Steps in Japanese for Beginners



Center for Japanese Language
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I. 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 CFFR.

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 I and 2, "Let's Think about it", and a word map.

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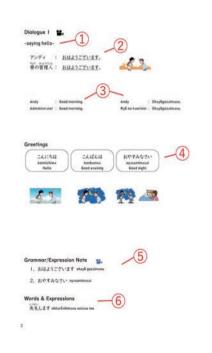


Introduction

- ①Lesson and Title
- **2**Learning 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.

Think 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

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.
- The 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.
- Additional vocabulary and expressions related to the dialogues are introduced.

数字(Numbers) 2 1 3 さん san three 4 L/1h shi/von four five 3< roku 7 しち/なな shichi/nana 8 45 hachi eight 9 きゅう kyū nine 10 じゅう

*対につ ことば 教室の言葉 (Classroom Phrases)

聞いてください	kītekudasai	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	mitekudasai	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
だいじょうぶ 大丈夫ですか	daijõbu desuka	Are you okay?
た丈夫です	daijõbu 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.

ask I (1)

I) Listen to the Andy's sample conversation. And write down the Andy's answer.

2) Write down your own answer.

3) Ask the question	n to your classmates and write down their answers.
1.お先気ですか。	ogenki desuka
How are you?	
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	(3)
()さん	
2. ひらがな、わかりま	すか。 hiragana, wakarimasuka
Do you understan	d 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 I	atakana?
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	
4.(),*	かりますか。(),wakarimasuka
Do you understan	d?
アンディ Andy	
わたし watashi	
()さん	
()さん	

Taskl

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

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

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

6

1. Show a picture or bring a real food (drink), and talk to your classmates Your favorite food Your favorite drink The taste you don't like The taste you like tokina ali A: CHICATTO, Korewa nandesuka, What's this? です。 ____desu. It's____ A.おいしいてする。Oishidesuyo。 It's delicious B.すっぱいてす。でも、おいしいてす。 Suppoidesu. Demo oishi desu. It's sour but it's tosty. A.たべたことが ありますか。 Tabetakotoga 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. LIBRIDSTOVER 考えよう Let's think about it! 1 In the video, did you notice anything about pe expressions? 2. Do these ways of greeting resemble those used in your country? What do you think about these statements? And 「謝ることについて」Regarding apologizing 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.

Your thoughts

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

Task2

This is an application exercise that expands on Task I 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.

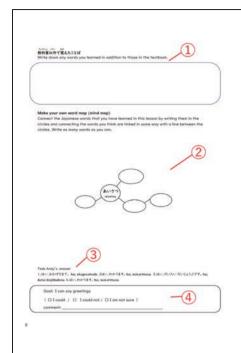
Let's think about it.

①While 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 "Lets's think about these statements?".



①Words 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.

②The 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.

3Andy's answer to Task I

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

4Self-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	Grammar Video
	Goal	
13	いい天気ですね	I.I.Small talk
	Making small talk	I.2. Ending particle 「ね」
	g ca ra	2.1.Adverb: もう / まだ
		2.2. Japanese names(I)
		2.3. Expression of dissatisfaction: ~はちょっとね
		Column. Japanese names(2)
		3.1. Combining nouns and adjectives
14	覚 ますか?うん、覚 る!	I.I.Introduction to plain verb forms
	Understand what casual forms	2.1. Categories of verbs
		3.1. Verb てください
		3.2. Counter suffixes
15	アイス、食 べたい	1.1. Verb たい
	Talk about what you want	1.2. Verb ましょうか
	,	2.1. Verb たくない
		2.2. Asking questions with dictionary form
		3.1. Noun になりたい
16	。 優 しくていい 人 ですよ	I.I.I-adjective くて
	Explaining the good points of	1.2. Topic: って
	something	2.I.I-adjective なくて
	3	2.2. Noun で
		2.3. The first person:「おれ」
		3.1. Na-adjective で
17	************************************	I.I.Past tense of adjectives
	Can review the experience	2.1.Conjugation of I-adjective
	·	3.1. Past tense of adjective+casual negative
		3.2. Ending particles「の」/「よ」
		3.3. Interjection: うん/ううん
		Column. Various ways to say "No"
18	ちょっと 束 てください	I.I.Te-form
	Understand instructions	1.2. Verb てください
		1.3. Adverb: ちょっと
		2.1. Words that represents direction or position
		3.1. Verb てから
19	教 えてもらえませんか	1.1. Verb てもらえませんか
	Can ask a favor to someone	2.1. Verb ていただけませんか
		2.2. Interrogative word+か
		3.1. Verb てほしい
20	魚邪 かもしれません	1.1.~かもしれません
	Can tell/explain your condition	I.2. Onomatopia
		2.1.Verb ない
		3.1. Verb ないでください

	T 4.12 11.7.4.8	
21	荷を剪攻していますか	1.1.Verb ています
	Can explain the status	2.1. Verb ていました
		3.1.Greetings: ひさしぶり
		3.2.Contracted form: Verb てる
22	終わったら食べに行かない?	1.1.もう~Verb た (past tense)
	Make an opportunity of	1.2. Hearsay: ~って
	conversation	1.3. Omission of particles
		2.1. Verb たら(after)
		2.2. Verb (masu form stem)にいく
		2.3. Verb ない? (invitation)
		3.1. Verb たことがある
23	チェックしてもらいたいんですが	I.I.Ask about their situation: ちょっといまいいですか
	Can post/ask on social media	1.2. Verb てもらいたいんですが
		I.3. Reason: ~から
		2.1. Uncertain: 〜か(どうか)わからない
		2.2. Verb てくれる
		3.1.Reason: ~ので
		3.2. Verb たいことがある
24	もう 少 しゆっくり 話 した 方 がいいかな	1.1.~とき(when)
	Can say your opinion.	1.2. Contracted form: そっか
		2.1. Verb なければならない
		2.2. Verb たほうがいい/ないほうがいい
		2.3. Verb やすい
		3.1. Opinion: ~とおもう
		3.2. Verb てみてください
		3.3. Conjunction

Character List









SUZUKI, Saori
Political Science and Economics



Andy
Political Science and Economics

Japanese class









GRACE, Lisa



University



Medical doctor



Office works

Roma-ji notation in this book

あア	а	i	u	е	0
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			·	0

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	ра	pi	pu	ре	ро

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
みやミヤ	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	руи	руо
i				

ファ	fa
フィ	fi
フェ	fe
フォ	fo

ティ	ty
ディ	dy

Double consonant $\underbrace{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathcal{I}}$ kitte Moraic nasal $\,\mathcal{L}\,$ n

Kana Chart

	а		i		L	I	e	;	C)
Α	あ	ア	<i>۱</i> ،	イ	ì	ウ	ż	エ	お	オ
K	か	カ	き	+	<	ク	け	ケ	C	コ
G	が	ガ	ぎ	ギ	<"	グ	げ	ゲ	ご	ゴ
S	さ	サ	l	シ	す	ス	せ	セ	そ	ソ
Z	ざ	ザ	じ	ジ	ず	ズ	ぜ	ゼ	ぞ	ゾ
Т	た	タ	5	チ	つ	ツ	て	テ	۲	٢
D	だ	ダ	チ	ヂ	づ	ヅ	で	デ	ど	ド
N	な	ナ	に	_	ぬ	ヌ	ね	ネ	の	7
Н	は	/\	ひ	٤	۰٬۵۰	フ	^	^	ほ	ホ
В	ば	バ	び	ビ	,3"	ブ	ベ	ベ	ぼ	ボ
Р	ぱ	パ	ぴ	ピ	,3°	プ	ペ	ペ	ぽ	ポ
М	ŧ	マ	み	Ĭ,	む	4	め	У	ŧ	モ
Y	や	ヤ			ゆ	ユ			ょ	3
R	Ġ	ラ	ij	IJ	る	ル	n	レ	3	
W	わ	ワ							を	Ŧ
Ку	きゃ	キャ		! ! !	ぎゅ	ギュ			きょ	キョ
Gy	ぎゃ	ギャ		i ! !	ぎゅ	ギュ			ぎょ	ギョ
Sh	しゃ	シャ		i ! !	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	_= =
Ну	ひゃ	ヒャ			ひゅ	ヒュ			ひょ	ヒョ
Ву	びゃ	ビュ			びゅ	ビュ			びょ	ビョ
Ру	ぴゃ	ピャ			ぴょ	ピュ			ぴょ	ピョ
Му	みや	ミヤ			みゅ	ミュ			みょ	ξa
Ry	りゃ	リヤ		 	りゅ	リュ			りょ	リョ

Lesson I3 いい天気ですね

Goal: Making small talk

Background:

This is a dormitory. When Andy is taking an elevator, he sees his dorm administrator enters. Andy feels awkward since he doesn't know what to say. What would you say if you were in the same situation?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- QI. In Japan, people "small talk" to establish smooth communication. In the following situation, what kind of greetings will you say? How do you greet?
 - When you see someone sitting next to your seat on a plane.
 - When you see your neighbor in an elevator.
 - When a clerk say greetings to you.
- Q2. What kind of topic you bring up when you talk to a stranger?
- Q3. When someone praises your Japanese, what will you say?

