

Hai! 2

Let's go 日本語!



はい

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- 一～十

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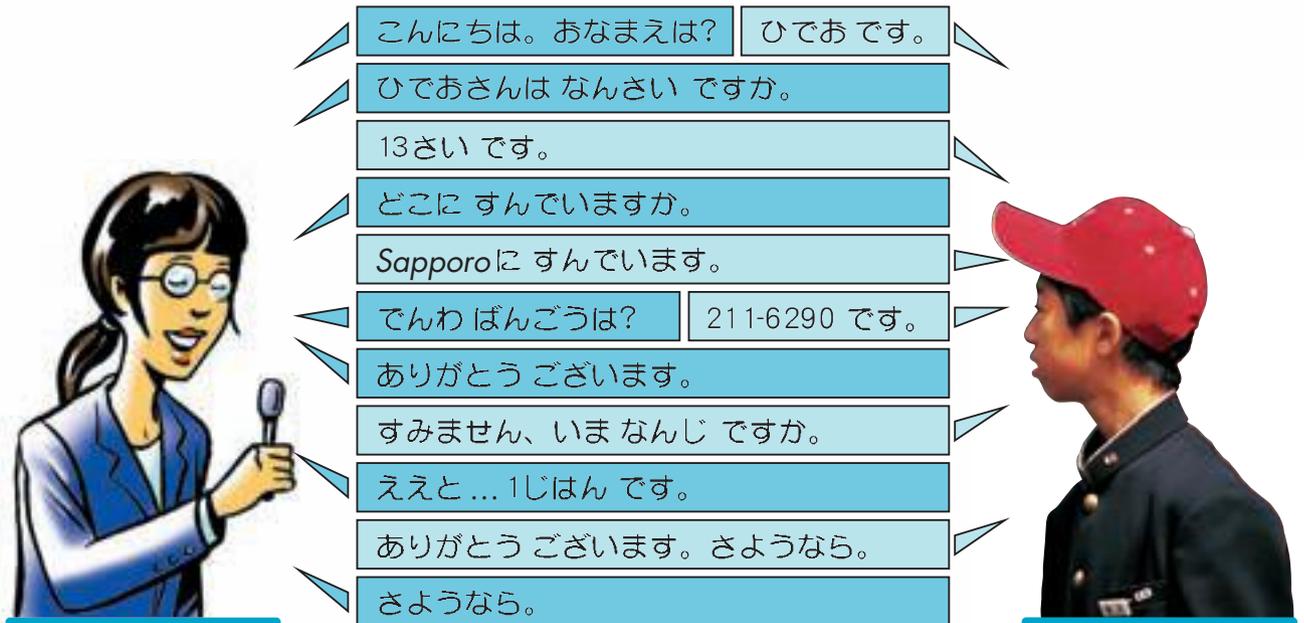
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Hai! 2 - let's go!

Hai! 2 is ready for you! Kana and Hide are waiting to introduce you to Nunu, their new electronic pet, and Masaru is waiting to pass on some more of his knowledge about life in Japan. But are you ready for **Hai! 2**?

Read through this interview with a partner. It summarises the Japanese language you learned in **Hai! 1**. If you have forgotten any of it, take the opportunity to do some valuable revision.



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。
 13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? 211-6290です。
 ありがとうございます。
 すみません、いまなんじですか。
 ええと... 1じはんです。
 ありがとうございます。さようなら。
 さようなら。

Use this chance to study the ひらがな table again. The symbols that are circled are the ones you learned in **Hai! 1**. By the end of **Hai! 2** you will know the whole table. (You will also know 20 kanji.)

n	w	r	y	m	h	n	t	s	k	
ん <small>n</small>	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち <small>chi</small>	し <small>shi</small>	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ <small>tsu</small>	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お
							だ	ざ	が	
							ぢ	じ	ぎ	
							づ <small>zu</small>	ず	ぐ	
							で	ぜ	げ	
							ど	ぞ	ご	

Start from here.

ぢ and づ are rarely used.

So, are you ready? はい、let's go!

Cats and dogs

だい1か

 Flap those ears!

 Move that mouth!



Introducing your pet

わたしの うさぎ です。
watashi no usagi desu.
なまえは みみ です。
namae wa Mimi desu.



1

こんにちは。
konnichi wa.

Asking someone their pet's name

いぬの なまえは？
inu no namae wa?



2

きぬ です。
Kinu desu.

Commenting on someone's pet

ちびは ^{ちい}小さい ですね。
Chibi wa chiisai desu ne.

そうですね。
sou desu ne.



3

かわいい ですね。
kawaii desu ne.

そうですね。
sou desu ne.

In だい1か, you will learn

- to talk about pets
 - introduce your pet
 - ask a pet's name
 - comment on a pet
- to read and write き、ぎ、ず、だ、ぬ、ね、び、へ、め、る
- some exceptions to the ou ひらがな spelling rule
- to read and write the kanji 大 and 小
- to talk to animals in Japanese

だい1か

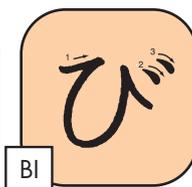
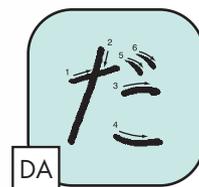
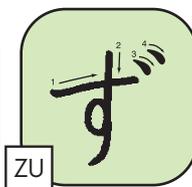
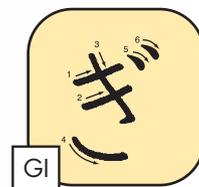
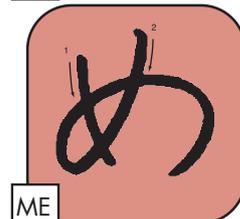
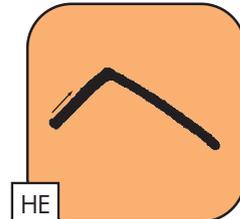
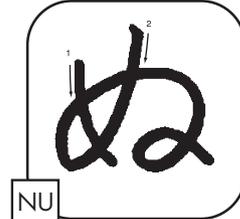
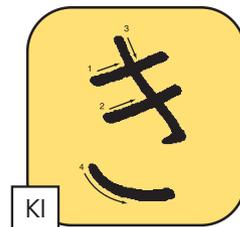
手 Grab that pen!

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

しましよう Let's do it!

1 Follow the leads with your finger to work out how we say these animals in Japanese.

2 What is the name of this fishing gear shop? Can you say its phone number aloud?



だい1か

手 Grab that pen!

Here are the new kanji characters for you to learn. Practise 'writing' them on your palm with your finger before you practise writing them in your *Workbook*.

big

3 strokes

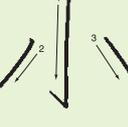




大きい おおきい *ookii* big

little

3 strokes

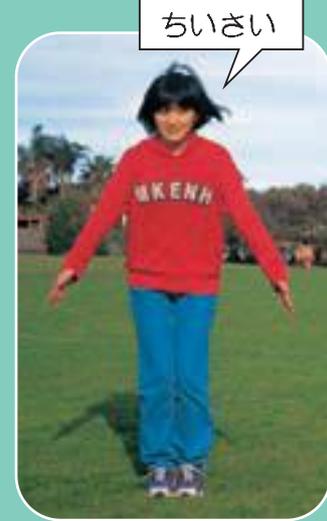
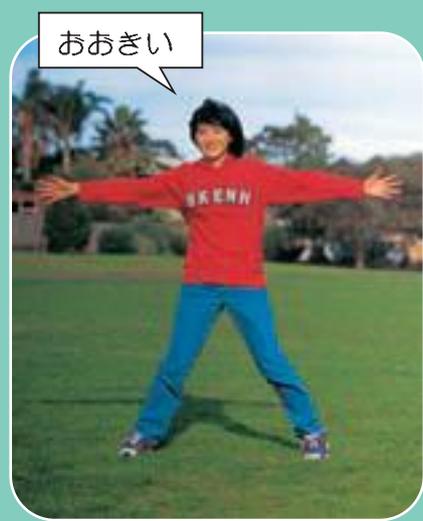




小さい ちいさい *chisai* little, small

しましよう Let's do it!

1 Sometimes you can get the 'feel' of a kanji character by shaping your body to look like it. Try this by standing up and stretching out your arms and legs and saying おおきい in a 'big' voice as you do it. Then stand very tightly with your arms by your side and say ちいさい in a 'little' voice.



2 This is the としまえん pool garden. The sign tells us the entrance prices for adults and children. Can you find the word for 'adult'? It is written with two *かんじ* characters that mean 'big person'.



プール入場料金
(入園料含む)
★大人=3,500円
★子供=2,500円

だい1か

Introducing your pet

- ▶ To introduce your pet, say わたしの (animal) です。 *watashi no (animal) desu.*
わたしの うさぎ です。 *watashi no usagi desu.*
This is my rabbit.
- ▶ By adding の *no* to わたし *watashi* you change 'I' to 'my'. The particle の shows possession.
- ▶ To tell someone your pet's name say なまえは (name) です。 *namae wa (name) desu.*
なまえは みみ です。 *namae wa Mimi desu.*
Its name is Mimi.

Kana is introducing her pet dog.



わたしの いぬ です。 なまえは めめ です。

たんじ
* tango * yasabumi

To talk about your pets you need these words:

わたしの～ <i>watashi no～</i>	my ...	とり <i>tori</i>	bird
いぬ <i>inu</i>	dog	へび <i>hebi</i>	snake
うさぎ <i>usagi</i>	rabbit	ねこ <i>neko</i>	cat
うま <i>uma</i>	horse	ねずみ <i>nezumi</i>	mouse
かめ <i>kame</i>	turtle		

Asking someone their pet's name

- ▶ To ask someone their pet's name say (animal) の なまえは? (animal) *no namae wa?*
うまの なまえは? *uma no namae wa?*
What is your horse's name?
- ▶ By adding の *no* to うま *uma* you change 'horse' to 'horse's'. In Japanese, の *no* shows possession in much the same way as 's does in English.
- ▶ You do not have to use お in front of なまえ when you are asking about animals.

Hide is asking Naoko the name of her pet turtle.



ひらがな

alert

Remember the long or double 'o' sound in ひらがな? To write it, you add う to a symbol that already has an 'o' sound. You can check on this rule in these words: そう、どうぞ、ありがとう、おはよう。

There is one 'big' exception to the rule! Look at how the long or double 'o' sound is written in おおきい. If you find this confusing, just use the かんじ, 大きい.

There are not too many other exceptions, but the people of おおさか would like you to know one important one. Can you find their city on a map?

Commenting on someone's pet

▶ To comment on someone's pet you can use one or more of the describing words listed in the *たんご* below. Describing words are called adjectives.

▶ If you know the animal's name, you can say (name) は (adjective) です。 (name) wa (adjective) *desu*.

みみはかわいいです。 *Mimi wa kawaii desu.*
Mimi is cute.

▶ If you don't know the animal's name you can simply say (adjective) ですね。 (adjective) *desu ne*.

かわいいですね。 *kawaii desu ne.*
She's cute, isn't she?

▶ By adding *ね ne* to your comment you are inviting the other person to agree with you.

▶ To agree with someone else's *ね ne* comment, say そうですね *sou desu ne*.

かわいいですね。 *kawaii desu ne.*

She's cute, isn't she?

そうですね *sou desu ne.*

She is, isn't she?

▶ You usually agree with *ね ne* comments, but if someone says something silly or outrageous you can say いいえ!

▶ As well as meaning 'dog', *いぬ inu* also means 'dogs'. *ねこ neko* means 'cat' and 'cats', *ねずみ nezumi* means 'mouse' and 'mice'. So, to make a general comment you can say (animal) は (adjective) です。

うさぎはかわいいですね。 *usagi wa kawaii desu ne.*
Rabbits are cute, aren't they?

Kana is saying that rabbits are cute. Hide is agreeing.

うさぎはかわいいですね。



そうですね。

たんご

To describe things, you need these adjectives:

うるさい <i>urusai</i>	noisy, annoying
大きい <i>ookii</i>	big
かわいい <i>kawaii</i>	cute
きたない <i>kitanai</i>	dirty
こわい <i>kowai</i>	scary
小さい <i>chiisai</i>	small
すごい <i>sugoi</i>	fantastic, amazing



Move that mouth!



wa n wa n
ワンワン

きみ

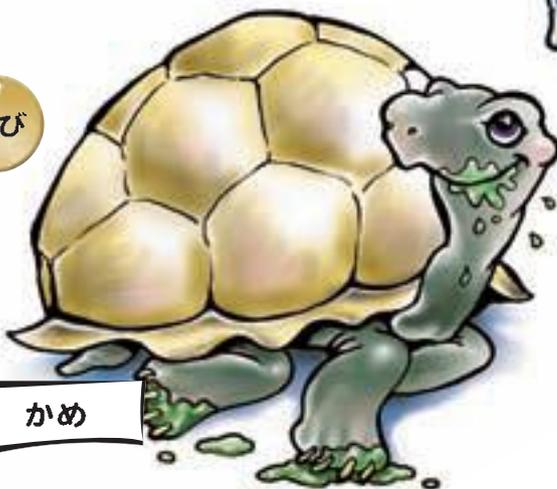
1 いぬ



hi hi i i n
ヒヒイーン

ちから

2 うま



たび

6 かめ

ねる



7 ねずみ

That's my pet!

- Prepare for pet ownership – read the Japanese word for each of the animals from the label below each picture.
- Read the name of each pet from its gold name-tag.

Working with a partner, take it in turns to claim a pet as your own.

- First, introduce your pet.
- Your partner then asks your pet's name.
- You reply.

Here is an example of how your conversation might go. Change the parts in red.

わたしの **いぬ** です。

いぬの なまえは？

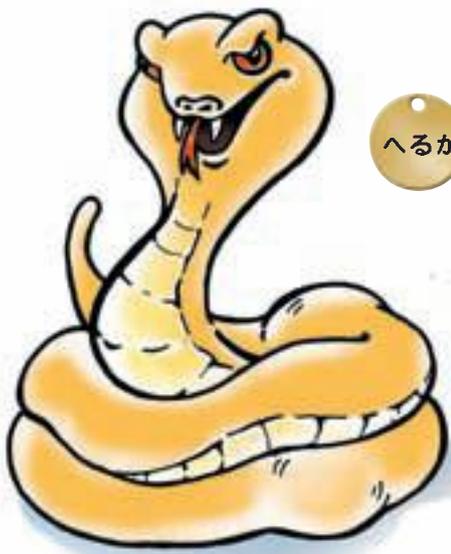
きみ です。

るる



8 ねこ

だ
い
1
か



へるが

3 へび

びんき

gya a gya a
ギャーギャー



みみ

5 とり



4 うさぎ

You dirty dog!

