgot. I'd better help you read it. He's saying *ii choko darake*, 'it's full of great chocolate'. Of course, it's not written as *ii choko darake*, it's written as いい チョコ だらけ. *ii choko darake* is what we call roomaji. It's not real Japanese writing, but it is a handy way for me to show you how to read Japanese until you've learned the different scripts.

That's right, I said scripts. In Japan we have three scripts to learn. I can't believe you have only one. いい チョコ だらけ is written in a mixture of two scripts. It starts off in hiragana, moves into katakana and then finishes in hiragana. It goes いい (hiragana), チョコ (katakana) and then だらけ (hiragana). I always think hiragana has a curvy look and katakana is a bit sharper looking. Can you see what I mean?

Which Japanese script did we use on page 1 of this book? That's right, hiragana, the curvy one. And some roomaji to help you out.

Hiragana is the first script we all learn. For us, learning hiragana is a bit like learning the alphabet is for you – except that we have 46 basic symbols or sounds in hiragana and you only have 26 letters in your alphabet.

Now look at the name of my favourite food, チョコ クリスピー *choko kurisupii*. Is it written in hiragana or katakana? If you said hiragana, have another guess!

The Kellogg's people used katakana because that's the script we use to write names and words that are not Japanese. Now, my favourite game is soccer. That's not exactly an original Japanese sport, so when we imported it, we also imported the name *sakkaa*, and we write it as サッカー.



だ  
い  
1  
か

So much for hiragana and katakana. What about the third script? Well, look on the *choko kurisupii* box next to the number '6' and you'll see a couple of kanji characters on the top line and the third line. The top line reads 種類 *shurui* and the third line reads 鉄分 *tetsubun*. Kanji characters look great, don't they?

We could write all our Japanese words in hiragana but we think using kanji is often the smarter way to go. For example, Masaki lives in the Tokyo Zoo. Our word for 'zoo' is どうぶつえん *doubutsuen* in hiragana but in kanji it's 動物園. Shorter and classier, don't you think?

Some people think kanji characters look Chinese. Well, that's because about 2000 years ago we Japanese brought Chinese writing into our country and made it work for our language. Many of the characters started off as pictures or shapes. Look at the characters 'ear' and 'mouth' on page 1: 耳 and 口. Can you see what I mean?

Now, I've told you a lot of interesting stuff, so when you come to Nikko, don't forget – ignore the sign and throw me lots of *choko kurisupii*.

しましよび

## Let's do it!

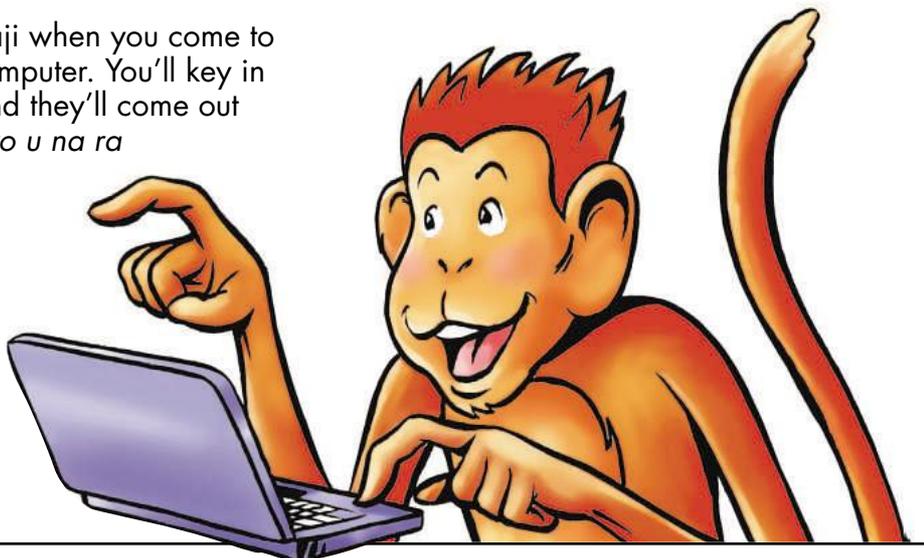
Why don't you try to pick out the three scripts? Find some kanji, hiragana and katakana in this advertisement for shakes.



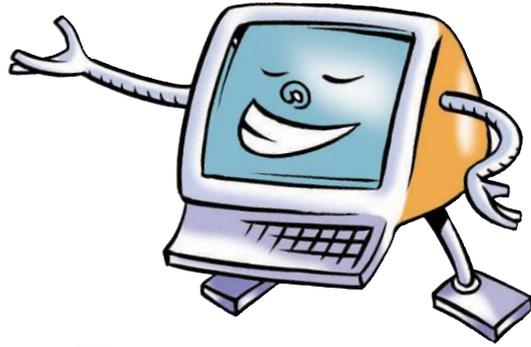
だ  
い  
1  
か

## Japanese word processing

You'll need to know roomaji when you come to write Japanese on your computer. You'll key in the syllables as roomaji and they'll come out as hiragana. I type in *sa yo u na ra* and it comes out as さようなら. Too easy!



# The hiragana table



Here is the table showing the hiragana symbols. Each symbol represents a syllable. A syllable is a sound made up of a consonant plus a vowel or a vowel by itself. Can you find the syllables on the table that make up Masaru's name? Point to *ma* then *sa* then *ru*.

You'll notice that there is a smaller table under the hiragana table. This has extra hiragana syllables that are made by adding the special marks *tenten* " and *maru* °. For example, when we add a " to *か* *ka* it becomes *が* *ga*. Look at the *h* line – you can add both " marks and ° marks to make extra sounds.

しましろう

## Let's do it!



Try singing the hiragana song that *せんせい sensei* has on the *Hai!1 Audio CD* and that you have on page 5 of your *Workbook*. This will help you become familiar with the sounds. Don't fall into the *si, ti, tu* trap. They're just not Japanese sounds!

だ  
い  
1  
か

n	w	r	y	m	h	n	t	s	k		
ん n	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ	a
		り		み	ひ	に	ち chi	し shi	き	い	i
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ tsu	す	く	う	u
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え	e
	を o	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お	o

Start from here.

ぢ and づ are rarely used.

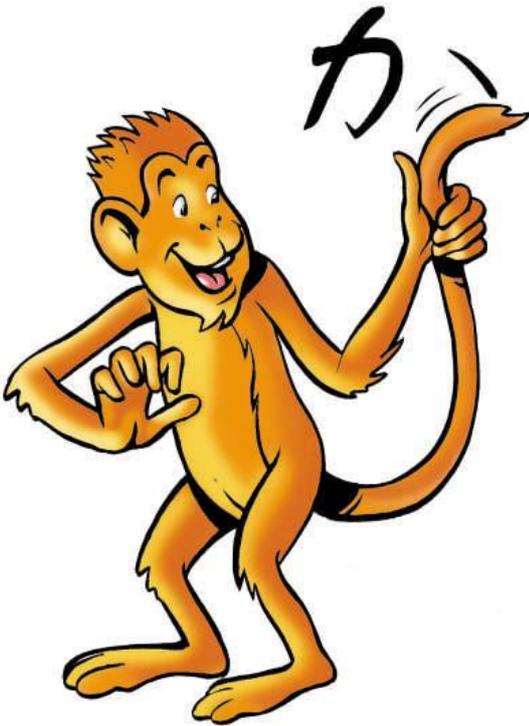
ぱぱ	だ	ざ	が
ぴぴ	ぢ	じ	ぎ
ぷぷ	づ	ず	ぐ
ぺぺ	で	ぜ	げ
ぽぽ	ど	ぞ	ご

# 手 Grab that pen!

We'll be having a closer look at a few hiragana symbols in each unit. In this unit we will concentrate on the syllables that make up the word *hi ra ga na*.

First of all, find those four syllables in the hiragana table on the opposite page. That's right, ひらがな. They are the symbols we're featuring on this page, presented in the order they occur in the hiragana table. I've included か *ka* because you use か *ka* to make が *ga*.

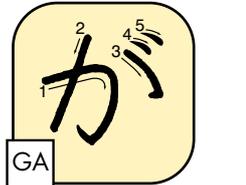
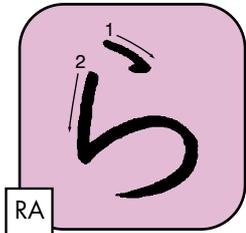
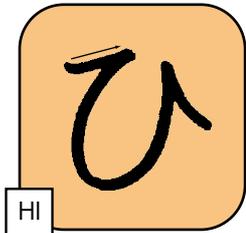
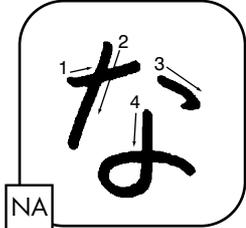
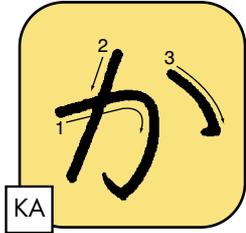
Here are some tips for learning to recognise and write new hiragana symbols:



- Trace over each symbol with your finger. Follow the correct order for writing it. Say it to yourself as you trace over it.
- Close your eyes while a classmate writes a symbol on the palm of your hand. See if you can guess which one they have written.
- Write each symbol in the air with your finger. Try writing them with your elbow or your foot or ...

- Fog up a bathroom mirror, shower screen, bus or car window and write the symbols you are learning.
- Think of a picture link for each symbol. For example, ひ *hi* reminds me of my mad friend Hiroshi who can't stop laughing.

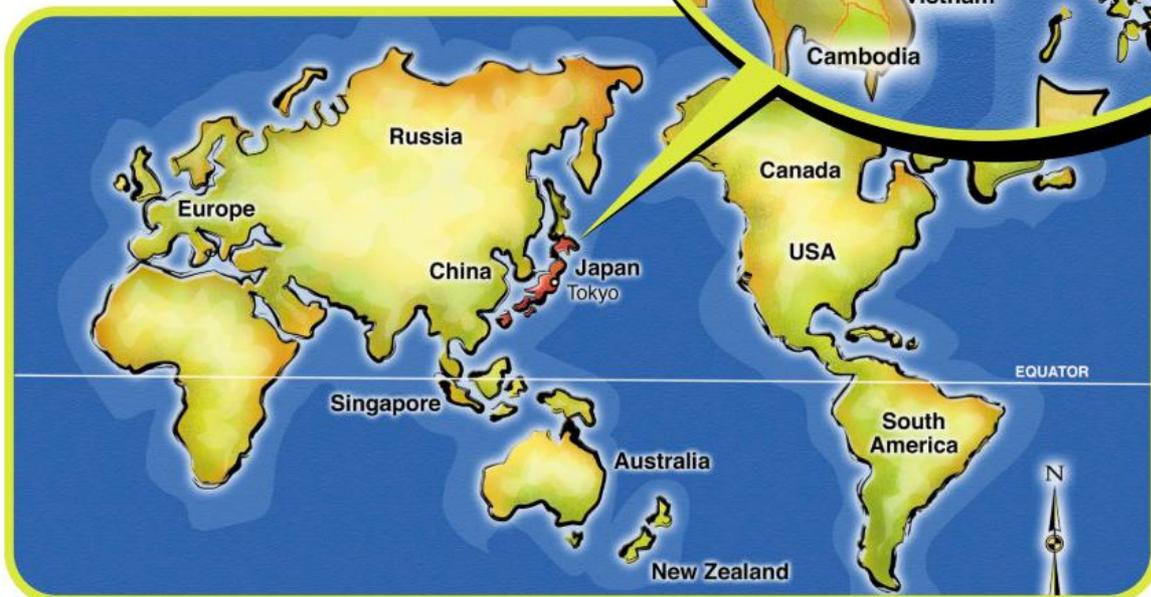
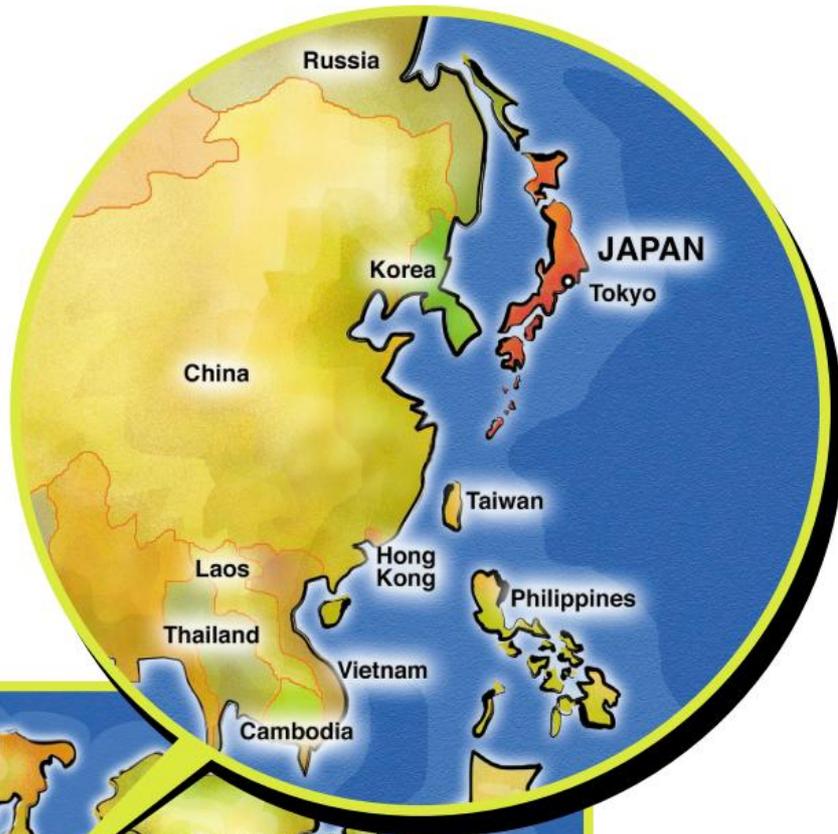
It's not always as easy as this, but if you use your imagination you'll find a picture link that will help you. It's something to work on with your classmates.



