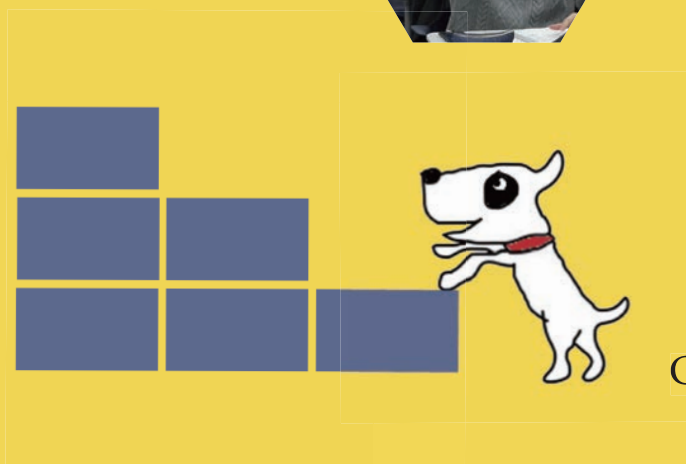


Steps in Japanese for Beginners

1



Center for Japanese Language
Waseda University

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About "Steps in Japanese for Beginners"

1. About this book

This textbook is designed as a companion to the Japanese language course "Steps in Japanese for Beginners" (SJB; <https://www.edx.org/xseries/wasedax-steps-in-japanese-for-beginners>). It is intended to be used in an environment where people using the book are studying with other learners. edX's SJB registration allows students to study this textbook while utilizing the content of 481 free kana, vocabulary, grammar, and conversation videos. There is also a paid course available which includes assessments and feedback on the assessment responses.

Steps in Japanese for Beginners tells the story of Andy, the main character, who has come to Japan to study at a Japanese university, as he learns to how to build relationships, consult with others, and give advice in Japanese. The goal is to develop the ability to talk about familiar topics using basic Japanese vocabulary and grammar using the materials. The expected standard level to be attained is A1 to A2 on the CEFR.

2. Learning philosophy

In this course, learning is made easy. Each video is kept to between 3 and 10 minutes long, and focuses on one aspect of the language. In this way you can develop your Japanese in small steps resulting in a sense of accomplishment.

The course also creates opportunities for authentic communication using what you have learned, enabling all who use this book to expand their Japanese world. Tasks are included in each unit which enable you to generate your own content and communicate this to other learners. A discussion corner has been created in edX SJB where you can use the Japanese you have learned with other learners.

3. The structure and usage of this book

This book contains a table of contents, lessons, materials, and an index. Each lesson consists of an introduction, 3 dialogues, tasks 1 and 2, "Let's Think about it", and a word map.


L1 おはようございます

L1 おはようございます ①

Goal: I can say greetings ②

Background:
You meet someone you know in the morning. What do you say?

③



④

<Learn some words to describe yourself>

1. To the professor at the end of class
2. When parting with a friend
3. When enter the classroom late
4. When the professor calls your name

Introduction

- ①Lesson and Title
- ②Learning Objectives
- ③Background

Think about how you would express yourself in the situation shown in the picture. You will learn about how to do so through the three dialogues in the text.

④Think about your own responses to the situations in this lesson based on your past experiences and knowledge. When you find it difficult to respond answer in English? You can check the answers of other students using the word cloud.

Dialogue 1 ①

-saying hello-

アンディ : おはようございます。
家の管理人 : おはようございます。

②


Andy : Good morning.
Administrator : Good morning.

Andy : Ohayogotaimasu.
Ryū no kuanrin : Ohayogotaimasu.

③

Greetings ④

こんにちは konnichiwa Hello	こんばんは konbanwa Good evening	おやすみなさい oyasuminasai Good night
------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------



Grammar/Expression Note ⑤

1. おはようございます ohayogotaimasu
2. おやすみなさい oyasuminasai

Words & Expressions ⑥

失礼します shirushiimasu excuse me

Dialogue

- ①Key points of conversation
- The headings indicate the situation or function of the conversation.
- ②Dialogue
- ③The English translation of the dialogues are shown on the left and the romanization of the Japanese characters on the right.
- ④The dialogues are designed so that you can practice conversations by swapping components as needed.
- ⑤A list of grammar and expressions studied are provided in the on demand videos.
- ⑥ Additional vocabulary and expressions related to the dialogues are introduced.

数字 (Numbers)

1	いち	ichi	one
2	に	ni	two
3	さん	san	three
4	し / よん	shi/yon	four
5	ご	go	five
6	ろく	roku	six
7	しち / なな	shichi/nana	seven
8	はち	hachi	eight
9	きゅう	kyū	nine
10	じゅう	jū	ten

教室の言葉 (Classroom Phrases)

聞いてください	kitekudasai	Please listen
読んでください	yondekudasai	Please read
書いてください	kaitekudasai	Please write
見てください	mittekudasai	Please look
話してください	hanashitekudasai	Please talk
もう一度言ってください	moichido ittekudasai	Please say again
ゆっくり言ってください	yukkuri ittekudasai	Please speak slowly
わかりますか	wakarimasuka	Do you understand?
わかりました	wakarimashita	I understand
わかりません	wakarimasen	I do not understand
大丈夫ですか	daijōbu desuka	Are you okay?
大丈夫です	daijōbu desu	I am okay

Numbers

Introduces the numbers 1 to 10.

Language in the classroom

The following expressions used in the classroom are introduced.

- Expressions mainly used by teachers to give instructions.

e.g. "Please listen to me", "Please read to me".

- Expressions used by students to explain situations.

e.g. "Please repeat what you said", "I don't understand".

※This section is only available in Lesson 1.

Task 1

- Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- Write down your own answer.
- Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

1. お元氣ですか。 ogenki desuka	
How are you?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
2. ひらがな、わかりますか。 hiragana, wakarimasuka	
Do you understand hiragana?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
3. カタカナ、大丈夫ですか。 katakana, daijōbu desuka	
Are you OK with katakana?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
4. (), わかりますか。(), wakarimasuka	
Do you understand _____?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 1

① There is an audio file of Andy's response to Task 1. By listening to the audio file and transcribing Andy's answers, you can check how Andy did the task.

② Write your own response using Andy's as a reference.

③ Ask your classmates and find out what they responded. Write them down.

Task 2

1. Show a picture or bring a real food (drink), and talk to your classmates about them.

Your favorite food sukina tabemono	Your favorite drink sukina nomimono
The taste you like sukina aji	The taste you don't like kiraina aji

Example:

A: これはなんですか。 Korewa nandesuka. What's this?

B: _____です。 _____desu. It's_____.

A: おいしいですよ。 Oishidesuyo. It's delicious.

B: すっぱいです。でも、おいしいです。 Suppaidesu. Demo oishi desu. It's sour but it's tasty.

A: たべたことがありますか。 Tabetakotogo arimasuka.

2. Recommend one of your favorite foods to a friend. If there's anything you can't eat, tell your friend what it is.



Task2

This is an application exercise that expands on Task 1 and assumes a free exchange so that students can develop their language built on their own context.

ex.1) Show a picture of some food to a classmate and describe its taste

ex.2) Interact with the counter staff member as a customer while looking at a fast-food menu, etc.

1. 聞いてください

考えよう Let's think about it!

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Do these ways of greeting resemble those used in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

「謝ることについて」 Regarding apologizing

A
In Japan, people say "sumimasen" often, accompanied with a polite bow. I think that it isn't really necessary to apologize so much when the train is delayed for one or two minutes to help a person in a wheelchair get on the train.

B
I think that even when you didn't do any anything wrong, apologizing to customers for not meeting their expectations is a normal part of doing business. When in customer service it is necessary to apologize as a representative of the company.

Your thoughts



Let's think about it.

① While watching a video, you will be asked questions to help you think about the differences between your own culture and values to gain an objective perspective. What do you think about these statements?

② The purpose of this activity is for students to learn that there are people with different ways of thinking and values, to broaden their views on different cultures, and to learn more about themselves.

Here, we take a topic from daily life and introduce two different opinions about it, one from Mr. A and one from Mr. B. The activity asks you to think about these two opinions. ※There are no restrictions on the language used for the activities in “Let's think about these statements?”.

教科書以外で習ったことば
Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

①

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write as many words as you can.

②



③

Task Andy's answer
I, Andy, is 15 years old. I like playing sports. I like to go to the gym. I like to go to the park. I like to go to the beach. I like to go to the mountains. I like to go to the city. I like to go to the countryside. I like to go to the mountains. I like to go to the city. I like to go to the countryside.

Goal: I can say greetings
(I could / I could not / I am not sure)
comment: _____

④

① Words learned outside the textbook

Students write down the words that they have come across for the first time through interactions with their teacher and classmates, words that they learned themselves both inside and outside the classroom, and words that they would like to use in the future.

② The purpose of the Word Map is to recycle the vocabulary learned during the unit by creating a map which will enable you to image the connections between these words.

③ Andy's answer to Task 1

This is the transcript of Andy's answers in the audio file. You can use it to check your transcript of them in Task 1.

④ Self-assessment

The goal of each lesson is written here. Record your self-evaluation of your attainment of this goal. If you do not feel you have attained the goal, take action by reviewing the lesson, asking your classmates, or consulting with your teacher.

Goals and grammar items for each Lesson

Lesson	Title Goal	Grammar Video
1	おはようございます I can say greetings	1.1. Greetings: Ohayōgozaimasu 1.2. Greetings: Oyasuminasai 2.1. Interjection: Hai/Īe 2.2. Greetings: Arigatōgozaimasu 2.3. Sumimasen/Gomennasai Numbers Classroom Phrases
2	わたしは ^{だいがくせい} 大学生です I can introduce myself	1.1. Greetings:Yoroshiku onegaishimasu 2.1. Noun1 は Noun2 です(か) 2.2. Noun じゃありません 3.1. Noun1 の Noun2 です
3	えび、だめなんです I can ask about food	1.1. Adjectives 1.2. I-Adjectives 1.3. I-Adjective くないです 2.1. Noun が すきです/すきじゃないです 3.1. Kore wa nandesuka 3.2. Noun だめなんです
4	ハンバーガー、ひとつください I can make orders at fast food restaurants	1.1. Demonstratives words: kore, sore, are, dore 1.2. Counting objects 1.3. Noun ください・Counter(〜つ) ください 2.1. Demonstratives words: kono, sono, ano, dono 2.2. Particle「と」(and) 3.1. Particle「で」(selective function)
5	^{ほんや} 本屋はどこですか I can ask where I want to go	1.1. Demonstratives words: koko, soko, asoko, doko 2.1. Greetings: Sumimasen 2.2. Noun1 は Noun2 にあります/います 3.1. Noun(place of destination) に いきます
6	どのくらいかかりますか I can ask how to get to the place and the time needed	1.1. Time / Duration 1.2. Noun1 から Noun2 まで 2.1. Particle「で」(method of transportation) 3.1. Donokurai kakarimasuka
7	どんな ^{じゅぎょう} 授業ですか I can ask and get information about the course	1.1. Interrogative word: Donna 1.2. Adjective1 ですが, Adjective 2 です 2.1. Adverb(frequency) 3.1. Verb たいです
8	^{こんど} 今度の ^{やすみ} 休みに ^{なに} 何をしますか I can explain my plan and habit	1.1. Verb 1.2. Particle「を」(Object) 1.3. Particle「で」(Place) 2.1. Dates 3.1. Verb ます/ません

9	いっしょに ^{れんしゅう} 練習しませんか I can invite my friend to my activities	1.1. Invitation: Verb ませんか 1.2. Interjection: Sōdesune... 2.1. Noun [Event] ga arundesukedo... 3.1. Noun modification (Na-adjective focus) 3.2. Reason: ~んです
10	友達と ^{よこはま} 横浜で ^{あそ} 遊びました I can talk about my experience	1.1. Verb (Past tense, positive) 1.2. Particle「と」(with) 2.1. Verb (Past tense, negative) 3.1. Adverb: Totemo/Amari~masen/Zenzen~masen 3.2. Ikimasu/Kimasu
11	写真 ^{しゃしん} を ^と 撮ってもいいですか I can ask for permission	1.1. Verb てもいいですか 1.2. Greetings: Dōzo/Dōmo 2.1. Verb てください 2.2. Noun てもいいですか 3.1. Verb てもいい?
12	ジャカルタに ^す 住んでいます I can introduce your family	1.1. Verb ています/でいます 1.2. Polite expressions: Hito/Kata 1.3. Referring to Family Members 2.1. Counter「にん」 3.1. Polite invitation: ikagadesuka

Character List

Dormitory



ONO, Tōru
Commerce



OKADA
Dorm administrator



Leo
Political Science and Economics

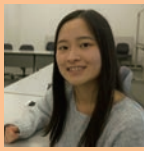


SATŌ, Kenta
Science and Engineering

Seminar



SUZUKI, Saori
Political Science and Economics



MAEKAWA, Sumire
Political Science and Economics



Andy
Political Science and Economics

Japanese class



KIMURA
Teacher

Dance Club



GRACE, Lisa
Literature

University



Guard



Restaurant employee



Emma

Roma-ji notation in this book

あア	a	i	u	e	o
かカ	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
さサ	sa	shi	su	se	so
たタ	ta	chi	tsu	te	to
なナ	na	ni	nu	ne	no
はハ	ha	hi	fu	he	ho
まマ	ma	mi	mu	me	mo
やヤ	ya		yu		yo
らラ	ra	ri	ru	re	ro
わワ	wa				o

がガ	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
ざザ	za	ji	zu	ze	zo
だダ	da	di	du	de	do
ばバ	ba	bi	bu	be	bo
ぱパ	pa	pi	pu	pe	po

きゃキャ	kya		kyu		kyo
しゃシャ	sha		shu		sho
ちゃチャ	cha		chu		cho
にゃニャ	nya		nyu		nyo
ひゃヒャ	hya		hyu		hyo
みゃミャ	mya		myu		myo
りゃリャ	rya		ryu		ryo

ぎゃギャ	gya		gyu		gyo
じゃジャ	ja		ju		jo

びゃビャ	bya		byu		byo
ぴゃピャ	pya		pyu		pyo

ファ	fa
フィ	fi
フェ	fe
フォ	fo

テイ	ty
ディ	dy

Double consonant きって kitte

Moraic nasal ん n

Long vowel ああ アー ā
 いい イー ī
 うう ウー ū
 ええ/えい エー ē
 おお/おう オー ō

Kana Chart

	a		i		u		e		o	
A	あ	ア	い	イ	う	ウ	え	エ	お	オ
K	か	カ	き	キ	く	ク	け	ケ	こ	コ
G	が	ガ	ぎ	ギ	ぐ	グ	げ	ゲ	ご	ゴ
S	さ	サ	し	シ	す	ス	せ	セ	そ	ソ
Z	ざ	ザ	じ	ジ	ず	ズ	ぜ	ゼ	ぞ	ゾ
T	た	タ	ち	チ	つ	ツ	て	テ	と	ト
D	だ	ダ	ち	ヂ	づ	ヅ	で	デ	ど	ド
N	な	ナ	に	ニ	ぬ	ヌ	ね	ネ	の	ノ
H	は	ハ	ひ	ヒ	ふ	フ	へ	ヘ	ほ	ホ
B	ば	バ	び	ビ	ぶ	ブ	べ	ベ	ぼ	ボ
P	ぱ	パ	ぴ	ピ	ぷ	プ	ぺ	ペ	ぽ	ポ
M	ま	マ	み	ミ	む	ム	め	メ	も	モ
Y	や	ヤ			ゆ	ユ			よ	ヨ
R	ら	ラ	り	リ	る	ル	れ	レ	ろ	ロ
W	わ	ワ							を	ヲ
Ky	きゃ	キャ			ぎゅ	ギュ			きょ	キョ
Gy	ぎゃ	ギャ			ぎゅ	ギュ			ぎょ	ギョ
Sh	しゃ	シャ			しゅ	シュ			しょ	ショ
J	じゃ	ジャ			じゅ	ジュ			じょ	ジョ
Ch	ちゃ	チャ			ちゅ	チュ			ちょ	チョ
Ny	にゃ	ニャ			にゅ	ニュ			にょ	ニョ
Hy	ひゃ	ヒャ			ひゅ	ヒュ			ひょ	ヒョ
By	びゃ	ビュ			びゅ	ビュ			びょ	ビョ
Py	ぴゃ	ピャ			ぴゅ	ピュ			ぴょ	ピョ
My	みゃ	ミャ			みゅ	ミュ			みょ	ミョ
Ry	りゃ	リャ			りゅ	リュ			りょ	リョ

Lesson 1 おはようございます

Goal: I can say greetings

Background:

You meet someone you know in the morning. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. To the professor at the end of class

Q2. When parting with a friend

Q3. When enter the classroom late

Q4. When the professor calls your name

Dialogue I

-saying hello-

寮の管理人りょう かんりにん : おはようございます。

アンディ : おはようございます。



Administrator : Good morning.

Andy : Good morning.

Ryō no kanrinin : Ohayō gozaimasu.

Andy : Ohayō gozaimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Who is more senior, Andy or the administrator? Who greets first?
- 2) What is the Japanese expression for greeting people when you meet them at night?

Greeting

こんにちは
konnichiwa
Hello

こんばんは
konbanwa
Good evening

おやすみなさい
oyasuminasai
Good night



Grammar/Expression Note

1. Greetings: Ohayō gozaimasu
2. Greetings: Oyasuminasai

Words & Expressions

失礼しますしつれい shitsurēshimasu [excuse me]

Dialogue 2

-asking if he/she is fine/well-

りょう かんりにん げんき
寮の管理人： お元気ですか。

アンディ : はい、おかげさまで。

Administrator : How are you?

Andy : I'm well, thank you.



Ryō no kanrinin : Ogenki desuka.

Andy : Hai, okagesamade.

-saying thank you-

アンディ : ありがとうございます。

せんせい : また、明日。

Andy : Thank you very much.

Teacher : See you tomorrow.



Andy : Arigatōgozaimashita.

Sensē : Mata, ashita.

-apologizing-

し ひと
知らない人 : すみません。

アンディ : ごめんなさい。

Someone : Excuse me.

Andy : I'm sorry.



Shiranai hito : Sumimasen.

Andy : Gomennasai.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) How do you greet your teacher after class?
- 2) When you bump into someone on the street and want to apologize, what do you say?

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Interjection: hai /īe
2. Greetings: Arigatōgozaimasu
3. Sumimasen/ Gomennasai

Dialogue 3

-saying that you do not understand Japanese-

じむ ひと にほんご
事務の人 : 日本語、わかりますか。

がくせい
学生 : すみません。

 にほんご
 日本語、わかりません。

Office worker : Do you understand Japanese?

Jimu no hito : Nihongo, wakarimasuka.

Student : I'm sorry.

Gakusē : Sumimasen.

I don't understand Japanese.

Nihongo, wakarimasen.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Does this student understand Japanese?
- 2) When you want to ask someone if they understand English, how do you say it in Japanese?