Dialogue I 🔐

- Talk about the weather -

りょう かんりにん

寮の管理人: こんばんは。

アンディ: こんばんは。

りょう かんりにん む あっ 寮の管理人 : <u>蒸し暑い</u>ですね。

アンディ : そうですね。

Administrator : Good evening.

Andy : Good evening.

Administrator : Humid weather, isn't it?

Andy : Yes, it is!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where are they talking?
- 2) When do you think the season is?

Expressions related to weather



Grammar/Expression Note



- I. Small Talk
- 2. Ending particle「ね」

Words & Expressions

・ は たいふう じしん つなみ いい天気 nice weather 晴れ sunny くもり cloudy 台風 typhoon 地震 earthquake 津波 tsunami

Dialogue 2

- Talk about lifestyle in Japan-

りょう かんりにん 寮の管理人 : アンディさん、日本の生活はどうですか。もう慣れましたか。

アンディ : はい。もう慣れました。でも…<u>満員電車</u>はまだ…

りょう かんりにん 寮の管理人 : あー、満員電車はちよっとね。

Administrator : How do you find life in Japan, Andy? Have you gotten used to living here?

Andy : Yes, I'm used to it now. However, crowded trains are still a bit...

Administrator: Yeah, trains can be tough sometimes.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- I) How is Andy getting used to life in Japan?
- 2) What does he think about「満員電車」?

Things you are not used to in Japan

なっとう 納豆 natto	(お)さしみ sashimi	にほん なっ 日本の夏 summer in Japan	にほん ふゆ 日本の冬 winter in Japan
わしき和式トイレ	(お)箸	本音と建て前	ごみの分別
Japanese style toilet	chopsticks	feelings and behavior	sorting trash

Grammar/Expression Note

- 1. Adverb: もう / まだ
- 2. Japanese names(I)
- 3. Expression of dissatisfaction: ~はちょっとね

Column. Japanese names(2)

Dialogue 3

- Praise others and their belongings-

#ネ。かゎ しょうかい りゅうがくせい 前川 : 紹介します。さおりさん、インドネシアの留学生、アンディ。

アンディ: あ、はじめまして。アンディです。

^{なまえ} 鈴木 : はじめまして。さおりです。…<u>かっこいい名前</u>ですね。

アンディ: え、そうですか? ありがとうございます。

Maekawa : Saori, let me introduce someone to you. This is Andy, he's an exchange student from

Indonesia.

Andy : Nice to meet you, I'm Andy.

Suzuki : Pleasure to meet you too, I'm Saori. Andy is such a cool name!

Andy : You really think so?! Thank you!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) Who did Andy meet for the first time?

2) Who has the coolest name? Or is it a little "hard"? What do you think it means?

Objects to praise (I-adjective or Na-adjective+Noun)

かっこいい帽子 cool hat

おもしろいスマホケース funny phone case

すてきな服 nice clothing にほんご じょうず 日本語が上手 good at Japanese

かわいいキーホルダー pretty key holder いい時計 good watch

おしゃれなメガネ fancy glasses きれいな声 beautiful voice

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Combining nouns and adjectives

Words & Expressions

にほんご へた 日本語が下手だ not good at Japanese

Task I

- 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. あなたは、スモール	トークをよくしますか。
Do you "small talk" a	a lot?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2.スモールトークで、と	ー ごんな 話 をしますか。
What do you usually	talk about when "small talking"?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
3. あなたは、よくほめ	ますか。
Do you praise peopl	e often?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
4. 友 だちがあなたの	日本語をほめました。何と言いますか。
Your friend praised	your Japanese. What would you say?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	-

Task 2

Referring to "Dialogue 3", let's practice the first time greeting with your friends.

Try to praise your partner's item or clothing. What would you reply?



かんが 考えよう Let's think about it!

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





2. Are the way Saori praised in the dialogue 3 and the way you praise in your mother language similar?

What do you think about these statements?

「郷に入っては郷に従え」について About"when in Rome do as Romans do"

There is a saying "when in Rome do as Romans do". It means when visiting a foreign land, you should follow the customs of those who live in it, even if it is different from your values.

Α

I agree with it. A society has its own rule, so it will be difficult to belong to the community if you cannot follow their rule.

В

I am against it. There is a diversity of people with various values and thoughts in a society. You should respect them, so I don't think we need to follow specific rules.

Your thoughts		

·	
onnect the Japanese	map (mind map) e words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the g the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the ore than ten words.
onnect the Japanese ircles and connecting	e words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the g the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the
onnect the Japanese ircles and connecting	e words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the g the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the
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onnect the Japanese ircles and connecting	e words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the g the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the

TaskI Andy's answer

1.はい、します。 2.しゅうまつのはなしをします。 3.ともだちにはほめますが、かぞくにはほめません。4.「ほんと?」といいます。

Goal: I can "small talk".	
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	

Lesson | 4 見ますか? うん、見る!

Goal: Understand what casual forms

Background:

Andy shows Mr.Ono's concert video to Ms.Maekawa and Ms.Suzuki during a seminar party. Since they showed their interest, Andy wants to invite them to his next concert. How would you ask if you were Andy? And if they want to go, what would they say?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. In your mother language, do you speak to your teacher as you speak to your friend?
- Q2. In Japanese, do you know any words you speak to your teacher, and do you know any words you speak to your friends? For example?
- Q3. If you use the same words when you speak to your teacher as you do to your friend, what kind of impression you think you will give?
- Q4. A person you want to talk is talking to somebody else. In this situation, how and what kind of words you use to get a chance to talk?

Dialogue I

- Ask other's intention/schedule-

先輩、①小野さんのライブ、見ますか。 アンディ

まえかわ ^ぉ ^ゕえ、小野さん?…うん、②<u>見る</u>! 前川

わたし み **私も**②見る! 鈴木

Sempai, would you like to see Mr. Ono's concert? Andy

(He shows his cell phone to her)

Maekawa Mr. Ono? sure, let me see!

Suzuki I wanna see too!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) Who is Andy asking what questions to?
- 2) Who is in a upper position in the relationship between Andy and Maekawa? How can you tell?

① Question (Verb ますか)

2 Casual answer (Verb: dictionary form)

ダンスの DVD、借ります to borrow DVD of dancing このお菓子、食べます

to eat this snack

明日、出かけます

to hang out tomorrow

このバイト、できます

to do this part time job

次の駅で、 降ります to get off

at the next station

いっぱい の もう一杯飲みます

to grab another drink

バレンタインデーにチョコレート、 あげます to give a chocolate on the Valentine's day

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Introduction to plain verb forms

Words & Expressions

貸します to lend

Dialogue 2

- Ask about an expression you don't know-

アンディ :「 <u>①ある</u>」は何ですか。

鈴木 : 「② There are」ですよ。

アンディ: ああ、「<u>③あります</u>」、ですか。

Andy : What do you mean " ある "

Suzuki : It means, "There is."

Andy : Oh, it's the same as saying "there is?"

Suzuki : That's right.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What question is Andy asking Ms. Suzuki?

2) Did Andy know the meaning of that Japanese word before?

① Question (Verb: dictionary form)

2 Answer (translated in English)

3 Confirmation (Verb: masu-form)

^ぁ 会う	書く	いそ 急ぐ	^{はな} 話す	
to meet	to write	to hurry	to speak	
* 待つ	死ぬ	_{あそ} 遊ぶ	。 読む	
to wait	to die	to play	to read	

Grammar/Expression Note



1. Categories of verbs

Dialogue 3

- Ask/give contact info-

アンディ: 小野さん、ライブのチケット 3 枚、まだありますか。

ぉ の 小野 : えっ、ちょっと待って…。

> ^{いま} 今わからない。あとで①メールする。

アンディ: はい、お願いします。

^{おの}小野 : ②アドレス、おしえて。

アンディ: これです。

Andy : Mr. Ono, do you still have three more available tickets to your next concert?

Ono : Wait a moment, I'll check.

I'm afraid I don't know right at the moment. I'll send you an email later.

Andy : Thanks.

Ono : Give me your email address.

Andy : Here you go.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) Who is in a upper position in the relationship between Andy and Mr. Ono? How can you tell?

2) Did Mr. Ono know Andy's email address?