だい1か

## Where is Japan?

- 1 Is Japan north, south, east or west from where you live?
- 2 Is Japan in the northern or southern hemisphere?
- 3 What season is it in Japan now?
- 4 If you went to Japan in January, what kind of clothes would you need to take?
- 5 Japan is an Asian country. Can you name some other Asian countries?
- 6 Who are Japan's neighbours?



しまじゅん

### Let's do it!

Now look at the map of Japan on the inside cover of this Coursebook.

- Practise saying the names of the main islands with *せんせい sensei*.
- Say the names of the cities marked. Do you recognise any of these names? Why? Are they pronounced differently in Japanese?

# What's your name?

だい2か

👂 Flap those ears!

👄 Move that mouth!



## Asking and telling your name

おなまえは?  
*onamae wa?*



かえです。  
*Kae desu.*

おなまえは?  
*onamae wa?*



ひらおです。  
*Hirao desu.*

## Offering, receiving, saying thanks

どうぞ。  
*douzo.*



ありがとう。  
*arigatou.*

どうぞ。  
*douzo.*



ありがとうございます。  
*arigatou gozaimasu.*

### In だい2か, you will learn

- to ask someone their name
- to tell someone your name
- to offer and receive things
- to say thanks
- to read and write え、お、す、て、で、は、ま
- about Masaru's favourite things

だい2か



# Grab that pen!

Here are new hiragana for you to learn to recognise. Practise tracing over these with your finger before you write them in your *Workbook*.

しまし  
しょう

## Let's do it!

1 Follow these lines with your finger to find out the names of each of these people.



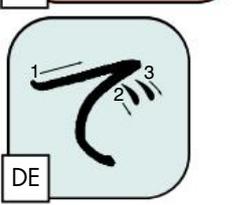
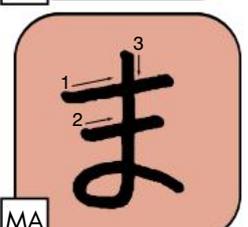
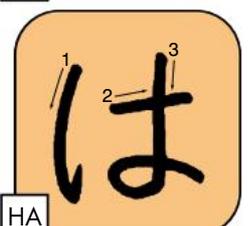
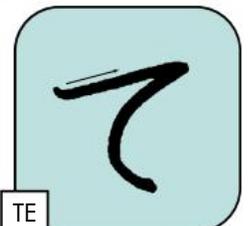
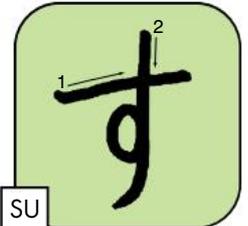
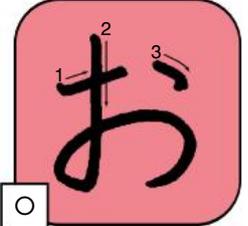
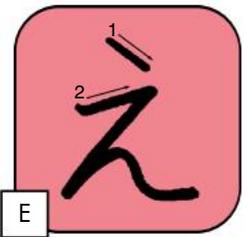
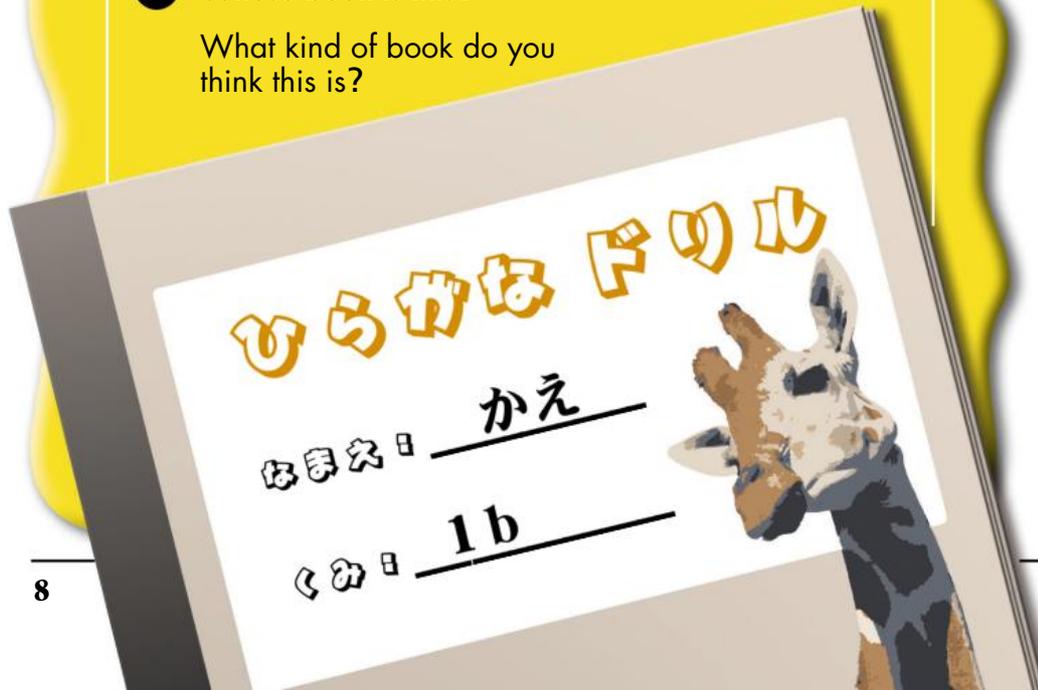
ますお

かな

ひで

ひらお

2 Whose book is this?  
What kind of book do you think this is?



だい  
2  
か

## Asking and telling your name

- ▶ Say **おなまえは? *onamae wa?*** to ask someone their name.
- ▶ When you have been asked your name, say your name with **です *desu***.

Here is how to ask and tell someone your name.

おなまえは?



ひらおです。

To ask someone their name and tell someone your name, you need these words.

なまえ <i>namae</i>	name
おなまえ <i>onamae</i>	your name
おなまえは? <i>onamae wa?</i>	What is your name?
です <i>desu</i>	It is ..., I am ...

たんご

tango • vocabulary

## Titles

- ▶ Add **せんせい *sensei*** after your teacher's name when you are talking to them or about them.
- ▶ Add **さん *san*** to other people's names.
- ▶ Don't put **さん *san*** after your own name.

This is how you refer to other people.



せんせい

ひでさん

To refer to other people, you need these words.

～せんせい～ <i>sensei</i>	teacher, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss
～さん～ <i>san</i>	title added to family names and given names

たんご

tango • vocabulary

## Here you are. Thanks!

- ▶ Say どうぞ *douzo* when you give out things like notices and homework in class, or when you offer or pass something to your friend.
- ▶ Thank your friends with the less formal (and shorter) ありがとう *arigatou*.
- ▶ Say ありがとうございます *arigatou gozaimasu* when you receive something from せんせい *sensei*.

Here you are. Thanks!

どうぞ。

ありがとう。



たんご

• fango • vocabulary

To offer and receive things, you need these words.

どうぞ *douzo*

here you are

ありがとう *arigatou*

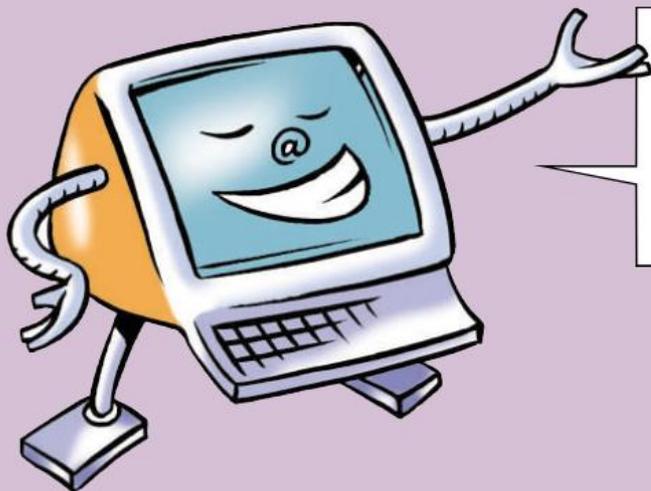
thanks

ありがとうございます *arigatou gozaimasu*

thank you

## The ひらがな deal

Here is the list of Japanese expressions that you can now read and write in ひらがな. The deal is that you learn these and I'll shut down!



To learn these you need to:

- practise reading them aloud
- learn their meanings
- practise writing them in your *Workbook*.

ひらがな	hiragana
なまえ	name
おなまえ	your name
おなまえは?	What is your name?
です	It is ..., I am ...

### ひらがな alert!

は on the ひらがな table is read as *ha*. However, when it follows a name or a noun, it becomes a particle and it is pronounced *wa*. You'll learn more about particles later. For now, remember that in おなまえは? you pronounce は as *wa*.



## Move that mouth!

### おなまえは?

In this activity you will pretend to be each of the people in the photo. Your partner will point to each person and ask you your name. Then it's your partner's turn to be each of the people and your turn to ask.

You ask and answer like this, changing the part in red.

おなまえは?

めぐみ *Megumi* です。

4

ゆういち  
*Yuuichi*

5

けんじ  
*Kenji*

6

つよし  
*Tsuyoshi*



1

めぐみ  
*Megumi*

2

かおり  
*Kaori*

3

ますみ  
*Masumi*

だい  
2  
か

## しまし よう

### Let's do it!

Who is your favourite TV character?

When your classmates ask you *おなまえは?*, answer giving that person's name. You get to ask five people.

Did anyone else choose the same character that you chose?





Flap those ears!



Open those eyes!



### Valentine's Day



だい2か



だい2か

**たんご** (tango) • vocabulary

**Names of boys**  
 ひで Hide  
 ますお Masuo  
 ひらお Hirao

**Name of girl**  
 かな Kana

ああ aa ah, oh  
 うわあ uwaa wow!

**Katakana word**  
 cho ko re e to  
 チョコレート chocolate

- 1 Why are Kana's friends teasing her?
- 2 For what special occasion is Kana buying chocolates?
- 3 What does the delivery person keep asking the boys?



## My favourite things

おはよう! When people come to Japan, they always ask me about my favourite things. I don't know about you, but I always find it hard to pick one favourite thing.

**T**ake sport, for example. I just love baseball and karate, tennis and kendo, golf and kyudo, rugby and judo. I should add that I'm pretty good at all of them.

But in the end, I can't choose between soccer and sumo. I just love soccer and I go to J-League matches whenever I can. I support the Yokohama Marinos. Everyone's getting into soccer. Especially since we found out about the World Cup being played in Japan!



**B**ut I still love sumo. Those wrestlers are my heroes. They're such great athletes, probably because they train so hard. When the sumo tournaments are on, you'll find me always watching the TV, like everyone else in Japan.



**I**'ve already told you what my favourite food is and you're going to bring me some チョコ クリスピー *choko kurisupii* when you come to Japan. But my equal favourite food is すし *sushi*. I can't get enough of it! Sit me in front of a *kaiten zushi* bar, where I can watch all those different plates of sushi slide by, and I'm in heaven.

だ  
い  
2  
か

**W**hen I'm not playing sport or getting food from tourists, my two favourite things are surfing the Internet on my mobile phone and doing calligraphy.

With i-mode on my mobile I can send and receive emails anywhere, any time. Though this phone is only a few months old, I want to trade it in on one that I can connect to my Play Station.



**C**alligraphy is cool. Ever since I got a set of brushes and ink for my birthday, I've been right into it. There's nothing more satisfying than writing kanji properly. My kanji are usually real works of art. I'm thinking of framing some of them and selling them to the tourists.