Language

えいご
英語
ēgo
English language

かんこくご
韓国語
kankokugo
Korean language

ちゅうごくご
中国語
chūgokugo
Chinese language

べトナムご
ベトナム語
betonamugo
Vietnamese language

いんどネシアご
インドネシア語
indoneshiago
Indonesian language

Words & Expressions

いいえ ie [no] すこし sukoshi [a little bit] ひらがな hiragana カタカナ katakana

ローマ字 rōma-ji 漢字 kanji [Chinese character]

すうじ
数字 (Numbers)

1	いち	ichi	one
2	に	ni	two
3	さん	san	three
4	し / よん	shi/yon	four
5	ご	go	five
6	ろく	roku	six
7	しち / なな	shichi/nana	seven
8	はち	hachi	eight
9	きゅう / く	kyū/ku	nine
10	じゅう	jū	ten

きょうしつ ことば
教室の言葉 (Classroom Phrases)

き 聞いてください	kītekudasai	Please listen
よ 読んでください	yondekudasai	Please read
か 書いてください	kaitekudasai	Please write
み 見てください	mittekudasai	Please look
はな 話してください	hanashitekudasai	Please talk
もう一度 い 言ってください	mōichido ittekudasai	Please say again
ゆっくり い 言ってください	yukkuri ittekudasai	Please speak slowly
わかりますか	wakarimasuka	Do you understand?
わかりました	wakarimashita	I understand
わかりません	wakarimasen	I do not understand
だいじょうぶ 大丈夫ですか	daijōbu desuka	Are you okay?
だいじょうぶ 大丈夫です	daijōbu desu	I am okay

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

1. お ^{げんき} 元気ですか。Ogenki desuka. How are you?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
2. ひらがな、わかりますか。Hiragana, wakarimasuka. Do you understand hiragana?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
3. カタカナ、 ^{だいじょうぶ} 大丈夫ですか。Katakana, daijōbu desuka. Are you OK with katakana?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
4. (), わかりますか。(), wakarimasuka. Do you understand_____?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Do these ways of greeting resemble those used in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

あやま
「謝ることについて」 ‘Regarding apologizing’

A

In Japan, people say “sumimasen” often, accompanied with a polite bow. I think that it isn’t really necessary to apologize so much when the train is delayed for one or two minutes to help a person in a wheelchair get on the train.

B

I think that even when you didn’t do any anything wrong, apologizing to customers for not meeting their expectations is a normal part of doing business. When in customer service it is necessary to apologize as a representative of the company.

Your thoughts



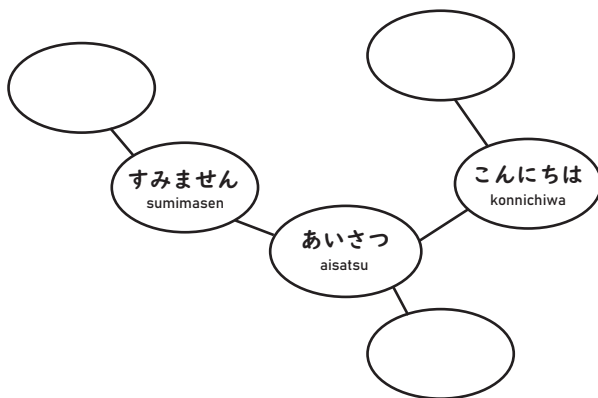
きょうかしょ いがいに おぼ

教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. はい、おかげさまで。 hai, okagesamade. 2. はい、わかります。 hai, wakarimasu. 3. はい、だいたい だいじょうぶです。 hai, daitai daijōbudesu. 4. はい、わかります。 hai, wakarimasu.

Goal: I can say greetings

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

Lesson2 わたしは だいがくせい 大学生です

Goal: I can introduce myself

Background:

You've just moved in, and you want to go meet the person who lives in the room next door. You see the nameplate on the door, but you don't know how to read it. A person who seems like he might live in that room approaches. He looks suspicious of you. What do you do? What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. What is your name?

Q2. Are you a graduate student?

Q3. What department/postgraduate course do you study in?

Q4. What year are you in school?

Q5. Where are you from?

Dialogue I

-introduce yourself-

アンディ : あ、はじめまして。わたしはアンディです。

おの 小野 : はじめまして。おの 小野です。なにがくぶ 何学部ですか。

アンディ : わたしは せいじけいざいがくぶ 政治経済学部です。

おの 小野 : そうですか。わたしは しょうがくぶ 商学部です。

アンディ : よろしくおねがいします。

Andy : Oh, nice to meet you.
I'm Andy.

Andy : A, hajimemashite.
Watashi wa Andy desu.

Ono : It's nice to meet you. I'm Ono.
What department are you in?

Ono : Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Ono desu.
Nani gakubu desuka.

Andy : I'm in the department of political
economics.

Andy : Watashi wa sēji kēzai gakubu desu.

Ono : I see. I'm in Commerce.

Ono : Sōdesuka. Watashi wa shōgakubu
desu.

Andy : Nice to meet you.

Andy : Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What is the way to greet someone you meet for the first time?
- 2) What is the way to greet someone you are going to ask for something?

Name of departments

しょうがくぶ 商学部 shōgakubu Faculty of Commerce	けいざいがくぶ 経済学部 kēzaigakubu Department of Economics	せいじけいざいがくぶ 政治経済学部 sējikēzaigakubu Political Science and Economics	りこうがくぶ 理工学部 rikōgakubu Department of Science and Engineering
きょういくがくぶ 教育学部 kyōikugakubu Department of Education	ほうがくぶ 法学部 hōgakubu Department of Law	いがくぶ 医学部 igakubu Faculty of Medicine	スポーツがくぶ スポーツ科学部 supōtsukagakubu School of Sport Science

Grammar/Expression Note

I. Greetings: Yoroshiku onegaishimasu

Words & Expressions

けんきゅうか ~研究科 kenkyūka [graduate school of...] がくぶ 学科 gakka [department] せんこう 専攻 senkō [major]
せんもん 専門 senmon [subject of study]

Dialogue 2

-introducing yourself-

アンディ : ^{おの}①小野さんは^{だいがくいんせい}②大学院生ですか。
 おの
 小野 : いいえ、^{だいがくいんせい}②大学院生じゃありません。
^{だいがくせい}②大学生です。

Andy : Are you a graduate student, Mr.Ono? Andy : Ono san wa daigakuinsē desuka.
 Ono : No, I'm not a graduate student. I'm a college student. Ono : Ie, daigakuinsē ja arimasen. daigakusē desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) When the person you are talking to says something that is not true, what do you say instead of "yes"?
- 2) When you ask a question, what kind of particle do you add to the end of the sentence?

① Name

^{おの}
 小野さん
 Ono san
 Mr./Mrs./MsOno

② Attribute

^{がくせい}
 学生
 gakusē
 student

^{こうこうせい}
 高校生
 kōkōsē
 high school student

^{だいがくせい}
 大学生
 daigakusē
 college student

^{だいがくいんせい}
 大学院生
 daigakuinsē
 graduate student

^{りゅうがくせい}
 留学生
 ryūgakusē
 international student

^{かいしゃいん}
 会社員
 kaishain
 employee

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Noun1 は Noun2 です (か)
2. Noun じゃありません

Words & Expressions

わたし watashi [I] ^{しょうがくせい}小学生 shōgakusē [Elementary school student]
^{ちゅうがくせい}中学生 chūgakusē [Middle school student]

Dialogue 3

-introducing yourself in front of everyone -

リサ : はじめまして。わたしはリサです。

① アメリカから来ました。
ぶんがくけんきゅうか いちねんせい
 文学研究科の② 1年生です。
 どうぞよろしくおねが願ひします。

Lisa : It's nice to meet you, I'm Lisa.
 I'm from the United States. I'm in my
 first year in the Graduate Department
 of Literature. I look forwards to
 spending time with you.

Lisa : Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Lisa desu.
 Amerika kara kimashita. Bungaku
 kenkyūka no ichi nensē desu. Dōzo
 yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where does Lisa come from?
- 2) Which graduate school does Lisa belong to? What year is she in?

① Country

にほん
 日本
 nihon
 Japan

イギリス
 igirisu
 the U.K.

インドネシア
 indonesia
 Indonesia

かんこく
 韓国
 kankoku
 Korea

ちゅうごく
 中国
 chūgoku
 China

ベトナム
 betonamu
 Vietnam

② School year

にねんせい
2年生
 ni.nensē
 2nd-year student

Grammar/Expression Note

I. Noun1 の Noun2 です

Words & Expressions

さんねんせい 3年生 sannensē [3rd-year student] よねんせい 4年生 yonensē [forth-year student] にほんじん 日本人 nihon-jin [Japanese]
ちゅうごくじん 中国人 chūgoku-jin [Chinese] かんこくじん 韓国人 kankoku-jin [Korean] じん アメリカ人 amerika-jin [Amerikan]
じん インドネシア人 indonesia-jin [Indonesian] じん ベトナム人 betonamu-jin [Vietnamese]

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

1. お名前 ^{なまえ} は。Onamae wa. What is your name?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
2. 大学生 ^{だいがくせい} ですか。Daigakusē desuka. Are you a college student?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
3. 学部 ^{がくぶ} (研究科 ^{けんきゅうか})はどこですか。Gakubu(kenkūka) wa doko desuka. What is your department?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
4. 何年生 ^{なんねんせい} ですか。Nannensē desuka. What grade are you in?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
5. どこからきましたか。Doko kara kimashitaka. Where are you from?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	

Task 2

1. Write your self-introduction.

※名前／国／学部・研究科／～年生

*Name/nationality/department/postgraduate course/school year

2. Introduce your family and friends.

3. Next, introduce the other people in your group to one another.



かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Do these ways of introducing yourself resemble those used in your country when meeting someone for the first time?

What do you think about these statements?

「あいさつのしかた」 'Ways of greetings'

A

In my culture, we greet people with whom we will go on to have a meaningful relationship. We don't just greet people we're meeting for the first time in the dorm. If you did, people would think you were a little weird.

B

In my culture, we should greet people who are living in the same building (dormitory or apartment) even if we don't know them each time we see them. Greeting people is a great way to start off a good relationship.

Your thoughts

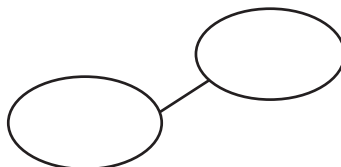
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. わたしはアンディです。Watashi wa Andy desu. 2. はい、だいがくせいです。Hai, daigakusē desu. 3. せいじけいざいかくぶです。sējikēzai gakubu desu. 4. いちねんせいです Ichi nensē desu. 5. インドネシアからきました。Indonesia kara kimashita.

Goal: I can introduce myself

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

Lesson3 えび、だめなんです

Goal: I can ask about food

Background:

At lunchtime, you go to the dining hall. You're surprised and excited to see all the delicious-looking food. You have allergies, and there are certain foods you can't eat. But you don't know which ingredients are in which dishes. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. What kinds of food do you like?
- Q2. What flavors do you like in food?
- Q3. What kind of food do you dislike?
- Q4. What is that taste?
- Q5. Is there anything you can't eat?

Dialogue I

- talking about the taste -

さとう
佐藤 : いただきます。

あ、①からいですね。

ね(ne) : elicits agreement

アンディ : え?②からくないですよ。

よ(yo) : gives information, insists on something

Sato : Thank you for the food.

Satō : Itadakimasu.

Oh, it's spicy, isn't it?

A, karai desune.

Andy : Huh? No, it's not spicy.

Andy : E? Karaku nai desuyo.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) When and when do you say "Itadakimasu"?

2) How do you say "Itadakimasu" in Japanese when you eat something and want to tell someone that it is delicious?

① Affirmative form, ② Negative form(karai → karakunai)

Taste

おいしい
oishī
delicious

しょっぱい
shoppai
salty

あまい
amai
sweet

まずい
mazui
bad tasting

すっぱい
suppai
sour

にがい
nigai
bitter

Temperature

あつい
atsui
hot

つめたい
tsumetai
cold

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Adjectives
2. I-Adjectives
3. I-Adjective くないです

Dialogue 2

-talking about what you like/dislike-

アンディ : ああ、おいしい。
 さとう 佐藤 : アンディさん、カレー、好きですか。
 アンディ : はい、好きです。佐藤さんは。
 さとう 佐藤 : 好きじゃないです。

Andy : Oh, this is delicious!	Andy : Ā, oishī.
Sato : Do you like curry, Mr. Andy?	Satō : Andy san, Karē, suki desuka.
Andy : Yes, I like. What about you, Mr. Sato?	Andy : Hai, suki desu. Satō san wa.
Sato : I don't like spicy things very much.	Satō : Suki janai desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Does Sato like curry?
- 2) Is the curry sweet?

Sweet

アイスクリーム
aisukurīmu
ice cream

チョコレート
chokorēto
chocolate

Food

すし
sushi
sushi

ラーメン
rāmen
ramen

ぎゅうどん
牛丼
gyūdon
gyudon

すきやき
sukiyaki
sukiyaki

やきにく
焼肉
yakiniku
grilled meat

てんぷら
tempura
tempura

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Noun が好きです / すきじゃないです

Words & Expressions

たもの 食べ物 tabemono [food] くだもの 果物 kudamono [fruit] やさい 野菜 yasai [vegetables] かし お菓子 okashi [sweets]

にく 肉 niku [meat] さかな 魚 sakana [fish] のもの 飲み物 nominono [drink] ちゃ お茶 ocha [tea] ジュース jūsu [juice]

コーヒー kōhī [coffee] さけ お酒 osake [alcohol] うどん udon [noodles]

だいす 大好きです dai suki desu [I like very much] きらい 嫌い です kirai desu [I do not like]

Dialogue 3

- explaining what you can not eat -

アンディ : すみません、これは 何ですか。

おの
小野 : エビです。

アンディ : ぼく、エビ、だめなんです。

ぼく (boku) : personal pronoun

Andy : Excuse me, could I ask what this is?

Andy : Sumimasen, korewa nan desuka.

Ono : That's shrimp.

Ono : Ebi desu.

Andy : I cannot eat shrimp.

Andy : Boku, ebi damenandesu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Why did Andy ask Mr.Sato, "What is this?"

2) What do you say when you want to tell someone that you can't or won't eat something for a reason?

Food(material)

そば

soba

soba

ぎゅうにゅう

牛乳

gyūnyū

milk

たまご

卵

tamago

egg

かに

kani

crab

ぶたにく

豚肉

butaniku

pork

ぎゅうにく

牛肉

gyūniku

beef

なっとう

納豆

nattō

natto

わさび

wasabi

wasabi

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Korewa nandesuka



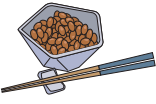

2. Noun、だめなんです

Words & Expressions

アレルギー arerugi [allergy] だいじょうぶ 大丈夫です daijōbu desu [It is okay]

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

例 <small>れい</small> . とうがらし tōgarashi chili pepper		
	アンディ Andy	すき・きらい suki kirai おいしい・おいしくない oishī oishikunai
1. わさび wasabi		
	わたし watashi	
	()さん	
	()さん	
2. なつとう nattō		
	わたし watashi	
	()さん	
	()さん	
3. たこやき takoyaki		
	わたし watashi	
	()さん	
	()さん	

Example

Q1. これは なんですか。 Korewa nan desuka. [What is this?]

A1. これは _____ です。 Korewa _____ desu. [This is _____.]

Q2. え、とうがらし ですか。 E, tōgarashi desuka. [Wait, is this chili pepper?]

A2. はい。 Hai. [Yes.]

Q3. アンディさん、とうがらし、すきですか。 Andy san, tōgarashi suki desuka. [Andy, do you like chili pepper?]

A3. はい/いいえ、 _____ です。 _____ です。 _____ desu. _____ desu. [Yes I do./No I don't _____.]

Task 2

1. Show a pictures of your favorite foods and beverages to your classmates.
Talk to your friends about them.

Your favorite food sukina tabemono

Your favorite drink sukina nomimono
--

The taste you like sukina aji

The taste you don't like kiraina aji

Example

A: これはなんですか。 Korewa nandesuka. [What's this?]

B: _____ です。 ____ desu. [It's ____.]

A: おいしいですよ。 Oishīdesuyo. [It's delicious.]

B: すっぱいです。でも、おいしいです。 Suppaidesu. Demo oishī desu. [It's sour but it's tasty.]

A: たべたことがありますか。 Tabetakotoga arimasuka. [Have you ever eaten it?]

2. Recommend one of your favorite foods to a friend.

If there's anything you can't eat, tell your friend what it is.



かんが

考えよう Let's think about it!

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. There are people who can't eat certain things, or can't eat or drink at certain times.

1) Is it necessary to tell your friends about these sorts of things ahead of time?
Is it better not to ask or talk about these things because they're of a personal nature?

2) If a friend told you "I can't eat that," how would you react?

3. We've decided to hold a party in class. What kinds of factors will you take into consideration with regard to the party's time and the food and beverages served?

What do you think about these statements?

「おもてなしのしかた」 'How to take care of guests'

A

It is rude not to provide some kind of drink to the guests when they have come for an important meeting.

B

It is rude to serve Japanese tea to guests who have come for an important meeting, without asking if they would like something to drink first.

Your thoughts

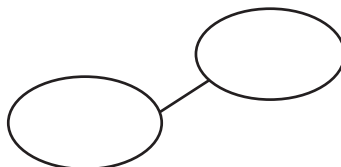
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. はい、これはどうがらします。 hai, korewa tōgarashi desu. 2. はい。 hai. 3. はい、すきです。おいしいです。 hai, suki desu. oishī desu.

Goal: I can ask about food

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

Lesson4 ハンバーガー、ひとつください

Goal: I can make orders at fast food restaurants

Background:

You go to a hamburger restaurant and there are a lot of people lining up at the counter to place their orders. You're worried that you won't be able to place your order very well. Looking behind you, it seems like everyone is in a hurry. It's your turn. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. What do you always order at fast food restaurants?

Food ... ()

Beverage... ()

Q2. Is there anything you would like to eat / drink at a cafe or fast food restaurant? What is that?

Q3. What are the words you often hear at shop and cashiers at fast food restaurants?

Q4. What expressions are useful to know when ordering?

Dialogue I

-ordering food -

てんいん 店員 : ちゅうもん ご注文、どうぞ。

アンディ : ①ハンバーガー、②ひとつください。

てんいん 店員 : ハンバーガー、②おひとつですね。

Employee : May I take your order?

Tenin : Gochūmon, dōzo.

Andy : One hamburger please.

Andy : Hanbāgā, hitotsu kudasai.

Employee : One hamburger.

Tenin : Hanbāgā, ohitotsudesune.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What will Andy eat?

2) How many of those will Andy eat?

① Demonstrative ① Food and Drink

これ
kore
this

みず
水
mizu
water

サンドイッチ
sandoicchi
sandwich

それ
sore
it

コーラ
kōra
cola

スープ
sūpu
soup

あれ
are
that

オレンジジュース
orenjijūsu
orange juice

② Counting

(お)ひとつ
hitotsu
one

(お)ふたつ
futatsu
two

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Demonstratives words: kore, sore, are, dore

2. Counting Objects

3. Noun ください・Counter(~つ) ください

Dialogue 2

- ordering multiple items -

店員 ^{てんいん} : いらっしゃいませ。
 アンディ : この①セットと、②サラダ ^{ねが}をお願いします。オレンジジュースもください。
 店員 ^{てんいん} : かしこまりました。
 . . . お待たせ ^ましました。
 アンディ : どうも。

Employee :	Can I take your order?	Tenin :	Irasshaimase.
Andy :	Can I have this set and a salad please?	Andy :	Kono setto to sarada onegaishimasu.
	Can I also get an orange juice?		Orenjijūsu mo kudasai.
Employee :	Sure, no problem.	Tenin :	Kashikomarimashita.
	...Sorry to keep you waiting.		Omataseshimashita.
Andy :	Thanks.	Andy :	Dōmo.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What did Andy order?
- 2) How did Andy express his gratitude when he received the goods?