① Transmission (Verb: dictionary form) − ② Request detail



Grammar/Expression Note

- 1. Verb てください
- 2. Counter Suffixes

Words & Expressions

ぼく I*First person used by men

Task I

- I) 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.あなたはよくメール	
Do you often email?	
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2.SNS を 使 いますか	い。どんな SNSですか。
Do you use social m	edia? What type of social media you use?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
3. 今日 は、もう SNS	· で「いいね!」を 送 [´] りましたか。
Did you already like	a post in social media today?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
4. SNSにアップする	とき、何 に 注意 しますか。
When you make a po	ost on social media, what are you careful of?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

Referring to "Dialogue 2", let's make a conversation with asking an expression you don't understand.

襉:a.「サボる」b.「skip」c.「やすみます」

A:朝日の勉強会、サボるよ。 I'll 「サボる」 tomorrow's study group.

B: 「a. サボる」は、荷ですか。

What does 「___」 mean?

A:「b. skip」ですよ。

lt's 「 」.

B: ああ、「c.やすみます」か。

Oh, you mean 「」」

1) a. 「まじで」

A:これ、まじでおいしいね。

This taste 「まじて」good.

A: 「b. 」ですよ。

B: ああ、「<u>c.</u>」か。

2) a.「イケメン」

A: ht. Try > ta! He is Try > ta!

B: 「a. 」は、 *荷ですか*。

A: 「<u>b.</u>」ですよ。

B: ああ、「c. 」か。

かんが 考えよう Let's think about it! 🏙

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





2. Is there formal and casual expressions in your mother language? (e.g. saying "look" to your elders / your friends

What do you think about these statements?

「ソーシャルメディアについて」 'About Social media'

Α

I don't think we should use social media because personal information gets leaked easily. Somebody uploaded my personal information and sent it to my acquaintance the other day.

В

I think we should use social media because your point of view will expand by connecting with people. I don't really hear any problems with using it around me.

Your thoughts		
		_

e words that you have le g the words you think ar	

TaskI Andy's answer

1. はい、します。3けんぐらいきます。 2.はい、インスタグラムをつかいます。 3.いいえ、まだです。 4.にほんごのぶんぽうにちゅういします。

Goal: Know your speech type.	
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	

Lesson I 5 アイス、食べたい

Goal: Talk about what you want

Background:

Andy has a club activity today, and he is practicing yosakoi dance in a park. While they are resting, a senpai (senior student) asks him if he wants to eat an ice cream. What do you say if you want to eat it?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. Do you often ask your friends or elders to go eat or drink?
- Q2. When a senior student asks you if you want to eat an ice cream, and you do, how do you answer?
- Q3. How do you answer if you do not want to eat the ice cream?

Dialogue I

- Explain what you want to do-

^{tんぱい} た あー暑い。<u>○</u>アイス、食べる?

アンディ : そうですね。②<u>食べたい</u>です。

^た 食べましょうか。

Senior : Wow, it's so hot today! How about some ice cream?

Andy : Yeah, really. I'd...I would love to, shall we go and get some?

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- I) What does the senior want to do?
- 2) Why do you think it is?
- ① Casual question (Verb: dictionary form?)
- ② Want(Verb たい)

プール、行きます to go to pool がまままで泳ぎます ち swim in the ocean シャワー、浴びます to take a shower

うちで休みます to take a rest at home がら、 顔、洗います to wash face

Grammar/Expression Note

- I. Verbたい
- 2. Verb ましょうか

Dialogue 2

- Express what you don't want to do-

アンディ : は一、疲れた。

リサ : あ、もう8時だ。①<u>晩ごはん、食べる</u>?

アンディ : ②<u>食べたくない</u>。もう帰りたい。

Andy : Whew, I'm beat!

Lisa : Wow, it's already 8 o'clock. Shall we get some dinner?

Ansy : I'm not really hungry. I think I'll just go home.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- I) Is this scene in the morning? Is it night?
- 2) Why doesn't Andy want to eat dinner?

① Question (Verb: dictionary form?)

② Answer (Verb たくない)

もう I 回練習します to practice one more time ちょっと休みます to take a rest for a bit 今から勉強します to study from now

道具を片づけます to put away tools ご飯を作ります to cook dinner

シャワーを浴びます to take a shower

Grammar/Expression Note



- 1. Verb たくない
- 2. Asking questions with dictionary form

Dialogue 3

- Explain what you want to do-

アンディ: スーツ、どうしたんですか。

アンディ : えっ、小野さん、歌手は?

アンディ: ぼくは…歌手になりたいです。

Andy : Why are you wearing a suit today?

Ono : I'm job hunting.

Andy : What about being a singer, Mr. Ono?

Ono : A professional singer? No there's no way...Andy, what kind of job are you thinking of?

Andy : Actually, I really want to be a singer myself!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) Why is Mr. Ono wearing a suit?

2) Who wants to be a singer?

Want (Verb たい)

国で会社を作ります

to start a company

たいがくいん い 大学院に行きます

to go to a graduate school こくれん はたら 国連で働きます

to work at the United Nations

海外で生活します

to live in oversea

早く結婚します

to get married soon

日本で仕事をします

to work in Japan

Grammar/Expression Note

I. Noun になりたい

Words & Expressions

けんきゅうしゃ 研究者 researcher エンジニア enigieer 弁護士 lawyer デザイナー designer 公務員 civil servant サラリーマン office worker

Task I

- I) 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.今、何が 食 べたいですか。どこで 食 べたいですか。			
What do you want to	eat now? Where do you want to eat?		
アンディ			
わたし			
()さん			
()さん			
2. 将来、何になりたい	いですか。それは、こどもの 時と 同じですか。		
What do you want to	be in the future? Is it the same as when you were a child?		
アンディ			
わたし			
()さん			
()さん			
3. 将来、日本語でと	゛んなことを 話 ^を したいですか。		
What do you want to	talk in Japanese in the future?		
アンディ			
わたし			
()さん			
()さん			
4.将来、どこに住み	ー たいですか。		
Where do you want	to live in the future?		
アンディ			
わたし			
()さん			
()さん			

Using 'V /cv', please make 3 questions and ask them to your classmates.

Task 2

1. If you work as a part timer, what kind of part time job you want to work?



	Flower Shop	Sushi	Fast food	Newspaper
		restaurant		delivery
勤務時間	毎週日曜日 7:00-10:00	月·木·土曜日 16:00-21:00	毎週2回 11:00-14:00	毎日 4:00-7:00
時給	1050円	1200円	1100円	1500円
スキル	***	*	**	*
忙しさ	Δ	0	0	0

2. Let's make a conversation.

Let's say you want to have a part time job. You make a phone call, and then, what would you say?

『店長』:お電話ありがとうございます。【店の名前】でございます。

Manager: Thank you for your call, this is [shops name]. あなた:

たした。そうですか。では、節葉をしたいですが、来週は、いつ時間がありますか。

Manager: I see. When do you have time for a job interview next week?

あなた:______。

「店長: わかりました。では、楽週【中: 時間】にお店に来てください。

Manager: Okay. Then, please come to the store next [date/time]

あなた______

かんが 考えよう Let's think about it! **論**

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





2. In Japanese, we do not really use an expression of desire "taidesuka" as "Kohī nomitadesuka" when asking to your elders. We say "Kohī ikagadesu ka". Also, we sill not use an expression of evaluation as "Ījugyoudeshita" after a class. How about in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

「アルバイトについて」 'About a part-time job'

Α

I think you should not get a part time job while you are a high school or college student, because you should focus on your study.

В

I think you should actively get various part time job experience while you are in high school or college, because it is a good opportunity to know what kind of job suits to you. It is same as relationship.

Your thoughts		

∕lake your own word	I man (mind man)	
	e words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the	
	g the words you think are linked in some way with a line between th	ie
ircles. Write down mo	ore than ten words.	

TaskI Andy's answer

1.かんこくりょうりがたべたいです。しんおおくぼでたべたいです。2.エンジニアになりたいです。こどものときとちがいます。ゆめはゲーマーでした。3.はたらきたいです。4.にほんにすみたいです。

Goal: Talk about desire.	`
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	ر

Lesson 16 優しくていい人ですよ

Goal: Explaining the good points of something

Background:

Andy, Ms.Maekawa, and Ms.Suzuki are at Mr.Ono's concert. Ms.Suzuki is attracted to Mr.Ono, and she is curious of him. Ms.Suzuki asks Andy what is Mr.Ono's personality like. How will you explain your family's or friend's personality?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. What is your personality?
- Q2. What kind of personality you look up to?
- Q3. What kind of personality you do not like?

Dialogue I 🔐

- Explain character-

 すずき
 ぉ の

 鈴木
 : 小野さんってどんな人ですか。

アンディ : <u>やさしくて</u>いい人ですよ。

Suzuki : What's Mr. Ono like?