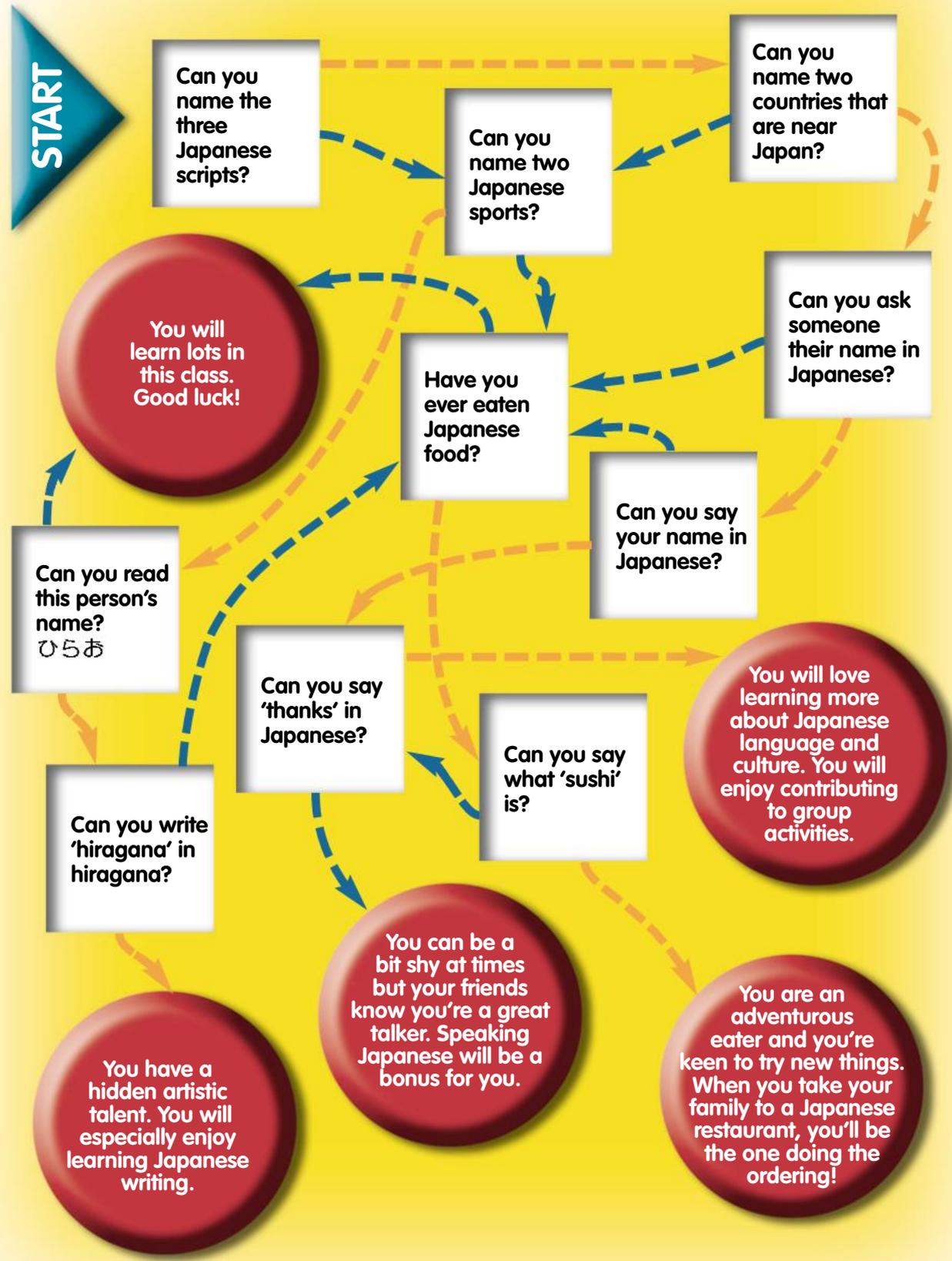
**B**ut right now I've got a party to go to. I can never decide what to wear: jeans or yukata? What do you think?



だ  
い  
2  
か

# Special message to you

Answer the questions and follow the arrows to get your special message.  
 Choose  if you answer はい *hai* (yes) and  for いいえ *iie* (no).



だい2か

# Nice to meet you!



**Flap those ears!**

**Move that mouth!**



## Introducing yourself

わたしは たかし です。どうぞよろしく。  
watashi wa Takashi desu. douzo yoroshiku.



## Introducing a friend

ともだちの <sup>de i j i i</sup> デイジーさん です。  
tomodachi no Deijii san desu.

<sup>de i j i i</sup> デイジー です。  
Deijii desu.  
どうぞよろしく。  
douzo yoroshiku.



## Asking and giving your telephone number

でんわばんごうは?  
denwa bangou wa?

ええと ... 462-7089 です。  
eeto ... yon roku ni no nana  
zero hachi kyuu desu.



## Saying hello on the phone

でんわばんごうは  
042-36-5477 です。  
denwa bangou wa  
042-36-5477 desu.

もしもし。  
moshi moshi.



### In だい3か, you will learn

- to introduce yourself and friends
- to count to 10
- about phone numbers and answering the phone
- how to ummm and ahhh
- to read and write う、こ、ご、さ、し、た、ば、も、わ、ん
- some Japanese geography • some hints for learning Japanese

だい3か

# Counting to 10

Let's count from 0 to 10. Say *rei* or zero for 0. Japanese people can count from 1 to 10 on the fingers of one hand. Here is how they do it.



だ  
い  
3  
か

し  
ま  
し  
よ  
う

## Let's do it!

- Here is a challenge:
  - count from 1–10 in Japanese using the Japanese one-handed method
  - using the same method, count backwards from 10 to 1.
- What numbers come into your head when you hear these things? Say them in Japanese.
  - toes
  - triplets
  - your postcode
  - seasons in a year
  - a doubles game of tennis
  - a circle
  - even numbers
  - days in a week
  - triple-scoop ice-cream
  - Snow White and the ? Dwarfs.



- Read the registration numbers of these cars.



**手 Grab that pen!**

Here are new hiragana for you to learn to recognise. Practise tracing over these with your finger before you write them in your *Workbook*.

しまし  
しょう

**Let's do it!**



1 What is the name of the town written on this sign?

2 Which is the 'odd' symbol in each group? (Hint: read each symbol aloud).

1

で    わ  
か

2

え    て  
し

3

え    さ  
か

4

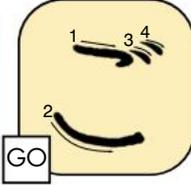
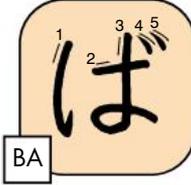
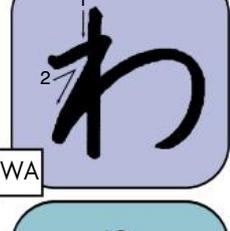
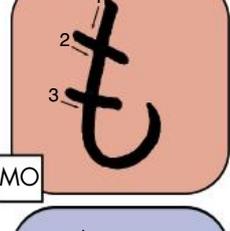
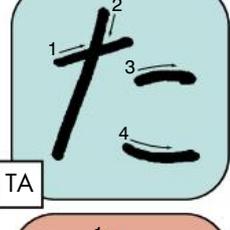
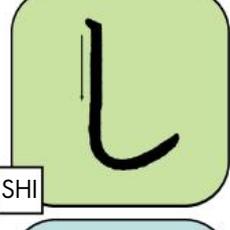
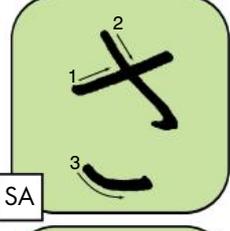
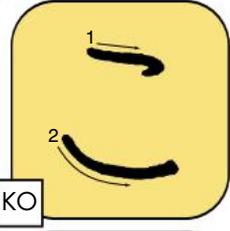
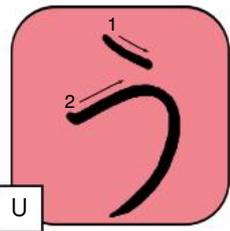
こ    か  
ん

5

た    こ  
ま

6

も    う  
ま



だい  
3  
か

## Introducing yourself

- ▶ Say わたしは (your name) です *watashi wa (your name) desu* to introduce yourself.
- ▶ Follow this up with どうぞ よろしく *douzo yoroshiku*.
- ▶ Bow.

Hide is introducing himself. Here's how it is done.



たんご

fango • vocabulary

To introduce yourself, you need these words.

わたし <i>watashi</i>	I, me
です <i>desu</i>	am
どうぞ よろしく。 <i>douzo yoroshiku.</i>	Nice to meet you.

## Introducing a friend

- ▶ To introduce your friend Anne, say ともだちの Anさん です *tomodachi no Ansan desu*.
- ▶ When you have been introduced, say your name with です *desu* and add どうぞ よろしく *douzo yoroshiku*.

Kana is introducing Naoko. This is how it is done.



たんご

fango • vocabulary

To introduce a friend and to respond when you have been introduced, you need these words.

ともだち <i>tomodachi</i>	friend
ともだちの Danさん <i>tomodachi no Dansan</i>	my friend, Dan
～さん ~ <i>san</i>	title

## Counting to 10

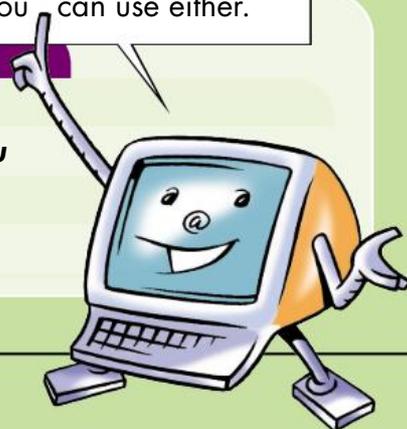
There are two ways to say 0, 4, 7 and 9. When you count to 10 you can use either.

たんご

fango • vocabulary

Here are the numbers from 0 to 10.

0 <b>zero, rei</b>	4 <b>yon, shi</b>	8 <i>hachi</i>
1 <i>ichi</i>	5 <i>go</i>	9 <b>kyuu, ku</b>
2 <i>ni</i>	6 <i>roku</i>	10 <i>juu</i>
3 <i>san</i>	7 <b>nana, shichi</b>	



## Asking and giving a telephone number

- ▶ Say *でんわ ばんごうは? denwa bangou wa?* to ask someone their telephone number.
- ▶ When you give your phone number, use *yon*, *nana* and *kyuu* instead of *shi*, *shichi* and *ku* for numbers 4, 7 and 9. *Yon*, *nana* and *kyuu* are easier to hear. You can use *rei* or zero for 0.
- ▶ Use *の no* for breaks: 03-489-271... is zero, *san の no yon hachi kyuu の no ni nana ichi ...*
- ▶ Say *でんわ ばんごうは (number) です denwa bangou wa (number) desu* to give your phone number.
- ▶ *でんわ です denwa desu* tells people the phone is ringing or that they have a call.
- ▶ Say *もう いちど mou ichido* when you want someone to repeat something like a phone number.

This is how Hide asked Kana for her phone number.



たんご

To talk about phone numbers and to answer the phone, you need these words.

でんわ <i>denwa</i>	telephone
でんわ です。 <i>denwa desu.</i>	Telephone!
でんわ ばんごう <i>denwa bangou</i>	telephone number
でんわ ばんごうは? <i>denwa bangou wa?</i>	What's your phone number?
ええと ... <i>eeto</i>	... umm
もしもし。 <i>moshi moshi.</i>	Hello (on the phone).
もう いちど。 <i>mou ichido.</i>	Say it again.

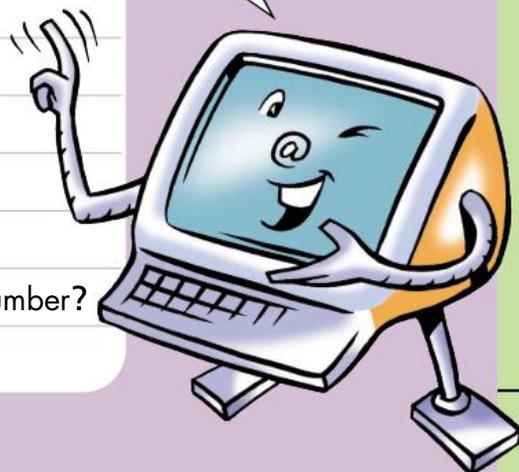
## The ひらがな deal

Here is the list of Japanese expressions that you can now read and write in ひらがな.

わたし	I, me
です	am, is
~さん	title
でんわ	telephone
でんわ です。	Telephone!
でんわ ばんごう	telephone number
でんわ ばんごうは?	What's your phone number?
もしもし。	Hello (on the phone).

This is what you should do:

- practise reading these aloud.
- learn their meanings.
- practise writing them in your *Workbook*.





## Move that mouth!

### Introductions



1 ホーク  
Hooku



4 ミニー  
Minni



2 ドナルド  
Donarudo

3 デイジー  
Deijii

### Introducing yourself

You and your friend are applying for jobs as Disney characters at Tokyo Disneyland. You have been told that, at the job interview, you could be asked to be any of the characters.

Practise for the interview by jumping on stage and introducing yourself as one of the characters. You will know you have introduced yourself successfully when your friend points to a picture of the character you have chosen.

Now it is your friend's turn to choose a character. Keep practising with the different characters until you feel that you are both ready for the interview.

せんせい *sensei* will start you off by helping you pronounce the characters' names in Japanese.

Minnie is telling you how to introduce yourself in the picture to the right.

しましろう

### Let's do it!

Now introduce the *real* you to three classmates. You could start your introduction with a greeting like 'good morning' or 'hello'. Don't forget to bow!