①② Menu

セット setto set	チーズバーガー chīzubāgā cheeseburger	ポテト poteto potato	アップルパイ appurupai apple pie
サラダ sarada salad	フライドチキン furaido chikin fried chicken	チキンナゲット chikin nagetto chicken nugget	

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Demonstratives words: kono, sono, ano, dono
2. Particle 「と」 (and)

Words & Expressions

あと ato [one more thing/ and]

Dialogue 3

- ordering drinks-

店員 ^{てんいん} : ① コーヒーは、ホットですか。アイスですか。

アンディ : ② ホット、お願いします。

店員 ^{てんいん} : ① コーヒーのサイズは・・・

アンディ : ③ Lで。

店員 ^{てんいん} : お持ち帰りですか。

アンディ : ④ はい、持ち帰りです。

Employee :	Do you want the coffee hot or iced?	Tenin :	Kōhī wa, hotto desuka. Aisudesuka.
Andy :	Hot, please.	Andy :	Hotto onegaishimasu.
Employee :	What size coffee?	Tenin :	Kōhī no saizu wa...
Andy :	Large.	Andy :	Eru de.
Employee :	Is that to-go?	Tenin :	Omochikaeri desuka.
Andy :	Yes, to-go.	Andy :	Hai, mochikaeri de.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Does Andy drink iced coffee?
- 2) Does Andy drink coffee at the shop?

① Drink

ウーロン茶 ^{ちや}
ūroncha
oolong tea

紅茶 ^{こうちや}
kōcha
black tea

ミルク
miruku
milk

② Hot or Iced

ホット
hotto
hot

アイス
aisu
ice

③ Size

एस
esu
S

エム
emu
M

④ Take-away or for here

はい、持ち帰りです ^{も かえ}
hai, mochikaeri de
Yes, take-away

いいえ、ここで
īe, kokode
No, for here

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Particle 「で」 (selective function)

Words & Expressions

ココア kokoa [hot chocolate] いりません irimasen [no thanks] 砂糖 ^{さとう} satō [sugar]

レモン remon [lemon] ~抜きで ~ nuki de [without ~]

Task 1 

Do a role-play with the person next to you.

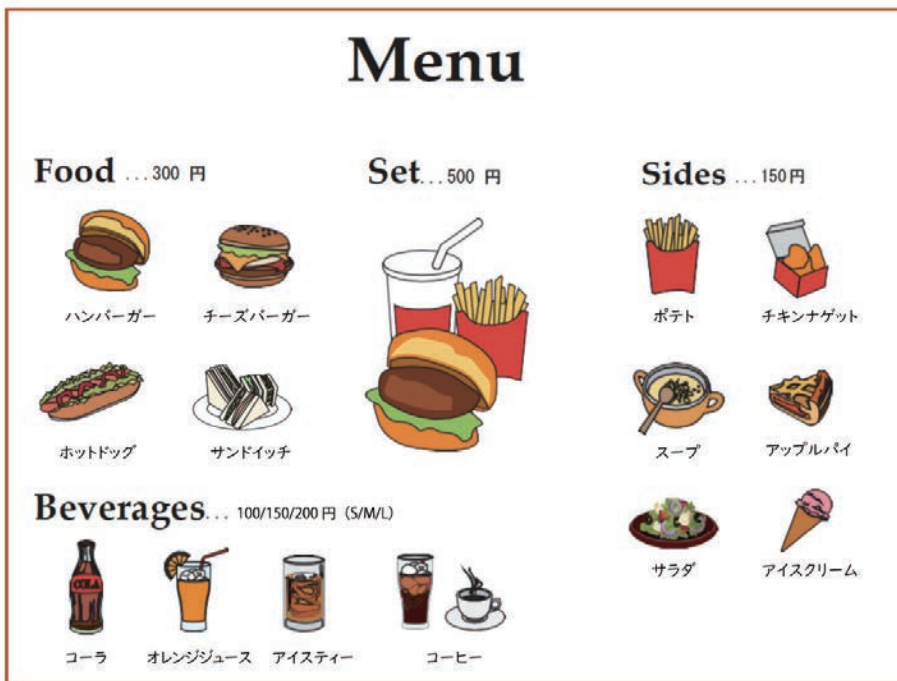
<p>あなたは <small>きゃく</small> お客さんです。</p> <p>You are a customer.</p>	<p>あなたは <small>みせ</small> 店のスタッフです。</p> <p>You are a store employee.</p>
<p>サンドイッチ <small>ひと</small> 1つと ジュース <small>ひと</small> 1つを <small>ちゅうもん</small> 注文してください。</p> <p>Order one sandwich and one juice</p> 	<p><small>ちゅうもん</small> 注文を <small>かくにん</small> 確認してから、<small>も</small> 持ち帰り <small>かえ</small> かどうか <small>き</small> 聞いてください。</p> <p>Ask whether or not the order is take out</p> 
<p>ハンバーガー <small>ふた</small> 2つ、コーヒー <small>ひと</small> 1つを <small>ちゅうもん</small> 注文してください。</p> <p>Order two hamburgers and one coffee</p> 	<p><small>ちゅうもん</small> 注文を <small>かくにん</small> 確認してから、<small>さとう</small> コーヒーに砂糖とミルクが <small>ひつよう</small> 必要 <small>き</small> か 聞いてください。</p> <p>After confirming the order, ask if the customer needs milk and sugar for their coffee.</p> 
<p>チーズバーガー <small>ひと</small> セット1つ、<small>こうちゃ</small> 紅茶 <small>ひと</small> 1つ、<small>ひと</small> サラダ1つを <small>ちゅうもん</small> 注文してください。</p> <p>Order one cheeseburger set, one tea and one salad.</p> 	<p><small>こうちゃ</small> 紅茶は <small>き</small> ホットかアイスか 聞いてください。</p> <p>Ask the black tea should be hot or iced.</p> 

Task 2

1. Go to the nearest fast food restaurant and try placing your order.

Q: _____と_____ください。

A: _____^{えん}円です。



2. What are the details about the order you would like to communicate with the staff? (ex. ~ぬきでおねがいします Without~ please)

かんが

考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions? Are there any differences between the expressions and nonverbal communication devices used by store employees in Japan and those in your country?



2. Does this way of ordering look like the one you use in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

ちゅうもん

「注文のしかた」 'How to order'

A

In my country, when you order something, it feels rude if you don't say 'please'. In Japan, I think there are a lot of people who just say the name of the food or drink when they order. I thought Japanese people were polite. Why do some people not say 'please' when they order.

B

I am a paying customer. I expect to receive good service when I go to a restaurant. In Japan, there was even a time when the words "the customer is god" were used often.

Your thoughts

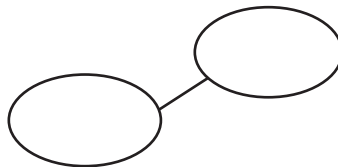
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Goal: I can make orders at fast food restaurant

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

Lesson5 ほんや 本屋はどこですか

Goal: I can ask where I want to go

Background:

At the start-of-semester orientation, the professor told you to buy the textbook before next week's class. However, you don't know where to go to buy textbooks. You asked your friends, and they don't know either. So, you decided to use on a map and go to the campus bookshop, but you got lost along the way. A man is walking towards you, so you decide to ask him for directions. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. What kinds of public spaces do you use frequently? (The hospital, the library, the restroom, etc.) What do you call these places in Japanese?

Q2. Where are those places?

Q3. Where are you now?

Q4. What kinds of expressions would be useful to know when asking how to get somewhere?

Dialogue I

- asking for and following directions 1 how to get there-

アンディ : ① ^{ほんや}本屋はどこですか。

守衛 : ② あそこです。

Andy : Where is the bookstore?

Andy : Honya wa doko desuka.

Guard : It's over there.

Shuē : Asoko desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What kind of store is Andy looking for?
- 2) Was the bookstore near Andy and the guard or far away from them?

① Places you are looking for

トイレ
toire
toilet

^{じむしつ}事務室
jimushitsu
office

^{がくしょく}学食
gakushoku
cafeteria

^{きょうしつ}501 教室
gō maru ichi kyōshitsu
classroom 501

^{としょかん}図書館
toshokan
library

^{きょういんしつ}教員室
kyōinshitsu
teacher's office

② Place

ここ
koko
here

^{いちごうかん}1号館
ichi gōkan
building No1

そこ
soko
there

^{にかい}2階
ni kai
2nd floor

あそこ
asoko
over there

^{ち かい いかい}地下1階
chika ikkai
underground

Grammar/Expression Note

- I. Demonstratives words: koko, soko, asoko, doko

Words & Expressions

^{けんきゅうしつ}研究室 kenkyūshitsu [lab/professor's office]

Dialogue 2

- asking where something is -

アンディ : すみません、この近くに①コピー機ありますか。

しゅえい 守衛 : ②コンビニの③中にあります。

アンディ : ありがとうございます。

Andy : Excuse me, is there a copy machine anywhere around here?

Andy : Sumimasen, kono chikaku ni kopī ki arimasuka.

Guard : There's one in the convenience store.

Shuē : Konbini no naka ni arimasu.

Andy : Thank you very much.

Andy : Arigatōgozaimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What is Andy looking for?

2) Where was it?

① Things you're looking for

② Object

③ Position

エイティーエム A T M ēt̄yemu ATM	じどうはんばいき 自動販売機 jidōhanbaiki vending machine	なか naka inside	ちかく chikaku near
たい バス停 basutē bus stop	エレベーター erebētā elevator	となり tonari next to	うしろ ushiro behind
みせ (お)店 (o) mise shop	しんごう 信号 shingō traffic light	まえ mae in front of	そと soto outside

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Greetings: Sumimasen

2. Noun1 は Noun2 にあります / います

Dialogue 3

- asking for and following directions 2 how to get there-

知らない人 ^し ^{ひと} : どこにいきますか。

アンディ : ① ここです。

知らない人 ^し ^{ひと} : ああ、② まっすぐです。

アンディ : そうですか。ありがとうございます。

Someone	: Where would you like to go?	Shiranai hito	: Doko ni ikimasuka.
Andy	: Here.	Andy	: Koko desu.
Someone	: Go straight here.	Shiranai hito	: Ā, massugu desu.
Andy	: I see. Thank you very much.	Andy	: Sōdesuka. Arigatōgozaimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What do you think Andy is showing to the passers-by?
- 2) How does Andy get to his destination? Does Andy turn left?

① Place

えき
駅
eki
station

ちかてつ
地下鉄
chikatetsu
subway

スーパー
sūpā
supermarket

ゆうびんきょく
郵便局
yūbinkyoku
post office

② Direction

そこ
soko
there

あそこ
asoko
over there

みぎ
右
migi
right

ひだり
左
hidari
left

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Noun(place of destination) にいきます

Words & Expressions

みち 道 michi [road] ひがし 東 higashi [east] にし 西 nishi [west] みなみ 南 minami [south] きた 北 kita [north]

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

<p>1. 家^{いえ}はどこにありますか。Ie wa doko ni arimasuka. Where is your house?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>2. 家^{いえ}の近^{ちか}くに何^{なに}がありますか。Ie no chikaku ni nani ga arimasuka. Is there something nearby your house?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>3. 家^{いえ}の近^{ちか}くにATMがありますか。Ie no chikaku ni ATM ga arimasuka. Is there an ATM nearby your house?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>4. 学食^{がくしょく}はどこにありますか。Gakushoku wa doko ni arimasuka. Where is the school cafeteria?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

1. Where is the shop which you visit most often? Explain where the shop is.

2. Introduce your hometown.

*If you have photographs, show them during your introduction.

かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎬

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Is this way of asking for directions similar to that in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

みちあんない
「道案内」 'Give directions'

A

Since coming to Japan, whenever I ask for directions, a person comes along and offers to assist me. It's really helpful, but I don't think it's necessary to go that far. People should be able to find their own way around. I was also surprised to see people asking for directions at the police box. In my country, police officers are very busy. They're not the kind of people who will show you how to get places.

B

If I see someone who doesn't speak much Japanese who needs some help finding their way around it is best to help them. I think we should be kind enough to get them to where they want to go.

Your thoughts

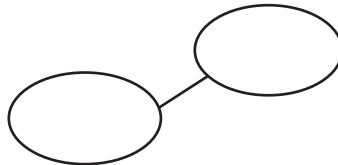
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. だいがくのちかくにあります。daigaku no chikaku ni arimasu. 2. コンビニがあります。konbini ga arimasu. 3. ゆうびんきよくのなかにあります。yūbinkyoku no naka ni arimasu. 4. さんごうかんのいっかいにあります。sangōkan no ikkai ni arimasu.

Goal: I can ask where I want to go

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

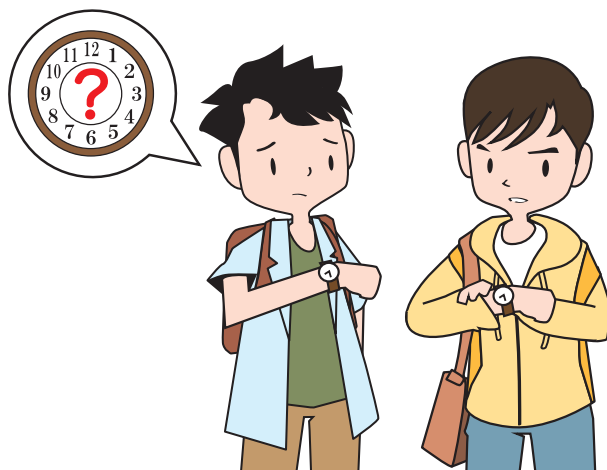
comment: _____

Lesson6 どのくらいかかりますか

Goal: I can ask how to get to the place and the time needed

Background:

At the start-of-semester orientation, the professor told you to buy the textbook before next week's class. However, you don't know where to go to buy textbooks. You asked your friends, and they don't know either. So, you decided to use on a map and go to the campus bookshop, but you got lost along the way. A man is walking towards you, so you decide to ask him for directions. What do you say



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. When you go/came to Japan from your home country, what methods of transportation will/did you use?

Q2. When you go/came to Japan from your home country, how long will/did it take to get there?

Q3. When you commute to school or work, what methods of transportation do you use?

Q4. About how long does it take to get there?

Dialogue I

- asking about times -

アンディ : ① オリエンテーションは何時から何時までですか。

事務の人 : 午前② 10時40分から② 11時半までです。

Andy : At what time will the orientation start and finish? Andy : Orientēshon wa nan ji kara nan ji made desuka.

Jimu no hito : It's from 10:40 until 11:30. Jimu no hito : Gozen jū-ji yonjuppun kara jūichi-ji han made desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What do you say in Japanese when you want to ask the time of the orientation?
- 2) What time does the orientation start?

① Event

ひるやす
昼休み
hiruyasumi
lunch break

ミーティング
mītyngu
meeting

じゅぎょう
授業
jugyō
lesson

テスト
tesuto
test

パーティー
pātī
party

サークル
sākuru
club

② o'clock, minutes

いちじ
1時
ichi ji
(one) o'clock

じゅうごふん
15分
jūgo fun
(15)minutes



Grammar/Expression Note

1. Time / Duration
2. Noun1 から Noun2 まで

Words & Expressions

午後 gogo [afternoon] 夕方 yūgata [evening] 朝 asa [morning] 夜 yoru [night]

Dialogue 2

- asking about durations and distances -

アンディ : ① ここから ① 駅 までどうやっていきますか。

寮の管理人 : ② バス でいきます。

③ 20分 ぐらいかかります。

Andy : How can I get to the station from here? Andy : Koko kara eki made dōyatte ikimasuka.

Administrator : You go by bus. Ryō no kanrinin : Basu de ikimasu.
It takes about 20 minutes by bus. Nijuppun gurai kakarimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) How does Andy get to the station from the dormitory?
- 2) How long does it take to get from the dormitory to the station?

① Place

だいがく
大学
daigaku
university

にしわ せだ
西早稲田キャンパス
kyanpasu
campus

リサさんのうち
risa san no uchi
(Lisa's) house

② Transportation

バス
basu
bus

でんしゃ
電車
densha
train

くるま
車
kuruma
car

③ Time

いち じかん
1 時間
ichi jikan
hour(s)

に ふんかん
2 分間
ni funkan
minutes

いちじかんはん
1 時間半
ichi jikan han
half(past one)

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Particle「で」(method of transportation)

Words & Expressions

寮 ryō [dormitory] 新幹線 shinkansen [bullet train] 飛行機 hikōki [airplane]

Dialogue 3

- asking for and following directions 3 how far-

アンディ : ① 3号館ごうかんに行きたいんですが、どのくらいかかりますか。

学生がくせい : ② 歩いて2分ふんくらいです。

アンディ : ③ 近いちかですね。ありがとうございます。

Andy : I'd like to go to building number 3, how long will it take ? Andy : San gōkan ni ikitaindesuga, donokurai kakarimasuka.

Gakusē : About 2 minutes on foot. Gakusē : Aruite ni hun kurai desu.

Andy : It's close. Thank you very much. Andy : Chikai desune. Arigatōgozaimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) How do you think Andy gets to Building No.3?
- 2) What do you say when you want to say "it's close" in Japanese?

① Place

しょくどう
食堂
shokudō
cafeteria

バス停てい
basu tē
bus stop

がくせいかいがん
学生会館
gakusēkaikan
student union

ちかてつ えき
地下鉄の駅
chikatetsu no eki
subway station

② Transportation

バスで
basu de
by bus

じてんしゃ
自転車で
jitensha de
by bicycle

③ Distance

ちか
近い
chikai
near

とお
遠い
tōi
far



Grammar/Expression Note

1. Donokurai kakarimasuka
2. Situation description: ~んですが

Words & Expressions

としょかん
図書館 toshokan [library]

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

<p>1. ^{にほん}日本から^{くに}あなたの国までどのくらいかかりますか。 Nihon kara anata no kuni made donokurai kakarimasuka. How long does it take from Japan to your country?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>2. ^{いえ}家から^{だいがく}大学までどのくらいかかりますか。 ie kara daigaku made donokurai kakarimasuka. How long does it take from your house to the university?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>3. ^{いえ}家から^{としょかん}図書館までどのくらいかかりますか。どうやっていきますか。 ie kara toshokan made donokurai kakarimasuka. Dōyatte ikimasuka. How long does it take from your house to the library? How do you get there?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>4. ^{まいにち}毎日、^{べんきょう}どのくらい勉強しますか。 Mainichi donokurai benkyō shimasuka. How much do you study daily?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

1. Decide on a current location and a destination on the map and ask your teacher and classmates how to get there. If you do not know how answer your classmates questions, confirm how to get there with an internet search.

しゅっぱち
出発地

Current location

()

とうちやくち
到着地

Destination

()



2. Report the contents of Task2-1.

Example 1

わたしは(Place)に行きたいです。

I want to go to (Place).



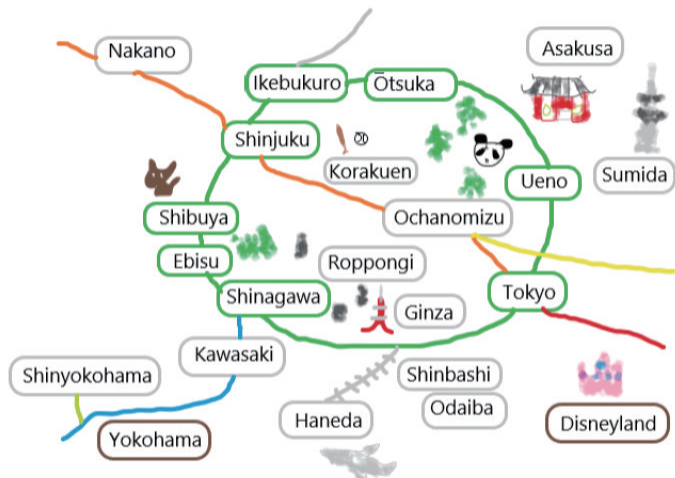
Example 2

(Place)から(Place)まで(public transportation)で

だいたい(hour/minutes)くらい かかります。

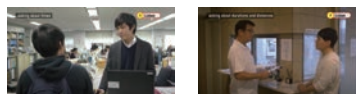
It will take about (_ hours and _ minutes)

from (current location) to (destination) by (publication method).



かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. What methods of transportation are there in your country?

3. Have you ever asked a Japanese person how to get somewhere? How was it?

What do you think about these statements?

い かた
「行き方をたずねる」 'Asking directions'

A

When I don't know how to get some where we should ask someone on the street how to get there. It's a waste of time looking it up on ours smartphones if there are people to ask.

B

If there is something I don't know, then I'm going to looking it up on my smart phone. If we ask people on the street, they might not know the answer and they might find it annoying.

Your thoughts

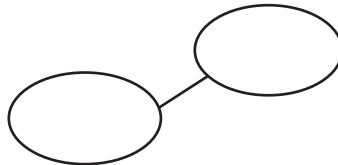
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. なりたくこうからジャカルタまで、ひこうきで8じかんくらいかかります。narita kūkō kara jakaruta made hikōki de hachi jikan kurai kakarimasu. 2. じてんしゃで15ふんくらいです。jitensha de jūgo fun kurai desu. 3. でんしゃで1じかんくらいかかります。densha de ichi jikan kurai kakarimasu. 4. まいにち、30ふんくらいべんきょうします。mainichi sanjūppun kurai benkyōshimasu.

Goal: I can ask how to get to the place

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

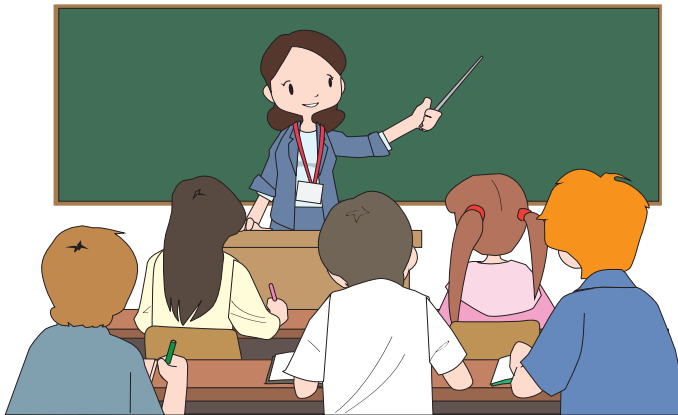
じゅぎょう

Lesson7 どんな授業ですか

Goal: I can ask and get information about the course

Background:

Classes start next week. You have to complete your course registration today. But you're worried because you don't know which classes you should take. An older student comes over to you, so you decide to ask her about courses. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. What subjects are taught in schools in your country?

Q2. What subjects do/did you like in elementary, middle, and high school?
What do you call them in Japanese?

Q3. Did you like math? Why, or why not?

Q4. What field of study would you like to pursue from now on?

Dialogue I

-asking about class content-

アンディ : この授業はどんな授業ですか。

前川 : ①専門の授業です。②大変ですが、②おもしろいです。

Andy : What kind of class is this?

Andy : Kono jugyō wa donna jugyō desuka.

Maekawa : It's for my major.

Maekawa : Senmon no jugyō desu.

It's hard but interesting.

Taihen desuga, omoshiroi desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What are Andy and Ms.Maekawa talking about?
- 2) What does Ms.Maekawa think about the specialized class?

① Subject

ほうがく
法学
hōgaku
Law

すうがく
数学
sūgaku
Mathematics

しんりがく
心理学
shinrigaku
Psychology

げんごがく
言語学
gengogaku
Linguistics

ゼミ
zemi
seminar

しゃかい
社会
shakai
social studies

② Impression

おもしろ
面白い
omoshiroi
interesting

しゅくだい おお
宿題が多い
shukudai ga ōi
a lot of (homework)

むずか
難しい
muzukashī
difficult

たか
レベルが高い
reberu ga takai
high (level)

せんせい きび
先生が厳しい
sensē ga kibisī
strict (teacher)

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Interrogative word: Donna
2. Adjective1 ですが、 Adjective2 です

Words & Expressions

ひと hito [person] もの mono [thing] ところ tokoro [place]

やさしい yasashī [kind] たのしい tanoshī [fun] かんたんな kantanna [easy]

Dialogue 2

-asking for advice-

アンディ : うーん…

まえかわ 前川 : ^{そつぎょうご}卒業後、^{くに}国に帰りますか。

アンディ : いいえ、日本で①^{はたら}働きたいです。

まえかわ 前川 : じゃあ、②^{かいわ}ビジネス会話^{じゅぎょう}の授業はどうですか。

Andy : Uh...

Andy : ūn...

Maekawa : Are you going to go back to your home country after you graduate?

Makekawa : Sotsugyō go, kuni ni kaerimasuka.

Andy : No, I want to work in Japan.

Andy : Īe, nihon de hataraki taidesu.

Maekawa : Then how about taking a class on Business Conversation?

Makekawa : Jā, bijinesu kaiwa no jugyō wa dō desuka.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Does Andy want to go back to his country after graduation?
- 2) What kind of classes did Ms.Maekawa recommend? Why is that?

① Want(Verb たい)

^{だいがくいん} 大学院 ^{はい} に入りたい
daigakuin ni hairitai
to enter graduate school

^{えいご} 英語 ^{おし} を教えたい
ēgo o oshietai
to teach English

アカデミックライティング
akademikku raityngu
academic writing

^{どっかい} 読解
dokkai
reading

^{せんもんがっこう} 専門学校 ^い に行きたい
senmongakkō ni ikitai
to go to vocational school

^{けんきゅう} 研究したい
kenkyūshitai
to research

^{ちようかい} 聴解
chōkai
listening

^{にほんぶんか} 日本文化
nihonbunka
Japanese culture

^{りょこう} 旅行したい
ryokōshitai
to travel

^{かいしゃ} 会社 ^{つく} を作りたい
kaisha o tsukuritai
to make a company

^{かいわ} 会話
kaiwa
conversation

^{かんじ} 漢字
kanji
Chinese characters

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb たいです

Words & Expressions

^{ぶんぽう} 文法 bunpō [grammar] ^{さくぶん} 作文 sakubun [writing] ^{じょうきゅう} 上級 jōkyū [advanced] ^{ちゅうきゅう} 中級 chūkyū [intermediate]
^{しょきゅう} 初級 shokyū [elementary]

Dialogue 3

-asking how often-

アンディ : たくさん①^{しゅくだい}宿題がありますか。

木村 : ②③^{まいにち}毎日あります。

アンディ : そうですか。

Andy : Is there a lot of homework?

Andy : Takusan shukudai ga arimasuka.

Kimura : There is a lot of homework every day.

Kimura : Mainichi arimasu.

Andy : I see.

Andy : Sōdesuka.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What is Andy worried about?

2) Is there a lot of homework for this class?

① Task

レポート
repōto
report

はっぴょう
発表
happyō
presentation

テスト
tesuto
test

② Frequency

ときどき
tokidoki
sometimes

いつも
itsumo
always

よく
yoku
often

たまに
tamani
rarely

③ Amount

すこ
少し
sukoshi
a little

たくさん
takusan
a lot

いっ げつ いっ かい
1 か月に 1 回
ikkagetsu ni ikkai
once a month

いっ しゅうかん いっ かい
1 週間に 1 回
isshūkan ni ikkai
once a week

いち がっき いっ かい
1 学期に 1 回
ichigakki ni ikkai
once a semester

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Adverb(frequency)

Words & Expressions

クイズ kuizu [quiz]

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

<p>1. ^{せんもん}の^{じゅぎょう}は どうですか。 Senmon no jūgyō wa dōdesuka. How are your major classes?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>2. ^{しゅくだい}は ^{まいにち}あります。 Shukudai wa mainichi arimasuka. Do you have an assignment everyday?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>3. ^{せんもん}の^{せんせい}は、^{どんな}先生ですか。 Senmon no sensei wa, donna sensei desuka. How is your teacher in your major?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Words that describe character




 **こわい**
scary




 **きびしい**
strict



 **くらい**
dark personality




 **やさしい**
kind



 **おもしろい**
funny/interesting



 **あかるい**
bright personality

Task 2

After this course, what kind of Japanese class do you want to take? Talk to your classmates while looking at the syllabus.

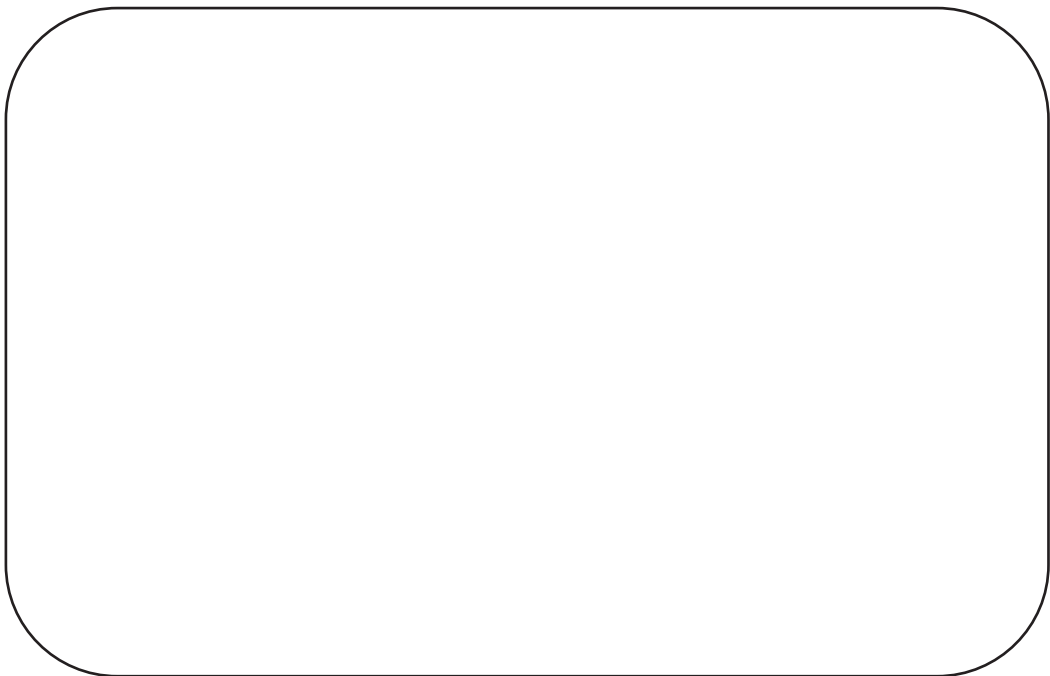
Reference: <https://www.waseda.jp/inst/cji/en/>

·The name of the Japanese class

·Why you want to take it

Task 3

10 years later what kind of life do you want to live? Draw an image of your ideal life.



^{かんが}
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Everyone has different reasons for studying Japanese. What kind of influence do you think having studied Japanese will have on your life?

What do you think about these statements?

^{がくせいせいかつ} ^す ^{かた}
「学生生活の過ごし方」‘How to spend your student life’

A

I think that students should do things which they can only do during their school lives and not just spend their time studying. It's important to experience things like club activities, love, and part-time working in addition to studying.

B

I think that students should study hard at university. And if they have the chance, they should go abroad to study. It is the job of the students to work hard for their future lives.

Your thoughts

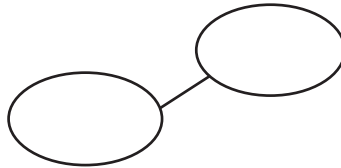
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task I Andy's answer

1. レベルがたかいですか、おもしろいです。reberu ga takai desuga, omoshiroi desu.
2. たまにあります。tamani arimasu.
3. きびしいですが、いいせんせいです。kibishī desuga, ī sensē desu.

Goal: I can ask and get information about the course

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

Lesson8 今度の休みに何をしますか

Goal: I can explain my plan and habit

Background:

There's a poster advertising a dance performance on one of the college bulletin boards. You definitely want to go see it over the break. An acquaintance of yours comes over to you. He looks like they want to invite you to the event. He asks, What are you doing over the break? What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. What do you do first after waking up in the morning?

Q2. What do you do before going to sleep at night?

Q3. If you had three hours to spend outside/outdoors/ out of the house, what would you do?

Q4. What kinds of extra-curricular and club activities are there at your school?

Dialogue I

-talking about your holiday schedule-

佐藤 : 今度の休みに何をしますか。

アンディ : ①大学で②ダンスを見ます。



Sato : What are you going to do over the break?

Satō : Kondo no yasumi ni nani o shimasuka.

Andy : I'm going to watch the dance performance at the university.

Andy : Daigaku de dansu o mimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Andy going to do on his next vacation?
- 2) Where will he watch it?

① Place

いえ
家
ie/uchi
house

カフェ
kafe
cafe

としょかん
図書館
toshokan
library

こうえん
公園
kōen
park

② Activity

ともだち
友達に会います
aimasu
to meet

さんぽ
散歩します
sanposhimasu
to take a walk

ほん
本を読みます
hon o yomimasu
to read a book

ね
寝ます
nemasu
to sleep

うんどう
運動します
undōshimasu
to exercise

おいしいものを食べます
oishī mono o tabemasu
to eat something nice

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb
2. Particle「を」 (Object)
3. Particle「で」 (Place)

Words & Expressions

くに かえ 国に帰ります kuni ni kaerimasu [to go back to your country] はじ はじ 始まります hajimarimasu [to start]

お 終わります owarimasu [to finish]

Dialogue 2

-asking about the starting time-

アンディ : ① ^{れんしゅう}ダンスの練習は、いつからですか。

リサ : ② ^{しがつ}4月③ ^{むいか}6日からです。

アンディ : ^{なんようび}何曜日ですか。

リサ : ④ ^{すいようび}水曜日です。

Andy : When does dance practice start?

Andy : Dansu no renshū wa itsu kara desuka.

Lisa : It's from April 6th.

Lisa : Shigatsu muika kara desu.

Andy : What day is it?

Andy : Nan yōbi desuka.

Lisa : It's Wednesday.

Lisa : Suiyōbi desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) When will Andy start practicing the dance?

2) What day of the week is April 6th?

① Plan

^{にほんご} ^{じゅぎょう}
日本語の授業
nihongo no jugyō
Japanese class

^{なつやす}
夏休み
natsuyasumi
summer vacation

^{りょこう}
旅行
ryokō
traveling

インターンシップ
intānshippu
internship

②③ Date

^が ^つ
__月
gatsu
month

^に ^ち
__日
nichi
date

④ Day

^{ようび}
__曜日
yōbi
day of the week

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Dates

Words & Expressions

^{げつようび}
月曜日 getsuyōbi Monday
^{かようび}
火曜日 kayōbi Tuesday
^{すいようび}
水曜日 suiyoubi Wednesday
^{もくようび}
木曜日 mokuyōbi Thursday
^{きんようび}
金曜日 kinyōbi Friday
^{どようび}
土曜日 doyōbi Saturday
^{にちようび}
日曜日 nichiyōbi Sunday

^{ついたち}
1日 tsuitachi 1st
^{ふつか}
2日 futsuka 2nd
^{みっか}
3日 mikka 3rd
^{よっか}
4日 yokka 4th
^{いつか}
5日 itsuka 5th
^{むいか}
6日 muika 6th
^{なのか}
7日 nanoka 7th

^{ようか}
8日 yōka 8th
^{ここのか}
9日 kokonoka 9th
^{とおか}
10日 tōka 10th
^{じゅういちにち}
11日 jūichinichi 11th
^{じゅうにち}
12日 jūninichi 12th

Dialogue 3

-asking about the schedule-

アンディ : 夏の合宿で何をしますか。
 リサ : みんなで新しいダンスを練習します。
 アンディ : ①海で泳ぎますか。
 リサ : いいえ、②泳ぎません。



Andy : What will we be doing at the summer practice camp?	Andy : Natsu no gasshuku de nani o shimasu ka.
Lisa : We're all going to practice the new dance together.	Lisa : Minna de atarashī dansu o renshū shimasu.
Andy : Will we swim in the ocean?	Andy : Umi de oyogimasuka.
Lisa : No, we will not swim.	Lisa : Īe, oyogimasen.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Andy going to do at the summer camp?
- 2) Do they swim in the ocean?

① Question (Verb ますか)、② Negative form (Verb ません)

はし 走ります hashirimasu to run	さけ の (お)酒を飲みます (o)sake o nomimasu to drink alcohol	ワイファイ WIFI があります waifai ga arimasu there is WIFI	じゆう じかん 自由な時間があります jiyūna jikan ga arimasu to have a free time
りょうり つく 料理を作ります ryōri o tsukurimasu to cook	あさはや お 朝早く起きます asa hayaku okimasu to wake up early	あそ 遊びます asobimasu to play	うみ およ 海で泳ぎます umi de oyogimasu to swim in the ocean

Grammar/Expression Note

I. Verb ます / Verb ません

Words & Expressions

ひとりて hitoride [alone] 家族で kazokude [with your family]
 はる なつ あき ふゆ ひる よる
 春 haru [spring] 夏 natsu [summer] 秋 aki [autumn] 冬 fuyu [winter] 昼 hiru [noon] 夜 yoru [night]

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

<p>1. 今度の日曜日に何をしますか。Kondo no nichiyōbi ni nani o shimasuka. <small>こんど にちようび なに</small></p> <p>What are you going to do this Sunday?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>2. 何曜日が好きですか。Nanyōbi ga suki desuka. <small>なんようび す</small></p> <p>Which day of the week do you like?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>3. 誕生日は、いつですか。Tanjōbi wa itsu desuka. <small>たんじょうび</small></p> <p>When is your birthday?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>4. 何時に起きますか。Nanji ni okimauka. <small>なんじ お</small></p> <p>What time do you wake up?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

1. If you had enough time and money, where would you go, and what would you do there? Explain.

もしじかんと おかねが あったら _____ です。

- () にいきたい
- () をりょこうしたい
- () をべんきょうしたい
- () をかいたい
- () をたべたい
- () をしたい

2. Introduce your hobbies to your classmates. *If you have photographs, show them.

わたしの しゅみは _____ です。



かんが
考えよう Let's think about it!

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. How do you want to spend the last day of your life?

What do you think about these statements?

やくそく じかん
「約束の時間」 'Appointment time'

A

If my friend is going to be late for a meeting with me, then it is polite to let me know he/she will be late.

B

If I am going to be late more than fifteen minutes, then I will contact the person I have made the arrangement with by phone. Everybody is busy.

Your thoughts

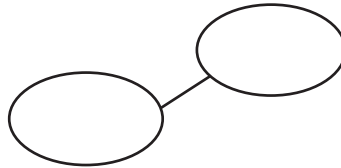
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. カフェでもだちにあいます。 kafe de tomodachi ni aimasu.
2. にちようびがすきです。 nichiyōbi ga suki desu.
3. 7がつ7かです。 shichigatsu nanoka desu.
4. 6じはんにおきます。 rokuji han ni okimasu.