Andy : He's really kind and nice.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What kind of person is Mr.Ono?
- 2) Why do you think Ms. Suzuki asked this question?

Character (I-adjective くて: やさしい→やさしくて)

こころ ひろ 心が広い ゕゕ 明るい _{あたま} 頭がいい おもしろい funny/interesting generous cheerful smart りょうり 料理がうまい かっこいい かわいい あたたかい cool cute warm good at cooking

Grammar/Expression Note

- I. I-adjectiveくて
- 2. Topic: って

Words & Expressions

くらい dark うるさい noisy こわい scary きびしい strict つめたい cold

-Talk about your requirements of a company you want to work-

まの きゅうりょう たか いそが かいしゃ 小野 : ①給料が高くて、②忙しくない会社がいいな。

Sato : What kind of company do you want to join?

Ono : The kind where I can get paid lots of money and have lots of free time too!

Sato : What a fantasy! I'd sure like that kind of job as well.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What kind of company does Mr. Sato want to join?

2) What kinds of jobs do you think fit that description?

① Enumerate requirements (I-adjective くて or なくて / Noun で)

② Enumerate requirements (Na-adjective: きれいだ→きれいな)

残業が多い

has a lot of over time

_{じょうし}きび 上司が厳しい

strict boss

じょうじょうきぎょう 上場企業だ

a publicly traded company

しゃちょう しんせっ 社長が親切だ nice president

いそが 忙しい busy

家から遠い far from home

hama

オフィスがきれいだtidy office

アットホームだ cozy

Grammar/Expression Note

- 1. I-adjective なくて
- 2. Noun で
- 3. The first person:「おれ」

Words & Expressions

いえ ちか 家から近い near from home 安い cheap

- Talk about advantages-

きぎょう ひと がくせい 企業の人I : この学生どうですか。

きぎょう ひと かれ げんき 企業の人2: あ、彼は<u>元気で</u>いいね。

^{きぎょう ひと} 企業の人I : じゃあ、後で連絡しますか。

企業の人 2: そうだね。

Businessperson1 : What did think about this student?

Businessperson2 : He was very eager and energetic.

Businessperson1 : Shall we give him a callback then?

Businessperson2 : Sure, sounds good.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What do these Businesspersons think of him?

2) Who will contact whom?

Enumerate characters(I-adjective <7 /Na-adjective ~~)

^{はなし じょうず} 話が上手だ ゕゕ 明るい ぇぃヹ 英語がペラペラだ おもしろい funny cheerful talkative fluent in English 頭がいい 声が大きい 元気だ まじめだ smart loud energetic serious

Grammar/Expression Note



1. Na-adjectiveで

Task I

- 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.どんな 会社 で 働きたいですか。どうしてですか。						
What type of compa	What type of company you want to work at? And why is that?					
アンディ						
わたし						
()さん						
()さん						
2.どんな 会社で働	きたくないですか。どうしてですか。					
What type of compa	ny you do not want to work at? And why is that?					
アンディ						
わたし						
()さん						
()さん						
3.理想の上前はどん	んな 人ですか。					
What is your ideal b	oss?					
アンディ						
わたし						
()さん						
()さん						
4.どんな人と働きた	こいですか。					
What type of person	you want to work with?					
アンディ						
わたし						
()さん						
()さん						

Task 2

You are the president of a compan	γ . From the following ae, prioritize elements
that you emphasis when you hire a	n employee.

1 2 3	_ 4 5
a. 字 がきれいだ	Good handwriting
b. おしゃれだ	Fashionable
c. 礼儀 正 しい	Good manners
d. 声が大きい	Loud voice

Next, please make a pair or a group. Your partners are executive staff of the same company.

Quiet

To be on the same page for recruiting, select 2 elements that you emphasis the most from a.—e.

Also, please explain why you prioritize in that order.

e. 静 かだ



がんが 考えよう Let's think about it! 🏜

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





2. You are working at a company. You want to show your respect when you talk to your important client over the phone. What kind of voice and what kind of way you should speak?

What do you think about these statements?

「おもしろい」は失礼? Is it rude to say 'You are funny'?

Α

In my culture, to say 'you are funny' to someone means that person is different from you and he/she is unacceptable. It won't give a good impression, therefore I think it is rude.

В

In my culture, I think it is compliment to say 'you are funny'. Don't you feel happy when your joke make someone laugh?

Your thoughts		

	word map (mind map)
	anese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the ecting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the
	wn more than ten words.
II CICS. WITHE GO	
ii cics. Wille do	
incles. Wille do	
incies. Wille do	
neres. Wille do	

TaskI Andy's answer

1.いえからちかくて、ゆうめいで、きゅうりょうがたかいかいしゃではたらきたいですね。 2. ひまなかいしゃではたらきたくないです。 3. あたまがよくてやさしいひとです。 4. まじめでしずかです。りょうりがうまいです。

	Goal: Can explain the advantage.	
	(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
_	comment:	

おきなわ あつ

Lesson 17 沖縄は暑かったですか

Goal: Can review the experience

Background:

Today was a school festival day. Andy, who entered to Yosakoi dance club, can not perform his dance yet. However, since he wanted everyone to see the yosakoi dance, he helped the club all day by distributing flyers and so on. In the evening, Andy saw administrator Okada when he came back to the dormitory. Okada asked Andy how was the college festival. What would you say if you were in this situaton?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. When you participated to an event and someone asked you how was it, what expressions would be convenient to know?
- Q2. What kind of event you participated recently?
- Q3. Where did you travel last time? How was it?

Dialogue I 🔐

- Tell your impression of an event-

_{りょう かんりにん} ぶんかさい 寮の管理人 : <u>①文化祭</u>、どうでしたか。

アンディ : ②<u>楽しかったです</u>。

Administrator : How was the school festival?

Andy : It was a lot of fun.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What did the dorm adoministator ask Andy?
- 2) Did Andy enjoy the cultural festival?

2 Impression

① Event (I-adjectives かった /Na-adjectives だった)

たいへん 大変だ バーベキュー 紅葉狩り おいしい barbeque leaf-peeping delicious tough はなびたいかい 花火大会 いちご狩り 楽しい 景色がきれいだ fireworks festival strawberry picking fun nice view はなみ お花見 はつもうで 初詣 すごい にぎやかだ the first shrine visit cherry blossom viewing great lively of the new year

Grammar/Expression Note

Past tense of adjectives

Words & Expressions

デート date 結婚式 wedding お正月 New Year 試験 exam ゴールデンウィーク Golden Week やまのぼ 山登り mountain climbing 盛り上がる had a blast 疲れる exhausting 感動する emotional 緊張する nervous いらいらする frustrating ドキドキする exciting こんでいる crowded ゆっくりする slow うちでごろごろする chilling at home おなかがいっぱいだ I am full

- Tell your impression of a trip-

^{おきなわ} アンディ : 沖縄、どうでしたか。

森 : よかったです。

アンディ : いいですね。①沖縄は暑かったですか。

^{もり} 森 : ②いいえ、暑くなかったです。

Andy : How was Okinawa?

Mori : It was great!

Andy : Wow, was it hot down there?

Mori : No, it wasn't.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Who is in a higher position in the relationship between Andy and Mr.Mori? How can you tell?

2) Why do you think Andy asked the question, "Was it hot in Okinawa?"?

Impression (adjectives: 1) past tense affirmative, 2 past-tense negative)

ひと おお 人は多い てんき 天気はいい たな物は辛い ホテルは高い crowded the hotel is expensive nice weather spicy りょうり 料理は甘い / ホテルの予約は大変だ ぉきなゎ ヒぉ 沖縄は遠い うみ みず つめ 海の水は冷たい booking hotel is tough Okinawa is far sweet dish ocean water is cold

Grammar/Expression Note



I. Conjugation of I-adjective

Words & Expressions

きたなに暑くない it's not that hot

- Explain your experience-

50 #55th い 小野 : 沖縄、行ったの?

^{もり} 森 : うん。

^{ぉ の} 小野 : どうだった?

森 : よかったよ。

^{もり} 森 : ②ううん、暑くなかった。

Ono : You went to Okinawa?

Mori : Yep.

Ono : How'd it go?
Mori : It was great.

Ono : Wow, was it hot down there?

Mori : Nah, it wasn't.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- I) What kind of relationship do Mr.Ono and Mr.Mori have? How would you describe it in Japanese?
- 2) What are the casual expressions equivalent to "yes" and "no" in Japanese?