わたしは <sup>mi ni i</sup> ミニー  
です。  
どうぞ よろしく。



だ  
い  
3  
か



## Introductory circle of friends

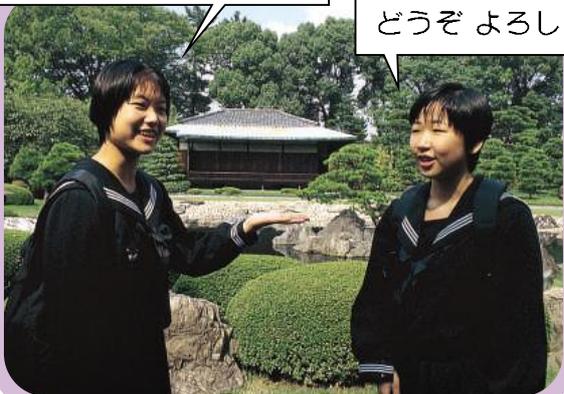
Get together with five classmates and sit in a circle. The person with the longest hair is number 1 *ichi*, and the next person to the right is number 2 *ni*, and so on around the circle.

You now become the Disney character that is labelled with your number. When it is your turn, introduce yourself to the other people in the circle.

Now that you know who is who, introduce the person on your right to the rest of the group. That person will respond to your introduction and then introduce the next person, and so on. Can your group perform a perfect introductory circle?

Use an appropriate Japanese gesture when making your introduction. Kumiko shows you how when she introduces her friend, Saeko, in the picture below.

ともだちの さえこさん です。



さえこ です。  
どうぞ よろしく。

し  
ま  
し  
よ  
う

## Let's do it!

Time for a reality check!  
Using real names, introduce one classmate to another. Make sure you're ready to respond when it's your turn to be introduced.



## Move that mouth!

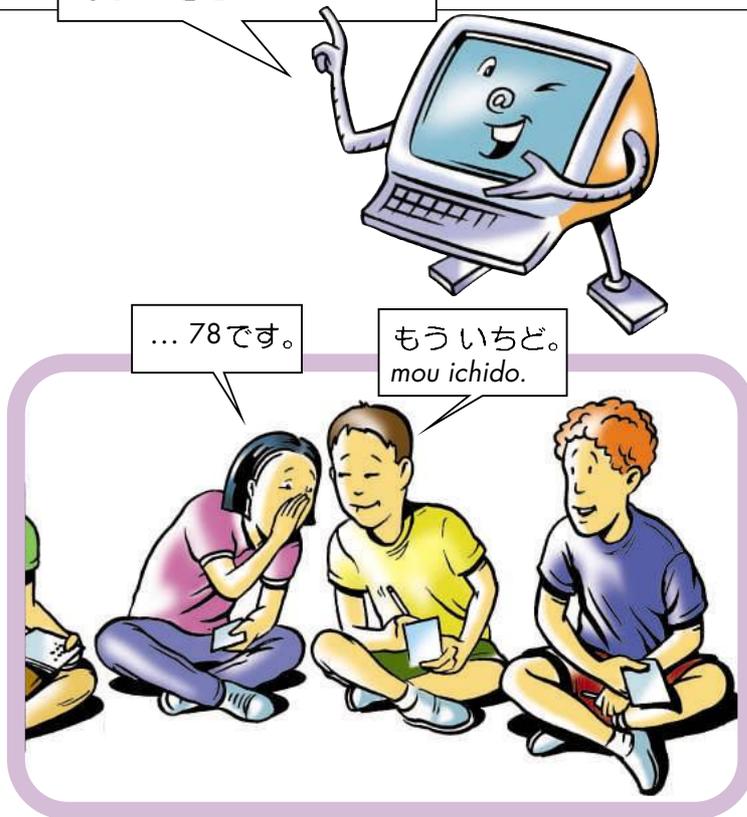
When you want someone to repeat a number, say  
もういちど *mou ichido*.

### Phone number relay

This is a relay race involving phone numbers. To take part, form teams of about six people and sit in a line or a circle. Have a pen and paper ready.

The teacher gives the captain of each team a different phone number written on a piece of paper. Without showing the paper, the captain whispers the number in Japanese to the next person in line, who also writes it down. In this way, the phone number is passed to the person at the end of the line.

The last person in line then takes the number and copies it on to the board. There should be no prompting from the team. The most successful teams are those whose number on the board most closely matches the number held by their captain.



### Hello!

Form into a small group. Everyone writes their phone number on a large piece of paper. You should not look while people write their number. Choose a number from the piece of paper and pretend to key it into your mobile phone, saying it aloud as you go.

The person you are 'ringing' should listen for **their** number, say あ、でんわです! *a, denwa desu!* and 'answer' their phone saying もしもし *moshi moshi* (name) です *desu*. You should then identify yourself also saying もしもし *moshi moshi* (name) です *desu*.

### Pizza-La

Look at this advertisement for Pizza-La home delivery and read the delivery number to your partner.

045・761・3100



だ  
い  
ろ  
か

 Flap those ears!

 Open those eyes!



Hello!



わたしは ひで です。  
どうぞ よろしく。



わたしは かな です。  
どうぞ よろしく。



ともだちの ひらおさん です。

ひらお です。  
どうぞ よろしく。



ともだちの さえこさん です。

さえこ です。  
どうぞ よろしく。

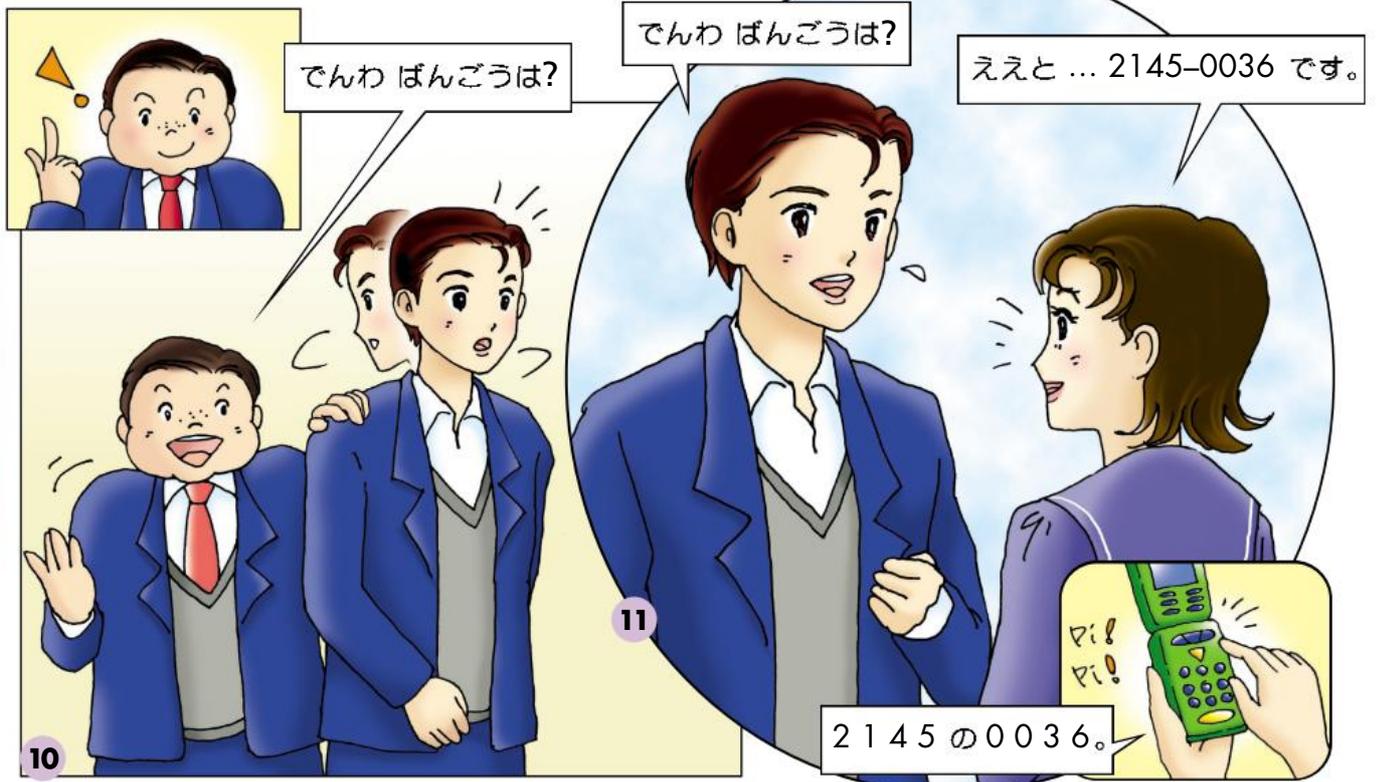
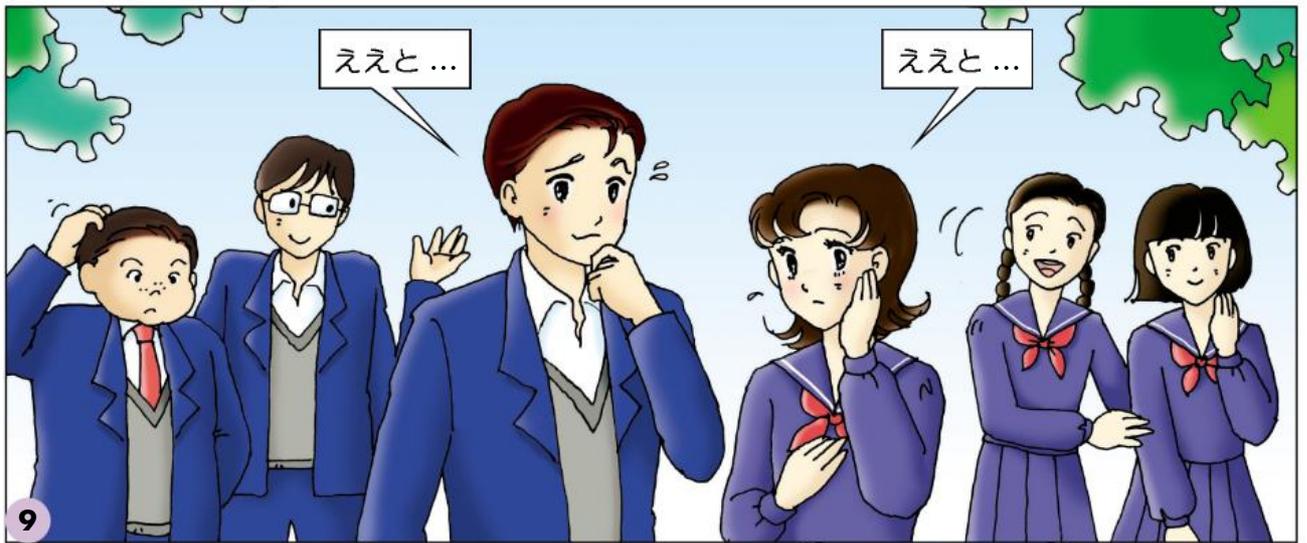


ともだちの なおこさん です。

なおこ です。  
どうぞ よろしく。



だい3か



だ  
い  
3  
か



あ〜あ! aaa! oh!

Names

ひらおさん Hiraosan

さえこさん Saekosan

なおこさん Naokosan

たなか せんせい Tanaka sensei Ms Tanaka

- 1 Who does Hide introduce to the girls?
- 2 Who does Kana introduce?
- 3 What suggestion does Hirao make to Hide?
- 4 Who answers Kana's phone?

だい3か

# Japan - north to south



こんにちは! I suppose if I expect you to come to Japan and bring me something to eat, I'd better tell you something about my country. I've brought along my photo album to help me show you around.

I don't just stay in Nikko all year round, you know. I like to travel around Japan, like most Japanese people.

This is me in Sapporo, at the Snow Festival. I try to get there every February, because that's where the tourists are, and tourists mean food! It's icy-cold, but what do you expect? It's the middle of winter.

When I come to the island of Hokkaido I don't just stay in Sapporo. I like life in the big city. But when I think of all those tourists out there in the national parks and at the big ski resorts, I know I just have to get out there.

But I can only take so much of the cold in Hokkaido. This photo was taken on the island of Okinawa in March. It was 30 degrees. The same day in the north of Hokkaido it was 10 degrees!

The further south you go, the warmer it gets – and from Hokkaido to Okinawa it is a good 2000 kilometres.

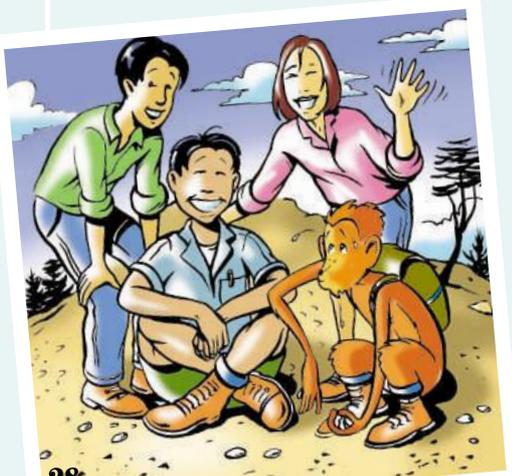
Don't be surprised if I keep talking about islands in Japan – there are about 3000 of them!