Goal: I can explain my plan and habit

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

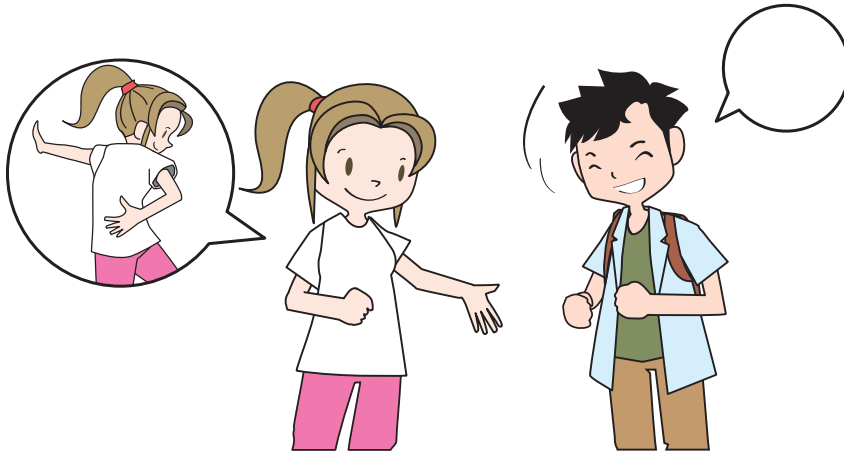
comment: _____

Lesson9 ^{れんしゅう} いっしょに練習しませんか

Goal: I can invite my friend to my activities

Background:

The members of the dance club whose performance you saw are practicing. It looks really cool, so, without really thinking, you stand there watching for a while. One of the members approaches you and asks, would you like to practice with us? What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. Are there any events that you're interested in?
Look some up on the Internet.

Q2. What kind of events are they? Explain.

Q3. You are going to invite a friend to an event.
What kinds of expressions will you use to invite them?

Q4. When you are invited to an event, and if you want to accept the invitation,
what would you say?

Q5. When you are invited to an event, and if you want to turn down the
invitation, what would you say?

Dialogue I

-responding to invitations-

リサ : いっしょに①練習れんしゅうしませんか。

アンディ : ②はい、ぜひ。

Lisa : Would you like to practice with me?

Lisa : Issho ni renshū shimasenka.

Andy : Yes, please.

Andy : Hai, zehi.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What did Lisa ask Andy to do?

2) When you want to say, "I'd love to," in Japanese, how do you say it?

① Invitation (Verbませんか)

えいが
映画をみます
ēga o mimasu
to go to movie

い
カラオケに行きます
karaoke ni ikimasu
to go to karaoke

たんじょうび か
誕生日プレゼントを買います
tanjōbi purezento o kaimasu
to buy a birthday present

の
コーヒーを飲みます
kōhī o nomimasu
to drink coffee

しょくじ
食事をします
shokuji o shimasu
to eat

テニスをします
tenisu o shimasu
to play tennis

せつめいかい さんか
説明会に参加します
setsumēkai ni sankashimasu
to participate in an information session

② Reply

そうですね…
sōdesune
I'd rather not

いまはちょっと…
ima wa chotto
Now, is not a good time...

いいですね
īdesune
Sounds good

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Invitation: Verb ませんか
2. Interjection: Sōdesune...

Dialogue 2

-asking what kind of event-

おの 小野 : いまから①パーティーがあるんですけど、来ませんか。

アンディ : どんな①パーティーですか。

おの 小野 : ②佐藤さんの誕生日パーティーです。

Ono : There's going to be a party now, will you come? Ono : Ima kara pātī ga arundesukedo, kimasenka.

Andy : What kind of party? Andy : Donna pātī desuka.

Ono : It's Mr.Ono's birthday party. Ono : Ono san no tanjōbi pātī desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) When you want to invite someone to a party, how do you say it in Japanese?

2) What kind of party did Ms. Sato invite Andy to?

① Event

サークル
sākuru
circle

ゼミ
zemi
seminar

コンサート
konsāto
concert

② Kinds of event

の かい
飲み会
nomikai
drinking party

べんきょうかい
勉強会
benkyōkai
study session

ジャズコンサート
jazu konsāto
jazz concert



Grammar/Expression Note

1. Noun [Event] arundesukedo...

Words & Expressions

クラシック kurashikku [classic] ロック rokku [rock] 女子会 jōshikai [a girl's party]

Dialogue 3

-declining the invitation-

おの 小野 : これ、知^しっていますか?

アンディ : えっ、知^しりません。

おの 小野 : すごく①有名^{ゆうめい}な^{みせ}お^{いま}店^{てん}ですよ。今^{いま}から^{どう}ですか。

アンディ : あ…、今日^{きょう}は②時間^{じかん}がない^いんです。

Ono : Do you know this?

Ono : Kore shitte imasuka.

Andy : No, I don't know.

Andy : E, shirimasen.

Ono : This is a very famous shop.

Ono : Sugoku yūmeīna omise desu yo.

How is it from now?

Ima kara dō desuka.

Andy : Ah..., I have no time today.

Andy : A, kyō wa jikan ga nain desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What did Mr. Ono ask Andy know?
- 2) What would Andy do? Why is that?

① Place

ゆうめい みせ
有名^{ゆうめい}な^{みせ}お^{いま}店^{てん}
yūmeīna omise
a famous shop

おしゃれなカフェ
osharena kafe
a fashionable cafe

きれいなところ
kirēna tokoro
beautiful place

にぎやかなところ
nigiyakana tokoro
lively place

② Reason (sentence +んです)

かね
お金^{かね}がない
okane ga nai
to have no money

やくそく
約束^{やくそく}がある
yakusoku ga aru
to have an appointment

テストがある
tesuto ga aru
to have a test

ひとあ
人と^{ひとあ}会う
hito to au
to meet people

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Noun modification (Na-adjective focus)
2. Reason: ~んです

Words & Expressions

バイト baito [part-time job] 明日^{あした} ashita [tomorrow] あさって asatte [the day after tomorrow]

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

<p>1. ^{ともだち}どこで^{しょくじ}友達と食事をしますか。Doko de tomodachi to shokuji o shimasuka. Where do you eat with your friend?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>2. いまから^{しぶや}渋谷^いに行きます。^{いっしょ}一緒にどうですか。Ima kara shibuya ni ikimasu. Issho ni dōdesuka. I'm going to Shibuya now. Do you want to come with me?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>3. にぎやかなところが^す好きですか。^{しず}静かなところが好きですか。 Nigiyakana tokoro ga suki desuka. Shizukana tokoro ga suki desuka. Do you like busy place or quiet place?</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
<p>4. ^{おんがく}音楽が^す好きですか。^{おんがく}どんな音楽が^す好きですか。 Ongaku ga suki desuka. Donna ongaku ga suki desuka. Do you like music? What kind</p>	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

1. Tell your partner/group your hobbies or the club activities you're interested in.
2. What sorts of activities are they? Explain them to your classmate.
3. Were your classmate interested in your hobbies? Try inviting them to participate in the club activities or events.

1) How do you invite the person when they are interested?

2) How do you invite the person when they aren't interested?

Based on the content in Task 2, make a conversation.

あなた:

ともだち:

あなた:

ともだち:

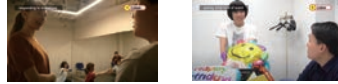
あなた:

ともだち:

*Once you have made the conversation, roleplay it with your partner/group.

かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Every day there are lots of different events and activities going on in society, both inside and outside the university. What do you know about these?

Talk to your partner/group about it.

3. Are there places you want to go and see? Are there things you want to try doing?

How can you gain access to the communities which hold these events?

Think about how you can.

What do you think about these statements?

ことわ かた ちが
「断り方の違い」 ‘Different ways of refusing invitations’

A

It is really annoying when Japanese do not directly refuse an invitation. Just recently we had a class party, we asked one of our classmates if they want to go. He replied “that’s nice”, but after that we didn’t hear anything back from him. In the end he didn’t come. If he wasn’t planning to come, he should say so directly.

B

If we think about the person who is making the invitation, it might make them feel uncomfortable if we refuse the invitation directly. In the situation above, A’s classmate said “that’s nice”, but that was referring to the fact they were having a party. He wasn’t accepting the invitation. If he had said “No, I can’t go” directly at that time, he might have spoiled the fun atmosphere created by expectation of the upcoming party. We are not children, so even though he doesn’t refuse to go to the party directly, we can figure out he will not go because he doesn’t accept the invitation directly either.

Your thoughts

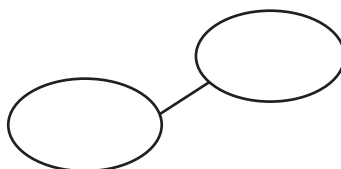
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. やすいおみせです。yasui omise desu. 2. いいですね。いきましよう。idesune. ikimashō. 3. そうですね。しずかなところがすきです。sōdesune. shizukana tokoro ga suki desu. 4. はい、すきです。クラシックをよくききます。hai, suki desu. kurassikku o yoku kikimasu.

Goal: I can ask how to get to the place and the time needed

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

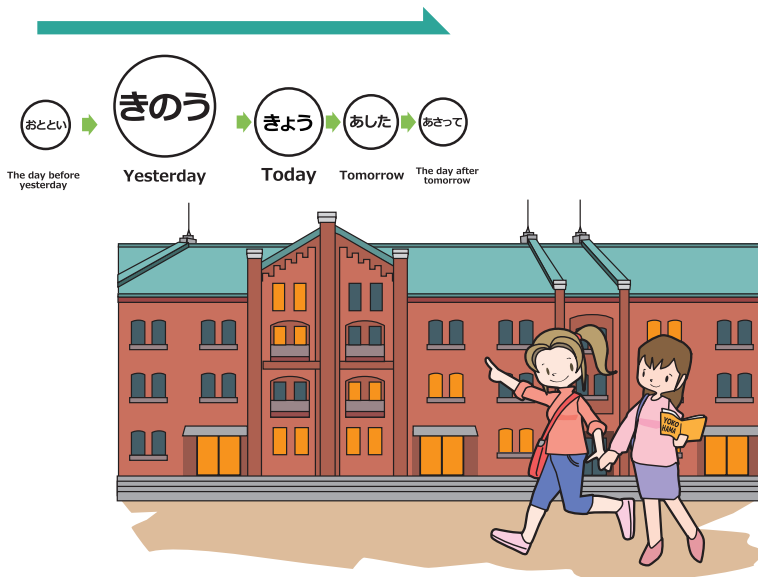
comment: _____

Lesson 10 友達と横浜で遊びました

Goal: I can talk about my experience

Background:

The club members are talking about their day off yesterday. It looks like they're having fun. You're listening, trying to figure out what they're saying, and suddenly they ask you what you did yesterday. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. What did you do over summer break when you were in elementary school?
What do you call those activities in Japanese?

Q2. Did you study a lot in middle school?
Did you do any sort of activities outside of school?

Q3. Did you have a part-time job in high school? What kind of job was it?

Q4. During your childhood, what kinds of household chores did you do?

Q5. Where did you go on a trip recently? What did you do there?

Dialogue I

-answering about past experience (affirmation)-

アンディ : ^{きのう} ^{なに} ①昨日、何をしましたか。

リサ : ^{とも} ^{よこはま} ^{あそ} 友だちと横浜で②遊びました。

Andy : What did you do yesterday?

Andy : Kinō, nani o shimashita ka.

Lisa : I went to Yokohama with a friend of mine.

Lisa : Tomodachi to yokohama de asobimashita.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Who was Lisa with yesterday?
- 2) Where did Lisa go yesterday?

① Past Time

^{きのう} ^{ごご}
昨日の午後
kinō no gogo
yesterday afternoon

^{しゅうまつ}
週末
shūmatsu
weekend

^{おととい}
一昨日
ototoi
the day before yesterday

^{せんしゅう} ^{にちようび}
先週の日曜日
senshū no nichiyōbi
last Sunday

② Past tense(Verb ました)

^{かんこう}
観光します
kankōshimasu
sightseeing

^{てら} ^み
お寺を見ます
otera o mimasu
to see the temple

^{ふね} ^の
船に乗ります
funē ni norimasu
to get on the ship

^{しゃしん} ^と
写真を撮ります
shashin o torimasu
to take a picture

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb (Past tense, positive)
2. Particle「と」 (with)

Words & Expressions

^{ごぜん} 午前 gozen [in the morning] ^{ゆうえんち} 遊園地 yūenchi [amusement park]

Dialogue 2

-answering about past experience (negative)-

リサ : きのう、^{よこはま} 横浜^いに行きました。

エマ : ① みなとみらい^いに行きましたか。

リサ : いいえ、② 行きませんでした。
これ、^{よこはま} 横浜^{みやげ}のお土産です。

Lisa : I went to Yokohama yesterday.

Lisa : Kinō, Yokohama ni ikimashita.

Ema : Did you go to Minatomirai?

Ema : Minatomirai ni ikimashita ka.

Lisa : No, I didn't. Here, this is a souvenir for you.

Lisa : Īe, ikimasen deshita.

Kore, Yokohama no omiyage desu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Did Lisa go to Minatomirai?
- 2) What did Lisa give Andy?

① Past tense positive(Verb ましたか), ② Past tense negative(Verb ませんでした)

^の
ビールを飲みます
bīru o nomimasu
to drink beer

タワーにのぼります
tawā ni noborimasu
to go up the tower

^た
ラーメンを食べます
rāmen o tabemasu
to eat ramen

^{かんらんしゃ} ^の
観覧車に乗ります
kanransha ni norimasu
to get on the ferris wheel

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb (Past tense, negative)

Words & Expressions

^{ちゅうかがい}
中華街 chūkagai [China town]

Dialogue 3

-explaining the circumstances-

木村 : アンディさん、テストが3点ですよ。どうしましたか。
 アンディ : すみません。先週、①国から両親がきました。朝から晩まで②観光をしました。とても疲れました。それで、ぜんぜん勉強しませんでした。
 木村 : そうですか…。次のテストはがんばってください。

Kimura	:	Mr. Andy, your test score is only three points. What happened?	Kimura	:	Andy san tesuto ga san ten desuyo. Dō shimashita ka.
Andy	:	I'm sorry. Last week, my parents came to visit (from Indonesia). We were sightseeing from morning to night, so I didn't study at all.	Andy	:	Sumimasen. Sensyū, Kuni kara ryōshin ga kimashita. Asa kara ban made kankō shimashita. Totemo tsukare mashita. Sorede, zenzen benkyō shimasen deshita.
Kimura	:	I see. Please try harder on the next test.	Kimura	:	Sōdesuka. Tsugi no tesuto wa ganbatte kudasai.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What is the teacher worried about Andy?
- 2) Why didn't Andy study?

① - ② Past tense (Verb ました)

しあい 試合があります shiai ga arimasu I have a match	れんしゅう 練習します renshūshimasu to practice	うみ い 海に行きます umi ni ikimasu to go to the ocean	およ 泳ぎます oyogimasu to swim
ふじさん い 富士山に行きます fujisan ni ikimasu to go to Mt. Fuji	ある 歩きます arukimasu to walk	ひ こ 引っ越します hikkoshimasu to move	にもつ はこ 荷物を運びます nimotsu o hakobimasu to carry luggage

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Adverb: Totemo / Amari~masen / Zenzen~masen
2. Ikimasu / Kimasu

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

1. きのう、どこに ^い 行きましたか。Kinō doko ni ikimashitaka. Where did you go yesterday?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
2. 何 ^{なに} を ^な しましたか。Nani o shimashitaka. What did you do yesterday?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
3. 日本 ^{にほん} で ^{かんこう} 観光 ^し ましたか。Nihon de kankō shimashitaka. Did you do sightseeing in Japan?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
4. 朝 ^{あさ} 、何 ^{なに} を ^た 食べ ^ま しましたか。Asa nani o tabemashitaka. What did you eat this morning?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

Write your diary of the last weekend.

アンディさんの につき

わたしは、しゅうまつ 9じに おきました。そして、ゆっくり あさごはんを たべました。

あさごはんは、パンと コーヒーでした。

しゅくだいが たくさんあります。それで、11じに としょかんに きました。

2じかんくらい べんきょうをしました。でも、しゅくだいは おわりませんでした。

おひるごはんは ジョーさんと いっしょに たべました。

ジョーさんは とんかつが だいすきです。それで、とんかつを たべました。

890えんでした。にほんの とんかつは おいしいですが、たかいです。

ごごは、また しゅくだいをしました。ほんとうに つかれました。

I woke up at 9 in the weekend. Then I ate breakfast taking my time.

My breakfast was some bread and coffee.

I have a lot of homework. So, at 11 I went to the library and studied for about two hours.

Even so I did not finish my homework.

I ate lunch with Joe. Joe likes tonkatsu (deep fried breaded pork). So we ate tonkatsu.

It was 890 yen. Japanese Tonkatsu tastes good but it is expensive.

In the afternoon I did homework again. I was really tired.

かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. What do you do during summer and winter break in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

「ともだちになるために」 'In order to make friends'

A

In order to make friends, rather than just talking about yourself, we should also ask questions about our new friend's private life. In particular it is important to compliment the person.

B

Some people do not like to be asked about their private lives, so it is better to start off just talking about ourselves. In particular talking about things where we did something funny or embarrassing is a good start.

Your thoughts

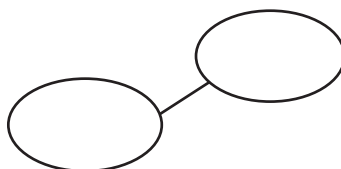
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1.スーパーにいきました。sūpā ni ikimashita. 2.やさいとくだものをかいました。yasai to kudamono o kaimashita.
3. はい、ともだちとどうきょうスカイツリーにいきました。hai, tomodachi to tōkyō sukai-tsūrī ni ikimashita. 4. バナナをたべました。banana o tabemashita.

Goal: I can talk about my experience

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

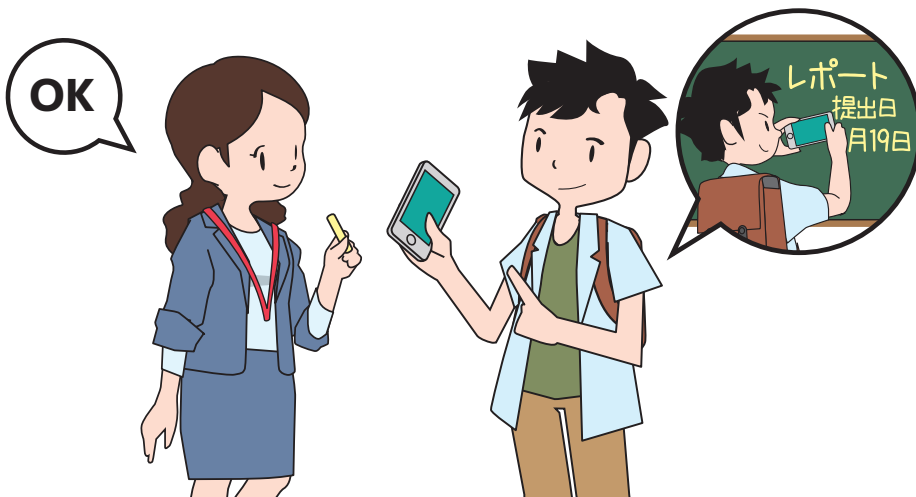
comment: _____

Lesson 11 写真しやしんを撮とってもいいですか

Goal: I can ask for permission

Background:

In class, the professor is giving an explanation about the final exam. All around you, everyone is taking notes as fast as they can. You're also taking notes, but there's so much writing on the slide that you can't write it all down at once. You want to take a picture, but you don't know if it's allowed. You decide to ask the professor. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. During class, for what have you asked the teacher's permission?

Q2. For what have you asked your parents' permission?