① Impression (adjectives: past tense, past-tense negative, casual)

② Casual answer (うん、ううん)

がきなわ 沖縄そば、しょっぱい Okinawa soba, salty ホテルの周り、うるさい around the hotel, noisy まゃく たいへん 予約、大変だ booking, tough ぞらくうき 空 / 空気、きれいだ sky/air, clean

でこうき 飛行機のチケット、高い plane tickets, expensive

で、怖い night, scary かんこうきゃく おお 観光客、多い tourists, many で通、不便だ traffic, inconvenient

Grammar/Expression Note

- I. Past tense of adjective+casual negative
- 2. Ending particles「の」/「よ」
- 3. Interjection: うん / ううん

Column. Various ways to say "No"

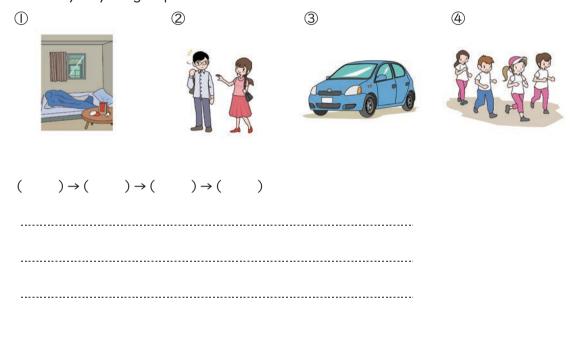
Task I

- 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.今まで日本で旅	行 に 行 きましたか。どこに 行 きましたか。
Did you travel in Jap	oan until now? Where did you go?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2.1.の 旅行 は、どう	でしたか。
How was your 1.'s tr	ip?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
3. 最近、家族と話し	しましたか。うれしかったですか。
Did you talk to your	family recently? Did you feel happy?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
4. 最近、何がこわか	ったですか。
Were you scared red	cently?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

From the following pictures 1-4, please make an interesting story using the past tense. You may change the order of the pictures. Once completed, let's present the story to your group.









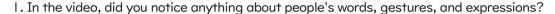


$$(\hspace{.15cm} \bigcirc \hspace{.15cm}) \rightarrow (\hspace{.15cm} \bigcirc \hspace{.15cm} \bigcirc \hspace{.15cm}) \rightarrow (\hspace{.15cm} \bigcirc \hspace{.15cm} \bigcirc \hspace{.15cm}) \rightarrow (\hspace{.15cm} \bigcirc \hspace{.15cm} \bigcirc \hspace{.15cm})$$

例(れい example)

きょねん、わたしは わせだだいがくに きました。わたしは とうきょうで ひとりぐらしをはじめましたが、 わたしは りょうりが へたでした。 それで まいにち ファーストフードを たくさんたべました。 そして すぐに ねました。 せんげつ けんこうしんだん (medical check) をうけました。 わたしの からだは とてもおもかったです。 ショック でした。 こんげつから ジョギングをはじめましたが、 せんしゅう、 かっこいい おのさんにあいました。 かれは とても しんせつでした。 たぶん おのさんは わたしにかんしんが あります。 きのう、おのさんの くるまで はこねにいきました。 とても たのしかったです。 ダイエット、 がんばります!

がんが 考えよう Let's think about it! **当**





- 2. Let's think about a "senpai and kouhai" relationship according to the dialogue I-3. What is your reason for your answer? Do you think there is a "senpai and kouhai" relationship? Let's see what kind of words they are using.
 - a. Okada and Andy
 - b. Andy and Mori
 - c. Ono and Mori
 - ① Polite words
 - 2 Casual words

What do	vou thi	nk about	these	statements?
******	,	00001		0.0.000

「敬語について」 About 'Keigo'?

Α

I don't think a foreigner who is studying Japanese have to study keigo. There aren't much occasion to use keigo even for Japanese college students, and they say they can't use them.

В

Keigo is a part of Japanese culture. You can profoundly understand Japanese culture by understanding keigo. Also, you have to learn it since it is used in Japanese society.

Your thoughts		

	p (mind map) ords that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the e words you think are linked in some way with a line between the
Connect the Japanese wo ircles and connecting th	ords that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the e words you think are linked in some way with a line between the
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Connect the Japanese wo	ords that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the e words you think are linked in some way with a line between the

TaskI Andy's answer

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.\, \text{div}, \text{ we satisfied to } 8.\, \text{div}, \text{ endother to } 8.\,$

Goal: Can review the experience	
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	

Lesson 18 ちょっと来てください

Goal: Understand instructions

Background:

Today, there is a practice for the yosakoi club's next presentation. Now it is time to practice. You need to gather everyone and give them instructions. If you were the leader, what would you say to gather everyone?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. Do you like dance? What kind of dance do you like?
- Q2. Have you ever seen Japanese dance? How was it?
- Q3. When you explain dance, you need to use body parts terms. What kind of expressions will be convenient to know?

Dialogue I 🔐

- Give instruction-

^き た **む** かなさん、ちょっと<u>来てください</u>。

ぶぃぇ 部員 : はい。

Senior member: Everyone, gather round!

Members : Ok!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) What is the "masu-form" of the verb " きてください "?

2) Why did the senior say, "Come here a minute"?

Instruction (Verb てください)

、 見ます	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	った。 覚えます。	聞きます	
to look	to gather	to remember	to listen	
^{すゎ} 座ります	^た 立ちます	れんしゅう 練習します	ゃす 休みます	
to sit	to stand	to practice	to take a rest	
やめます	^{てっだ} 手伝います	ま 待ちます	かんが 考えます	
to quit	to help	to wait	to think	

Grammar/Expression Note



- I. Te-form
- 2. Verb てください
- 3. Adverb: ちょっと

- Explain a dance move-

 せんぱい
 おぼ

 先輩
 : 覚えましたか。

 p_{a} うて D_{c} D_{c}

Senior member : Do you remember all the steps?

Andy : Put your hands out to the left, right hand up, and then what?

Senior member : Then make a turn and cross your hands.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) What are senpai and Andy doing?

2)What did the senior say, " おぼえましたか "?



Grammar/Expression Note

1. Words that represent direction or position

Words & Expressions

カぎ ひだり うえ した 右 migi 左 hidari 上 up 下 down

Dialogue 3 🔐

- Explain how to take a bath-

アンディ: お風呂って、どうやって入りますか。

white ふ る 中村 : お風呂?

アンディ : 入り方がわからなくて…。

 なかむら
 からだ あら
 ふ ろ はい

 中村
 : <u>体を洗って</u>からお風呂に入る。

がらだ あと、タオルで体をふいてから、出る。

そのぐらいかな。

Andy : How do you use the bath?

Nakamura: The bath?

Andy: I'm not really sure how to use one in Japan...

Nakamura: You should get in the bath after showering.

When you're done, you should dry yourself before leaving the room.

That's all there is to it!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Has Andy ever taken a bath in Japan?

2) Why do you think you have to wash your body before taking a bath?

Order of action (Verb てから)

シャワーを浴びる to take a shower

せつけんを流り to rinse the soap 服を脱ぐ to take off the clothes タオルを近くに置く to put a towel nearby

サンダルを脱ぐ to take off the sandals を結ぶ to tie hair

めがねをとる to take off the glasses

Grammar/Expression Note



I. Verb てから

Words & Expressions

靴 shoes

Task I

- 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.朝 起 きてから、何	をしますか。
When you wake up i	n the morning, what will you do?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
2. 図書館 に行きます	で。あなたの家からどうやって行きますか。説明してください。
You will go to the neare	est library from your house. How do you get there? Explain about it.
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
3.地震が来ました。	何をしますか。
What would you do	if there was an earthquake?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
4.温泉に入ります。	」 まず 何 をしますか。つぎに 何 をしますか。
When you take a bat	th in an onsen/hotspring, what will you do first? Then, what will you do next?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	

Please explain your part time job.

What will you do first when you go to your part time job? Then, what will you do next?

Task 2

Let's practice 'Te-form' of the verb

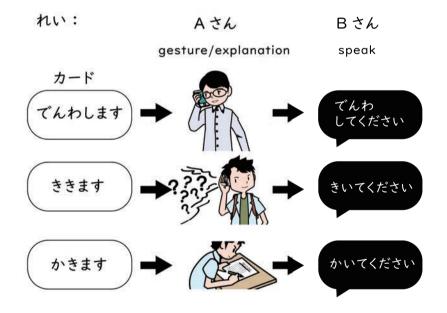
I. Learnig through gestures

For face to face class

Procedure:

- 1) Please write down a verb that you learned in this class to a card. Then, your teacher will collect the card.
- 2) Please make a pair A and B with your classmates.
- 3) A can look at the teachers card, in other hand B may not.
- 4) A will explain the verb on the card using gesture. B will answer the verb from A's gesture.

Please use the word ' $\sim \tau < t > v$ 'when you answer. Once you finished 5 questions, then take turns. B will explain and A will answer.



2. Learnig through Japanese songs

For on-line class

- I) Look up some Japanese song lyrics.
- 2) Find the 'Te-form' of the verb.
- 3) Share them with your classmates.