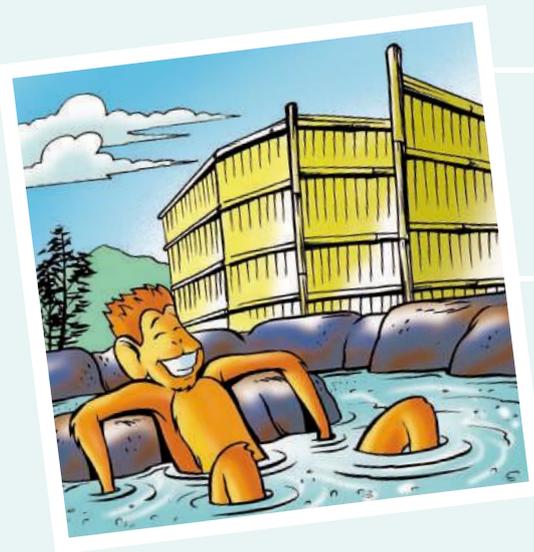


Here I am hiking on Mt Fuji. We call it ふじさん *Fujisan*. This photo was taken in June, I think. Or July. Anyway, it was the middle of summer.

*Fujisan* is our highest and most famous mountain – 3776 metres, and it's uphill all the way! It'll take us two days to climb from the bottom to the top. It's pretty tiring but I'm looking forward to watching the sunrise when we get there.

Did I mention that *Fujisan* is a volcano? At least *Fujisan* is dormant. But *Sakurajima*, near Kagoshima on the island of Kyushu isn't. When the wind blows, dust spews out of *Sakurajima* and it can get really filthy.





The good thing about living in a country where the earth is full of fire is the hot springs. We call them *おんせん onsen*. *おんせん* are not just popular with monkeys – people like them too.

One bad thing about the fiery earth is earthquakes, which we call *じしん jishin*. Just about every day there is a tremor somewhere in Japan. You just get used to it. Kids at school even have earthquake drills so they'll know what to do if there is a big shake-up. We do sometimes have them.

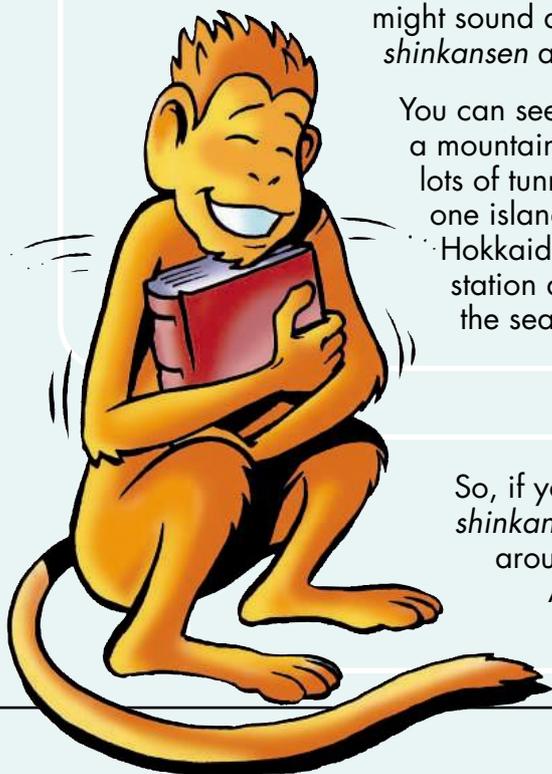
We're not the only country that has earthquakes and I suppose I should be a bit more worried. But as my cousin in the San Francisco zoo says, 'Hey, you live on a fault line. What can you do?'



When I travel around Japan I always take the *しんかんせん shinkansen*. The fastest *しんかんせん shinkansen* travels at about 300 kilometres per hour. That might sound a bit dangerous, but there has never been a *しんかんせん shinkansen* accident since they started in 1964.

You can see that the train is about to go into a tunnel. Japan is such a mountainous country that you couldn't have a rail system without lots of tunnels. Some are really long. The longest ones connect one island with another. The Seikan Tunnel, between Honshu and Hokkaido, runs for 53.85 kilometres under the sea. It has a station at its lowest point. The Shin Kammon Tunnel goes under the sea between Honshu and Kyushu.

So, if you don't find me in Nikko, get yourself a *しんかんせん shinkansen* ticket and do what we love to do in Japan – travel around the country. You're sure to find me somewhere. And don't forget to bring some *チョコ クリスピー choko kurisupii*.



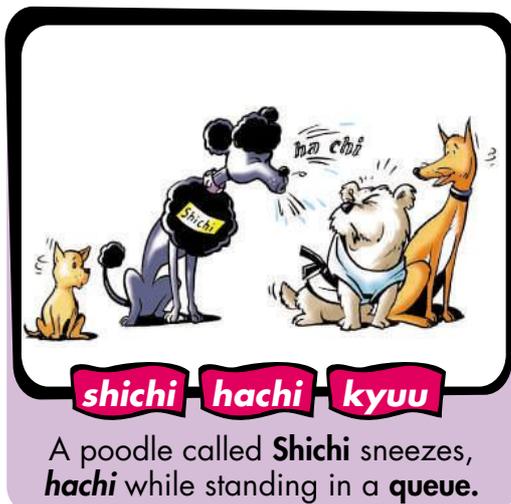
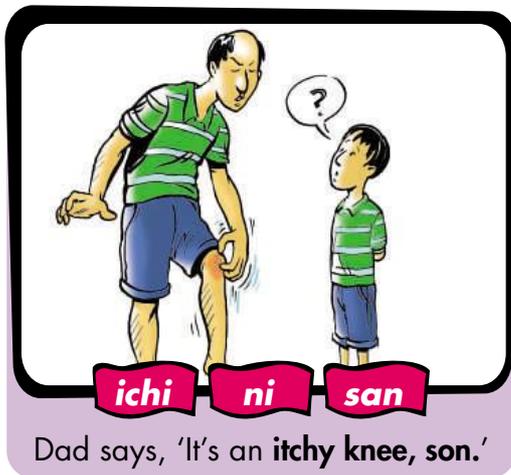
## Active learning

In Japan, you will often see students on trains and buses flipping through cards on a key ring. Written on the cards are the new English words they are learning. As they flip the cards, they 'say their words'.

These students are active learners. They know that if they rely on just turning up to class, they won't make much progress. Just being there is not enough.

Active learners try every trick in the book. When it comes to learning new words, one of the best tricks is 'image association'. For each new word you are learning, see if you can form a picture in your mind that you can associate with that word.

Here is an example. These pictures are to help you remember the Japanese words for the numbers 1 to 10. As you can see, the sillier the pictures are, the better you'll remember them!



### Are you an active learner?

Do the quiz in your *Workbook*. It will help you to find out how active a learner of Japanese words you are.

# How old are you?



 **Flap those ears!**

 **Move that mouth!**

## Asking and telling your age

1

ともみさんは なんさい ですか。  
*Tomomisan wa nansai desu ka.*

13さい です。  
*jusansai desu.*



2

わたしは 13さい です。  
*watashi wa jusansai desu.*



## Asking and telling the time

3

すみません。いま なんじ ですか。  
*sumimasen. ima nanji desu ka.*

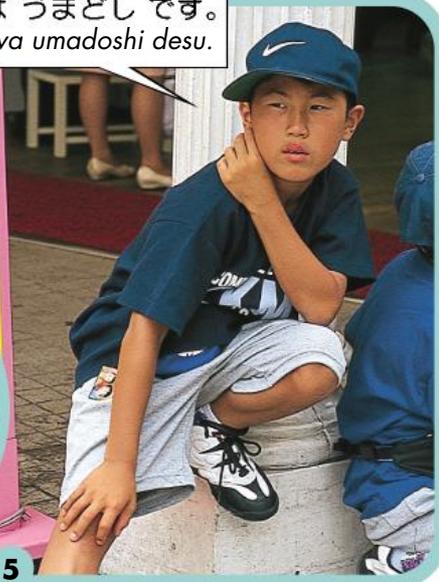
2じはん です。  
*nijihan desu.*



## Saying your animal zodiac

5

わたしは うまどし です。  
*watashi wa umadoshi desu.*



### In だい4か, you will learn

- to ask someone their age
- to tell someone your age
- to interrupt politely
- to say your animal zodiac
- to read and write い、じ、せ、と、ど、み
- about famous Japanese products
- to count to 100
- to ask and tell the time
- about things being in a different order

だい4か

# Counting to 100

The numbers on these stamps show what they cost in Japanese *えん en*. Can you see the pattern for counting 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ...?



1 **juu**



3 **sanjuu**



5 **gojuu**



2 **nijuu**



4 **yonjuu**

Continue counting and say how much these stamps cost.



6



7



8



9



10 **hyaku**

しまし  
よう

Let's do it!

- Count from 0 to 100 in tens.
- Write down the numbers from 0 to 100 in tens and when your friend says a number, quickly point to it.



だい  
4  
か



**3** McDonald's are discounting their ice-cream and custard desserts. How much do they cost now? How many えん en (or ¥) have they been discounted?

**4** How much can you save when you use this pizza slice discount coupon?



Here is how you can count from 10 to 100.

11	(10 + 1)	<i>juu ichi</i>
12	(10 + 2)	<i>juu ni</i>
13	(10 + 3)	<i>juu san</i>
14	(10 + 4)	<i>juu yon, juu shi</i>
15	(10 + 5)	<i>juu go</i>
16	(10 + 6)	<i>juu roku</i>
17	(10 + 7)	<i>juu nana, juu shichi</i>

18	(10 + 8)	<i>juu hachi</i>
19	(10 + 9)	<i>juu kyuu, juu ku</i>
20	(2 x 10)	<i>ni juu</i>
21	(2 x 10 + 1)	<i>ni juu ichi</i>
32	(3 x 10 + 2)	<i>san juu ni</i>
44	(4 x 10 + 4)	<i>yon juu yon</i>
100		<i>hyaku</i>

しまし  
しょう

## Let's do it!

**1** How much does each of these stamps cost?



**2** Think of a number between 10 and 100 then write it down or tell *せんせい*. Your classmates will try to guess your number. If you want to say that it is higher, say *うえ* and when you want to say that it is lower, say *した shita*. Whoever guesses your number has the next turn.



だい  
4  
か



# Grab that pen!

Here are new hiragana for you to learn to recognise. Practise tracing over these with your finger before you write them in your *Workbook*.

しまし  
しょう

## Let's do it!

1 Which is the 'odd word out' in each of these shapes?

1

せんせい  
わたし  
ひらがな

2

でんわばんごうは?  
あなまえは?  
です

3

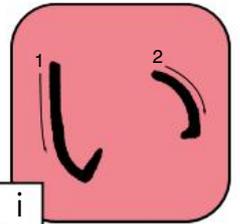
かなさん  
ひらあさん  
せんせい

4

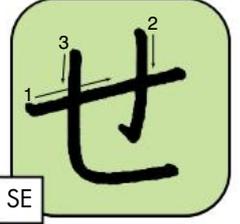
はい いいえ  
ええと

2 Here is an advertisement for the new 'curly sticks' snack. In your notebook, write the hiragana symbols that you recognise. Are there also words that you can read? Write these down too. Give yourself one point for every symbol you have written and two points for every word.

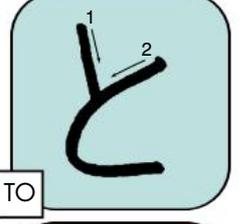
わたしの**カル**は  
スティックです。



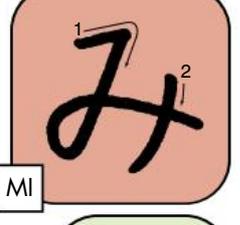
i



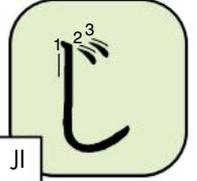
SE



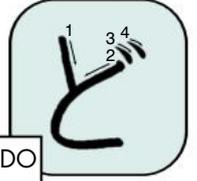
TO



MI



Ji



DO

だい4か

## Asking and telling your age

- ▶ Say なんさいですか *nansai desu ka* to ask how old someone is.
- ▶ To tell someone your age, say the number for your age with さい *sai*.

You can talk **to** the person or **about** the person when you use their name with は *wa*.

For example:

せいじさんは なんさい ですか。  
How old are you, Seiji?  
How old is Seiji?

The race official is asking Kana her age. Here is how you ask and answer this question.



たんご

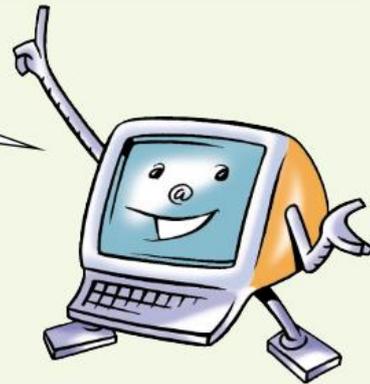
To ask and tell your age, you need these words.

なんさい ですか。 *nansai desu ka.* how old are you?

～さい ～ *sai*

... years old

- Check out which numbers are used to say 4 years old, 7 years old and 9 years old.
- Some numbers change a bit when we add さい *sai*. Look at 1, 8 and 10.
- はたち *hatachi* is said for 20 years old.