- Working with a partner, take it in turns to comment on each of the pets. You'll find the adjectives in the たんご box useful. Encourage your partner to agree or disagree by adding ね to your comment.
- Your partner then agrees or disagrees with your comment.

Here is an example of how your conversation might go. Change the parts in red.

きみは **きたない** ですね。
 そう ですね。
 or
 いいえ。

たんご

うるさい
 大きい
 かわいい

きたない
 こわい
 小さい

しましろう

Let's do it!

It's time for some 'shimashou and tell'. Bring a picture of your pet to class and talk about it with your classmates.

- Introduce your pet, saying what it is and giving its name. Make the name sound as Japanese as possible. (せんせい can help you with this.)
- Make a comment about your pet and see if your classmates agree.
- Respond to any comments they might have.

If you don't have a pet, find a picture of an animal in a magazine and claim it as your own. Now, what's a good name for an Amazonian anaconda ...?

だい
 い
 1
 か

The Three Wise Monkeys of Nikko



You can learn a lot from monkeys. This famous carving at Nikko shows the Three Wise Monkeys, reminding us that we should 'hear no evil, speak no evil, see no evil'. That's good advice, because nobody likes a nasty gossip who is always looking for the bad things in life.



But when I look at this carving, I see three monkeys who are never going to learn to speak English as well as I do. They are like a lot of my friends around here who don't make the most of the chances they have to improve their language skills.

First of all, you have to keep your ears open. There are always tourists around here speaking English and it's only by listening hard that I hear how the language really sounds. That means I can imitate the sounds and get the pronunciation right. So here is some advice from the wisest monkey at Nikko: when it comes to learning a language, don't block your ears but listen as hard as you can. Flap those ears!

The same goes for your mouth. Keep it open, get it working, move it! Take every chance you get to speak the language you are learning. For me it's English, for you it's Japanese. Don't be shy or lazy like most of the monkeys around here. Be like me – speak up and speak often. I know that if I don't practise, I don't improve.

You probably know what I'm going to say next. Well, it's true! I keep my eyes wide open, always on the look out for bits of English I can understand. I know that is harder for you with ひらがな and かんじ, but you should get into the habit of looking at Japanese writing and picking out what you can. There's plenty of stuff in your *Coursebook*, of course, but if you keep your eyes open you will see bits and pieces in places like signs, advertisements and menus. So, open those eyes! And if you do find anything, don't forget to show and tell.

When kids come to Nikko they stand in threes in front of the Wise Monkeys and copy their gestures. Their friends take photos and everyone has a good laugh. But when you look at them I want you to remember the advice of wise old まさる – listen to the sounds of Japanese, practise your speaking whenever you can and keep your eyes open for ひらがな and かんじ.



Flap those ears!



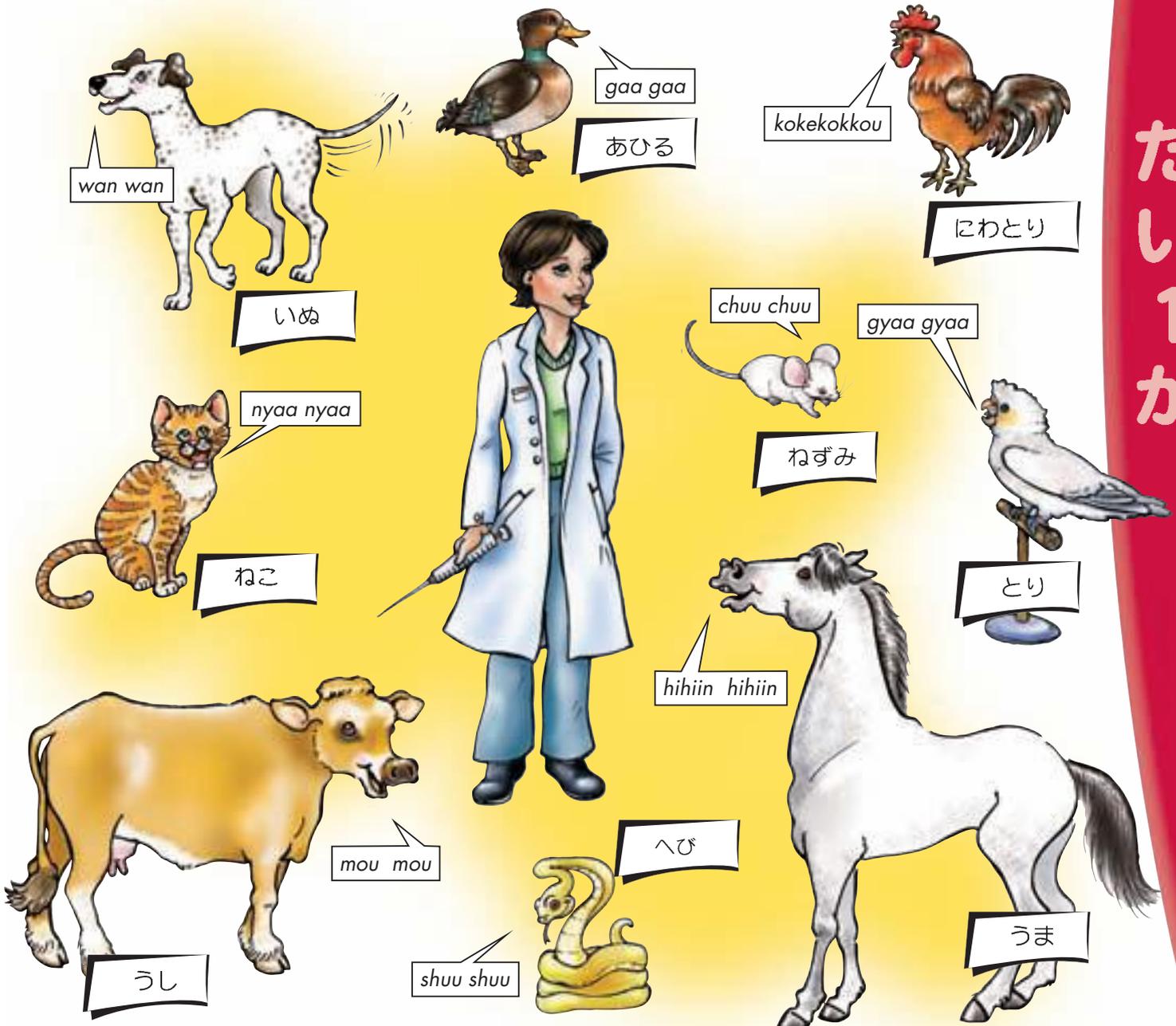
Move that mouth!



Talk to the animals

はぎの せんせい is a vet with a special skill. Before she treats her animal patients she talks to them to calm them down. She has learnt the Japanese animal sounds that you can see her patients using below.

- Listen as she speaks and try to work out which animal she is talking to.
- Now listen as the animals respond to her and see how well you guessed.
- Finally, you try talking to the animals. As each animal speaks to you, answer it with its own sound.



だい1か



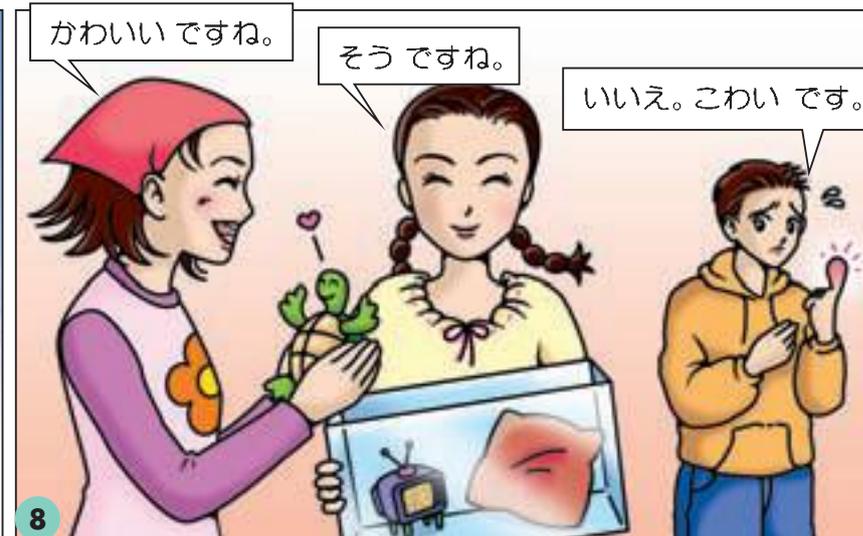
Flap those ears!



Open those eyes!



Kana gets a pet



だい1か



pet to
ペット、ほしい!

9



あ、ひでさん! すずき
pet to sho p pu
ペットショップです。

10



かなさん、こんにちは。

すずきさん、こんにちは。
ひでさんです。

11



ひでさんは
bo o i fu re n do
ボーイフレンドです。

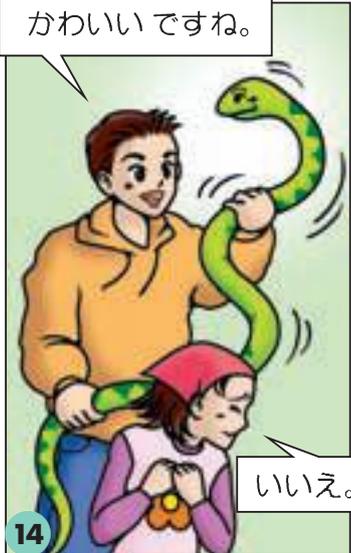
しずかに!
うるさいですね。

12



大きいですね。
あああ、こわいです!

13



かわいいですね。

いいえ。

14



ありがとう。

15

だい1か



<p>たんご vocabulary</p>	なんですか	What is it?
	ペット <i>petto</i>	pet
	ほしい <i>hoshii</i>	I want
	しずかに! <i>shizuka ni!</i>	shut up! quiet!
	でんしペット <i>denshi petto</i>	electronic pet
	も <i>mo</i>	also

- 1 Who do Hide and Kana meet on the street?
- 2 What is Naoko carrying?
- 3 What reactions do Kana and Hide have to Naoko's pet?
- 4 Is Hide brave?
- 5 Why does Kana decide to get Nunu?

Hands up!

だい2か



Flap those ears!



Move that mouth!



The 「てを あげて！」 te o agete! song

1 たって *tatte*, it's time to **stand up**
すわって *suwatte*, now you better **sit down**
まって *matte*, stay there, just **wait** around

みなさん、てを あげて！ *minasan, te o agete!* Everyone, **put up your hands!**

たってください。 *tatte kudasai.*
すわってください。 *suwatte kudasai.*
たって、すわって *tatte, suwatte*
まって、まって *matte, matte*
てを あげて！ *te o agete!*

2 ひらいて *hiraite*, **open** up to page three
みて *mite*, have a good **look** and **see**
よんで *yonde*, now just **read** it for me

みなさん、てを あげて！ *minasan, te o agete!* Everyone, **put up your hands!**

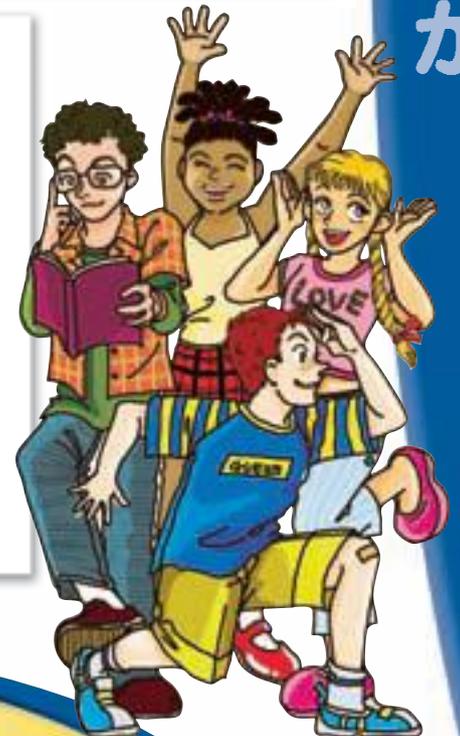
ひらいてください。 *hiraite kudasai.*
みてください。 *mite kudasai.*
ひらいて、みて *hiraite, mite*
本を よんで *hon o yonde*
てを あげて！ *te o agete!*

3 きいて *kiite*, hey, **listen** up, you
かいて *kaite*, better **write** it down too
して *shite*, **do** what you got to do

みなさん、てを あげて！ *minasan, te o agete!* Everyone, **put up your hands!**

きいてください。 *kiite kudasai.*
かいてください。 *kaite kudasai.*
きいて、かいて *kiite, kaite*
しずかにして *shizuka ni shite*
てを あげて！ *te o agete!*

よくできました！ *yoku dekimashita!*



だい2か

In だい2か, you will learn to

- sing the 「てを あげて！」 *te o agete!* song
- understand and give some instructions
- read and write く、ぐ、け、げ、つ、ほ、を
- read and write words containing little つ
- read and write 先生 and 学生
- care for a pet robot
- read an advertisement for a new pet

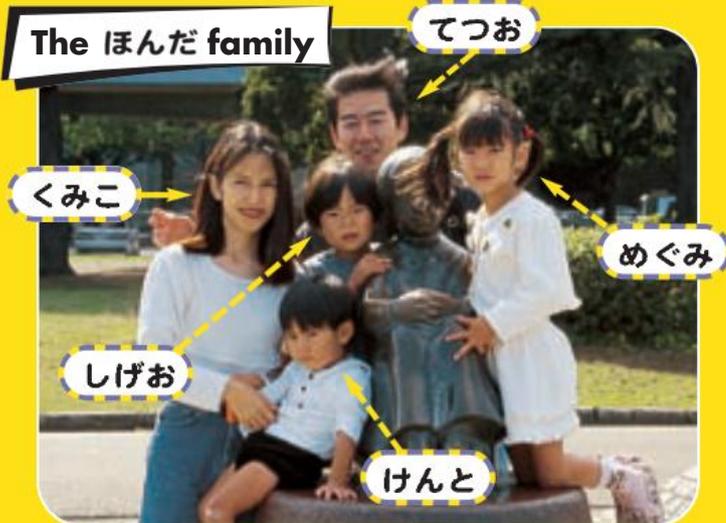
手 Grab that pen!