かんが 考えよう Let's think about it! 🏙

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



2. Is the way to take a bathe in Japan similar to in your country?

What do you think about these statements?

「マナーについて」About manners

Α

I think there is too much manners in Japanese culture. For example, even in the tea ceremony, I can't understand why you need to rotate your bowl several times, and where to put your bowl. Why you can't just drink it instead?

В

I think to learn Japanese manners is to learn new perspectives and values. You should ask if you don't understand manners, because although you think there are a lot of useless things, there are reasons to them.

Your thoughts	

nis lesson by writing them in the some way with a line between the

TaskI Andy's answer

1. あさおきてから、かおをあらいます。 2. とうざいせんでうらやすえきまでいって、うらやすえきからバスにのります。 3. ドアをあけてから、つくえのしたにはいります。 4. かみをあらいます。つぎにからだをあらいます。

Goal: Understand instructions	
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	

おし

Lesson 19 教えてもらえませんか

Goal: Can ask a favor to someone

Background:

Saori is attracted to Mr.Ono. After a seminor class, she finds Ono among students coming out from the classroom. Coincidentally, they are taking the same class. Knowing that, Saori comes up with an idea of getting a chance to talk to Ono, which is asking questions about the class to him. What should she say?



- <Learn some words to describe yourself>
- Q1. When you start talking to someone, what will you say?
- Q2. When you say "please tell me", what will you say in Japanese? How many variations you know?
- Q3. What is important when you ask politely?

Dialogue I

- Make a request-

いま 今、いいですか。 鈴木

おの小野 : いいよ、何?

_{すずき} 鈴木 : あの、ここがわからないんですが、<u>教えて</u>もらえませんか。

おの : ああ、これ? いいよ。 小野

Suzuki Do you have a moment?

Ono Sure, what's up?

Suzuki I don't really understand this part, could you explain it to me?

Ono This part here? Sure.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Ms. Suzuki asked, "いま、いいですか". What of does she want to hear "いい"?

2) What do you think is the purpose of Ms. Suzuki?

Request (Verb てもらえませんか)

_{てっだ} 手伝う ^{たす}助ける

> to help to save

> > ノートを見せる

見る to show your note to see

へいりょう しょうかい いい資料を紹介する いっしょに考える to think together to tell good source

チェックする

to check

せつめい 説明する

to explain

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Verb てもらえませんか

- Ask politely to higher person-

さとう

先生、少しお願いしたいことがあるんですが、今、お時間よろしいですか。 佐藤

せんせい ああ、どうぞ。入ってください。 先生

さとう 失礼します。あの、①会社のインターンシップに参加したいんですが、 佐藤

②推薦状を書いていただけませんか。

だいじょうぶ せんせい はい、大丈夫ですよ。 先生

Sato Professor, do you have a moment? I have a small favor to ask...

Teacher : Please come in.

Sato Thank you. I'm interested in applying for an internship with a certain company, do you

think I could ask you to write a letter of recommendation for me?

Certainly, I can do that for you! Teacher:

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) The teacher said, "入ってください". Where will Mr.Sato enter?

2)What did Mr.Sato ask the teacher to do?

① Situation (Verb たい) - ② Polite request (Verb ていただけませんか)



Grammar/Expression Note



- 1. Verb ていただけませんか
- 2. Interrogative word +か

- Make a request-

なかむら : アンディ、どうしたの? 中村

きぶん わる うん、ちょっと気分が悪いんです。

中村 大丈夫?

病院にいっしょに行ってほしいんですが・・・。 アンディ :

中村

いいよ。わかった。

What's wrong, Andy? Nakamura :

Andy Oh, I'm just feeling a bit sick is all.

Nakamura : Are you sure you'll be ok?

Andy Actually, I was hoping you could come with me to the hospital.

Ok, no problem. Nakamura :

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Why do you think Mr. Nakamura asked Andy, "What's wrong?

2) Who did Andy ask to do what?

Request (Verb てほしいんですが)

びょういん い 病院に行く

to go to the hospital

鍵を取ってくる

to get the key

薬を買ってくる to buy medicine

財布を持ってくる

to bring a wallet

タクシーを呼ぶ

to call for a taxi

せんせい れんらく 先生に連絡する to contact to the teacher

きゅうきゅうしゃ よ 救急車を呼ぶ

to call for an ambulance

びょういん でんわ 病院に電話する

to call to the hospital

病院に連れていく to bring to the hospital

Grammar/Expression Note



1. Verb てほしい

Words & Expressions

けがをする to get injured

Task I

- I) 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.

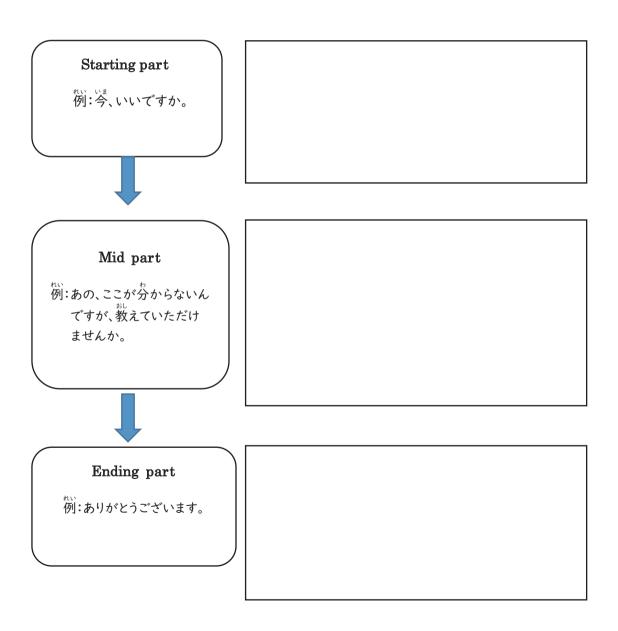
) Ask the question	To your classifiates and write down their answers.
1.最近、友達に何な	かお 顔 いしましたか。何 をお 顔 いしましたか。
Did you ask your fri	end a favor recently? What did you ask?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2.最近、家族に何っ	か頼のみましたか。何を頼のみましたか。
Did you ask your far	mily a favor recently? What did you ask?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
	E、明白3時に会いたいです」と書きましたが、
もう一度文を確認	しています。あなたは、どのように直しますか。
You would like to disc	cuss something with your teacher. You wrote in an e-mail, "Kimura-sensei,
I would like to see yo	u tomorrow at 3:00," but you are checking the sentence again. How would you fix it?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
4.消 しゴムを 忘 れま	・ こした。となりの友達の消しゴムを使いたいです。どうしますか。
You forgot your erase	r. You want to use the eraser of your friend sitting next to you. What should you do?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

Let's think of a favor to ask and a person to ask (i.g. family, friend, lover, higher person, etc.), and make a conversation.

A conversation is consist of starting part, mid part, and ending part. Starting part is where you start a conversation, mid part is where you deliver your message, and ending part is where you finish your conversation.

Referring dialogue I-3, please make a conversation.



がんが 考えよう Let's think about it! **旨**

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



- 2. When you ask a favor to someone, do you care about that person? The following mail is sent to a teacher by a student who is feeling sick and taking absent from a class. Do you ask as this student does if you are in the same situation?
 - "Hello Mr. OO. I am taking absent from today's class because I have fever. Please send me today's paper. Also, please tell me the assignment for next week. Thank you."

What do you think about these statements?

「自立とは?」 "What is independence?"

Α

I don't think you should ask to someone too much. Every one is busy with their own business. Also, it makes you look like a dependent child.

В

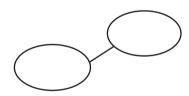
I think you should ask someone's help as soon as you figured you can't do it by yourself. People rely on each other. You can be independent by asking various people's help.

Your thoughts	

を表すがしまいかい まぼ 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.



TaskI Andy's answer

1.はい、たのみました。「アイスがほしい」とたのみました。2.はい、たのみました。「インドネシアのたべものをおくってほしい」とたのみました。3.そうですね…。「きむらせんせい アンディです。あした3じに…。」むずかしいですね。ともだちにききたいです。4.「ねえ、わるいんだけど、けしゴムをかしてくれる?」といいます。

Goal: Can ask favor to someone	`
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	ر

かぜ

Lesson20 風邪かもしれません

Goal: Can tell/explain your condition

Background:

With Nakamura's companion, Andy is seeing a doctor at the hospital. He has a fever and feels sick. He also feels dizzy and it seems to be hard to explain the symptom. The doctor asked him "how are you doing?". How would you explain if you were in this situation?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- QI. When you catch a cold, what kind of words you use to explain the symptom?
- Q2. What do you do to not catch a cold?
- Q3. What do you do to cure your cold quickly?
- Q4. What department of the hospital you go when you catch a cold? (e.g. physician, pediatrician, surgeon)

Dialogue I 🏭

- Explain your condition-

医者 : どうしましたか。

^{かぜ} 医者 : ②<u>風邪かも</u>しれませんね。口を開けてください。

あ、やっぱり②風邪ですね。

Doctor: What seems to be the problem?