### ... years old

1 さい <i>issai</i>	7 さい <i>nanasai</i> (use <i>nana</i> )	13 さい <i>jūsansai</i>
2 さい <i>nisai</i>	8 さい <i>hassai</i>	14 さい <i>juuyonsai</i>
3 さい <i>sansai</i>	9 さい <i>kyuusai</i> (use <i>kyuu</i> )	}
4 さい <i>yonsai</i> (use <i>yon</i> )	10 さい <i>jussai</i>	19 さい <i>juukyusai</i>
5 さい <i>gosai</i>	11 さい <i>juissai</i>	20 さい <i>nijussai</i> or
6 さい <i>rokusai</i>	12 さい <i>juunisai</i>	はたち <i>hatachi</i>

わたしは 9 さい です。

Don't make a mistake with 9 さい.  
*Kyusai* means 9 years old and *kusai* means smelly!



くさい です。



だい 4 か

## Asking and telling the time

- ▶ To ask someone what the time is, say **いま なんじですか** *ima nanji desu ka*.
- ▶ To be polite, say **すみません** *sumimasen* first.
- ▶ To say what the time is, give the number followed by **じ** *ji*.
- ▶ Add **はん** *han* to say the half hour.

Hide is asking the man what time it is. This is how you do it.

すみません。いまなんじですか。



When you ask what the time is, the main words are **なんじですか** *nanji desu ka*, but Japanese like to be precise so they add **いま** *ima*, which means now.

Another thing to note is that **なん** *nan* is a question word, so we add **か** *ka* after **です** *desu*. **か** *ka* is like a question mark.

たんご

vocabulary

To talk about the time, you need these words.

なんじ <i>nanji</i>	what time?
いま なんじですか。 <i>ima nanji desu ka</i> .	what's the time?
いま <i>ima</i>	now
～じ～ <i>ji</i>	... o'clock
～じはん～ <i>ji han</i>	half past ... o'clock
すみません。 <i>sumimasen</i> .	Excuse me.

1:00

1じ *ichiji*

7:00

7じ *shichiji*

Check out how to say 4 o'clock, 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock.

2:00

2じ *niji*

8:00

8じ *hachiji*

3:00

3じ *sanji*

9:00

9じ *kuji*

4:00

4じ *yoji*

10:00

10じ *juuji*

5:00

5じ *goji*

11:00

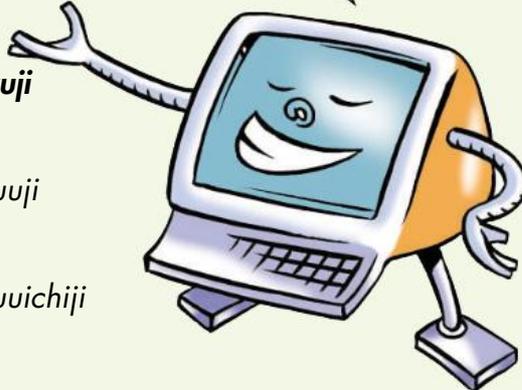
11じ *juuichiji*

6:00

6じ *rokuji*

12:00

12じ *juuniji*

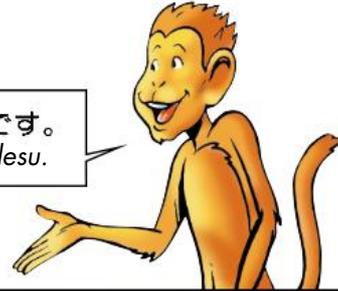


## Saying your animal zodiac

- ▶ To tell someone your animal zodiac year, say わたしは ~どし です。 *watashi wa ~doshi desu.*
- ▶ Say どし *doshi* after the name of the animal that corresponds to the year you were born.

Masaru is telling us his animal zodiac. This is how you do it.

わたしは さるどし です。  
*watashi wa sarudoshi desu.*



たんご

vocabulary  
tango

To say your animal zodiac, you need this word.

~どし ~ *doshi* Year of ...

You also need to learn the name of the animal for your year. Check this on pages 42 and 43.

## The ひらがな deal

Here is the list of Japanese expressions that you can now read and write in ひらがな.

No more Mr Nice Guy from me. I expect you to:

- practise reading these aloud
- learn their meanings
- practise writing them in your *Workbook*.

いま なんじ ですか。	What is the time?
7じはん です。	It's 7.30.
すみません。	Excuse me.
せんせい	teacher
なんさい ですか。	How old are you?
13さい です。	I'm 13.
はい	Yes
いいえ	No
~どし	Year of ...





## Move that mouth!

### Asking and telling the time



1



2



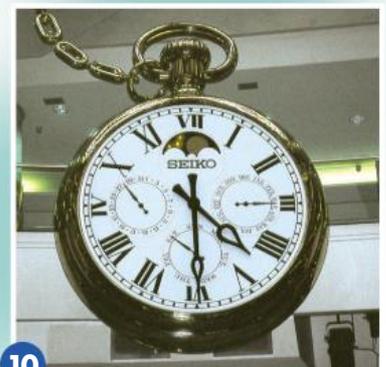
5



6



9



10

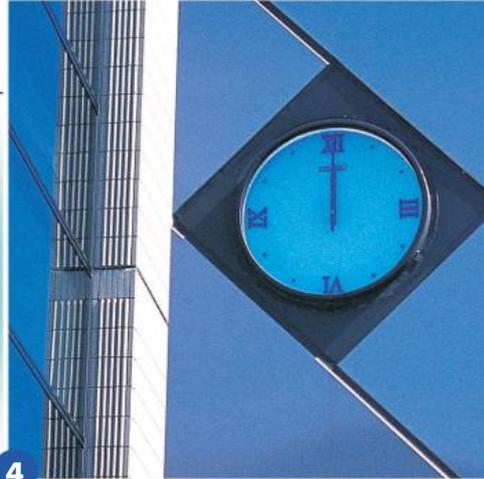
### It's three o'clock

Point to a clock and tell your partner the time. You could point to clock 8 and say 3じです。 When you point to clock 7 you would say 2じはん です。

Can you and your partner tell the time correctly for every clock?



3



4



7



8



11



12

だい4か

## Excuse me, what's the time?

Imagine that you are spending a day in Tokyo meeting friends at different places and times. Unfortunately, you have forgotten your watch and have to ask people the time. You say すみません。いまなんじですか。 Everyone very kindly points to a clock and tells you the time.

Role-play this situation with your partner. Decide first of all if you are going to take clocks 1–6 or clocks 7–12.



## Move that mouth!

### Asking and telling your age



1 **ともみさん 13**



2 **みえさん 16**



5 **みおさん 12**

- Practise reading these people's names.
- Point to each person in turn and ask your partner their age. Be ready to answer when it's your partner's turn to ask you.
- You ask and answer like this, changing the parts in red.

ともみさんは なんさい ですか。

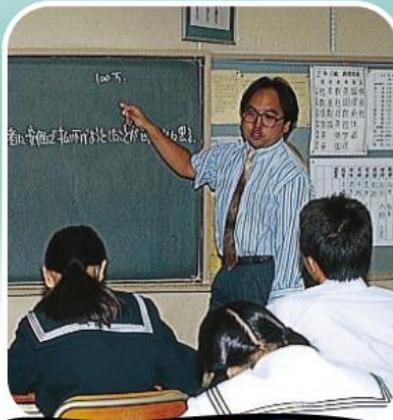
13さい です。



3 **しんさん 10**



4 **たかしさん 11**



6 **たかだ せんせい 37**



7 **せいじさん 14**

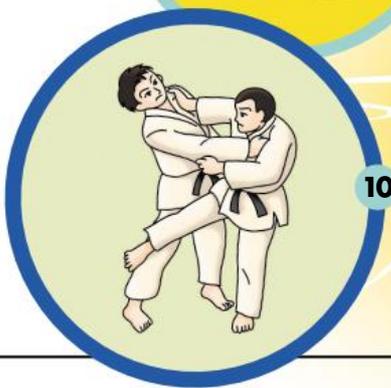
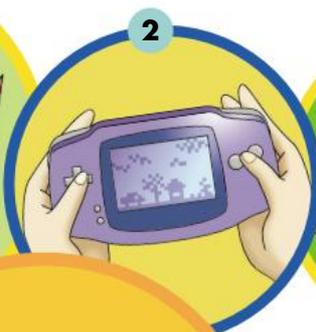
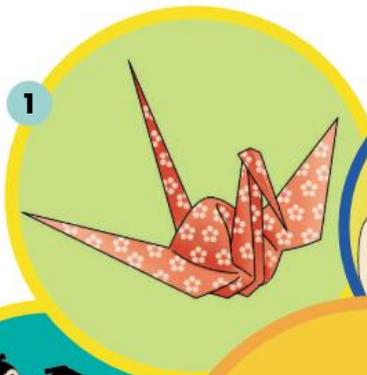
だい4か

# The Japan around you

A survey of 2000 students was recently done in Japan. They were asked what they thought students in other countries would associate with Japan. The illustrations below show their top ten items.

See if you can identify them before you check the answers at the bottom of the page.

Are there others that you would add? What are a few things that Japanese students might know about your country?



だい4か

- 1 origami
- 2 Game boy
- 3 sushi
- 4 cars
- 5 sumo
- 6 camera
- 7 karaoke
- 8 kebab
- 9 Walkman
- 10 judo

## First things first

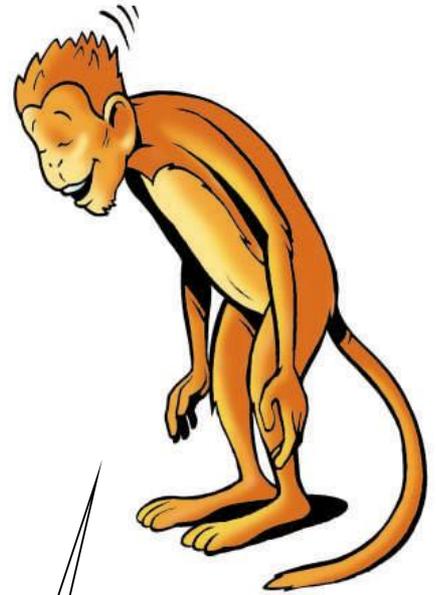
I know we've met before, but I don't think you know my family name, Honda.

Now, don't be confused! I read in an English book that you all have your names back-to-front: given name first, family name second. A bit strange, if you ask me!

But it's not surprising, I suppose. The book I read it in was all back-to-front too: it opened from the back and you read towards the front. However, there are both kinds of books in Japan so I'll get used to it.

While we're talking about things back-to-front, I also read that's how you guys say and write the date. You say: day, month, year. We say: year, month, day. Much more sensible, if you ask me. Here's how it looks: 2002年5月23日.

ほんだ まさる です。どうぞ よろしく。  
Honda Masaru desu. douzo yoroshiku.



わたしは さるどし です。  
watashi wa sarudoshi desu.

うさぎ



1 1987  
1999

usagi

All right, you knew I was a monkey, but what you didn't know was that I was born in the Year of the Monkey. How do I know? I just looked at the twelve animal zodiac symbols and worked it out. You just add どし *doshi* to the name of the animal that represents the year you were born. Too easy!

So what will you say when you're telling people your animal zodiac?

たつ



2 1988  
2000

tatsu

We have another way of counting years based on the years of the reign of our Emperor. The current Emperor's reign is called へいせい *heisei* and his reign began on 8 January 1989. So people born on or after 8 January 1989 were born in *Heisei gan nen*. This was a special year, as it was the first. People born in 1990 were born in へいせい2ねん *heisei ni nen*. I was born in へいせい4ねん *heisei yo nen*.

へび



3 1989  
2001

hebi

うま



4 1990  
2002

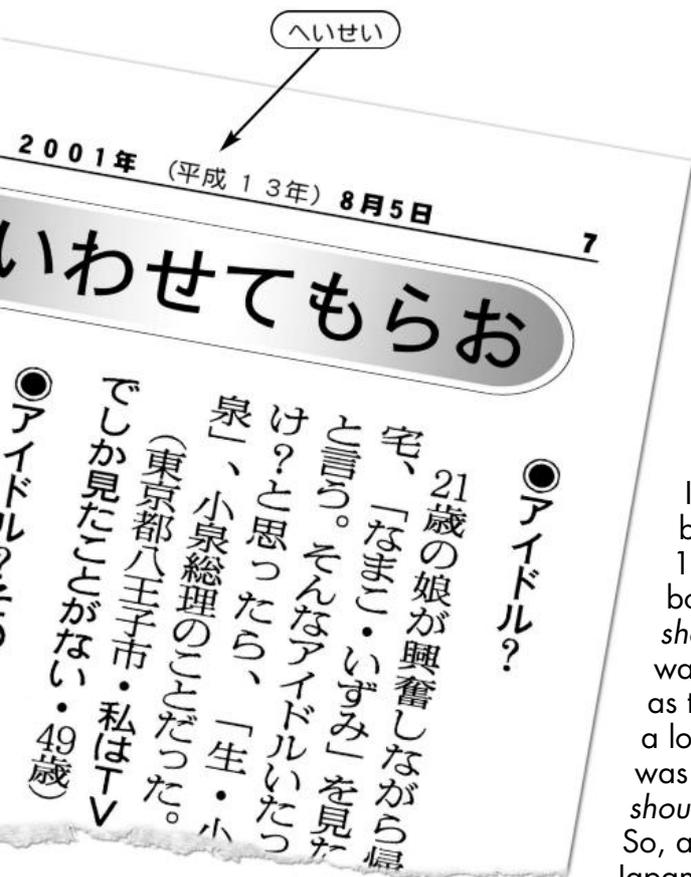
uma

ひつじ



5 1991  
2003

hitsuji



●アイドル?