Here are the new ひらがな for this chapter.

- If you find つ *tsu* a little hard to say, try saying 'cats' without the *ca* in front of the *ts*.
- On the ひらがな table, を is located in the wo position. However, we usually pronounce it as *o*. You won't mix it up with お (the 'true' *o*) as を *o* is only ever used as a particle. You'll find out more about this at the Help desk.

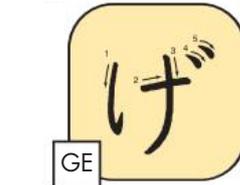
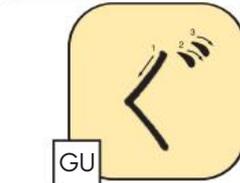
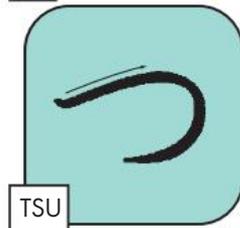
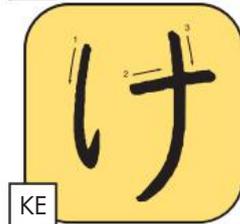
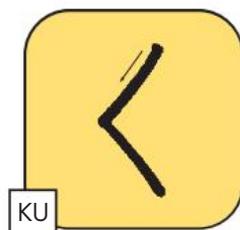
しましよ Let's do it!

- 1 As you point to each person in the **ほんだ** family, your partner will read their name. Swap roles so that you can practise your reading too. After you can both read the ひらがな names really well, repeat the activity adding **さん** to each name.



- 2 Gaku is saying 'hello' on his mobile phone. Choose the words from below that go with the numbers on the picture. Make sure you can read each word aloud.

- もしもし
- がくさん
- けいたい でんわ





Grab that pen!

ひらがな alert!

When you learned to read and write the word どうぞ you also learned the first ひらがな spelling rule: you write long o sounds by adding う.

As you learn the words たって *tatte*, すわって *suwatte* and まって *matte* you are also learning the second ひらがな spelling rule: little つ *tsu* doubles the consonant sound of the next letter.

When we say double we really mean double: listen again to the first verse of the てをあげて! song then practise reading these words out loud. You're actually saying *tat-te*, *suwat-te* and *mat-te*, aren't you?

The examples above show 'tt' but lots of consonants can be doubled. Use the roomaji to help you practise reading these words aloud:

がっこう <i>gakkou</i> (<i>gak-kou</i>)	school
ざっし <i>zasshi</i> (<i>zas-shi</i>)	magazine
はっぴ <i>happi</i> (<i>hap-pi</i>)	<i>happi</i> coat
けっこん <i>kekkon</i> (<i>kek-kon</i>)	marriage

You will learn the third and final ひらがな spelling rule a little later.

しましろう

Let's do it!

Read the ひらがな labels on the pictures below.

がっこう



1

ざっし



2

はっぴ



5

けっこん



3

まって



4

Instructions

たんご

せんせい will use these instructions in class. Learn to follow them, then learn to give them too.

たつて <i>tatte</i>	stand up!
すわつて <i>suwatte</i>	sit down!
まつて <i>matte</i>	wait!
ひらいて <i>hiraite</i>	open! (e.g. a book)
みて <i>mite</i>	look!, watch!, see!
よんで <i>yonde</i>	read!
きいて <i>kiite</i>	listen!
かいて <i>kaite</i>	write!
して <i>shite</i>	do!

ぬぬ、たつて。



More detailed instructions

- ▶ When せんせい simply wants you to listen she will say きいて. But she could also give you a more detailed instruction: she could tell you *what* to listen to. For example, she could tell you to listen to the CD. Then she would say:
CDを きいて。CD(*shii dii*) o kiite.
- ▶ She adds the particle を o to the word for CD. Particle を o makes it clear *what* to listen to.

ぬぬ、こくばんをみて。
きいて!



たんご

Here are some words that you will hear in more detailed instructions.

なまえ <i>namae</i>	name
ほん <i>hon</i>	book
こくばん <i>kokuban</i>	board

Can you work out what these instructions mean?

- なまえを かいて。 *namae o kaite.*
- 本を よんで。 *hon o yonde.*
- こくばんをみて。 *kokuban o mite.*

Can you see how the particle を o works? It makes clear *what* to write, *what* to read and *what* to look at.

Instructions with ください

- ▶ Sometimes せんせい may add ください when giving instructions. This makes them a bit more polite.
- ▶ You should always say ください when you ask せんせい to do something.



Teacher words (せんせいの たんご)

たんご

Here are some more expressions that you will hear せんせい use.

みなさん <i>minasan</i>	everyone
てを あげて。 <i>te o agete.</i>	put up your hand(s)
よく できました! <i>yoku dekimashita!</i>	well done! good work!
しずかに! <i>shizuka ni!</i>	shut up! quiet!
しずかにして! <i>shizuka ni shite!</i>	be quiet!

しましろう

Let's do it!

Can you work out what instructions せんせい is giving? Look at the situation in each of the pictures then see if you can put words in せんせい's mouth. Feel free to suggest as many instructions as you can – detailed or not, with or without ください.



だい
い
2
か



Move that mouth!

The Class Robot Contest

Stage 1 - Training

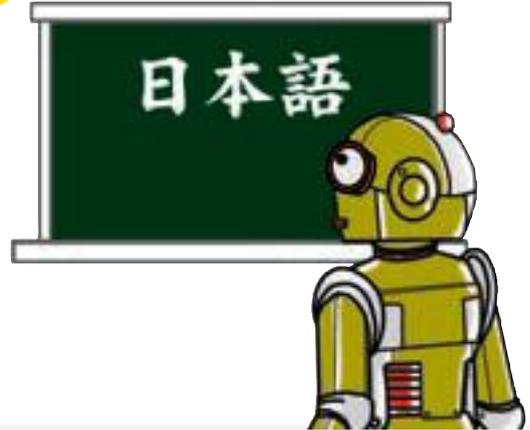
Robot contests are held all over Japan. They test a robot's ability to respond to instructions. Your class is about to hold a robot contest, and everyone wants to be selected to compete in it.

As a training exercise, you and your partner can match the instructions in the list with the robotic responses in the illustrations.

LIST

- A たって。
- B すわって。
- C まって。
- D 10^{pe e ji}ページをひらいて。
- E こくばんをみて。
- F CDをきいて。
- G 本をよんで。
- H なまえをかいて。
- I てをあげて。
- J しずかにして。

1



5



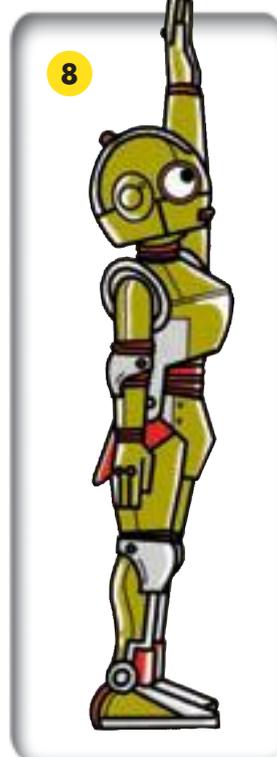
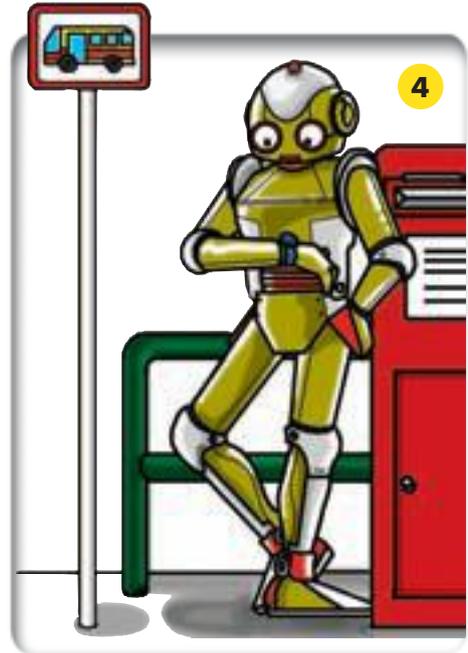
10



Stage 2 - Selection

Form a small group (six would be good) and select a representative to compete in the Class Robot Contest. Everyone takes a turn at being the robot, carrying out the instructions of the other members of the group. (Use the list you had in training; you should get to give two instructions each.)

Once everyone in the group has had a turn at being the robot, choose your best robotic responder to represent your group in the Class Robot Contest.



Stage 3 - The Contest

Each Group Representative Robot (GRR) in turn performs in front of the class. They must respond robotically to instructions from members of another group. A GRR can score a point for their group for each correct, convincing robotic response. Groups can lose points by giving instructions that are not perfectly clear.

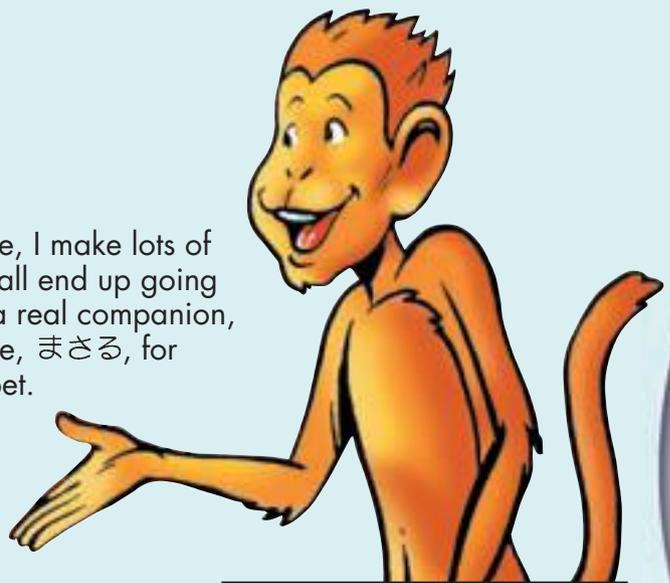


だ
い
2
か

A

mate for Masaru

A monkey's life can be a lonely life. True, I make lots of friends amongst the tourists, but they all end up going back to their homes. What I need is a real companion, someone to share my life, someone to love me, まさる, for what I am. That's why I've decided to get a pet.



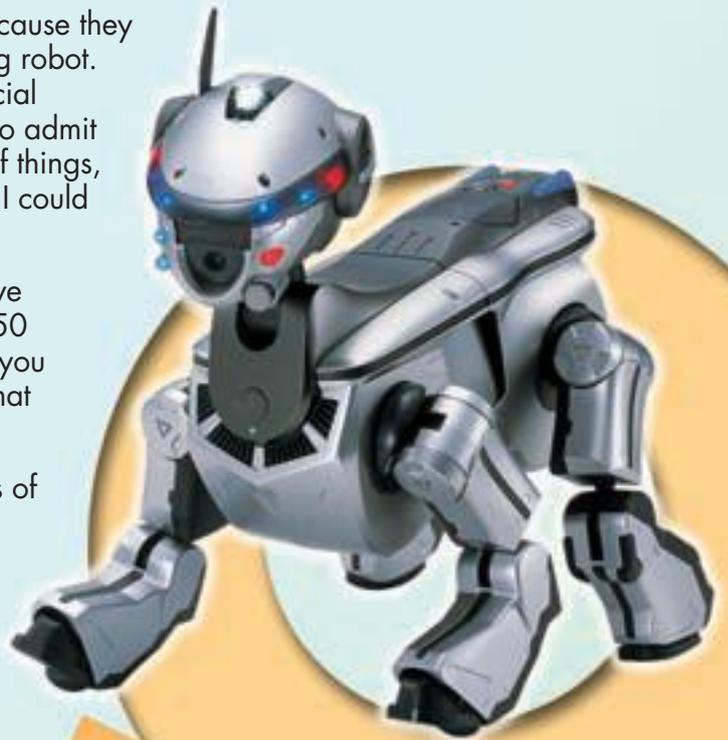
My first thought was a puppy. Pretty obvious, I suppose. You know, 'a monkey's best friend' and all that. But then I got to thinking: you have to feed a dog, you have to groom it, and you have to take it to the vet. Worst of all, you have to clean up after it! I mean, take a look at that sign!

Then I realised that whatever pet you get, YOU HAVE TO LOOK AFTER IT! That's not going to make me happy, is it? I want something that will be there for me, something that will respond to my needs. What I need is a buddy, a mate, or as we say in Japanese, an *aibo*.

Now, the people at Sony are pretty clever because they use the name AIBO for their fantastic new dog robot. They say the name actually comes from Artificial Intelligence ROBOt. Whatever, but I do have to admit that AIBO is really cool. He can do all sorts of things, like play with a ball and go and fetch things. I could train him to bring me my slippers.

It might be artificial, but AIBO really does have intelligence. You can train him to respond to 50 different words. He will even take a photo of you when you tell him to. You never know when that might come in handy!

But AIBO is not just intelligent, he has all sorts of feelings and desires. It's like he has a real character. If you play with him and say nice things to him he acts all happy. His eyes light up and his tail wags. If you hurt him or ignore him he gets angry or sulky. I've spoken to lots of AIBO owners (there are thousands of them) and they all say that you have to treat your AIBO well; if you're a poor parent he can become quite unpleasant.