Dialogue I

-asking the teacher for permission-

アンディ : すみません、① ^{しやしん}写真をとってもいいですか。

木村 ^{きむら} : ②はい、いいですよ。

Andy : Excuse me, may I please take a picture of this? Andy : Sumimasen, shashin o tottemo Tidesu ka.

Kimura : Yes, you may. Kimura : Hai, Tidesu yo.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What did Andy ask Ms.Kimura to do?
- 2) Did Ms.Kimura say it was OK to take a picture?

① Ask for permission(Verb てもいいですか)

② Answer

^{きょうかしょ}教科書 ^み見ても
kyōkasho o mitemo
to see a textbook

^かひらがな ^か書いても
hiragana de kaitemo
to write with hiragana

はい、いいですよ
hai, Tidesuyo
Yes, it's ok

^まちょっと待ってください
chotto mattekudasai
Wait a moment please

^{しつもん}質問 ^{しつもん}しても
shitsumonshitemo
to ask

^{えいご}英語 ^{はな}話しても
ēgo de hanashitemo
to speak English

はい、どうぞ
hai, dōzo
here you are

いえ、だめです
ie, dame desu
No, you can't.

^{かえ}帰 ^{かえ}っても
kaettemo
to go home

^たここで食 ^たべても
kokode tabetemo
to eat here

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb てもいいですか Verb temoīdesuka
2. Greetings: Dōzo / Dōmo

Words & Expressions

^{じしょ}辞書 ^み見ても jisho o mitemo [to see the dictionary] ^{すわ}ここに座 ^{すわ}っても koko ni suwattemo [to sit down here] ^みケータイ ^みを見ても kētai o mitemo [to use a cell phone]

Dialogue 2

-asking the teacher for permission-

木村 : 明日、①レポートを出してください。

アンディ : ②今でもいいですか。

木村 : はい、いいですよ。

Kimura : Please turn in your reports
tomorrow.

Kimura : Ashita repōto o dashite kudasai.

Andy : Ima demo īdesu ka.

Andy : May I turn it in now?

Kimura : Hai, īdesu yo.

Kimura : Yes, that's fine.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) When and what did Ms.Kimura tell Andy to do?
- 2) When did Andy decide to turn in the report?

① Order(Verb てください)

レポートを提出して
repōto o tēshutsushite
to submit a report

事務所に行って
jimusho ni itte
to go to the office

書類を書いて
shorui o kaite
to write a document

研究室に来て
kenkyūshitsu ni kite
to come to the laboratory

発表のテーマを教えてください
happyō no tēma o oshiete
to tell the theme of presentation

② Ask for permission(Noun でもいいですか)

明日
ashita
tomorrow

午後
gogo
afternoon

あと
ato
later

来週
raishū
next week

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb てください
2. Noun でもいいですか

Words & Expressions

テーマ tēma [theme] メール mēru [mail] パソコン pasokon [personal computer]

Dialogue 3

-asking your friend for permission-

おの
小野 : ① 今、入ってもいい?

アンディ : ② いいよ。

Ono : Can I come in now?

Ono : Ima haittemo ī?

Andy : Yes.

Andy : Ūyo.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Mr. Ono trying to do?
- 2) Why don't Andy and Ms. Ono use "desu" in the Japanese expressions they use?

① Ask for permission, casual(Verb てもいい?) ② Answer

^す
たばこを吸っても
tabako o suttemo
to smoke

^{つか}
これ使っても
kore tsukattemo
to use

いいよ
Ūyo
OK

^{すわ}
ここに座っても
koko ni suwattemo
to sit here

^み
これ見ても
kore mitemo
to see this

うーん、ちょっと…
ūn, chotto
Well...

^{まど あ}
窓を開けても
mado o aketemo
to open the window

^か
借りても
karitemo
to borrow

うん、どうぞ
un, dōzo
Sure

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb てもいい?

Task 1 

In your country, what can 16 years old do?

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

1. お酒 ^{さけ} をのんでもいいですか。Osake o nondemo īdesuka. Are they legal to drink?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
2. たばこ ^す を吸ってもいいですか。Tabako o suttemo īdesuka. Are they legal to smoke?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
3. 結婚 ^{けっこん} してもいいですか。Kekkon shitemo īdesuka. Are they legal to get married?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
4. 働 ^{はたら} いてもいいですか。Hataraitemo īdesuka. Are they legal to work?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

1. Write your thoughts about one of these questions:

1) Can students use a cell phone during class?

2) Should teachers be able to not take attendance at university classes?

2. Once finished, present what you've written to your friends.

かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Are the ways of asking permission shown in the video similar to those used in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

「じゅぎょうちゅうのトイレ」 'Going to the bathroom during class'

A

I think it's rude to ask the professor permission for every little thing during class. If you need to use the bathroom, just go quietly.

B

It is not good to do things during class without asking the professor. I think that students should ask the professor for permission before doing anything.

Your thoughts

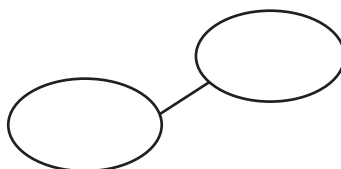
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教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1.わたしのくにでは、おさけはだめです。watashi no kuni dewa, osake wa dame desu. 2.たばこは19さいからすっ
てもいいです。tabako wa jū kyū sai kara suttemoī desu. 3.けっこんは、おとこのひともおんなのひとも19さいからし
てもいいです。kekkon wa otoko no hito mo onna no hito mo jū kyū sai kara shitemoī desu. 4.18さいからフルタイム
ではたらいてもいいです。jū hassai kara furutaimu de hataraitemoī desu.

Goal: I can ask for permission

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

Lesson | 2 ジャカルタに住んでいます

Goal: I can introduce my family

Background:

A picture of your family appears by chance while you are showing your friends pictures of your hometown on your phone. One friend sees the picture and asks about the people in it. What do you say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

Q1. Do you know any Japanese familial titles?

(Mom, older brother, uncle, niece, etc.)

Q2. Choose one of your friends or family members and explain where they live and what they do/what they do for a living/what they are studying.

Dialogue I

-describing your family-

まえかわ
前川 : この方は、①お母さん?

アンディ : はい、②母です。ジャカルタに住んでいます。

Maekawa : Is this person your mother?

Maekawa : Kono kata wa okāsan.

Andy : Yes, she's my mother. She lives in
Jakarta.

Andy : Hai, haha desu.
Jakaruta ni sundeimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Ms.Maekawa looking at when she talks to Andy?
- 2) Where is Andy's mother?

Relative name ① polite ② humble

とう お父さん otōsan father	ちち 父 chichi my father	にい お兄さん onīsan older brother	あに 兄 ani my older brother
おじいさん ojīsan grandfather	そふ 祖父 sofu my grandfather	ねえ お姉さん onēsan older sister	あね 姉 ane my older sister
おばあさん obāsan grandmother	そぼ 祖母 sobo my grandmother		

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb ています / でいます
2. Polite expressions: Hito / Kata
3. Referring to Family Members

Words & Expressions

いなか
田舎 inaka [country] とかい
都会 tokai [urban]

Dialogue 2 

-explaining where you live-

アンディ : ^{いま りょう す}今、寮に住んでいますか。

^{まえかわ}前川 : いいえ、①シェアハウスです。

アンディ : あ、いいですね。

^{まえかわ}前川 : ②^{ともだち す}友達と住んでいます。

Andy : Are you living in a dorm now?

Andy : Ima ryō ni sundeimasu ka.

Maekawa : No, I live in a share house.

Maekawa : Ie, sheahausu desu.

Andy : Oh, that's nice.

Andy : A, īdesune.

Maekawa : I'm living with a friend of mine.

Maekawa : Tomodachi to sundeimasu.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Where does Ms.Maekawa live now?

2) Who does Ms.Maekawa live with?

① Place to live

アパート
apāto
apartment

^{しんせき いえ}
親戚の家
shinseki no ie
relative's house

マンション
manshon
apartment

^{じたく}
自宅
jitaku
home

② Relative name(humble)

^{いもうと}
妹
imōto
younger sister

おじ
oji
uncle

^{おとうと}
弟
otōto
younger brother

おば
oba
aunt

^{りょうしん}
両親
ryōshin
parents

いとこ
itoko
cousin

Grammar/Expression Note 

1. Counter「にん」

Words & Expressions

^{おつと}夫 otto [husband] ^{つま}妻 tsuma [wife] ^{むすこ}息子 musuko [son] ^{むすめ}娘 musume [daughter]

ふたりで futari de [by 2 people] さんにて sannin de [by 3 people]

Dialogue 3

-doing a presentation on current life and hobbies-

アンディ : みなさん、こんにちは。私はアンディです。東京の新宿に住んでいます。
私の趣味は①ダンスです。みなさん、②よさこいダンスを知っていますか。
とても③カッコいいですよ。みなさんも、いかがですか。

Andy :	Hello everyone, my name is Andy. I live in Shinjuku, in Tokyo. My hobby is Dance. Have any of you heard of Yosakoi Dancing? It's very cool. You should give it a try.	Andy :	Minasan konnichiwa. Watashi wa Andy desu. Tōkyō no Shinjuku ni sundeimasu. Watashi no shumi wa dansu desu. Minasan, Yosakoi dansu o shitteimasuka. Totemo kakkōi desu yo. Minasan mo, ikagadesu ka.
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Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What are Andy's hobbies?
- 2) What is Yosakoi?

① ② Hobby

りょこう 旅行 ryokō traveling	しょうどしま 小豆島 shōdoshima Shodo Island
ゲーム gēmu game	マインクラフト mainkurafuto Minecraft
かんせん スポーツ観戦 supōtsu kansen watching sport	すもう 相撲 sumō Sumo wrestling
おんがくかんしょう 音楽鑑賞 ongakukanshō listening to music	わだiko 和太鼓 wadaiko Japanese drum

③ Feeling

うつく 美しい utsukushī beautiful
すば 素晴らしい subarashī wonderful
おもしろ 面白い omoshiroi interesting
いい ī good

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Polite invitation: Ikagadesuka

Task 1 

- 1) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.
- 2) Write down your own answer.
- 3) Ask the question to your classmates and write down their answers.

1. 寮に住んでいますか。Ryō ni sundeimasuka. Do you live in the dormitory?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
2. 何人家族ですか。Nannin kazoku desuka. How many people are there in your family?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
3. 誰がいますか。Dare ga imasuka. Who is there in your family?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
4. 家族はどこに住んでいますか。Kazoku wa doko ni sundeimasuka. Where does your family live now?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

1. Make a video message in Japanese about your current life and hobbies.



2. When you're done, show it to your friends.



Example

ごにんかぞくです。

ちちは ゆうびんきょくで はたらいています。

ちちは ごじゅういっさいです。

ははは びょういんで はたらいています。

としは ちちと おなじです。

あねは けっこんしています どうきょうに すんでいます。

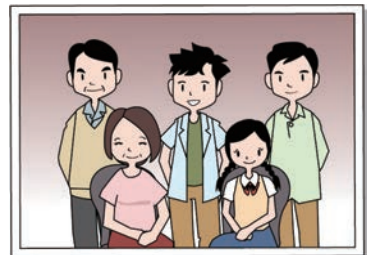
こどもが ひとりいます おんなのこです。

だから、わたしは おばさんです。

おとうとは りょうしんと ながのに すんでいます。

いま、こうこう3ねんせいです。

バスケットが だいすきです。



かんが
考えよう Let's think about it! 🎥

1. In the video, did you notice anything about people's words, gestures, and expressions?



2. Are the methods of introducing one's family similar to those in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

「かぞくのしつもん」 'Question about family'

A

There are many different family structures in today's society, and it might be difficult to answer some questions about their family. So it is rude to ask about someone's family.

B

It is obvious that there are many different kinds of families in today's society, so there isn't any problem asking people about their families.

Your thoughts

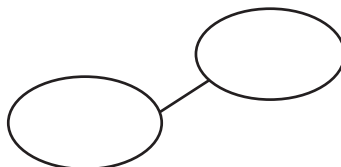
きょうかしょ いがひ おぼ

教科書以外で覚えたことば

Write down any words you learned in addition to those in the textbook.

Make your own word map (mind map)

Connect the Japanese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the circles and connecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the circles. Write down more than ten words.



Task1 Andy's answer

1. はい、りょうにすんでいます。 hai, ryō ni sundeimasu. 2. 8にんです。 hachi nin desu. 3. そふ、そば、ちち、はは、あに、あね、いもうとがいます。 hai, imasu. sofu, sobo, chichi, haha, ani, ane, imōto ga imasu. 4. ジャカルタにすんでいます。 jakaruta ni sundeimasu.

Goal: I can introduce my family

(I could / I could not / I am not sure)

comment: _____

Appendix

Number	1	ichi	2	ni	3	san	4	yon	5	go	6	roku	7	nana	8	hachi	9	kyū	10	jū				
	11	jūichi	12	jūni	13	jūsan	14	jūshi jūyon	15	jūgo	16	jūroku	17	jūshichi jūnana	18	jūhachi	19	jūku jūkyū	20	nijū		10000 ichiman		
	21	nijūichi	22	nijūni	23	nijūsan	24	nijūshi nijūyon	25	nijūgo	26	nijūroku	27	nijūshichi nijūnana	28	nijūhachi	29	nijūku nijūkyū	30	sanjū				
	100	hyaku	200	nihyaku	300	sanbyaku	400	yonhyaku	500	gohyaku	600	roppyaku	700	nanahyaku	800	happyaku	900	kyūhyaku	1000	sen		100000 jūman		
Counter	1	hitotsu	2	futatsu	3	mittsu	4	yottsu	5	itsutsu	6	muttsu	7	nanatsu	8	yattsu	9	kokonotsu	10	tō				
People	1	hitori	2	futari	3	san nin	4	yo nin	5	go nin	6	roku nin	7	shichi nin nana nin	8	hachi nin	9	ku nin kyū nin	10	jū nin				
Year	1 st year	ichi nensē	2 nd year	ni nensē	3 rd year	san nensē	4 th year	yo nensē																
Month	Jan	ichi gatsu	Feb	ni gatsu	Mar	san gatsu	Apr	shi gatsu	May	go gatsu	Jun	roku gatsu	Jul	shichi gatsu	Aug	hachi gatsu	Sep	ku gatsu	Oct	jū gatsu	Nov	jūichi gatsu	Dec	jūni gatsu
Date	1 st	tsuitachi	2 nd	futsuka	3 rd	mikka	4 th	yokka	5 th	itsuka	6 th	muika	7 th	nanoka	8 th	yōka	9 th	kokonoka	10 th	tōka				
	11 st	jūichi nichī	12 th	jūni nichī	13 th	jūsan nichī	14 th	jūyokka	15 th	jūgo nichī	16 th	jūroku nichī	17 th	jūshichi nichī	18 th	jūhachi nichī	19 th	jūku nichī	20 th	hatsuka				
	21 st	nijūichi nichī	22 nd	nijūni nichī	23 rd	nijūsan nichī	24 th	nijūyokka	25 th	nijūgo nichī	26 th	nijūroku nichī	27 th	nijūshichi nichī	28 th	nijūhachi nichī	29 th	nijūku nichī	30 th	sanjū nichī	31 st	sanjūichi nichī		
Day	Mon	getsu yōbi	Tue	ka yōbi	Wed	sui yōbi	Thu	moku yōbi	Fri	kin yōbi	Sat	do yōbi	Sun	nichi yōbi										
Time	1:00	ichi ji	2:00	ni ji	3:00	san ji	4:00	yo ji	5:00	go ji	6:00	roku ji	7:00	shichi ji	8:00	hachi ji	9:00	ku ji	10:00	jū ji	11:00	jūichi ji	12:00	jūni ji
Minutes	0:01	ippun	0:02	ni fun	0:03	san pun	0:04	yon fun yon pun	0:05	go fun	0:06	roppun	0:07	nana fun	0:08	happun	0:09	kyū fun	0:10	juppun				
	0:11	jūippun	0:12	jūni fun	0:13	jūsan pun	0:14	jūyon fun jūyon pun	0:15	jūgo fun	0:16	jūroppun	0:17	jūnana fun	0:18	jūhappun	0:19	jūkyū fun	0:20	nijuppun				
	0:30	sanjuppun	0:40	yonjuppun	0:50	gojuppun	0:60	rokujuppun																
Second	1 sec.	ichi byō	2 sec.	ni byō	3 sec.	san byō	4 sec.	yon byō	5 sec.	go byō														
	6 sec.	roku byō	7 sec.	nana byō	8 sec.	hachi byō	9 sec.	kyū byō	10 sec.	jū byō														