If you were born before 8 January 1989, you were born in the *shouwa* period. This was a long period, as the Emperor lived a long time and 1988 was *shouwa rokujuusan nen*. So, according to the Japanese calendar, when were you born?

You can probably now also work out what the date is on this Japanese newspaper.

It must be strange not having an Emperor way of counting years, not having an animal zodiac, using dates that put the day and month before the year, and having books that open from back-to-front and given names that go before family names. But I suppose I could get used to it.



だい4か



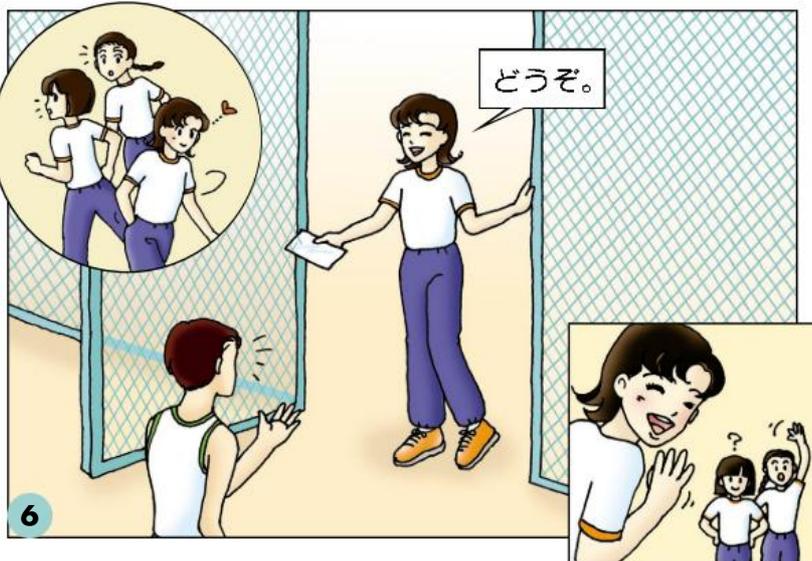
Flap those ears!



Open those eyes!



### The mini-marathon



だい4か

5月5日

すごい! すごい!

10

いま7じです。

11

いま7じはん  
です。

12



13



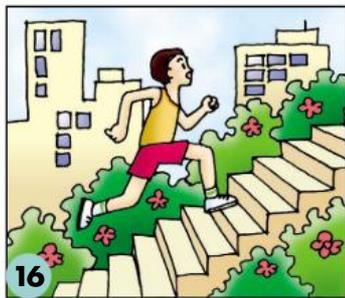
すみません。いま  
なんじですか。

8じです。

14



15



16



17



18

すみません。いま  
なんじですか。

8じはんです。

19

おなまえは?

にしかなです。

20

だい4か



だい4か



がんばれ! *ganbare!* go for it!  
 hang in there!  
 5月5日 5 May  
 すごい! *sugoi!* fantastic!, amazing!  
 (46) ばん ~ *ban* number ...

Katakana words  
 ra bu re ta a ラブレター love letter  
 mi ni ma ra so n ミニ マラソン mini-marathon  
 su ta a to スタート starting time  
 ki ro 12キロ 12 kilometres

- 1 What does Kana give Hide?
- 2 How do his friends react to it?
- 3 What time did Hide finally get up?
- 4 What details did Kana give when she registered for the race?
- 5 What is Kana's family name?
- 6 What time did the mini-marathon start?
- 7 Why is Hide pleased for Kana?

# Where do you live?



Flap those ears!



Move that mouth!



## Asking where someone lives

せんせいは どこに すんでいますか。  
*sensei wa doko ni sunde imasu ka.*

ええと ...  
*eeto ...*



1

## Asking and telling where someone lives

さとしさんは どこに すんでいますか。  
*Satoshisan wa doko ni sunde imasu ka.*

かわまちに すんでいます。  
*Kawamachi ni sunde imasu.*



\*かわまち is a place name.

2

## Saying where you live

わたしは かなざわに すんでいます。  
*watashi wa Kanazawa ni sunde imasu.*

\*かなざわ is a place name.



3

## Talking about being on the right page

コースブックの 10ページを ひらいて。  
*koosu bukku no 10 peeji o hiraite.*

せんせい、なん ページ ですか。  
*sensei, nan peeji desu ka.*

10ページ です。  
*10 peeji desu.*

4



### In だい5か, you will learn to

- ask where someone lives
- tell someone where you live
- sing a Japanese song
- read and write あ、さ、そ、ぞ、ち、に、の、よ、り
- read and write 日、本
- be on the right page
- perform in a concert
- read and write 日、本

だい5か



# Grab that pen!

Here are new hiragana. You know what to do ...

しまし  
しょう

Let's do it!



1 This sign on the footpath is welcoming you to Akihabara. Read what the robot is saying in the top section of the sign.

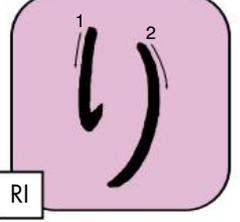
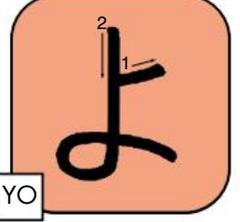
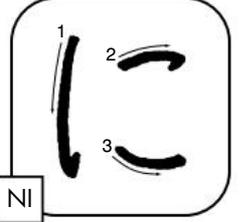
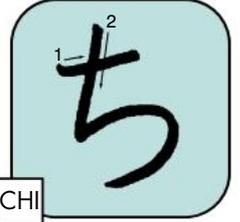
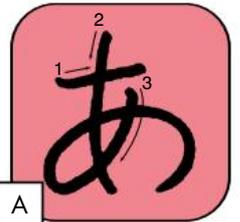


2 What is the name of this restaurant?

3 How far can you read along this ひらがな snake?

かがすひなでてまらおさし  
せたじえわ  
うも  
ごごいみちだ  
にと

んよぞそのありは



だ  
い  
ろ  
か

## Asking and telling where someone lives

- ▶ To ask where someone lives, say どこに すんでいますか *doko ni sunde imasu ka*.
- ▶ To answer, give the place followed by に すんでいます *ni sunde imasu*.
- ▶ To say where you live, say わたしは (place) に すんでいます *watashi wa (place) ni sunde imasu*.
- ▶ Put the particle に *ni* after the name of the place.

This is how Kana tells the interviewer where she lives.



たんご

To talk about where you live, you need these words.

どこ *doko*

where?

すんでいます *sunde imasu*

live

どこに すんでいますか。 *doko ni sunde imasu ka.* Where do you live?

## Talking about page numbers

たんご

Here are words and expressions that you will hear and say when you are talking about page numbers.

なんページ ですか。 *nan peeji desu ka.*

what page is it?

～ページを ひらいて。 *～ peeji o hiraite.*

open to page ...

コースブック *koosu bukku*

Coursebook

ワークブック *waaku bukku*

Workbook

## The ひらがな deal

Here is the list of new Japanese expressions that you can now read and write in ひらがな.

どこ	where?
どこに すんでいますか。	Where do you live?
～に すんでいます。	I live in ...
どうぞ。	Here you are.
ありがとう。	Thanks.
おはよう ございます。	Good morning.
でんわ ばんごう	telephone number

### ひらがな alert!

When writing words like *douzo*, *arigatou*, *ohayou* in ひらがな, you will have noticed that when you write う after the o sound, you pronounce the ou sound as if it were a long oo sound. This is a ひらがな spelling rule – long o sounds are made by adding う. There are a few exceptions to this. You will learn them later.

The other four vowels are easier to make longer – just write the symbol twice. You have seen this in いいえ.



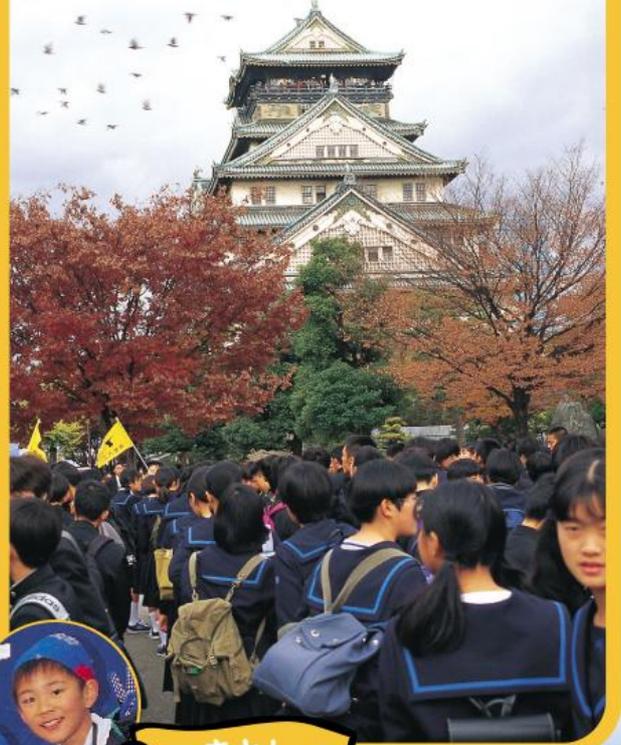
## Move that mouth!

- Practise reading these people's names. Don't forget to add ~さん.
- Point to each person in turn and ask your partner where they live. Be ready to answer when it's your partner's turn to ask where they live.

You ask and answer like this, changing the parts in red.

ひでおさんは どこに すんでいますか。

Sapporo に すんでいます。



5

さとし

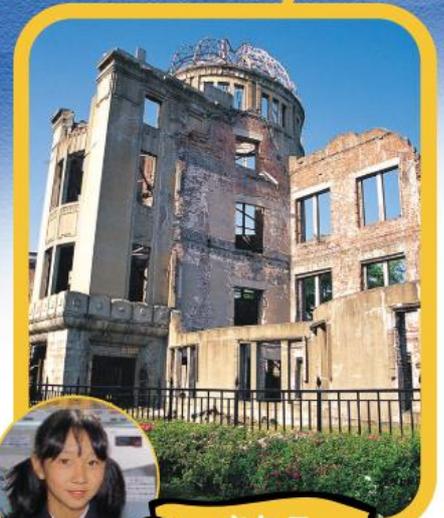


4

まい



OKINAWA



3

さわこ

だ  
い  
5  
か



HOKKAIDOU

Sapporo

HONSHUU

Kyoto

Fujisan

Toukyou

6 まさお

1 ひでお

1

2

みえ

だい5か



## Move that mouth!

### Who Wants a Million Yen?

'Who Wants a Million Yen?' is a brand new TV quiz show. To apply to become a contestant you have to send a photo of yourself with some personal information. You're too late to get on the first series, but you can practise by playing the role of one of the four successful applicants pictured below. Your partner will play the role of the show's producer. The producer helps contestants rehearse a conversation with the quizmaster about themselves.

Here is an example of the conversation the producer might have with Hideo, based on the information in Hideo's application.

こんにちは。おなまえは？

ひでおです。

ひでおさんはなんさいですか。

15さいです。

どこにすんでいますか。

Sapporoにすんでいます。

でんわばんごうは？

211の6290です。

ありがとうございます。

name: ひでお age: 15  
lives in: Sapporo  
☎ 211-6290



name: まい age: 15  
lives in: Kagoshima  
☎ 258-4590



name: まさお age: 14  
lives in: Kyouto  
☎ 491-7830



name: さわこ age: 13  
lives in: Hiroshima  
☎ 247-3257



name: さとし age: 12  
lives in: Oosaka  
☎ 261-9740

だ  
い  
5  
か

## All about me!

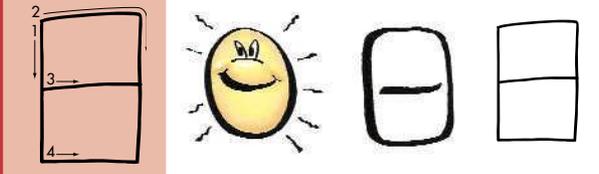
Prepare a speech to introduce yourself to some Japanese visitors. You can tell them your name, age, where you live and even your phone number. Use Mark's speech as an example.

こんにちは。  
 わたしは Maaku です。13さいです。  
 わたしは Red Hillに すんでいます。  
 でんわ ばんごうは 5461-2500 です。  
 どうぞ よろしく。



## 手 Grab that pen!

sun



4 strokes 日本 にほん *nihon* Japan

origin



5 strokes 日本 にほん *nihon* Japan  
 本 ほん *hon* book

Japanese call their country *nihon*. They write *nihon* in kanji: 日本. 日 means 'the sun' and 本 means 'the origin' or 'the source'. So, Japan is the place the sun comes from, the Land of the Rising Sun. This is certainly true if you live in China, because Japan is to your east. And, as we know, kanji originally came from China.

本 *hon* also means book. What could a book possibly be the source of?

Look at the kanji for 日本.