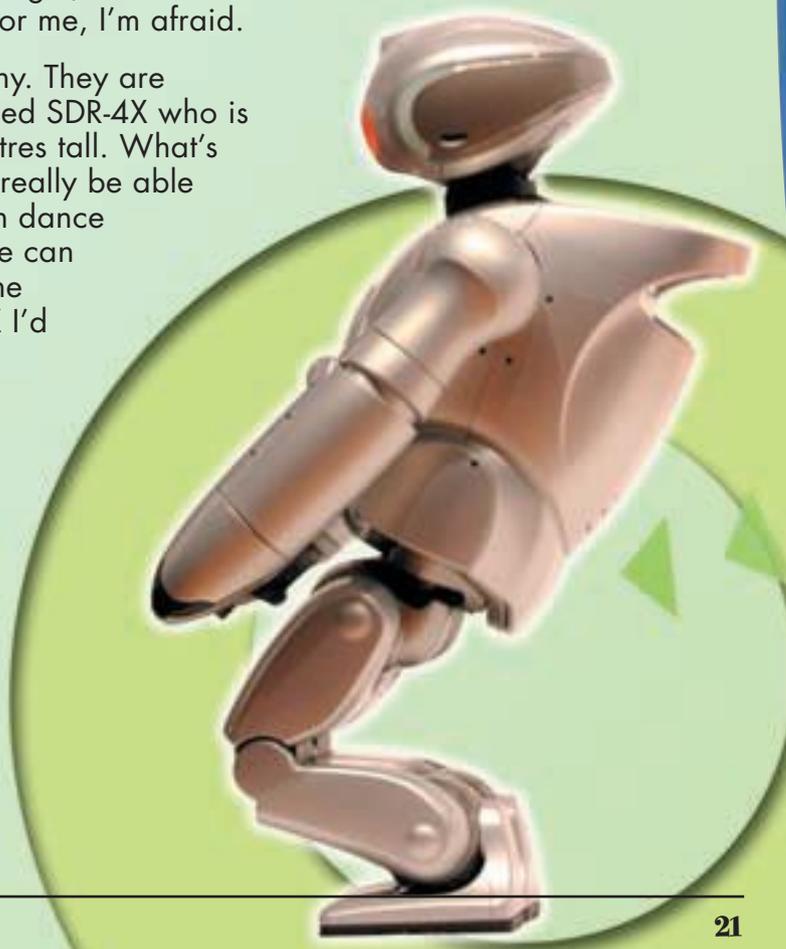
Hello! Aren't we missing the point here? Isn't a robot supposed to behave exactly the way we want? If you get an AIBO YOU HAVE TO LOOK AFTER IT! There is even an AIBO CLINIC for when the little mutt gets sick! I don't think so.

Anyway, at 200 000 yen AIBO is a little out of my price range. But, don't worry, I've come up with another solution: a humanoid robot! Honda has a great humanoid called ASIMO that looks like a spaceman ready to do a moonwalk. It has a control technology called i-Walk, which means it can walk really smoothly and change direction when you want it to. It can even go up and down stairs.

But, at 120 centimetres in height and 43 kilograms in weight, ASIMO is a bit too big for me, I'm afraid.

So it's back to Sony. They are releasing a humanoid called SDR-4X who is the perfect size for me: just 60 centimetres tall. What's more, he can recognise faces, so he'd really be able to get to know me. He can sing, he can dance and he can balance on a surfboard. He can even kick a soccer ball into a goal as he shouts 'Shoot!' I reckon if I had SDR-4X I'd win every robot contest in Japan!

So, here's my plan: I buy an SDR-4X as soon as they come onto the market. When there are no robot contests going on, we set ourselves up at busy tourist sites around the country. I play the organ and SDR-4X does a few of his dances. What an act! Think of all the チョコクリスピー *choko kurisupii* the tourists will throw me then!



だ
い
2
か



Open those eyes!

Here is an advertisement for a different model AIBO from the one Masaru was looking at. Which one would you prefer? Why?

こんにちは！わたしは AIBO [ERS-312] です。
なまえは ラッテ です。どうぞよろしく。

ともだちの
まかろん
マカロンです。

まかろん
マカロンです。
どうぞよろしく。

かめらま
わたしはカメラマンです。
PCでしゃしんをみて！

さあ、うたいましょう！
きいて！♪♪うらうららら♪♪



きやりんぐばぐ
わたしのキャリングバッグ
です。15,000円です。



ぴんくぼーる
ピンクボール、
ほしい！

わたしは かわいい ですね!!!

AIBO [ERS-312] 98,000円

Check
out the latest
Aibo models by
doing a keyword
search on the
Internet.

たん
いん

うたいましょう！ utaimashou!

let's sing

PCで

on your PC

しゃしん shashin

photos

ほしい! hoshii!

I want



Grab that pen!

Here are the new *かんじ* characters for you to learn. Practise writing them on your friend's back with your finger before you practise writing them in your *Workbook*.

before, ahead

6 strokes



先生 *せんせい* *sensei* teacher

student, life

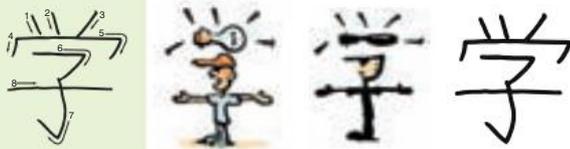
5 strokes



先生 *せんせい* *sensei* teacher
学生 *がくせい* *gakusei* student

learning

8 strokes



学生 *がくせい* *gakusei* student

When you combine 先 with 生 to make 先生, you can see the real meaning behind the word 'teacher'. Your 先生 is someone who has been a student before you, someone whose life experience puts them ahead of you.

So what about when you combine 学 with 生 to make 学生? What meaning can you see behind the word 'student'?

しましろう

Let's do it!

- 1 Try some calligraphy, or brush-writing, with a difference. Stretch your arms above your head and join the tips of your fingers so that you look like a brush. Now write the *かんじ* with your 'brush' in the air above you. Count *いち*, *に*, *さん* ... as you do this.
- 2 Make a *かんじ* poster with pictures and labels of 先生 and 学生. You could use more *かんじ* by writing *日本* どの 先生. You could also do a collage by making the *かんじ* characters out of materials that are used by 先生 and 学生.



だ
い
2
か



Flap those ears!



Open those eyes!



Teacher's pet!

かなさん、ひでさん、ぬめ、こんにちは。
わたしのねこです。なまえはくぎです。

ひらあさん、こんにちは。

くぎはかわいい
ですね。

1

ぬめ、まって!

かなさん、
まって!

くぎ、まって!

nya a nya a
ニャーニャー。

wa n wa n
ワンワン。

2



3

ぬめ、だめ!

どうしよう?

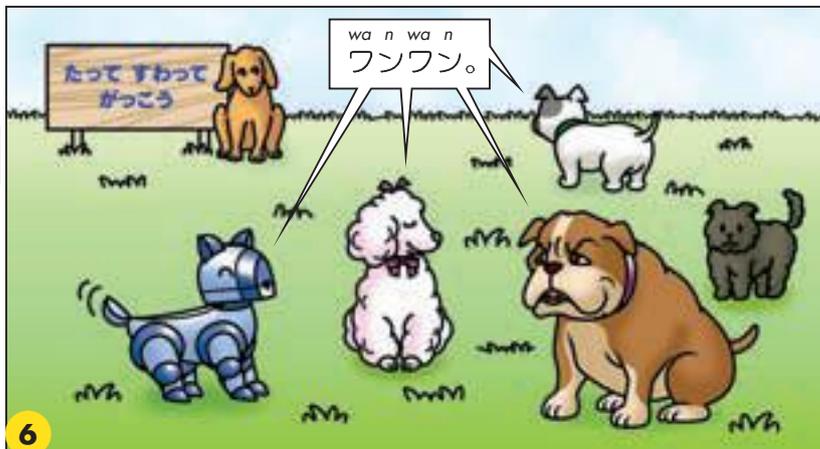


4

かなさん、みて! 「たつて
すわってがっこう」です。
いぬのがっこうです。

いいですね。

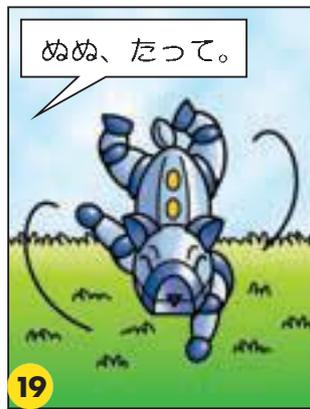
5



6

wa n wa n
ワンワン。





たんご vocabulary

ニャーニャー	nyaa nyaa	miaow
ワンワン	wan wan	woof woof
だめ		don't do that!
どうしよう？		what will we do?
いいですね		that's good, isn't it?
レッスン	ressun	lesson
タフ	Tafu	Tough (name)
いって		go!
先生のペット	petto	teacher's pet
つぎは？		who's next?

- 1 What problem do Kana and Hide have with Nunu?
- 2 How do they plan to solve it?
- 3 How does Nunu get into trouble at the start of the lesson?
- 4 What evidence does Nunu have that Tafu is the teacher's pet?
- 5 Why does Nunu look so smug at the end of the story?

Coloured pencils



耳 Flap those ears!

口 Move that mouth!



Asking and telling what it is



なんですか。
nan desu ka.

けし^{gomu}ゴムです。
keshigomu desu.



ma a ka a
マーカー
maaka



ふでばこ
fudebako

じょうぎ
jougi



sha a pu pe n
シャープペン
shaapu pen

のり
nori



pe n
ペン
pen



えんぴつ
enpitsu



はさみ
hasami

go mu
けしゴム
keshigomu



えんぴつけずり
enpitsu kezuri



だい3か

In だい3か, you will learn

- to ask and tell what things are
- to ask and tell who things belong to
- to lend and borrow items
- to say what colour things are
- to read and write ぶ、あ、ね、る
- to read and write the kanji 語
- to read and write ひらがな with "tenten" and maru
- about colours in Japan



Flap those ears!



Move that mouth!



Asking and telling whose it is

だれの ^{ra ke t to} ラケット ですか。
dare no raketto desu ka.



わたしの ^{ra ke t to} ラケット です。
watashi no raketto desu.

へえ！いい ^{ra ke t to} ラケット ですね。
hee! ii raketto desu ne.

Borrowing and lending

くろい えんぴつを かして。
kuroi enpitsu o kashite.



どうぞ。
douzo.

いろ

iro

きいろい

kiroi

しろい

shiroi

くろい

kuroi

あかい

akai

あおい

aoi

むらさき(の)

murasaki (no)

みどり(の)

midori (no)

ちゃいろ(の)

chairo (no)

ピンクpinku(の)

pinku (no)

はいいろ(の)

haiiro (no)

だ
い
ろ
か

手 Grab that pen!

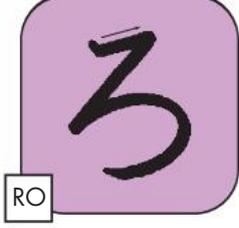
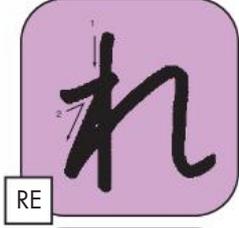
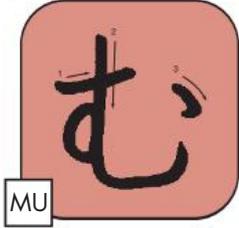
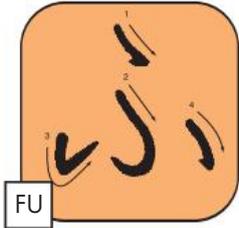
Here are the new ひらがな for this unit. Learn to recognise them before you practise writing them in your Workbook.

- ふ is part of the *h* line in the ひらがな table, but when we write it in roomaji we write it as *fu* and not *hu*. That's because it sounds slightly more like *fu* when you say it. When you are word processing, you can key in either *fu* or *hu*.

しましよう Let's do it!

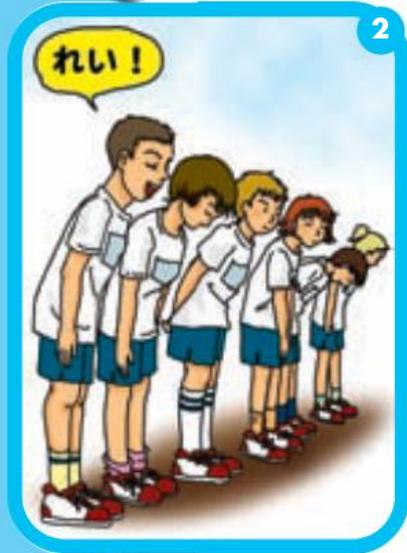
1 Here are three columns of the ひらがな table. Where do the new ひらがな fit in? Match a number from the table with the appropriate ひらがな.

ろ	ら	ま	は
ふ	り	み	ひ
れ	る	②	①
む	③	め	へ
	④	も	ほ



だ
い
ろ
か

2 Read what is being said and explain what is happening in each of these pictures.



Asking and telling what it is

- ▶ To ask *what* something is, say *なんですか*. *nan desu ka*. You have used *なん nan* before to ask *なんさい nansai*, *what age?*, and *なんじ nanji*, *what time?*.
- ▶ To answer this question, say (thing) *です*.

Hide is asking Naoko what she is carrying.

なんですか。



たんご

なん ですか *nan desu ka*
 ~です ~*desu*

what is it?
 it's ...

Asking and telling whose it is

- ▶ To ask who something belongs to, say *だれの (thing) ですか*. *dare no (thing) desu ka*.
だれの のり ですか. *dare no nori desu ka*.
 Whose glue stick is it?

You can see that *だれの dare no* means 'whose' when you remember that *だれ dare* means 'who' and *の* shows possession.

- ▶ So, to say that something is yours, say *わたしの (thing) です*. *watashi no (thing) desu*.
わたしの のり です. *watashi no nori desu*.
 It's my glue stick.

Or you could simply say, 'It's mine', *わたしの です*. *watashi no desu*.

- ▶ To say that something belongs to someone else, use their name with *の no*.
Tomuさんの のり です. *Tomusan no nori desu*.
 It's Tom's glue stick.

Or you could simply say 'It's Tom's', *Tomuさんの です*. *Tomusan no desu*.

The man is asking whose ruler it is.

だれの ^{jo u gi} じょうぎ ですか。



たんご

だれの~ *dare no~*
 わたしの~ *watashi no~*
 わたしの *watashi no*

whose ...
 my ...
 mine

Borrowing and lending

- ▶ To ask a friend to lend you something, say (thing) を かして (thing) o *kashite*.
えんぴつを かして。 *enpitsu o kashite*.
Could you lend me a pencil?
- ▶ To borrow something from 先生, say (thing) を かして ください (thing) o *kashite kudasai*.
- ▶ Don't forget to say どうぞ *douzo* when you're lending something of yours.