Andy: I feel sick and dizzy.

Doctor : You might have a cold.Open your mouth, please.

Yes, it looks like you caught a cold.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What are some of the common symptoms of a cold?

2)What Japanese expressions do you use when you are not sure about the name of the disease?

(I) Symptom

きも 気持ちが悪い to feel sick _{あたま} 頭がガンガンする

to have a headache

2 The name of disease

風邪 cold ねっちゅうしょう 熱中症 heatstroke

のどがかわく to thirsty 熱がある

to have a fever

インフルエンザ

influenza

かぶんしょう 花粉症 hay fever

吐き気がする

to feel nauseous

なか お腹が痛い

to have a stomachache

アレルギー

allergy

しょくちゅうどく 食中毒 food poisoning

Grammar/Expression Note



- 1. ~かもしれません
- 2. Onomatopia

Words & Expressions

下痢 diarrhea 骨折 fracture 背中 back 熱を測る to take a temperature はなみが出る sneezing 目がかゆい itchy eyes 鼻水が出る to have a runny nose

- Explain your situation-

アンディ あれ!?おかしいな。

_{おかだ} 岡田さん、すみません。あそこの電気がつかないんですけど。

りょう かんりにん 電気がつかない?どこですか。 寮の管理人 :

アンディ : あ、ついた。

That's strange. Andy

Mr. Okada, sorry to bother you, but the lights won't go on over there.

Administrator : The lights? Where is it?

Andy Oh, they're working now!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) Andy said, "あれ、おかしいな。" but when do you use this expression?

2) Why did Andy call Mr. Okada?

Situation (Verb ない)

エアコンがつく

the air conditioner works

^{*}ドアが開く

the door opens

ドアが閉まる

the door closes

the microwave works

洗濯機が動く

the washing machine works

お湯が出る

hot water runs

トイレの水が流れる

toilet flushes

Wi-Fi につながる

Wi-Fi works

Grammar/Expression Note



I. Verb ない

Words & Expressions

消える turn off

- Explain notes-

いしゃ くすり だ 医者 : 薬を出しますね。

アンディ: はい。

^{いしゃ} きょう ふっ はい 医者 : 今日は<u>①お</u>風呂に<u>入らないで</u>ください。

^{みず} ②水をたくさん飲んでくださいね。

アンディ: は、はい…。

Doctor : I'll give you some medicine.

Andy : Ok

Doctor : Be sure to drink lots of water and please don't soak in the tub.

Andy: Oh, ok.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) In your country or home, what do people tell you to do when you have a cold?

2) In your country or home, what do people tell you not to do when you have a cold?

① Instruction (Verb ないでください)

② Instruction (Verb てください)

シャワーを浴びる to take a shower コーヒーを飲む to drink coffee はや ね 早く寝る to sleep early

マスクをする to put on your mask

お酒を飲む to drink alcohol ラんどう 運動する to exersice からだ 体をあたためる to warm your body

薬を塗る to put on medicine

から 辛いものを食べる to eat spicy food to study until late

^{えいよう} 栄養をとる to take nutrients 食後に薬を飲む to take medicine after meal

Grammar/Expression Note



I. Verb ないでください

Words & Expressions

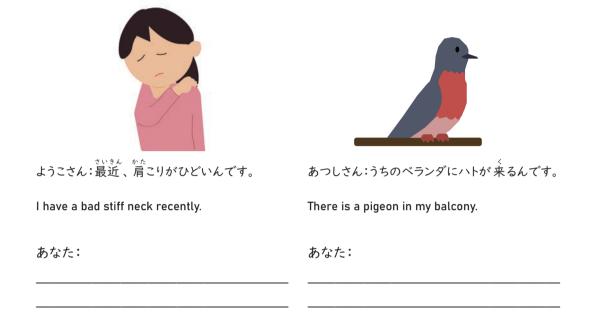
はうす み 様子を見る to see the situation 氷で冷やす to ice it

Task I

- 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.

I.よく 風邪 をひきま ⁻	すか。
Do you catch a co	old often?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2. 風邪 をどうやって	^{なお} しますか。
How do you get o	ver your cold?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
3. 風邪 をひいた 時、	あなたの 国ではよく 荷を 食べますか。
When you catch	a cold, what do you usually eat in your country?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
4. 風邪 をひいたとき、	、すぐに霧院にもきますか。嵙釜は篙いですか。
いくらぐらいかかり	ますか。
When you catch a	cold, do you go to a hospital soon? Is it expensive? How much does it cost?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2
Your friend is asking an advice as follows. How do you give an advice?
Let's write down your classmate's advice as well.



Share with the class the advices. Which advice do you find useful?

カ	·h	が

考えよう Let's think about it!

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



2. In Japan, people say you should not take a bath when you catch a cold. How about in your country's culture? Why do you take a bath?

What do you think about these statements?

びょういん

「病院について」 'About the Hospital'

Α

In Japanese, there is a saying "Care killed a cat". I think it is important to not to worry too much and think positively. It's not necessary to go to the hospital right away.

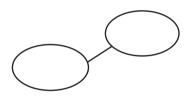
В

If you think you feel sick, you should go to the hospital as soon as possible. You should get treatment early before it is too late.

Your thoughts		

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.



TaskI Andy's answer

1. いいえ、あまりひきません。 2. おふろにはいって、からだをあたためます。/えいようをとって、はやくねます。/くすりをのんでゆっくりやすみます。 3. とりとキャベツのスープをのみます。 4. かぜをひいたとき、すぐにびょういんにいきません。りょうきんはたかいです。はじめは4000えんぐらいかかります。

Goal: Can tell / explain your condition	
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	,

なに せんこう

Lesson2 I 何を専攻していますか

Goal: Can explain the status

Background:

Sato applied for Okuma Stationary Inc, and today is the job interview day. The interviewer asks "What is your major?". What would you say if it were you?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. What color of clothes you wear for an interview?
- Q2. What will you put on your résumé?
- Q3. How do you promote yourself?

Dialogue I 🔐

- Explain your present situation-

めんせつかん だいがく なに せんこう

面接官 A: ①大学で何を専攻していますか?

さとう けんちく せんこう 佐藤 : ②建築デザインを専攻しています。

めんせつかんけんちく

面接官 B : ②建築デザインですか。すごいですね。

^{さとっ} 佐藤 : ありがとうございます。

InterviewerA : What are you majoring in now?
Sato : My major is Architecural design.

InterviewerB : Architecural design? That's amazing.

Sato : Thank you very much!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) How do you say "I'm majoring" in Japanese?

2) Why do you think the interviewer said "It's amazing"?

① State (Verb ています) - ② State (Verb ています)



Grammar/Expression Note



1. Verb ています

Dialogue 2 2

- Explain reason for application-

めんせつかん おうぼ りゆう

面接官A: 応募の理由はなんですか。

さとう 佐藤 しょうひん つか 小さいころから、こちらの①商品を使っていました。

めんせつかん 面接官B: そうですか。

ひんしつ すば

とく ひんしつ すば はい、特に②<u>品質</u>が素晴らしいです。それで応募しました。 佐藤

Why do you want to work at this company? InterviewerA :

Ever since I was a child, I've used your company's products. Sato

InterviewerB Is that right?

Sato Yes, in particular their quality always impressed me. So that's why I applied.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What did the interviewer ask Mr.Sato?

2) What do you find attractive about this company?

(I) Past states (Verb ていました) 2 Advantage 製品を使う くつを履く アイディア アフターサービス to use a product to wear shoes idea after service ゲームで遊ぶ めがねをかける デザイン クオリティ to play game to wear glasses quality design きのう機能 服を着る 車に乗る to wear clothes to drive a car function

Grammar/Expression Note



1. Verb ていました

- Explain current status-

たもだち 友達 : あっ、マリア? 久しぶり!

マリア : あっ、久しぶり!

 ともだち
 なに

 友達
 : いま何してるの?

マリア : 大学院で研究してる。

^{ともだち} 友達 : え、すごい。ほんと?

Friend : Hi, Lisa, long time no see!

Maria : Yes, it's been ages!

Friend : What are you doing these days?

Maria : I work at a university research laboratory.

Friend: Wow, amazing! That's amazing.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) When you meet a friend after a long time, what do you say to him/her in Japanese?

2)What did your friend mean when he said, "いまなにしてるの?"?