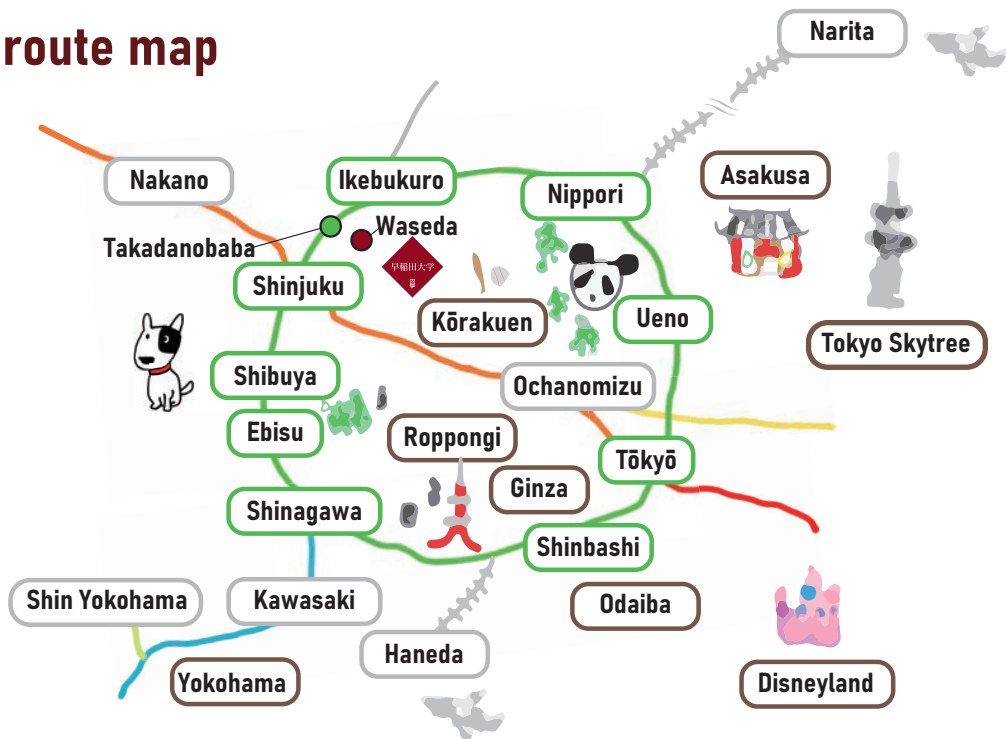


Steps in Japanese for Beginners

WasedaX
edX



Train route map



Waseda University Campus map



Verbs

	一ます	一ました	一ません	一ませんでした	Accent	Dictionary form	一て	一た	一ない	一なかった
u-verbs/ Group 1	ききま ^す	ききま ^し た	ききませ ^ん	ききませ ^ん でした	O	きく (listen)	きいて	きいた	きかない	きかな ^な かった
	かいま ^す	かいま ^し た	かいませ ^ん	かいませ ^ん でした	O	かう (buy)	かって	かった	かわない	かわな ^な かった
	いきま ^す	いきま ^し た	いきませ ^ん	いきませ ^ん でした	O	いく (go)	いって	いった	いかない	いかな ^な かった
	あそびま ^す	あそびま ^し た	あそびませ ^ん	あそびませ ^ん でした	O	あそぶ (play)	あそんで	あそんだ	あそばない	あそばな ^な かった
	しにま ^す	しにま ^し た	しにませ ^ん	しにませ ^ん でした	O	しぬ (die)	しんで	しんだ	しなない	しなな ^な かった
	よみま ^す	よみま ^し た	よみませ ^ん	よみませ ^ん でした	Y	よむ (read)	よんで	よんだ	よま ^な い	よま ^な なかった
	かきま ^す	かきま ^し た	かきませ ^ん	かきませ ^ん でした	Y	かく (write)	かいて	かいた	かか ^な い	かか ^な なかった
	はなしま ^す	はなしま ^し た	はなしませ ^ん	はなしませ ^ん でした	Y	はなす (talk)	はなして	はなした	はなさ ^な い	はなさ ^な なかった
	おきま ^す	おきま ^し た	おきませ ^ん	おきませ ^ん でした	Y	おきる (get up)	おきて	おきた	おき ^な い	おき ^な なかった
	ありま ^す	ありま ^し た	ありませ ^ん	ありませ ^ん でした	Y	ある (there is)	あって	あった	ない	な ^な かった
	わかりま ^す	わかりま ^し た	わかりませ ^ん	わかりませ ^ん でした	Y	わかる (understand)	わか ^っ て	わか ^っ た	わから ^な い	わから ^な なかった
	まちま ^す	まちま ^し た	まちませ ^ん	まちませ ^ん でした	Y	まつ (wait)	ま ^っ て	ま ^っ た	また ^な い	また ^な なかった
	のみま ^す	のみま ^し た	のみませ ^ん	のみませ ^ん でした	Y	のむ (drink)	の ^ん で	の ^ん だ	のま ^な い	のま ^な なかった
きりま ^す	きりま ^し た	きりませ ^ん	きりませ ^ん でした	Y	きる (cut)	き ^っ て	き ^っ た	きら ^な い	きら ^な なかった	
ru-verbs/ Group 2	きま ^す (wear)	きま ^し た	きませ ^ん	きませ ^ん でした	O	きる (wear)	きて	きた	きない	きな ^な かった
	ねま ^す	ねま ^し た	ねませ ^ん	ねませ ^ん でした	O	ねる (sleep)	ねて	ねた	ねない	ねな ^な かった
	たべま ^す	たべま ^し た	たべませ ^ん	たべませ ^ん でした	Y	たべる (eat)	た ^べ て	た ^べ た	たべ ^な い	たべ ^な なかった
	みま ^す	みま ^し た	みませ ^ん	みませ ^ん でした	Y	みる (see/look)	み ^て	み ^た	み ^な い	み ^な なかった
	かんがえま ^す	かんがえま ^し た	かんがえませ ^ん	かんがえませ ^ん でした	Y	かんがえる (think)	かんが ^え て	かんが ^え た	かんがえ ^な い	かんがえ ^な なかった
Irregular Verbs/ Group 3	しま ^す	しま ^し た	しませ ^ん	しませ ^ん でした	O	する (do)	して	した	しない	しな ^な かった
	きま ^す (come)	きま ^し た	きませ ^ん	きませ ^ん でした	Y	くる (come)	き ^て	き ^た	こ ^な い	こ ^な なかった



はつおん
(pronunciation)

*Accent/ O : OKA (hill) verbs The accent of dictionary form does not fall.

Y : YAMA (mountain) verbs . . . The accent of dictionary form fall at the end of the words.

*Accent mark [’] : Verb which do have a fall in accent are marked in red [’] .





あぶら 油そば
(Oiled Ramen Noodles)



しょうが や ていしょく 生姜焼き定食
(Ginger Fried Pork Set)



かつ丼
(Fried Pork Cutlet Rice Bowl)



インドカレー
(Indian Curry)



ハンバーガー
(Hamburger)



ピザ
(Pizza)

Waseda University Campus map



WID (Lesson 6)



えんげきはくぶつかん 演劇博物館 (Lesson 5)



ごうかん 14号館 (Lesson 7)



がくせい かいかん 学生会館 (Lesson 8)



ごうかん 3号館 (Lesson 7)



おおくまかいかん 大隈会館 (Lesson 5)

じょし
助詞のまとめ Wrap-up 'particle'

助詞 particle			例 example	
は	wa*	topic	わたしは アンディです	I am Andy.
が	ga	subject	テストが 3てんですよ	The test score is 3 points.
		but	にほんごが すきです しごとは たいへんですが、おもしろいです	I like Japanese. The work is difficult, but interesting.
も	mo	also/ ~, too	あにも だいがくせいです	My older brother is also a university student.
を	o	direct object	レポートを かきます	I write a report.
			ラーメンを たべます	I eat ramen.
			きょうかしょを みます	I see a textbook.
			よさこいダンスを しています	I know Yosakoi-dance.
で	de	place (+action)	としよかんて べんきょうします	I study in a library.
		means, tool	えいごで はなします	I speak in English.
			バスで いきます	I go by bus.
の	no	of (at/in)	わせだだいがくの がくせいです	I am a student at Waseda University.
		possessive	これは わたしの かれです	This is my boyfriend.
に	ni	destination	うみに いきます	I go to the sea.
		objective	でんしゃに のります	I get on a train.
		place (+stay)	しんじゅくに すんでいます	I live in Shinjuku.
と	to	and	やさいと くだものを かいます	I buy vegetables and fruits.
		with	ともだちと あそびました	I played with a friend.
から	kara	from	くから りょうしんがきました	My parents came from my country.
~から...まで	kara... made	from~to(until)...	あさからばんまで かんこうしました	We were sightseeing from dawn until dusk.

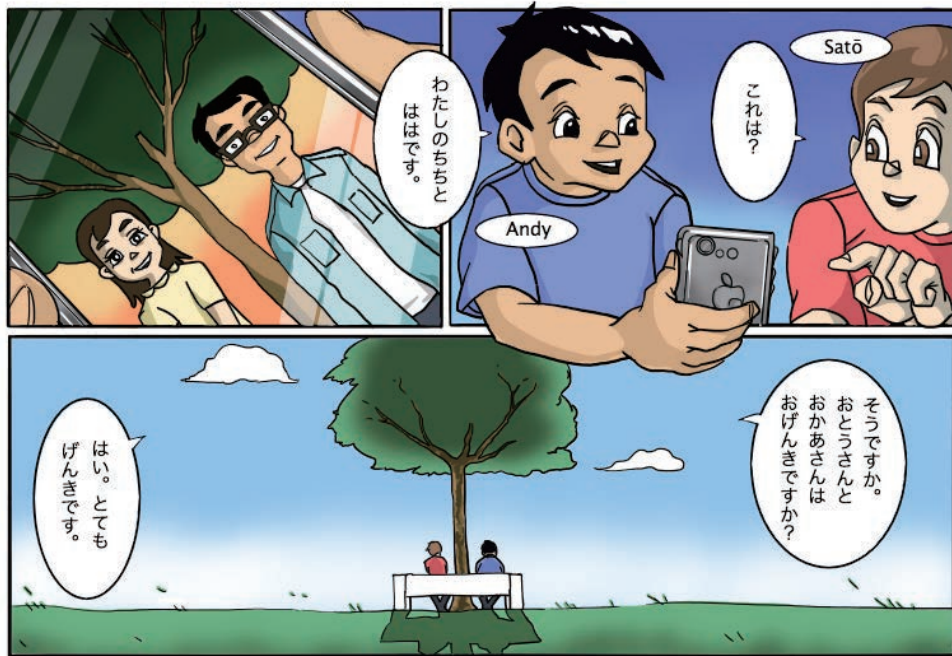
かぞく family

	わたしの かぞく My family		さとうさんの かぞく Sato's family	
grandfather	そふ	sofu	おじいさん	ojisan
grandmother	そぼ	sobo	おばあさん	obāsan
father	ちち	chichi	おとうさん	otōsan
mother	はは	haha	おかあさん	okāsan
older brother	あに	ani	おにいさん	onisan
older sister	あね	ane	おねえさん	onēsan
younger brother	おとうと	otōto	おとうとさん	otōtosan
younger sister	いもうと	imōto	いもうとさん	imōtosan
uncle	おじ	oji	おじさん	ojisan
aunt	おば	oba	おばさん	obasan
cousin	いとこ	itoko	いとこ	itoko
husband	おっと	otto	ごしゅじん	goshujin
wife	つま	tsuma	おくさん	okusan
son	むすこ	musuko	むすこさん	musukosan
daughter	むすめ	musume	むすめさん	musumesan
child/children	こども	kodomo	おこさん	okosan
married couple	ふうふ	fūfu	ごふうふ	gofūfu
parents	りょうしん	ryōshin	ごりょうしん	goryōshin
brother/sister	きょうだい	kyōdai	ごきょうだい	gokyōdai

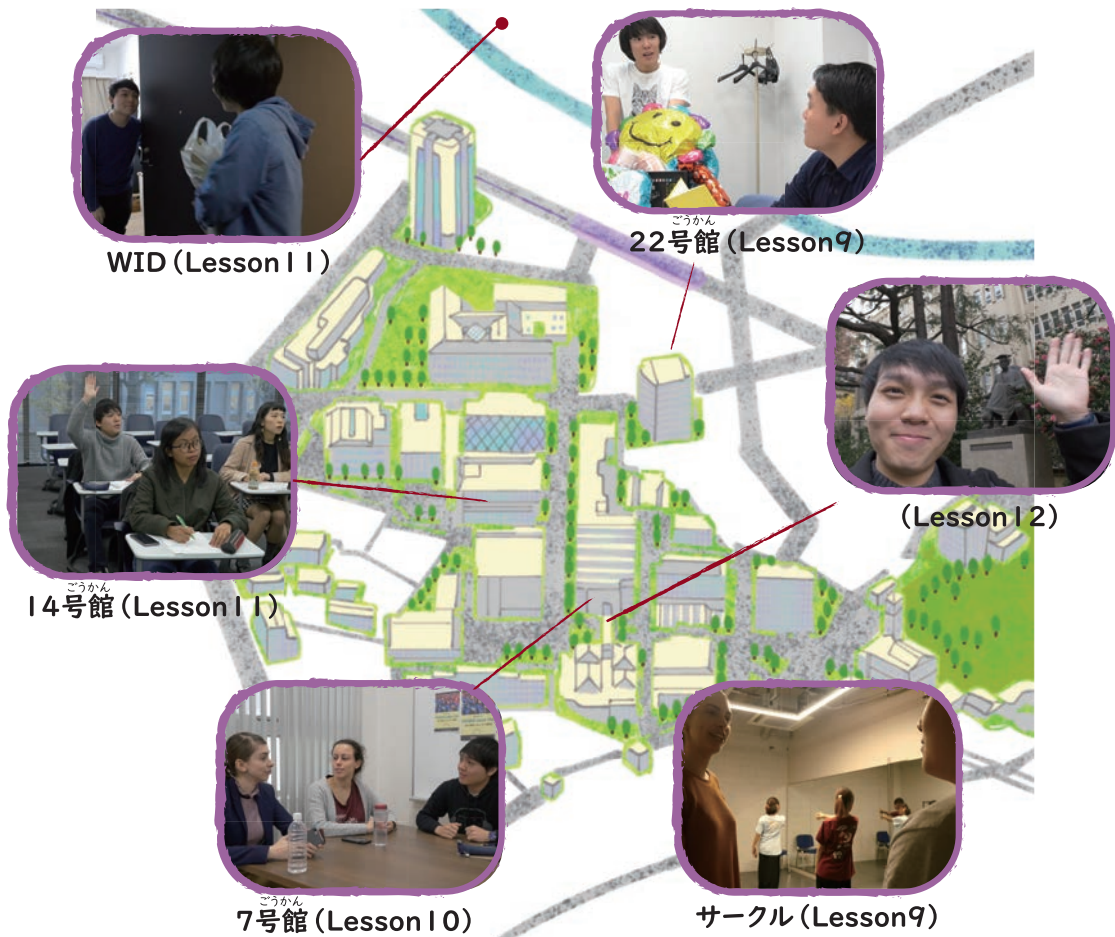
いかがですか？



Referring to Family Members



Waseda University Campus map



Vocabulary List

あ ア A		Lesson Dialogue	い イ I		Lesson Dialogue
アイス aisu	ice	L4D3	いいえ Īe	No	L1D2
アイスクリーム aisu kurūmuice	cream	L3D2	いいえ、あまり Īe, amari	No, not much	L1D2
あいます aimasu	to meet	L8D1	いいえ、ここで Īe. kokode	No, for here	L4D3
アカデミックライティング akademikku raityngu	academic writing	L7D2	いいですね Īdesune	Sounds good	L9D1
あき aki	autumn	L8D3	いいよ Īyo	OK	L11D3
あけます akemasu	to open	L11D3	いえ、だめです Īe dame desu	I wish I could, but ...	L11D1
あさ asa	morning	L6D1	いかがですか ikaga desuka	How about you?	L12D3
あさからばんまで asa kara ban made	from morning to night	L10D3	いがくぶ igakubu	Faculty of Medicine	L2D1
あさって asatte	day after tomorrow	L9D3	いきます ikimasu	to go	L5D3
あした ashita	tomorrow	L9D3	イギリス igirisu	the U.K.	L2D3
あそこ asoko	over there	L5D1	いただきます itadakimasu	Thank you for the food	L3D1
あそびます asobimasu	to play	L8D3	いち ichi	one	L1
あたらしい atarashī	new	L8D3	いちがっきにいったい ichigakki ni ikkai	once a semester	L7D3
あつい atsui	hot	L3D1	いちげん ichigen	1st period	L7D3
アップルパイ appuru pai	apple pie	L4D2	いちごうかん ichi gōkan	building No.1	L5D1
あと ato	one more thing	L4D2	いちじ ichi ji	one o'clock	L6D1
あとで atode	later	L11D2	いちじかん ichi jikan	one hour	L6D2
あに ani	older brother	L12D1	いちじはん ichi ji han	one hour half	L6D1
あね ane	older sister	L12D1	いちねんせい ichinensē	first-year student	L2D3
アパート apāto	apartment	L12D2	いつ itsu	when	L8D2
あまい amai	sweet	L3D1	いっかげつにいったい ikkagetsu ni ikkai	once a month	L7D3
あまり amari	not really	L10D3	いっしゅうかんにいったい isshūkan ni ikkai	once a week	L7D3
アメリカ amaerika	the U.S.	L2D3	いっしょに isshoni	together	L9D1
アメリカからきました amerika kara kimashita	I came from the United States	L2D3	いつも itsumo	always	L7D3
ありがとうございます arigatō gozaimashita	Thank you	L1D2	いとこ itoko	cousin	L12D2
あります arimasu	there is	L5D2	いま ima	now	L9D1
あります arimasu	there is	L7D3	います imasu	to be	L10D3
あるきます arukimasu	to walk	L6D3	いまはちょっと... ima wa chotto	Now, is not a good time...	L9D1
あれ are	that	L4D1	いもうと imōto	younger sister	L12D1
アレルギー arerugī	allergy	L3D3	いもうとさん imōto san	younger sister	L12D1
			いらっしやいませ irasshaimase	Welcome	L4D2

いりません irimasen	I do not need it	4D3
インターンシップ intānshippu	internship	L8D2
インドネシア indonesia	Indonesia	L2D3
インドネシアご indoneshiago	Indonesian language	L1D3

う う U

Lesson
Dialogue

ウーロンちゃ ūroncha	oolong tea	L4D3
うーん、ちょっと… Ūn chotto	Well…	L11D3
うしろ ushiro	behind	L5D2
うち uchi	house	L6D2
うつくしい utsukushī	beautiful	L12D3
うどん udon	udon	L3D2
うみ umi	sea	L3D3
うん、どうぞ Un, dōzo	Sure	L11D3
うんどうします undō shimasu	to exercise	L8D1

え エ E

Lesson
Dialogue

えいが ēga	movie	L9D1
えいご ēgo	English	L1D3
ATM ētyemu	ATM	L5D2
えき eki	station	L5D3
エス esu	S	L4D3
えび ebi	shrimp	L3D3
えび、だめなんです Ebi, damenandesu	I can't eat shrimps	L3D3
エム emu	M	L4D3
エル eru	L	L4D3
エレベーター erevētā	elevator	L5D2

お オ O

Lesson
Dialogue

おいしい oishī	delicious	L3D1
おおい ōi	a lot of (homework)	L7D1
おかあさん okāsan	mother	L12D1
おかげさまで okagesamade	Yes, Thanks	L1D2
おかし okashi	sweets/snack	L3D2
おかね okane	money	L9D3
おきます okimasu	to wake up	L8D3

お オ O

Lesson
Dialogue

おくさん okusan	somebody's wife	L12D2
おげんきですか Ogenki desuka	How are you ?	L1D2
おじ oji	uncle	L12D2
おじいさん ojīsan	grandfather	L12D1
おしえます oshiemausu	to teach	L7D2
おしゃれな osharena	fashionable	L9D3
おちゃ ocha	tea	L3D2
おっと otto	husband	L12D2
おてら otera	temple	L10D1
おとうさん otōsan	father	L12D1
おとうと otōto	younger brother	L12D1
おとうとさん otōtosan	younger brother	L12D1
おととい ototoi	the day before yesterday	L10D1
おにいさん onīsan	older brother	L12D1
おねえさん onēsan	older sister	L12D1
(おの)さん Ono san	Mr./Mrs./Ms (Ono)	L2D2
おば oba	aunt	L12D2
おばあさん obāsan	grandmother	L12D1
おはようございます Ohayō gozaimasu	Good morning	L1D1
おみやげ omiyage	gift	L10D2
おもしろい omoshiroi	interesting	L7D1
おやすみなさい Oyasuminasai	Good night	L1D1
およぎます oyogimasu	to swim	L8D3
オリエンテーション orientēshon	orientation	L6D1
オレンジジュース orenji jūsu	orange juice	L4D1
おわります owarimasu	to finish	L8D1
おんがくかんしょう ongaku kanshō	listenin to music	L12D3

か カ Ka / が ガ Ga Lesson Dialogue

かいしゃいん kaishain	employee	L2D2
かいてください	Please write	L1
kaite kudasai		
かいます kaimasu	to buy	L9D1
かいわ kaiwa	conversation	L7D2
かえます kaerimasu	to go back	L8D1
かかります kakarimasu	to take	L6D3
かきます kakimasu	to write	L11D1
がくしよく gakushoku	cafeteria	L5D1
がくせい gakusei	student	L2D2
がくせいかいかん	student union	L6D3
gaku-e kaikan		
かぞいで kazokude	with family	L8D3
かた kata	person	L12D1
~がつ gatsu	month	L8D2
がっか gakka	department	L2D1
かっこいい kakkoī	cool	L12D3
がっしゆく gasshuku	training camp	L8D3
かに kani	crab	L3D3
カフェ kafe	cafe	L8D1
かようび kayōbi	Tuesday	L8D2
からい karai	spicy	L3D1
カラオケ karaoke	karaoke	L9D1
かります karimasu	to lend	L11D3
カレー karē	curry	L3D2
かんこうします kankōshimasu	sightseeing	L10D1
かんこく kankoku	Korea	L2D3
かんこご kankogugo	Korean language	L1D3
かんじ kanji	Chinese characters	L7D2
かんたんな kantanna	easy/simple	L7D1
がんばってください	Do your best	L10D3
ganbatte kudasai		
かんらんしゃ kanransha	ferris wheel	L10D2