Kana is asking Naoko to lend her a pen.



Colours and other adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives ending in い *i*, like いい *ii* and はずかしい *muzukashii*, can come immediately before the nouns they describe.
大きいふでばこですね。 *ookii fudebako desu ne*.
It's a big pencil case, isn't it?
- ▶ The colour adjectives in the left-hand column below all end in い *i*. So, they can come immediately before the nouns they describe.
あかいえんぴつ *akai enpitsu*, a red pencil.
- ▶ The colour words in the right-hand column below are listed with の *no* in brackets. This is to tell you to use の *no* between these colour words and the nouns they describe.
むらさきのえんぴつ *murasaki no enpitsu*, a purple pencil.

たんご
jango

あおい <i>aoi</i>	blue, green	むらさき(の) <i>murasaki (no)</i>	purple
あかい <i>akai</i>	red	みどり(の) <i>midori (no)</i>	green
きいろい <i>kiroi</i>	yellow	ちやいろ(の) <i>chairo (no)</i>	brown
しろい <i>shiroi</i>	white	はいいろ(の) <i>haiiro (no)</i>	grey
くろい <i>kuroi</i>	black	ピンク(の) <i>pinku (no)</i>	pink

たんご
ex16

Here are six more words that you should learn.

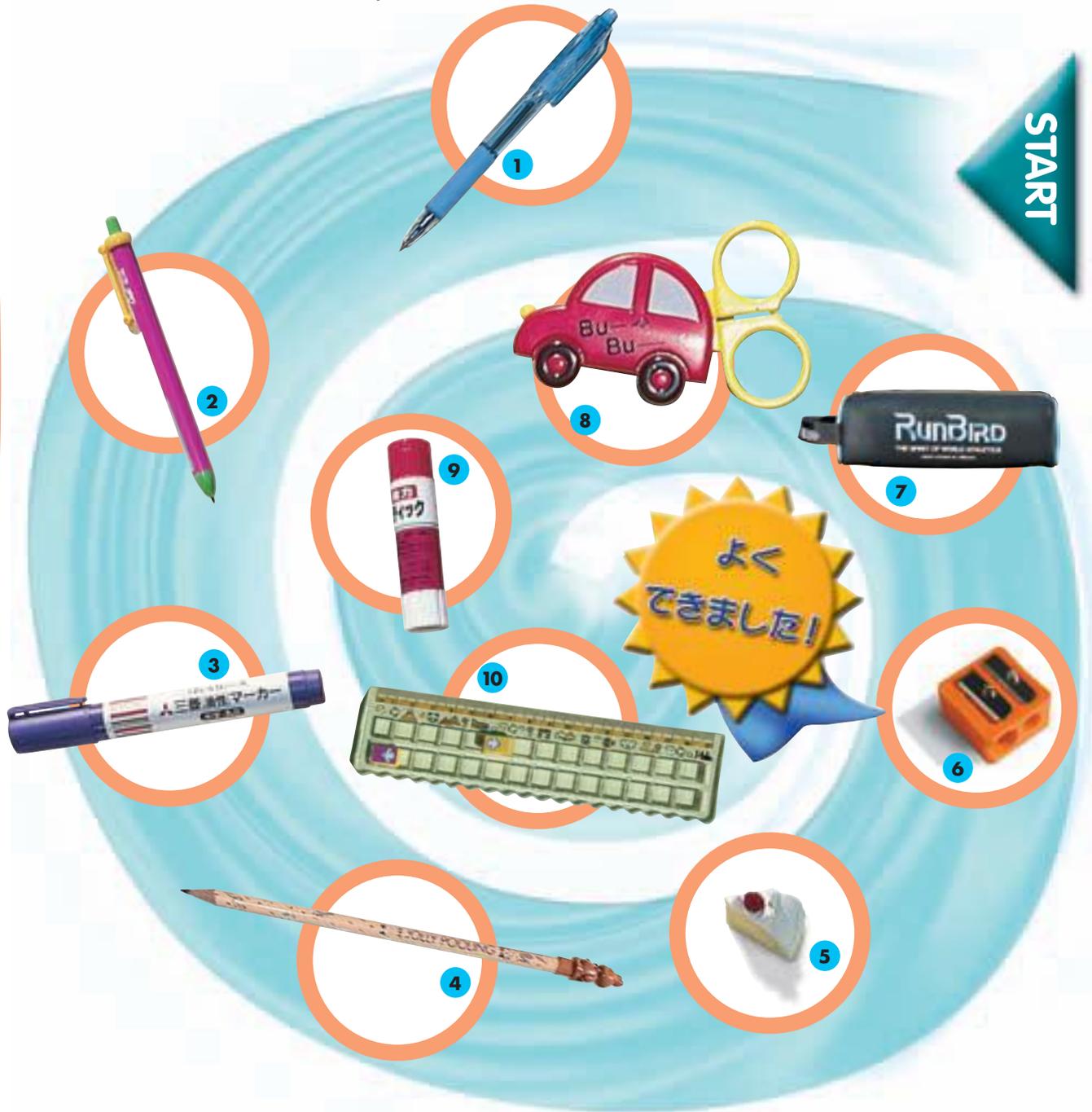
はやく <i>hayaku</i>	hurry up!
へえ! <i>hee!</i>	really?! (said when you are surprised or interested)
いい <i>ii</i>	good
はずかしい <i>muzukashii</i>	difficult, hard
えいご <i>eigo</i>	English language
日本ご <i>nihongo</i>	Japanese language

だ
い
ろ
か

Move that mouth!

1 What's this?

When you think you know the Japanese words for the items pictured here, you are ready to go for the badge of honour at the end of the ぐるぐる (round and round) track. Your partner will point to each item in order and ask *なんですか nan desu ka*. You will reply *～です ～desu*. When you have completed a faultless ぐるぐる your partner will award your badge with the solemn words, *よくできました yoku dekimashita*.



だ
い
3
か

2 Total recall

Show six of the items pictured on page 27 to a small group of your classmates. Then take them away or cover them and see how many the group can recall. Make it more challenging by including a coloured pencil or texta and insisting that they remember the colour as well as the item.



3 Rightful owners

Use your Japanese to borrow two or three items from two or three of your classmates. If you borrow a pencil or a texta, make sure you say what colour you want.

先生 will collect these borrowed objects from you and then hand them out amongst your classmates. Now everyone should have two or three items belonging to someone else and the aim is to find out whose they are.

You can start by showing your classmates an item you have and asking *だれの～ですか dare no ~ desu ka*. And when you see an item that belongs to you, claim it by saying *わたしの (thing) です watashi no (thing) desu*, or simply, *わたしの です watashi no desu*.

If you recognise something that belongs to a friend and they don't seem to be claiming it, say *～さんのです ~san no desu*. The activity continues until each item is back with its rightful owner.





Grab that pen!

tenten " and maru °

おめでとう！ You can now read and write almost every ひらがな symbol, including many that are made by adding tenten ". You also have seen ひ pi which is made by adding maru ° to ひ hi.

Here is the full picture showing ひらがな with tenten " or maru ° added.

k + " ▶ g		s + " ▶ z		t + " ▶ d		h + " ▶ b		h + ° ▶ p	
か ka	が ga	さ sa	ざ za	た ta	だ da	は ha	ば ba	は ha	ぱ pa
き ki	ぎ gi	し shi	じ ji	ち chi	(ぢ ji)*	ひ hi	び bi	ひ hi	ぴ pi
く ku	ぐ gu	す su	ず zu	つ tsu	(づ zu)*	ふ hu	ぶ bu	ふ hu	ぷ pu
け ke	げ ge	せ se	ぜ ze	て te	で de	へ he	べ be	へ he	ぺ pe
こ ko	ご go	そ so	ぞ zo	と to	ど do	ほ ho	ぼ bo	ほ ho	ぽ po

*ち and づ are rarely used.

しましろう

Let's do it!

- 1 Can you read these signs outside two popular Tokyo restaurants?



- 2 Many stations along Tokyo's train lines have their names written vertically. Can you read the name of this one?



手 Grab that pen!

Here is a new *かんじ* character for you to learn. Practise writing it in the air with your finger before you practise writing it in your *Workbook*.

language

14 strokes



日本語 にほんご *nihongo* Japanese language
 えい語 えいご *eigo* English language

One of the most enjoyable challenges of learning Japanese is trying to unlock the mysteries of *かんじ*. Some, like 日本, are not so mysterious since they are simply based on pictures of things. But most *かんじ* are made up of 'spare parts' that give you important clues to their meaning and pronunciation. 語 is a good example of this.

The left-hand side of 語 is a squashed up version of 言, the *かんじ* for 'say'. This is our first clue to the meaning of 語: it will have something to do with 'saying'. The right-hand side includes two other *かんじ*: 五 meaning 'five' and 口 meaning 'mouth'. If we understand that 'five' here actually means 'many' we can see the meaning of the whole *かんじ*: 'many mouths saying'. What a great way of representing the idea of 'language'!

The clue to the pronunciation of 語 is in 五. How is the Japanese word for 'five' pronounced? How is 語 pronounced?

So, 語 is actually made up of three *かんじ*: 言、五、口. It's a bit more complicated than 日本 but it's also a lot more fun!

だ
い
3
か

しましろう

Let's do it!

These are the titles of two dictionaries. One is a dictionary about Japanese culture and the other is a dictionary for students of Japanese language. Can you tell which is which?

1

日本紹介事典

2

日本語を学ぶ人の辞典

英語・中国語 訳つき

Masaru talks about ...

The colours of 日本



Every four years, when the World Cup soccer tournament comes around, my monkey friends and I have arguments about what colour our playing uniforms should be. It usually comes down to a choice between our two basic colours: あかい and あおい.

In the あかい corner we have those who point to our flag, with its big bold circle of the red rising sun. They do have a point, I suppose: the sun is a universal symbol of life and energy and everyone thinks of it as red. Well, don't they?

あかい is also a happy colour for us Japanese. And that's how we want to feel at the World Cup. Whenever we see red and white material displayed in public places we think of celebrations. I can see it now ... our captain holding the World Cup aloft ...

The あかい people say that red is a real standout colour; that's why our fire engines and post boxes are red.

So, they argue, if we want our team to be noticed, to be outstanding, it should wear あかい. Look at the とりい gates of our important religious shrines!

Those who don't want あかい say that if we wear あかい our opponents will run around calling our players あかちゃん akachan. They mightn't be very experienced, but they don't deserve to be called babies!

If you haven't already guessed, I'll tell you I'm in the あおい corner. When I see あかい, I think of traffic signals and I think STOP! That's not what I want from our team. I want the opposite to あかい: あおい meaning GO!

Now, my cousin in the San Francisco zoo – remember him? – has been trying to tell me that we should call the 'go' traffic signal みどり. Just like the government a few years back that wanted us to start calling it みどり.

But we just couldn't change; that colour has always been あおい to us. I think my cousin has been living in America for too long. Next he'll want us to change our traffic signals from horizontal to vertical!

That's not to say that みどり is not an important colour. It is. We even have a national holiday on

April 29 called みどりの日. It's a chance for people to enjoy the great spring weather and to celebrate our forests and natural environment.



But back to the soccer uniforms! Maybe we should compromise and go for the middle signal, きいろい. No, then we'd all be reminded of primary school children in their yellow hats; it'd look like we're asking the opposition to be careful not to hurt them.



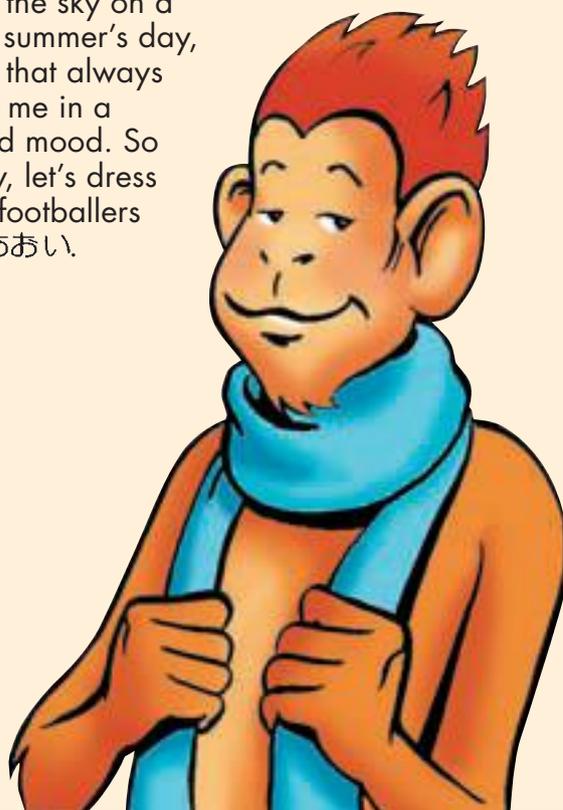
You can't argue with an old tongue twister, even if it does shorten the colour words:

pa pa pa ja ma pa ja ma
 パパの パジャマは あか パジャマ、
 Papa no pajama wa aka pajama,
 ma ma pa ja ma pa ja ma
 ママの パジャマは き パジャマ、
 Mama no pajama wa ki pajama,
 pa ja ma pa ja ma
 わたしの パジャマは ちゃ パジャマ。
 watashi no pajama wa cha pajama.

In other words: Dad wears red pyjamas, Mum has yellow ones and I wear brown ones. I know it doesn't make much sense; I just like saying it as fast as I can. Look, when it comes to soccer uniforms, I'm in the ああい corner. ああい is the colour of the sea and the sky on a fine summer's day, and that always puts me in a good mood. So I say, let's dress our footballers in ああい.

Perhaps we should choose a colour that nobody else has. What about はいいろ? I don't think so. When our players are running around on a dull, overcast day, we won't be able to see them. Then what about ちゃいろ, the colour of tea? No, I don't think a team of tea-bags would look much better!

I can't have あかい, きいろい and ちゃいろ as colours for our soccer uniforms, but I have nothing against them when it comes to pyjamas.