- Trace over the models with your finger.
- Count the correct order of the strokes as you trace: 1 *ichi*, 2 *ni*, 3 *san* ...
- Write 日本 in the correct order on a friend's back. Count aloud the strokes.
- Practise writing 日本 in your *Workbook*.

しまし  
し  
よう

## Let's do it!

What two things you could buy in the shop advertised on this sign?

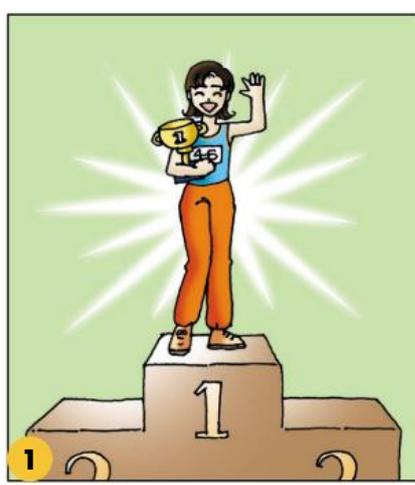


だ  
い  
5  
か

Flap those ears!

Open those eyes!

### Congratulations!



だい5か



12



13

かなさん、おめでとう!

ありがとう!



14



15

bo o i fu re n do  
ボーイフレンドのひでさんです。



16



17



18

だい5か

たんご  
rango vocabulary

うえまち Uemachi

name of place

おめでとう! omedetou!

congratulations!

Katakana words

pu re ze n to  
プレゼント

present

je t to ko o su ta a chi ke t to  
ジェットコースターのチケット

roller coaster tickets

bo o i fu re n do  
ボーイフレンドは?

Have you got a boyfriend?

- 1 What four questions does the reporter ask Kana?
- 2 Why is Kana sad in frames 9 and 10?
- 3 Why is everyone happy in frame 16?
- 4 Why do Kana and Hide go to the theme park?

# The 'douzo yoroshiku' song



うたいましょう *utaimashou* means 'let's sing' and that's exactly what I want you to do.

Join in the chorus of my fabulous どうぞ よろしく *douzo yoroshiku* song, and then, after a bit of practice, use the verses to introduce yourself and a friend. You'll be a big hit – just like Emi and me with the tourists here in Nikko!

こんにちは。こんにちは。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。

## Chorus

はいはい *ichi ni san shi go*  
*utaimashou*

わたしは まさる です。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。

## Chorus

<sup>ni k ko u</sup>  
にっこうに すんでいます。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。

## Chorus

わたしは 12さい です。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。

## Chorus

わたしは さるどし です。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。

## Chorus

ともだちの えみさん です。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。

## Chorus

こんにちは。こんにちは。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。

## Chorus

わたしは おち えみ です。  
どうぞ よろしく。どうぞ よろしく。



だ  
い  
5  
か

## **T**he show-what-you-know concert

You have learned to say and do lots of Japanese things since you began studying Japanese. How about performing a class concert to show what you know? The key expression the compere needs to introduce each act is つぎ *tsugi* (next). If, for example, Jack and Jo are next, the compere would say つぎは Jakuさんと Jooさんです *tsugi wa Jakkusan to Joosan desu*. Here are some suggestions for acts and role-plays that you and your classmates could perform.

### **OK karaoke**

Use the karaoke version of Masaru's どうぞ よろしく *douzo yoroshiku* song to introduce yourself. Then introduce a classmate who will also do a performance. せんせい has the karaoke version on the *Hai!1 Audio CD*.

### **Celeb head**

Bring in a photo of a celebrity and thrill your classmates with juicy details of their private life. You could reveal the person's name, age, where they live, their phone number and, yes, even their animal zodiac!

### **せんせい for a day**

Here's your chance to have all the power and authority of a teacher. Have the class stand, then have them greet and bow to you. When they have sat down quietly, ask them to open their books to a certain page. Check that everyone has understood by asking them to show you the page they have open. The word you need is みせて *misete* (show me). When you are satisfied, you can thank the class and say goodbye.

### **Face to face**

You are the compere of a morning talk show called おはよう *ohayou*. Greet and then interview your special guest. Find out all about them – their name, their age, their phone number and where they live. You should then thank them for being on your show.

### **Party animal**

The party has been going for a while, the music is playing, but you notice that some people are not mixing in very well. To get things moving you start offering around some *poteto chippusu*. When you come across someone you don't know you say hello, introduce yourself and ask their name. (You could get their phone number too. The music is pretty loud so you'll probably need to ask them to repeat their answers.) Introduce them to someone else at the party.

### **Original's in**

Why not come up with your own idea for a Japanese role-play? Think of all the language you know and then think of situations in which you could use it. Have a brainstorm session and see what ideas come out of it. Perhaps you could have a situation where someone has to keep asking the time ...

# Vocabulary list

## Japanese-English

### あ a

あ～あ! <i>aaa!</i>	oh!
ああ <i>aa</i>	ah, oh
ありがとう <i>arigatou</i>	thanks
ありがとうございます <i>arigatou gozaimasu</i>	thank you

### い i

いいえ <i>iie</i>	no
いま <i>ima</i>	now
いまなんじですか <i>ima nanji desu ka</i>	what's the time?

### う u

うえ <i>ue</i>	up, higher
うたいましょう <i>utaimashou</i>	let's sing
うわあ <i>uwaa</i>	wow!

### え e

ええと ... <i>eeto ...</i>	umm, aah
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### お o

おなまえ <i>onamae</i>	your name
おなまえは? <i>onamae wa?</i>	what is your name?
おはよう ございます <i>ohayou gozaimasu</i>	good morning
おぼえましょう <i>oboemashou</i>	let's learn
おめでとう! <i>omedetou!</i>	congratulations!

### か/が ka/ga

か <i>ka</i>	question marker
かんじ <i>kanji</i>	kanji characters
がんばれ! <i>ganbare!</i>	go for it!
	hang in there!

### き ki

きりつ <i>kiritsu</i>	stand up
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### こ ko

こんにちは <i>konnichi wa</i>	hello, good afternoon
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### さ sa

～さい ~ <i>sai</i>	... years old
さようなら <i>sayounara</i>	bye, goodbye
～さん ~ <i>san</i>	title added after names

### し/じ shi/ji

した <i>shita</i>	down, lower
～じ ~ <i>ji</i>	... o'clock
～じはん ~ <i>ji han</i>	half past ... o'clock
じょうず <i>joozu</i>	good at

### す su

すみません <i>sumimasen</i>	excuse me
(～に) すんでいます <i>(~ ni) sunde imasu</i>	lives in ...

### せ se

せんせい <i>sensei</i>	teacher
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### た ta

たご <i>tango</i>	vocabulary
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### ち/ちゃ chi/cha

ちやくせき <i>chakuseki</i>	sit down
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### て/で te/de

です <i>desu</i>	It is ..., I am ...
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### と/ど to/do

ともだち <i>tomodachi</i>	friend
ともだちの ~ <i>tomodachi no ~</i>	my friend, ...
どうぞ よろしく <i>douzo yoroshiku</i>	nice to meet you
どうぞ <i>douzo</i>	here you are
どこ <i>doko</i>	where?
～どし ~ <i>doshi</i>	year of ...

### な na

なまえ <i>namae</i>	name
なんさいですか <i>nansai desu ka</i>	how old are you?
なんじ <i>nanji</i>	what time?
なんページ	what page?
なんページですか <i>nan peeji desu ka</i>	what page is it?

## に ni

にほん、日本 *Nihon* Japan  
 にほんご、日本ご *Nihongo* Japanese language

## は/ば ha/ba

はい *hai* yes  
 ~ばん ~ *ban* number ...

## ひ hi

ひらがな *hiragana* hiragana script  
 ~(を) ひらいて open to ...  
 ~ (o) *hiraite*

## ほ ho

ほん、本 *hon* book

## も mo

もういちど *mou ichido* say it again

## れ re

れい *rei* bow, zero

## わ wa

わたし *watashi* I, me

## Katakana words

<i>booifurendo</i> ボーイフレンド	boyfriend
<i>chiketto</i> チケット	ticket
<i>chokoreeto</i> チョコレート	chocolate
<i>jetto koosutaa</i> ジェットコースター	roller coaster
<i>kiro</i> キロ	kilometre
<i>koosu bukku</i> コースブック	coursebook
<i>mini marason</i> ミニマラソン	mini-marathon
~ <i>peeji</i> ~ ページ	page ...
<i>purezento</i> プレゼント	present
<i>rabu retaa</i> ラブレター	love letter
<i>sutaato</i> スタート	starting time
<i>waaku bukku</i> ワークブック	workbook

## English-Japanese

### A

ah, oh	ああ <i>aa</i>
am	です <i>desu</i>
amazing!	すごい! <i>sugoi!</i>

### B

book	ほん、本 <i>hon</i>
bow	れい <i>rei</i>
boyfriend	ボーイフレンド <i>booifurendo</i>

### C

chocolate	チョコレート <i>chokoreeto</i>
congratulations!	おめでとう! <i>omedetou!</i>
coursebook	コースブック <i>koosu bukku</i>

### D

down, lower	した <i>shita</i>
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### E

excuse me	すみません <i>sumimasen</i>
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### F

fantastic!	すごい! <i>sugoi!</i>
friend	ともだち <i>tomodachi</i>
my friend, ...	ともだちの~ <i>tomodachi no ~</i>

### G

go for it!	がんばれ! <i>ganbare!</i>
good afternoon	こんにちは <i>konnichi wa</i>
good morning	おはよう ございます <i>ohayou gozaimasu</i>
goodbye	さようなら <i>sayounara</i>

### H

half past ... o'clock	~じはん ~ <i>ji han</i>
hang in there!	がんばれ! <i>ganbare!</i>

hello	こんにちは <i>konnichi wa</i>
here you are	どうぞ <i>douzo</i>
<b>I</b>	
I, me	わたし <i>watashi</i>
is ..., am ...	です <i>desu</i>
<b>J</b>	
Japan	にほん、日本 <i>Nihon</i>
<b>K</b>	
kilometre	キロ <i>kiro</i>
<b>L</b>	
lives in ...	(~ ni) すんでいます (~ ni) <i>sunde imasu</i>
love letter	ラブレター <i>rabu retaa</i>
<b>M</b>	
mini-marathon	ミニ マラソン <i>mini marason</i>
<b>N</b>	
name	なまえ <i>namae</i>
your name	おなまえ <i>onamae</i>
what is your name?	おなまえは? <i>onamae wa?</i>
title for names	~さん ~ <i>san</i>
nice to meet you	どうぞよろしく <i>douzo yoroshiku</i>
no	いいえ <i>iie</i>
now	いま <i>ima</i>
number ...	~ばん ~ <i>ban</i>
<b>O</b>	
oh!	あ~あ! <i>aaa!</i>
open to page ...	~ページをひらいて ~ <i>peeji o hiraite</i>
what page?	なんページ <i>nan peeji</i>
what page is it?	なんページ ですか <i>nan peeji desu ka</i>
... o'clock	~じ ~ <i>ji</i>
what's the time?	いま なんじ ですか <i>ima nanji desu ka</i>

<b>P</b>	
page	~ページ ~ <i>peeji</i>
present	プレゼント <i>purezento</i>
<b>R</b>	
roller coaster	ジェットコースター <i>jetto koosutaa</i>
<b>S</b>	
say it again	もういちど <i>mou ichido</i>
sit down	ちやくせき <i>chakuseki</i>
stand up	きりつ <i>kiritsu</i>
starting time	スタート <i>sutaato</i>
<b>T</b>	
teacher	せんせい <i>sensei</i>
thank you	ありがとう ございます <i>arigatou gozaimasu</i>
thanks	ありがとう <i>arigatou</i>
ticket	チケット <i>chiketto</i>
<b>U</b>	
umm, aah	ええと ... <i>eeto ...</i>
up, higher	うえ <i>ue</i>
<b>V</b>	
vocabulary	たんご <i>tango</i>
<b>W</b>	
where?	どこ <i>doko</i>
workbook	ワークブック <i>waaku bukku</i>
wow!	うわあ <i>uwaa</i>
<b>Y</b>	
... years old	~さい ~ <i>sai</i>
how old are you?	なんさい ですか <i>nansai desu ka</i>
yes	はい <i>hai</i>
year of ...	~どし ~ <i>doshi</i>

# Hiragana table

The circled hiragana are those you have learned in your *Hai!1 Coursebook*.

Start from here.

n	w	r	y	m	h	n	t	s	k	
ん <i>n</i>	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ <i>a</i>
		り		み	ひ	に	ち <i>chi</i>	し <i>shi</i>	き	い <i>i</i>
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ <i>tsu</i>	す	く	う <i>u</i>
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え <i>e</i>
	を <i>o</i>	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お <i>o</i>

ぢ and づ are rarely used.

ぱ	ば	だ	ざ	が
び	び	ぢ	じ	ぎ
ぶ	ぶ	づ	ず	ぐ
		zu		
ぺ	べ	で	ぜ	げ
ぽ	ぼ	ど	ぞ	ご

That's enough from me for now.  
Before I shut down, check you  
can read and write all the circled  
hiragana. You can?  
おめでとう! omedetou!  
さようなら。