き キ Ki / ぎ ギ Gi Lesson Dialogue

きいてください Kite kudasai	Please listen	L1
きた kita	north	L5D3
きのう kinō	yesterday	L10D1
きびしい kibishī	strict	L7D1
きます kimasu	come	L10D3

キャンパス kyanpasu	campus	L6D2
きゅう kyū	nine	L1
ぎゅうどん gyūdon	gyudon	L3D2
ぎゅうにく gyūniku	beef	L3D3
ぎゅうにゅう gyūnyū	milk	L3D3
きょう kyō	today	L9D3
きょういくがくぶ	Department of	L2D1
kyōiku gakubu	Education	
きょういんしつ kyōin shitsu	teacher's office	L5D1
きょうかしょ kyōkasho	textbook	L11D1
きょうしつ kyōshitsu	classroom	L5D1
きらいです kirai desu	I do not like it	L3D2
きれいな kirēna	beautiful/clean	L9D3
きんようび kinyōbi	Friday	L8D2

く ク Ku / ぐ グ Gu Lesson Dialogue

クイズ kuizu	quiz	L7D3
くじからごじまで	from 9 o'clock to 5	L6D1
kuji kara goji made	o'clock	
くだもの kudamono	fruit	L3D2
くにかえります	to go back to the	L8D1
kuni ni kaerimasu	country	
~くらい kurai	about	L6D2
くるま kuruma	car	L6D2

け ケ Ke / げ ゲ Ge Lesson Dialogue

けいご kēgo	honorific	L7D2
けいざいがくぶ	Department of	L2D1
kēzai gakubu	Economics	
ケータイ/けいたいでんわ	mobile phone	L11D1
kētai/kētai denwa		
ゲーム gēmu	game	L12D3
げつようび getsuyōbi	Monday	L8D2
けんきゅうしつ kenkyūshitsu	laboratory	L5D1
けんきゅうします	to research	L7D2
kenkyū shimasu		
げんごがく gengogaku	Language	L7D1

こ コ Ko / ご ゴ Go		Lesson Dialogue
ご go	five	L1
こうえん kōen	park	L8D1
こうこうせい kōkōsē	high school student	L2D2
こうちゃ kōcha	black tea	L4D3
コーヒー kōhī	coffee	L3D2
コーラ kōra	cola	L4D1
ここ koko	here	L5D1
ごご gogo	afternoon	L6D1
ココア kokoa	hot chocolate	L4D3
ごしゅじん goshujin	husband	L12D2
ごちゅうもんどうぞ Gochūmon dōzo	Your order, please	L4D1
コピーき kopī ki	copy machine	L5D2
ごめんなさい Gomennasai	I'm sorry	L1D2
これ kore	this	L4D1
これはなんですか Kore wa nan desuka	What is this ?	L3D3
コンサート konsāto	concert	L9D2
こんど kondo	next time	L8D1
こんにちは Konnichiwa	Hello	L1D1
こんばんは Konbanwa	Good evening	L1D1
コンビニ konbini	convenience store	L5D2

さ サ Sa / ざ ザ Za		Lesson Dialogue
サークル sākuru	circle	L9D2
さかな sakana	fish	L3D2
さくぶん sakubun	writing	L7D2
さけ sake	alcohol	L3D2
さとう satō	sugar	L4D3
さとうぬきで satō nukide	Without sugar	L4D3
サラダ sarada	salad	L4D2
さん san	three	L1
さんかします sankashimasu	to participate	L9D1
さんてん san ten	3 points	L10D3
サンドイッチ sandoicchi	sandwich	L4D1
さんぽします sanpo shimasu	to take a walk	L8D1

し シ Shi / じ ジ Ji		Lesson Dialogue
し／よん shi/yon	four	L1
しあい shiai	match	L10D3
シェアハウス shea housu	shared house	L12D2
じかんがない jikan ga nai	I do not have time	L9D3
	today	
じしょ jisho	dictionary	L11D1
じたく jitaku	my house	L12D2
しち／なな shichi/nana	seven	L1
しって(い)ますか	Do you know it?	L9D3
Shitte(i)masuka		
しつもんします	to ask	L11D1
shitsumon shimasu		
しつれいします	Excuse me	L1D1
Shitsurē shimasu		
じてんしゃ jitensha	bicycle	L6D2
じどうはんばいき jidōhanbaiki	vending machine	L5D2
じむしつ jimushitsu	office	L5D1
じむしょ jimusho	office	L11D2
しゃかい shakai	social subjects	L7D1
しゃしん shashin	photo/picture	L10D1
ジャズ jazu	jazz	L9D2
じゅう jū	ten	L1
じゅうごふん jūgo fun	15 minutes	L6D1
ジュース jūsu	juice	L3D2
じゆうな jiyūna	free	L8D3
しゅうまつ shūmatsu	weekend	L10D1
じゆぎょう jugyō	lesson	L6D1
しゆくだい shukudai	homework	L7D1
しゆみ shumi	hobby	L12D3
しょうがくぶ shōgakubu	Faculty of Commerce	L2D1
しょくじをします	to eat	L9D1
shokuji o shimasu		
しょくどう shokudō	cafeteria	L6D3
しょっぱい shoppai	salty	L3D1
しるい shorui	document	L11D2
しりません shirimasen	I don't know	L9D3
しんかんせん shinkansen	bullet train	L6D2
しんごう shingō	traffic light	L5D2
しんせき shinseki	relative	L12D2
しんりがく shinrigaku	Psychology	L7D1

す Su / ず Zu Lesson Dialogue

すいます suimasu	to smoke	L11D3
すいようび suiyōbi	Wednesday	L8D2
すいようびから Suiyōbi kara	from Wednesday	L8D2
すうがく sūgaku	Mathematics	L7D1
スーパー sūpā	supermarket	L5D3
スープ sūpu	soup	L4D1
すきです suki desu	I like it	L3D2
すきやき sukiyaki	sukiyaki	L3D2
すこし sukoshi	a little	L7D3
すこし、わかります	I understand a little	L1D3

Sukoshi, wakarimasu

すし sushi	sushi	L3D2
すっぱい suppai	sour	L3D1
すばらしい subarashī	wonderful	L12D3
スポーツ supōtsu	sport	L10D3
スポーツかがくぶ	School of Sport	L2D1
supōtsu kagakubu	Science	
スポーツかんせん	watching sport	L12D3
supōtsu kansen		
すみます sumimasu	to live	L12D1
すみません Sumimasen	Sorry	L1D2
すみません Sumimasen	Excuse me	L5D2
すもう sumō	Sumo wrestling	L12D3
すわります suwarimasu	to sit	L11D1

せ Se / ぜ Ze Lesson Dialogue

せいじけいざいがくぶ	Political Science	L2D1
sējikēzaigakubu	and Economics	
セット setto	set	L4D2
せつめいかい setsumēkai	information session	L9D1
ゼミ zemi	seminar	L7D1
せんしゅう senshū	last week	L10D1
せんせい sensē	teacher	L2D2
ぜんぜん zenzen	not at all	L10D3
せんもんがっこう	vocational school	L7D2
senmon gakkō		

そ So / ぞ Zo Lesson Dialogue

そうですか Sōdesuka	Is that so	L5D3
そうですね…Sōdesune	I'd rather not	L9D1
そこ soko	there	L5D1
そつぎょう sotsugyō	graduation	L7D2
そと soto	outside	L5D2
そば soba	soba	L3D3
そふ sofu	grandfather	L12D1
そば sobo	grandmother	L12D1
それ sore	it	L4D1
それで sorede	so	L10D3

た Ta / だ Da Lesson Dialogue

だいがく daigaku	university	L6D2
だいがくいん daigakuin	graduate school	L7D2
だいがくいんせい	graduate student	L2D2
daigakuinsē		
だいがくせい daigakusē	college student	L2D2
だいじょうぶです	I'm okay	L1
Daijōbu desu		
だいじょうぶです	It's okay	L3D3
Daijōbu desu		
だいじょうぶですか	Are you OK?	L1
Daijōbu desuka		
だいすきです	I like it very much	L3D2
Daisuki desu		
たいへんな taihenna	hard	L7D1
たかい takai	high(level)	L7D1
たくさん takusan	a lot	L7D3
たのしい tanoshī	fun	L7D1
たばこ tabako	tobacco	L11D3
たべます tabemasu	to eat	L8D1
たべもの tabemono	food	L3D2
たまご tamago	egg	L3D3
たまに tamani	rarely	L7D3
たまねぎ tamanegi	onion	L4D3
タワー tawā	tower	L10D2
たんじょうび tanjōbi	birthday	L9D1
ダンス dansu	dance	L8D1

ち チ Chi		Lesson Dialogue
チーズバーガー chīzu bāgā	cheeseburger	L4D2
ちか chika	underground	L5D1
ちかい chikai	near	L6D3
ちかく chikaku	near	L5D2
ちかてつ chikatetsu	subway	L5D3
チキンナゲット chikin nageetto	chicken nugget	L4D2
ちち chichi	father	L12D1
ちゅうごく chūgoku	China	L2D3
ちゅうごくご chūgokugo	Chinese language	L1D3
ちようかい chōkai	listening	L7D2
チョコレート chokorēto	chocolate	L3D2
ちょっとまってください Chotto matte kudasai	Wait a moment please	L11D1

つ ツ Tsu		Lesson Dialogue
つかいます tsukaimasu	to use	L11D3
つかれます tsukaremasu	to get tired	L10D3
つぎ tsugi	next	L10D3
つくります tsukurimasu	to make(a company)	L7D2
つくります tsukurimasu	to cook	L8D3
つま tsuma	wife	L12D2
つめたい tsumetai	cold	L3D1

て テ Te / で デ De		Lesson Dialogue
ていしゅつします tēshutsu shimasu	to submit	L11D2
テーマ tēma	thema	L11D2
テスト tesuto	test	L6D1
テニス tenisu	tennis	L9D1
でんしゃ densha	train	L6D2
てんぷら tenpura	tempura	L3D2

と ト To / ど ド Do		Lesson Dialogue
トイレ toire	toilet	L5D1
どうしましたか Dōshimashitaka	What's wrong?	L10D3
どうですか Dōdesuka	How is it ?	L7D2
とおい tōi	far	L6D3
ときどき tokidoki	sometimes	L7D3

どこ doko	where	L5D1
ところ tokoro	place	L7D1
としょかん toshokan	library	L5D1
どっかい dokkai	reading	L7D2
とても totemo	very	L10D3
となり tonari	next to	L5D2
ともだち tomodachi	friend	L8D1
ともだちとあそびます tomodachi to asobimasu	to hang out with a friend	L10D1
どようび doyōbi	Saturday	L8D2
ドライブします doraibu shimasu	to drive	L8D3
とります torimasu	to take(a picture)	L10D1

な ナ Na		Lesson Dialogue
なか naka	inside	L5D2
なつ natsu	summer	L8D3
なっとう natto	natto	L3D3
なつやすみ natsuyasumi	summer vacation	L8D2
なにをしましたか Nani o shimashitaka	What did you do?	L10D1
なにをしますか Nani o shimasuka	What will you do?	L8D1

に ニ Ni		Lesson Dialogue
に ni	two	L1
にかい nikai	2nd floor	L5D1
にがい nigai	bitter	L3D1
にぎやかな nigiyakana	lively	L9D3
にく niku	meat	L3D2
にし nishi	west	L5D3
にち nichichi	date	L8D2
にちようび nichiyōbi	Sunday	L8D2
にふんかん ni funkan	two minutes	L6D2
にほん nihon	Japan	L2D3
にほんご nihongo	Japanese language	L1D3
にほんぶんか nihonbunka	Japanese culture	L7D2

ね ネ Ne		Lesson Dialogue
ねこ neko	cat	L3D3
ねます nemasu	to sleep	L8D1

の / No		Lesson Dialogue
のぼります noboriamsu	to go up(the tower)	L10D2
のぼります noborimasu	to climb(mountain)	L10D3
のみかい nomikai	drinking party	L9D2
のみます nomimasu	to drink	L8D3
のみもの nomimono	drink	L3D2
のります norimasu	to get on	L10D1

は ハ Ha / ば バ Ba / ぱ パ Pa Lesson Dialogue

パーティー pātī	party	L6D1
はい hai	Yes	L1D2
はい、いいですよ	Yes, it's ok	L11D1
Hai, īdesuyo		
はい、ぜひ Hai, zehi	Yes, by all means	L9D1
はい、どうぞ Hai, dōzo	here you are	L11D1
はい、もちかえりて	Yes, take-away	L4D3
Hai, mochikaeride		
バイト baito	part-time job	L9D3
はいります hairimasu	to enter	L7D2
はいります hairimasu	to enter	L11D3
はこびます hakobimasu	to carry(luggage)	L10D3
はじまります hajimariasu	to begin	L8D1
はじめまして Hajimemashite	Nice to meet you	L2D1
はしります hashirimasu	to run	L8D3
バス basu	bus	L6D2
バスてい basutē	bus stop	L5D2
パソコン pasokon	computer	L8D3
はたらきます hatarakimasu	to work	L7D2
はち hachi	eight	L1
はっぴょう happyō	presentation	L7D3
はなしてください	Please talk	L1
Hanashite kudasai		
はなします hanashimasu	to speak	L11D1
はは haha	mother	L12D1
はやく hayaku	quickly	L8D3
はる haru	spring	L8D3
ハンバーガー hanbāgā	hamburger	L4D1

ひ ヒ Hi / び ビ Bi / ぴ ピ Pi Lesson Dialogue

ビール bīru	beer	L10D2
ひがし higashi	east	L5D3
ピクルス pikurusu	pickles	L4D3
ひこうき hikōki	airplane	L6D2
ビジネスかいわ	business conversation	L7D2
bujinesu kaiwa		
ひだり hidari	left	L5D3
ひっこします hikkoshimasu	to move	L10D3
ひと hito	person	L7D1
ひとつ hitotsu	one<counters>	L4D1
ひとりて hitoride	alone	L8D3
びょういん byōin	hospital	L10D3
びょうき byōki	sickness	L10D3
びょうきになる byōkini naruto	get sick	L10D3
ひらがな hiragana	hiragana	L11D1
ひる hiru	noon	L8D3
ひるやすみ hiruyasumi	lunch break	L6D1

ぶ フ Fu / ぶ ブ Bu / ぷ プ Pu Lesson Dialogue

ぶたにく butaniku	pork	L3D3
ふね fune	boat	L10D1
ふゆ fuyu	winter	L8D3
フライドチキン	fried chicken	L4D2
furaido chikin		L9D1
プレゼント purezento	present	L2D1
ぶんがくけんきゅうか	graduate school of	
bungaku kenkyūka	literature	L2D1
ぶんがくせんこう	major	
bungaku senkō		L2D1
ぶんがくぶ bungakubu	Department of literature	
ぶんぼう bunnō	grammar	L7D2

へ He / べ Be / ぺ Pa Lesson Dialogue

ベトナム betonamu	Vietnam	L2D3
ベトナムご betonamugo	Vietnamese language	L1D3
べんきょう benkyō	study	L10D3
べんきょうかい benkyōkai	study session	L9D2

ほ Ho / ぼ Bo / ぽ Po Lesson Dialogue

ぼうがく hōgaku	Law	L7D1
ぼうがくぶ hōgakubu	Department of Law	L2D1
ホット hotto	hot	L4D3
ホット、おねがいます Hotto, onegaishimasu	Hot please	L4D3
ポテト poteto	potato	L4D2
ほん hon	book	L8D1
ほんや honya	book store	L5D1

ま Ma Lesson Dialogue

ままあです Māmādesu	So-so	L1D2
まいにち mainichi	everyday	L7D3
まえ mae	in front of	L5D2
まずい mazui	bad tasting	L3D1
マスタード masutādo	mustard	L4D3
また、あした Mata, ashita	See you tomorrow	L1D2
まっすぐ massugu	straight	L5D3
まど mado	window	L11D3
マンション manshon	apartment	L12D2

み Mi Lesson Dialogue

ミーティング mītyngu	meeting	L5D3
みぎ migi	right	L4D1
みず mizu	water	L4D1
みず、ください Mizu, kudasai	Please give me water	L5D2
みち michi	road	L5D3
みてください Mite kudasai	Please look	L1
みなみ minami	south	L5D3
みます mimasu	to watch	L8D1
ミルク miruku	milk	L4D3
みんな minnade	with everyone	L8D3

む Mu Lesson Dialogue

むずかしい muzukashī	difficult	L7D1
むすこ musuko	son	L12D2
むすめ musume	daughter	L12D2

め Me Lesson Dialogue

メール mēru	mail	L11D2
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も Mo Lesson Dialogue

もういちどいってください Mōichido itte kudasai	Say again please	L1
もくようび Mokyōbi	Thursday	L8D2
もの mono	thing	L7D1

や Ya Lesson Dialogue

やきにく yakiniku	grilled meat	L3D2
やくそく yakusoku	promise	L9D3
やさい yasai	vegetables	L3D2
やさしい yasaki	easy/simple/kind	L7D1
やすみ yasumi	holiday	L8D1
やま yama	mountain	L10D3

ゆ Yu Lesson Dialogue

ゆうがた yūgata	evening	L6D1
ゆうびんきょく yūbinkyokupost office		L5D3
ゆうめいな yūmēna	famous	L9D3
ゆっくりいってください Yukkuri itte kudasai	Please speak slowly	L1

よ Yo Lesson Dialogue

ようび yōbi	day of the week	L8D2
よく yoku	often	L7D3
よさこいダンス yosakoi dansu	Yosakoi dance	L12D3
よていがある yotēga aru	to have(a plan)	L9D3
よみます yomimasu	to read	L8D1
よる yoru	night	L6D1
よろしくおねがいます Yoroshiku onegaishimasu	Nice to meet you	L2D1
よんでください Yonde kudasai	Please read	L1

ら ラ Ra		Lesson Dialogue
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ラーメン rāmen	ramen	L3D2
らいしゅう raishū	next week	L8D2

り リ Ri		Lesson Dialogue
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りこうがくぶ rikōgakubu	Department of Science and Engineering	L2D1
りゅうがくせい ryūgakue	international student	L2D2
りょう ryō	dormitory	L6D2
りょうしん ryōshin	parents	L10D3
りょうり ryōri	cooking	L8D3
りょこうします ryokō shimasuto	travel	L7D2

れ レ Re		Lesson Dialogue
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レベル reberu	level	L7D1
レポート repōto	report	L7D3
レモン remon	lemon	L4D3
れんしゅう renshū shimasupractice		L8D2

ろ ロ Ro		Lesson Dialogue
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ろく roku	six	L1D4a
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わ ワ Wa		Lesson Dialogue
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わかりました Wakarimashita	Understood	L1
わかりましたか Wakarimashitaka	Did you understand ?	L1
わかりますか Wakarimasuka	Do you understand ?	L1D
わかりません Wakarimasen	I do not know	L1D3
わさび wasabi	wasabi	L3D3
わたし watashi	I/me	L2D2

Steps in Japanese for Beginners 1

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First Edition Published in 2022

©Waseda University CJL 2022

ISBN978-4-948748-70-5

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*We would like to thank the people who have giving us assistance. Particular thanks go to Tadamune Okuma, Jiwon Lee, Makiko Komiya, Ayaka Mitani.



9784948748705

ISBN978-4-948748-70-5

発行 早稲田大学日本語教育研究センター