だ
い
ろ
か

耳 Flap those ears!

目 Open those eyes!



Oh, Hide!





だい3か



だ
い
3
か

た
ん
ご

わたしのけいたい でんわ ですか
watashi no keitai denwa desu ka?

Is that my mobile phone
 ringing?

ばか! *baka!*

I'm stupid! What a fool!

うえまちがっこうまえ *uemachi gakkou mae*

name of a station
 (in front of Uemachi school)

すみません *sumimasen*

excuse me

- 1 What are Kana and Naoko doing?
- 2 Why does Kana think that Hide is a pest?
- 3 Why does Hide tell himself that he's stupid? Do you think that Kana would agree?
- 4 What happened at the station?

What a weekend!



耳 Flap those ears!

口 Move that mouth!



Talking about what you do

しゅうまつに、スポーツをします。
shuumatsu ni, supootsu o shimasu.

Talking about what you don't do

しゅうまつに、スポーツをしません。
shuumatsu ni, supootsu o shimasen.



1



2

Asking what people do

おんがくを ききますか。
ongaku o kikimasu ka.

本を よみますか。
hon o yomimasu ka.

Talking about where you go

いいえ、よみません。
iie, yomimasen.

まちに いきます。
machi ni ikimasu.



3

はい、ききます。
hai, kikimasu.



4



5

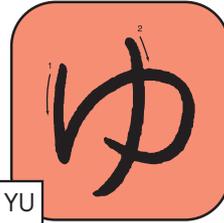
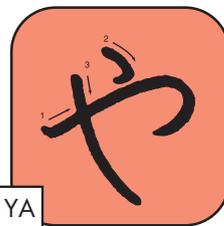
だい4か

In だい4か, you will learn

- to talk about what you do and don't do
- to ask people what they do on the weekend
- to talk about where you go and don't go
- to read and write や and ゆ
- the third ひらがな spelling rule: little や、ゆ and よ
- to read and write the kanji 見 and 行
- to sing the しゅうまつの サルサ

手 Grab that pen!

Once you have learned や *ya* and ゆ *yu*, you will be able to read and write all the symbols in the ひらがな table. おめでとう *omedetou!*



しましろう Let's do it!

- 1 なおこさん is looking at a new summer cotton kimono that she'd like to buy. Read the label to find out what this type of kimono is called and how much it costs.



- 2 This is a sign outside a shop in Tokyo. The katakana word クリーニング *kuriiningu* tells us that it's a drycleaner's shop. Can you read the drycleaner's business name written in ひらがな?



- 3 Japanese people love to eat やき food, especially when they're out at a festival. やき refers to the way the food is cooked and usually means 'fried' or 'grilled'. These pictures show stalls selling fried noodles and grilled octopus. Can you read the signs? Can you work out the Japanese words for 'noodles' and 'octopus'?



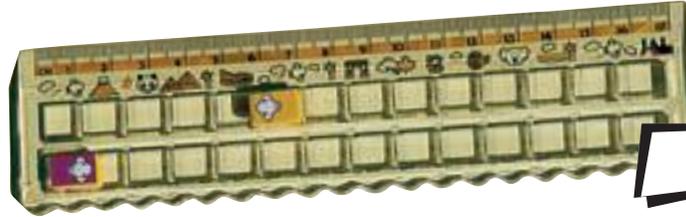
だい4か

ひらがな alert

The word がっこう *gakkou* (school) illustrates the two ひらがな spelling rules you have already learnt:

- 1 Little つ *tsu* tells us that the next consonant, in this case *k*, is doubled.
- 2 う *u* after an *o* sound, in this case こ *ko*, tells us that the *o* sound is long.

がっこう *gakkou* also reminds us about tenten " . In this case か *ka* becomes が *ga*.



The word じょうぎ *jougi* reminds us of the second spelling rule and the use of tenten " . It also introduces us to the third and final rule, which involves little よ *yo* as well as little や *ya* and little ゆ *yu*.

- 3 This is how to combine little や *ya*, little ゆ *yu* and little よ *yo* with the *i* sounds on the ひらがな table.

With き、ぎ、に、ひ、び、み and り,
the *i* sound changes to a *ya*, *yu*, or *yo* sound.

き *ki* + little や *ya* = きや *kya*

び *pi* + little ゆ *yu* = びゆ *pyu*

り *ri* + little よ *yo* = りよ *ryo*

With し、じ and ち, the *i* and *y* sounds disappear.

し *shi* + little や *ya* = しゃ *sha*

じ *ji* + little ゆ *yu* = じゆ *ju*

ち *chi* + little よ *yo* = ちよ *cho*

Use this table to practise these new sounds. Combine the ひらがな across the top with little や、ゆ and よ down the right hand column and read the resulting sound out loud.

り <i>ri</i>	み <i>mi</i>	ぴ <i>pi</i>	び <i>bi</i>	ひ <i>hi</i>	に <i>ni</i>	ち <i>chi</i>	じ <i>ji</i>	し <i>shi</i>	ぎ <i>gi</i>	き <i>ki</i>	little
りや	みや	ぴや	びや	ひや	にや	ちや	じゃ	しゃ	ぎや	きや	や <i>ya</i>
りゆ	みゆ	ぴゆ	びゆ	ひゆ	にゆ	ちゆ	じゆ	しゆ	ぎゆ	きゆ	ゆ <i>yu</i>
りよ	みよ	ぴよ	びよ	ひよ	によ	ちよ	じよ	しよ	ぎよ	きよ	よ <i>yo</i>

手

Grab that pen!

しましろう

Let's do it!

1 Look at this sign indicating a bicycle lane. What is the word for bicycle?



2 This picture shows a **じてんしゃ** and an **あかちゃん**. Can you point to them both? (If you can't remember what **あかちゃん** means sneak a look at Masaru's story about colours on page 36.)



3 Here are some more words to help you practise your reading and writing. You don't have to worry about learning them just yet. (If you're having trouble with your reading it's a sign that you need to study your **ひらがな** table and revise the spelling rules.)

しょうぼうしゃ



しょうぼうし

たつきゅう



じゅうどう



Writing かんじ

Here are new **かんじ** characters for you to learn. Practise writing them on your hand with your finger before you practise writing in your *Workbook*.

look, watch, see

7 strokes



見ます みます *mimasu* (I, etc.) look
見て みて *mite* look!

go

6 strokes



行きます いきます *ikimasu* (I, etc.) go

Talking about what you do

- ▶ To talk about what you do you use verbs. For example, when you say 'I watch TV', the word 'watch' is a verb. In Japanese you would say テレビを 見ます *terebi o mimasu*. 見ます *mimasu* is a verb.
- ▶ Here are some verbs which are used in this chapter:

します <i>shimasu</i>	do, play (games, sport)
見ます <i>mimasu</i>	look, watch, see
ききます <i>kikimasu</i>	listen
よみます <i>yomimasu</i>	read
かいます <i>kaimasu</i>	buy

Kana listens to music on the weekend.



- ▶ Verbs can have different forms. You have already seen some of them in their て form (して、きいて、見て and so on) which you use for giving instructions. The verbs above are given in their ~ます *masu* form. You use the ~ます *masu* form to say what people do.

CDを かいます。 *CD o kaimasu*.

He buys a CD.

かなさんは ざっしを よみます。 *Kanasan wa zasshi o yomimasu*.

Kana reads magazines.

しゅうまつに、ビデオを 見ます。 *shuumatsu ni, bideo o mimasu*.

On the weekend, I watch videos.

- ▶ You use particle を *o* as a marker in your sentence to make clear *what* people buy, read, watch, and so on.
- ▶ You use と meaning 'and' to join two nouns together.
ざっしとまんがを よみます。 *zasshi to manga o yomimasu*.
I read magazines and comics.

Talking about what you don't do

- ▶ To talk about what you *don't* do you use the ~ません *masen* form of a verb.
おんがくを ききません。
ongaku o kikimasen.
I don't listen to music.
なおこさんは 本を よみません。
Naokosan wa hon o yomimasen.
Naoko doesn't read books.
- ▶ You use particle を *o* as a marker in your sentence to make clear *what* people don't play, don't listen to, don't read, and so on.

Saeko reminds Kana that Hide doesn't read magazines.



Asking what people do

- ▶ To ask if someone does something you add か to ~ます *masu* form of the verb.

まんがを よみますか。 *manga o yomimasu ka.*
Do you read comics?

- ▶ You can answer this sort of question with 'yes' or 'no'.

はい、よみます。 *hai, yomimasu.*
Yes, I do.

いいえ、よみません。 *iie, yomimasen.*
No, I don't.

Saeko asks if Hide reads books.
Kana says he doesn't.



Talking about where you go

- ▶ To talk about where you go you use the verb 行きます *ikimasu*.

ともだちのうちに 行きます。
tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu.
I go to a friend's place.

しゅうまつに、かいものに行きます。
shuumatsu ni, kaimono ni ikimasu.
He goes shopping on the weekend.

- ▶ Use particle に *ni* to make clear where people go. This could be to a place or to an activity.

Today is Hide's birthday. Kana and Saeko go shopping.



きょうは ひでさんのたんじょうびです。かなさんとさえこさんはかいものに行きます。

たんご

You need these words to talk about what you do and where you go.

うち <i>uchi</i>	house, home	テレビ <i>terebi</i>	TV
おもしろい <i>omoshiroi</i>	interesting, fun	テレビゲーム	video games,
おんがく <i>ongaku</i>	music	<i>terebi geemu</i>	computer games
かいもの <i>kaimono</i>	shopping	と <i>to</i>	and
ざっし <i>zasshi</i>	magazine	ビデオ <i>bideo</i>	video
しゅうまつ (に)	(on) the	まち <i>machi</i>	town
<i>shuumatsu(ni)</i>	weekend	まんが <i>manga</i>	comic, cartoon
スポーツ <i>supootsu</i>	sport		



Move that mouth!

Have a good weekend!

What do these people do on the weekend? With a partner, take turns to say what each person does.

For example, looking at this illustration of a teacher, you would say:



先生

しゅうまつに、先生は
まんがをよみます。



ひろゆきさん



ゆうこさん



たかさんとゆりさん



ようこさんとのぶやさん



しょうじさん



みきさん

The big ask

What do you and your friends do on the weekend? Interview three or four of your classmates to see if they do the things shown in the illustrations. Use the interview sheet in your *Workbook*.

Be prepared to make at least two statements about your findings. For example, if you interview Sophie, James, Chris and Kathy you might end up saying:

しゅうまつに、SophieさんとJamesさんとKathyさんは ^{su po o tsu}スポーツをします。

しゅうまつに、Chrisさんは ^{su po o tsu}スポーツをしません。

A quick reminder

よみます します 見ます ききます かいます



Move that mouth!

Amy and Will go to Japan

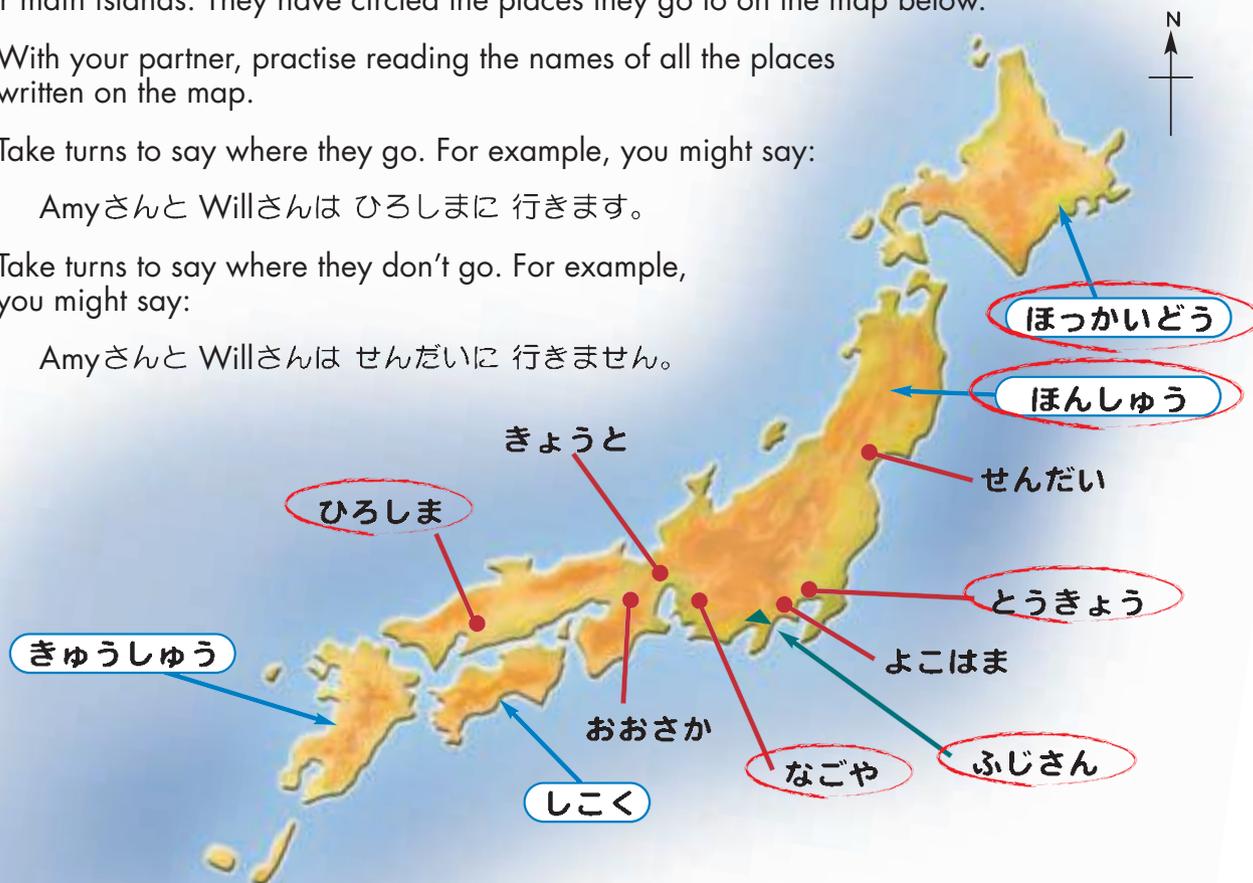
Amy and Will are going to 日本 for a holiday organised by the Japan Travel Agency. On their tour they visit some of the main cities on ほんしゅう Honshuu and then they go to one of the other main islands. They have circled the places they go to on the map below.

- With your partner, practise reading the names of all the places written on the map.
- Take turns to say where they go. For example, you might say:

Amyさんと Willさんは ひろしまに 行きます。

- Take turns to say where they don't go. For example, you might say:

Amyさんと Willさんは せんだいに 行きません。



The Challenge

Try to memorise Amy and Will's travel itinerary, keeping the places they *do* go to separate in your mind from the ones they *don't* go to. Now you are ready for the **Great Travel Memory Challenge!**

Now, close your book. Your partner will select five places on the map and ask you if Amy and Will go there. For example, they might ask:

Amyさんと Willさんは せんだいに 行きますか。

You might answer:

はい、行きます。 Or: いいえ、行きません。

For every correct answer you score one point. After you have answered your five questions it is your turn to do the asking. (If you think you're up to it, you could repeat the challenge by choosing another five places each.)

しゅうまつ^{shū}の^{ru}サルサ^{sa} Shuumatsu no sarusa



みなさん、しゅうまつ^{shū}の^{ru}サルサ^{sa}です。 *minasan, shuumatsu no sarusa desu.*

Chorus:

いち、に、さん、し、ご
みなさん、うたいましょう
しゅうまつ、はい！すごい！
しゅうまつ、おもしろい
がっこうに 行きません
がっこうの 本を よみません

*ichi, ni, san, shi, go
minasan, utaimashou
shuumatsu, hai! sugoi!
shuumatsu, omoshiroi
gakkou ni ikimasen
gakkou no hon o yomimasen*



Verse 1:

ともだちの うちに 行きます
te re bi ge e mu
テレビゲームを します
すごい CDを ききます
ざっと まんがを よみます

*tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu
terebi geemu o shimasu
sugoi CD o kikimasu
zasshi to manga o yomimasu*

Repeat chorus

うわあ!!!

uwaa!!!



Verse 2:

su po o tsu
スポーツを たくさん、はい！ します
まちに かいもの に 行きます
ra ke t to
いい ラケットを かいます
te re bi bi de o
テレビと ビデオを 見ます

*supootsu o takusan, hai! shimasu
machi ni kaimono ni ikimasu
ii raketto o kaimasu
terebi to bideo o mimasu*

Repeat chorus

うわあ!!!

uwaa!!!



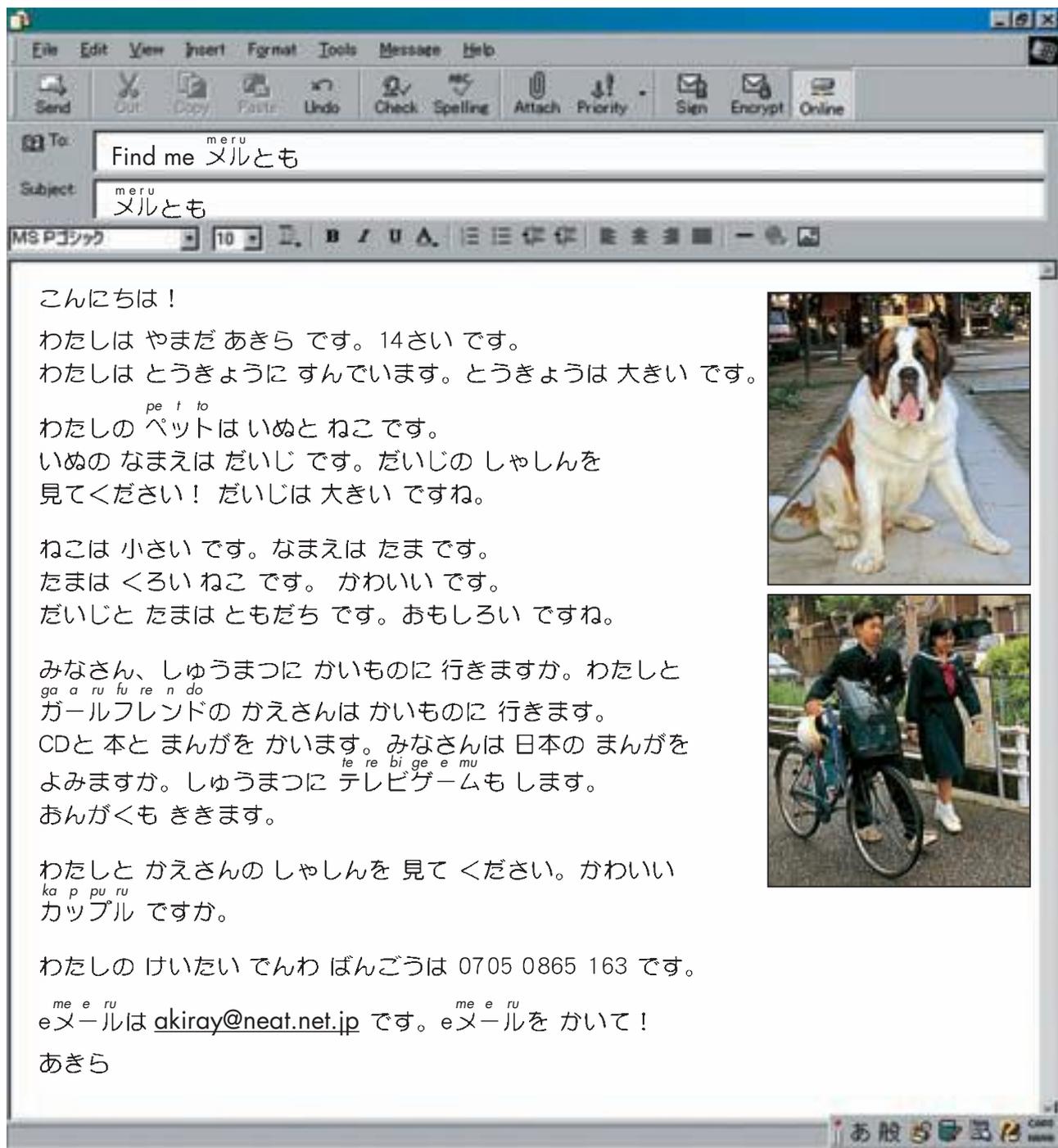
しゅうまつ^{shū}の^{ru}サルサ^{sa} ... うわあ!!! *shuumatsu no sarusa ... uwaa!!!*

だ
い
4
か

Open those eyes!

Look what you can do!

People looking for a new ^{meru}ともだち to write to can post an introductory ^{meeru}eメール on a special ^{meru}メルとも site. That's just what Akira Yamada has done and the good news is YOU CAN READ IT! (Especially if we tell you ^{meru}しゃしん means 'photo' and particle ^{mo}も means 'also'.) ^{ganbare}がんばれ。





Flap those ears!



Open those eyes!



Hide's birthday present

きょうは ひでさんの たんじょうび です。
かなさんと さえこさんは かいもの に 行きます。

1

さえこさん、もう 6 じです。はやく!

わん わん
ワンワン

10am-7pm

2

ひでさんは ^{su po o tsu} スポーツを しますか。

はい、します。

3

見て! すごいですね。

4

かなさん、すご~い!

5

いい ^{ra ke t to} ラケット
ですね。

ひでさんは、
^{te ni su} テニスを
しますか。

6

いいえ、しません。

かなさん、はやく!

7

ひでさんは おんがくを ききますか。

はい、ききます。

8

あ、見て! 「くろいいぬ」の
CD です。

9

きいて。
いいですね。

そうですね。ひでさんは
「くろいいぬ」の CDを
ききますか。

10

いいえ、ききません。

だい4か



だい4か



どうしよう?
pa a ti i
パーティーは
7じはんです。

21



ああ、かなさん!

pu re ze n to
プレゼントは?

大きい ですか。

しずかに して!

22



ひでさん、pu re ze n to
プレゼント です。どうぞ。

23



cho ko re e to
チョコレート?

cho ko re e to
チョコレート?

cho ko re e to
わあ、チョコレート!

24



かなさん、いい pu re ze n to
プレゼント です。
cho ko re e to
ありがとう! チョコレート、どうぞ。

25



ひでさん、たんじょうび、
おめでとう。

かなさん、
ありがとう!

wa n wa n
フンフン

26

たんじ

きょう kyou	today
たんじょうび tanjoubi	birthday
もう mou	already
テニス tenisu	tennis
いいなあ!! ii naa!!	lucky him!!
どうしよう?	
dou shiyou?	What will I do?
パーティー paatii	party
たんじょうび、おめでとう!	
tanjoubi omedetou!	Happy birthday!

- 1 Why do Kana and Saeko go shopping?
- 2 What shops do Kana and Saeko go to?
- 3 Why does Saeko hurry Kana away from the tennis racquets and magazines?
- 4 Why do Hide's mates say that he is lucky?
- 5 What do Hide's friends think of Kana's present?
- 6 What does Hide think of his birthday present from Kana?

Numbers 1-10 in かんじ

- ▶ Japanese people often write 1, 2, 3 and so on as we do in English, so it would not be unusual to read, for example, わたしは 12さい です.
- ▶ You will also often find かんじ numbers used in Japanese writing. The age given in the sentence above could easily have been written as 十二さい. Similarly, you could write 三じ for 3 o'clock.
- ▶ かんじ numbers are usually used when Japanese is written vertically.

one

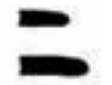
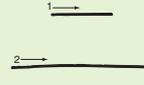
1 stroke



一 いち *ichi* one

two

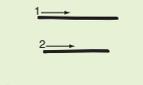
2 strokes



二 に *ni* two

three

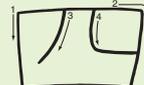
3 strokes



三 さん *san* three

four

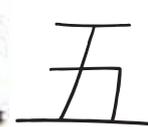
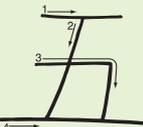
5 strokes



四 し、よん *shi, yon* four

five

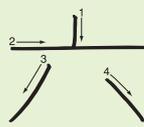
4 strokes



五 ご *go* five

six

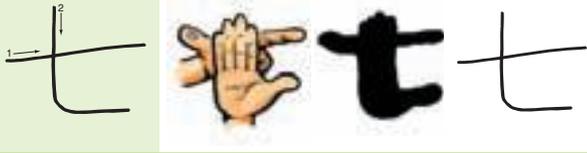
4 strokes



六 ろく *roku* six

seven

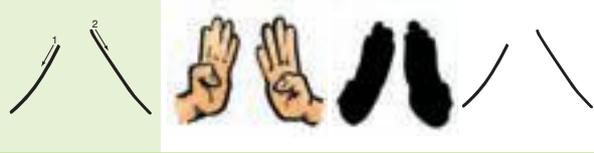
2 strokes



七 しち、なな shichi, nana seven

eight

2 strokes



八 はち hachi eight

nine

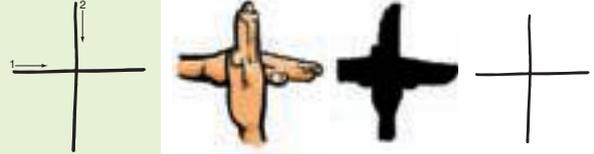
2 strokes



九 く、きゅう ku, kyuu nine

ten

2 strokes



十 じゅう juu ten

しましよう

Let's do it!

- The memory aid pictures for the *かんじ* numbers have hand movements to show you how to shape the *かんじ*. Try doing all of these with a partner who will guess what *かんじ* you are making.

- This is a school principal's name card. See if you can read his phone number and fax number aloud. れい is written as 0 in *かんじ*.

調布市立桐友中学校

校長 村上豊男

勤務先

調布市若葉町四丁目三番二

TEL (0四二四) 八二一四五六八

FAX (0四二四) 八二一四五六七

かんじ

- 3 This shop sign is advertising noodle lunches.
- Can you work out how much the noodles cost? (円 is the *かんじ* for ¥ yen)
 - Can you find any other *かんじ* that you recognise?



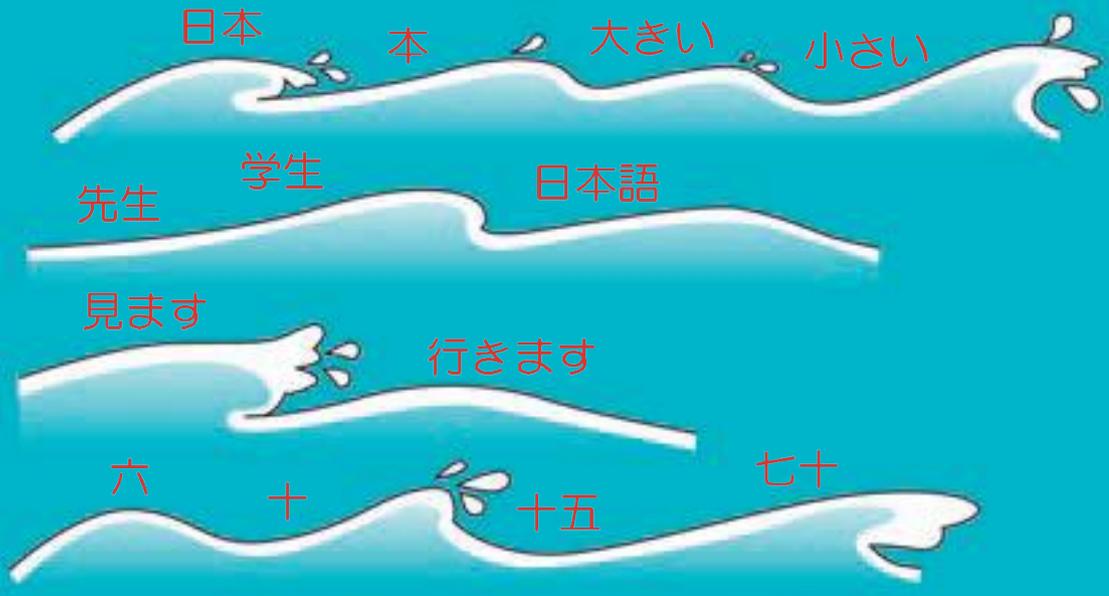
かんじ

Here is a table showing the *かんじ* that you have learned in **Hai! 1** and **Hai! 2**.

日	本	大	小	先	学	生
語	見	行	一	二	三	四
五	六	七	八	九	十	

しましろう Let's do it!

These are the words and some of the numbers that you can read in *かんじ*. Read the waves and see how you go.



Vocabulary list

Japanese-English

あ/a

あおい <i>aoi</i>	blue, green
あかい <i>akai</i>	red
あかちゃん <i>akachan</i>	baby
あひる <i>ahiru</i>	duck

い/i

いい <i>ii</i>	good
いいですね <i>ii desu ne</i>	that's good, isn't it?
いいなあ!! <i>ii naa!!</i>	lucky him!!
いいえ <i>iee</i>	no
いきます、行きます <i>ikimasu</i>	(I, etc.) go
行って、行って <i>itte</i>	go!
いぬ <i>inu</i>	dog
いろ <i>iro</i>	colours

う/u

うさぎ <i>usagi</i>	rabbit
うし <i>ushi</i>	cow
うち <i>uchi</i>	house, home
うま <i>uma</i>	horse
うるさい <i>urusai</i>	noisy, annoying

え/e

えいご、えい語 <i>eigo</i>	English language
えんぴつ <i>enpitsu</i>	pencil
えんぴつけずり <i>enpitsu kezuri</i>	pencil sharpener

お/o

おおきい、大きい <i>ookii</i>	big
おもしろい <i>omoshiroi</i>	interesting, fun
おんがく <i>ongaku</i>	music

か/ka, が/ga

かいて <i>kaite</i>	write!
かいます <i>kaimasu</i>	(I, etc.) buy
かいもの <i>kaimono</i>	shopping
がくせい、学生 <i>gakusei</i>	student
がっこう <i>gakkou</i>	school
かめ <i>kame</i>	turtle
かわいい <i>kawaii</i>	cute

き/ki

きいて <i>kiite</i>	listen!
きいろい <i>kiroi</i>	yellow
ききます <i>kikimasu</i>	(I, etc.) listen
きたない <i>kitanai</i>	dirty
きょう <i>kyou</i>	today

く/ku

ください <i>kudasai</i>	polite request
くろい <i>kuroi</i>	black

け/ke

けいたい でんわ <i>keitai denwa</i>	mobile phone
けしゴム <i>keshigomu</i>	eraser

こ/ko

こくばん <i>kokuban</i>	blackboard
こわい <i>kowai</i>	scary

さ/sa, ざ/za

ざっし <i>zasshi</i>	magazine
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し/shi, じ/ji

しずかに! <i>shizuka ni!</i>	quiet! shut up!
しずかにして! <i>shizuka ni shite!</i>	be quiet!
して <i>shite</i>	do!
します <i>shimasu</i>	(I, etc.) do, play (games, sport)
しゅうまつ(に) <i>shuumatsu (ni)</i>	(on) the weekend
じょうぎ <i>jougi</i>	ruler
しろい <i>shiroi</i>	white

す/su

すごい <i>sugoi</i>	fantastic, amazing
すみません <i>sumimasen</i>	excuse me
すわって <i>suwatte</i>	sit down!

せ/se

せんせい、先生 <i>sensei</i>	teacher
せんせいの ペット <i>sensei no petto</i>	teacher's pet

そ/so

そう ですね <i>sou desu ne</i>	it is, isn't it?
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た/ta, だ/da

たくさん <i>takusan</i>	many, lots
たって <i>tatte</i>	stand up
だめ <i>dame</i>	don't do that!
だれの~ <i>dare no~</i>	whose ...?
たんじょうび <i>tanjoubi</i>	birthday
たんじょうび、おめでとう! <i>tanjoubi omedetou!</i>	Happy birthday!

ち/chi

ちいさい、小さい <i>chiisai</i>	small
ちやいろ(の) <i>chairo (no)</i>	brown

つ/tsu

つぎは? <i>tsugi wa?</i>	who's next?
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て/te, で/de

て <i>te</i>	hand (s)
てを あげて <i>te o agete</i>	put up your hand(s)
～です <i>～desu</i>	it's ...
でんしペット <i>denshi petto</i>	electronic pet

と/to, ど/do

と <i>to</i>	and
どうしよう?!	What will I/we do?
<i>dou shiyou?</i>	
どうぞ <i>douzo</i>	here you are
ともだちの～	my friend's ...
<i>tomodachi no～</i>	
とり <i>tori</i>	bird

な/na

なまえ <i>namae</i>	name
なん ですか <i>nan desu ka</i>	what is it?

に/ni

にほんご、日本語 <i>nihongo</i>	Japanese language
にわとり <i>niwatori</i>	rooster

ね/ne

ねこ <i>neko</i>	cat
ねずみ <i>nezumi</i>	mouse

の/no

のり <i>nori</i>	glue stick
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は/ha, ば/ba

はいいろ (の) <i>haiiro (no)</i>	grey
ばか! <i>baka!</i>	I'm stupid!
	What a fool!
はさみ <i>hasami</i>	scissors
はやく <i>hayaku</i>	hurry up!

ひ/hi

ひらいて <i>hiraite</i>	open! (e.g. a book)
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ふ/fu

ふでばこ <i>fudebako</i>	pencil case
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へ/he

へえ! <i>hee!</i>	really?!
へび <i>hebi</i>	snake

ほ/ho

ほしい <i>hoshii</i>	I want
ほん、本 <i>hon</i>	book

ま/ma

まって <i>matte</i>	wait!
まち <i>machi</i>	town
まんが <i>manga</i>	comic, cartoon

み/mi

みて、見て <i>mite</i>	look!
みどり(の) <i>midori (no)</i>	green
みなさん <i>mina san</i>	everyone
みます、見ます <i>mimasu</i>	(I, etc.) look, watch, see

む/mu

むずかしい <i>muzukashii</i>	difficult, hard
むらさき(の) <i>murasaki (no)</i>	purple

も/mo

も <i>mo</i>	also
もう <i>mou</i>	already

よ/yo

よくできました!	well done, good work
<i>yoku dekimashita!</i>	
よみます <i>yomimasu</i>	(I, etc.) read
よんで <i>yonde</i>	read!

わ/wa

わたしの <i>watashi no</i>	mine
わたしの～ <i>watashi no～</i>	my ...

を/(wo), o

～を かして ～o <i>kashite</i>	please lend me ...
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Katakana words

<i>shaapu pen</i> シャープペン	refillable pencil
<i>supootsu</i> スポーツ	sport
<i>tenisu</i> テニス	tennis
<i>depaato</i> デパート	department store
<i>terebi</i> テレビ	TV
<i>terebi geemu</i>	video games,
テレビゲーム	computer games
<i>bideo</i> ビデオ	video
<i>paatii</i> パーティー	party
<i>pinku (no)</i> ピンク(の)	pink
<i>petto</i> ベット	pet
<i>pen</i> ペン	pen, biro
<i>maaka</i> マーカー	highlighter
<i>raketto</i> ラケット	racquet
<i>ressun</i> レッスン	lesson
<i>wan wan</i> ワンワン	woof woof

English-Japanese

A

already	もう <i>mou</i>
also	も <i>mo</i>
amazing	すごい <i>sugoi</i>
and	と <i>to</i>
annoying	うるさい <i>urusai</i>

B

baby	あかちゃん <i>akachan</i>
be quiet!	しずかに! <i>shizuka ni!</i>
big	おおきい、大きい <i>ookii</i>
bird	とり <i>tori</i>
birthday	たんじょうび <i>tanjoubi</i>
happy birthday!	たんじょうび、 おめでとう! <i>tanjoubi, omedetou!</i>
black	くろい <i>kuroi</i>
blackboard	こくばん <i>kokuban</i>
blue	あおい <i>aoi</i>
book	ほん、本 <i>hon</i>
brown	ちいしろ(の) <i>chairo (no)</i>
(I, etc.) buy	かいます <i>kaimasu</i>

C

cartoon	まんが <i>manga</i>
cat	ねこ <i>neko</i>
colour	いろ <i>iro</i>
comic	まんが <i>manga</i>
computer games	テレビゲーム <i>terebi geemu</i>
cow	うし <i>ushi</i>
cute	かわいい <i>kawaii</i>

D

difficult	むずかしい <i>muzukashii</i>
dirty	きたない <i>kitanai</i>
(I, etc.) do	します <i>shimasu</i>
do!	して <i>shite</i>
dog	いぬ <i>inu</i>
don't do that!	だめ! <i>dame!</i>
duck	あひる <i>ahiru</i>

E

electronic pet	でんしペット <i>denshi petto</i>
English language	えいご、えい語 <i>eigo</i>
eraser	けしゴム <i>keshigomu</i>
everyone	みなさん <i>minasan</i>
excuse me	すみません <i>sumimasen</i>

F

fantastic	すごい <i>sugoi</i>
fool	ばか <i>baka</i>
fun	おもしろい <i>omoshiroi</i>

G

glue stick (I, etc.) go	のり <i>nori</i> いきます、行きます <i>ikimasu</i>
go!	行って、行って <i>itte</i>
good	いい <i>ii</i>
good work!	よくできました! <i>yoku dekimashita!</i>
green	みどり(の) <i>midori (no)</i> あおい <i>aoi</i>
grey	はいろいろ(の) <i>haiiro (no)</i>

H

hand(s)	て <i>te</i>
happy birthday!	たんじょうび、 おめでとう! <i>tanjoubi, omedetou!</i>
hard, difficult	むずかしい <i>muzukashii</i>
here you are	どうぞ <i>douzo</i>
highlighter	マーカー <i>maakaa</i>
horse	うま <i>uma</i>
house	うち <i>uchi</i>
hurry up!	はやく! <i>hayaku!</i>

I

I'm stupid!	ばか! <i>baka!</i>
interesting	おもしろい <i>omoshiroi</i>
it's ...	～です <i>～desu</i>

J

Japanese language	にほんご、日本語 <i>nihongo</i>
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L

lend me ...	～を かけて ～ <i>o kashite</i>
lesson	レッスン <i>ressun</i>
(I, etc.) listen	ききます <i>kikimasu</i>
listen!	きいて <i>kiite</i>
(I, etc.) look	みます、見ます <i>mimasu</i>
look!	みて、見て <i>mite!</i>
lucky him!!	いいなあ!! <i>ii naa!!</i>

M

magazine	ざっし <i>zasshi</i>
many, lots	たくさん <i>takusan</i>
mine	わたしの <i>watashi no</i>
mobile phone	けいたい だんわ <i>keitai denwa</i>
mouse	ねずみ <i>nezumi</i>
music	おんがく <i>ongaku</i>
my ...	わたしの～ <i>watashi no～</i>
my friend's ...	ともだちの～ <i>tomodachi no～</i>

N

name	なまえ <i>namae</i>
no	いいえ <i>iee</i>
noisy	うるさい <i>urusai</i>

O

open! (e.g. a book)	ひらいて <i>hiraite</i>
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P

party	パーティー <i>paatii</i>
pen, biro	ペン <i>pen</i>
pencil	えんぴつ <i>enpitsu</i>
pencil case	ふでばこ <i>fudebako</i>
pencil sharpener	えんぴつけずり <i>enpitsu kezuri</i>
pet	ペット <i>petto</i>
pink	ピンク (の) <i>pinku (no)</i>
(I, etc.) play (games, sport)	します <i>shimasu</i>
polite request	ください <i>kudasai</i>
purple	むらさき(の) <i>murasaki (no)</i>
put up your hand(s)	てを あげて <i>te o agete</i>

Q

quiet!	しずかに! <i>shizuka ni!</i>
(be) quiet!!	しずかにして! <i>shizuka ni shite!</i>

R

rabbit	うさぎ <i>usagi</i>
racquet	ラケット <i>raketto</i>
(I, etc.) read	よみます <i>yomimasu</i>
read!	よんで <i>yonde</i>
really?!	へえ! <i>hee!</i>
red	あかい <i>akai</i>
refillable pencil	シャープペン <i>shaapu pen</i>
rooster	にわとり <i>niwatori</i>
ruler	じょうぎ <i>jougi</i>

S

scary	こわい <i>kowai</i>
school	がっこう <i>gakkou</i>
scissors	はさみ <i>hasami</i>
(I, etc.) see	みます、見ます <i>mimasu</i>
see!	みて、見て <i>mite</i>
shopping	かいもの <i>kaimono</i>
shut up!	しずかに! <i>shizuka ni!</i>
sit down!	すわって <i>suwatte</i>
small	ちいさい、小さい <i>chiisai</i>
snake	へび <i>hebi</i>
sport	スポーツ <i>supootsu</i>
stand up!	たって <i>tatte</i>
student	がくせい、学生 <i>gakusei</i>
stupid	ばか <i>baka</i>

T

teacher	せんせい、先生 <i>sensei</i>
teacher's pet	せんせいの ペット <i>sensei no petto</i>
tennis	テニス <i>tenisu</i>
that's good, isn't it?	いい ですね <i>ii desu ne</i>
today	きょう <i>kyou</i>
too	も <i>mo</i>
town	まち <i>machi</i>
turtle	かめ <i>kame</i>
TV	テレビ <i>terebi</i>

V

video	ビデオ <i>bideo</i>
video games	テレビゲーム <i>terebi geemu</i>

W

wait!	まって <i>matte</i>
(I, etc.) want	ほしい <i>hoshii</i>
(I, etc.) watch	みます、見ます <i>mimasu</i>
watch!	みて、見て <i>mite</i>
(on the) weekend	しゅうまつ(に) <i>shuumatsu (ni)</i>
well done!	よく できました! <i>yoku dekimashita!</i>
what a fool!	ばか! <i>baka!</i>
what is it?	なん ですか <i>nan desu ka</i>
what will I/we do?	どうしよう?! <i>dou shiyou?!</i>
white	しろい <i>shiroi</i>
who's next?	つぎは~ <i>tsugi wa~</i>
whose ... ?	だれの~ <i>dare no~</i>
woof woof	ワンワン <i>wan wan</i>
write!	かいて <i>kaite</i>

Y

yellow	きいろい <i>kiroi</i>
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