Casual, state (Verb 73)

論文を書く

to write a paper

to raise a child

企業で日本語を教える

to teach japanese in a company

子育てをする 日本の会社で働く

to work at japanese company

at japanese com

日本語を勉強する 放送局でアルバイトをする to study

to study
Japanese language to do a part time job at tv station

映画会社でアニメを作る to produce an anime in a movie company

モデルをする

to be a model

/ ヒラクモルラ 東京でパティシエをする

> to be a pastry chef in tokyo

Grammar/Expression Note

I. Greetings: ひさしぶり

2. Contracted form: Verb 73

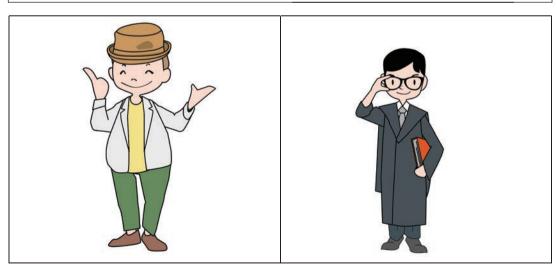
Task I

- 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. 何 を 専攻 していま	ますか/いましたか。
What is/was your m	ajor in college?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2. 今、アルバイトをし	ていますか/いましたか。どんなアルバイトですか/でしたか。
Are/Were you doin	g a part time job? What kind of part time job is/was it?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()	

2. Describe the appearance of A and B. Use next expressions.

ぼうし ジャケット パンツ くつ めがね ネクタイ ほん コート



Task 2

- 1. You are the president of Okuma stationary, Inc. What type of person you want to hire?
- 2. What type of question will help you make a judgement to hire a person?
 - 2)
- 3. Let's role-play an interviewer and interviewee.Please ask a major, motivation, and question 1) and 2) in 2.*How did you feel after the interview?



かんが 考えよう Let's think about it! 🏜

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





2. Is the way of an interview similar to your country? Also, what kind of person is most likely hired?

What do you think about these statements?

にはんね たてまえ 「本音と建前」について About 'Honne and Tatemae'

Α

Before I come to Japan, I read that I must be careful because Japanese people have 'Honne and Tatemae'. That is true. My Japanese friend told me 'I'll get back to you' so I was waiting for it, but he never contacted me.

В

My friend who was always saying 'that teacher's class is boring', but I saw him telling the teacher 'Your class is very interesting and it is useful'. Honestly it was surprising, but actually that kind of people exist in my country too. I think 'honne and tatemae' is not only in Japan.

Your thoughts		

<u> </u>	rds you learned in addition to those in the textbook.
	ord map (mind map)
	ese words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the ting the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the
	more than ten words.

Goal: Can explain the status

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

comment: _____

Lesson22 終わったら食べに行かない?

Goal: Make an opportunity of conversation

Background:

After Saori knew she was taking the same class as Mr.Ono, she has become active and she is more involved in the class. Meanwhile, Mr.Ono does not realize her change much. However, since Saori is asking him questions every time, he decides to invite her for a dinner. How would you ask if it were you?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. What kind of situation will you invite your friend?
- Q2. What will you say when you invite your friend for a dinner?
- Q3. How do you say when you turn down your friend's invitation?

Dialogue I 🔐

- Ask a question to your friend-

^{さとう} 佐藤 : まだ。

^{さとう} 佐藤 : そうなんだ。

Ono : Did you get any callbacks from the company you interviewed with?

Sato : Not yet

Ono : That company is known to be slow with callbacks.

Sato : Is that right?

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Mr. Ono asked Ms. Sato, "会社から連絡来た?". What kind of company do you think they are talking about?

2)Mr. Ono said, "あそこの会社、連絡遅いって". Why do you think Mr. Ono said this?

① Casual question (Verb た) - ② Hearsay (~って)



Grammar/Expression Note

- 1. もう~ Verb た (past tense)
- 2. Hearsay: ~って
- 3. Omission of particles

- Invite your friend-

おの小野 **
(1)終わったら、食べに行かない?

すずき : え、ほんとですか! 鈴木

あっ! でも、②<u>約束</u>があって・・・。

こんど : そっか。じゃあ、また今度。 小野

Ono Shall we get a bite to eat afterwards? Suzuki : Really? Oh no, I had an appointment.

Oh wait, never mind. I just remembered I already have plans. Oh... until next time, then. Ono

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What did you invite Ms. Suzuki to do?

2)Ms.Suzuki refused. Why?

① Conditional (Verb たら)

この課題を出す

submit this assignment

アルバイト a part time job

2 Arrangement

授業 class

せんたくもの ほ 洗濯物を干す hang out the laundry

このレポートを書く

write this report

駅に着く arrive at the station

サークル club

はっぴょう じゅんび 発表の準備 preparation for presentation

^{なつやす} 夏休みになる

begin our summer holiday

よてい arrangement

Grammar/Expression Note

- 1. Verb たら (after)
- 2. Verb(masu form stem) にいく
- 3. Verb ない? (invitation)

- Talk to your friend-

ぉヮヮ 小野 : アンディ〜。①ひま?

アンディ: ああ、小野さん。

^{** の} 小野 : ②<u>この新しいラーメン屋さん、行った</u>ことある?

アンディ: ううん、ない。いいね~。

Ono : Andy, are you busy?

Andy : Hi, Mr Ono.

Ono : Have you been to this new ramen resturant yet?

Andy : I haven't. It looks good though.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) What did Mr. Ono ask Andy to do?

2)Andy said, "ううん、ない". What's not there?

(I) Current Status

で だしい 最近

busy

元気

doing well

^{さいきん} 最近、どう

how have you been?

何してるの

what are you doing?

このお菓子、食べる

② Experience (Verb たことある?)

to eat this snack

このジュース、飲む to drink this juice

このアニメ、見る

to watch this anime

この本、読む to read this book

Grammar/Expression Note

I. Verb たことがある

Words & Expressions

いまだしい busy now いま大丈夫 Are you okay now?

Task I

- I) 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.ラーメン屋に行っ	たことがありますか。
Have you ever been	to a ramen restaurant?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2に行っ	ったことがありますか。
Have you ever been	to?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
3を食	べたことがありますか。
Have you ever had _	?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
4たことだ	がありますか。
Have you ever done	?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

Pretend you are in Tokyo. Since you are free tomorrow, you want to hang out at somewhere.Let's think of a plan such as where to go and what to do, and invite your friend.

(1)	目的地:	Destination:
	時間:時から時まで	Time: From to
	現地 ですること:	What to do:
2	目的地:	Destination:
	時間:時から時まで	Time: From to
	現地 ですること:	What to do:
Exc	ample conversation	
	A:、あした、ひま?	A:, are you free tomorrow?
	B:うん。ひまだよ。	B:Yes, I'm free.
	A:	۸.

かんが 考えよう Let's think about it! 🏙

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





2. How should you turn down elder's proposal? For example, when you are asked 'I'm moving next Saturday, but can you help me?', would it be the way you turn down is the same to your friend and to your teacher?

What do you think about these statements?

ねぼう

「寝坊について」'About oversleeping'

When you are late because you overslept, what should you do? Also, would that be different in an appointment with your friend and a colleague from your company?

Α

I think you should call if you are late more than a minute. You should keep your reason vague.

В

I think a person you're having an appointment is also busy, so I think you should call him if you'll be late more than 15 minutes. Also you should tell the reason honestly.

Your thoughts		

Make your own word	map (mind map)
Connect the Japanese	e words that you have learned in this lesson by writing them in the g the words you think are linked in some way with a line between the
ircles. Write down mo	

Task I Andy's answer I.もちろんありますよ。よくいきます。

Goal: Make an opportunity of conversation	
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	

Lesson23 チェックしてもらいたいんですが

Goal: Can post/ask on social media

Background:

In the Japanese class, there's an assignment of a speech about "something that you are into recently". Although Andy comes up with the content, he is not confident with his Japanese. Therefore, he decides to ask Mr.Ono. What would you say as if it were you?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- QI. What topic will you choose?
- Q2. Why do you want to present that topic?
- Q3. What kind of speech is a good speech?

Dialogue I

- Ask a favor-

アンディ: 佐藤さん、ちょっと今いいですか?

さとう 佐藤 : え? 今? 何?

: ①<u>スピーチの原稿をチェックして</u>もらいたいんですが。 アンディ

: ごめん、いま無理。②出かけるから。じゃ、また。 佐藤

Andy Do you have a minute, Mr. Sato? Sato Hmm, right now? What is it?

I was hoping you could look over a draft of my speech. Andy Sato I'm sorry, but I can't right now. I'm just about to leave.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) Andv said, "原稿をチェックしてもらいたいんですが", Which do you think is the more polite way of saying, "チェックし てください "?, Why do you think that is?

2)Sato said "いま、無理。" in response to Andy's request, but why?

① Request (Verb: te-form)

lゅくだい み 宿題を見る

to check an assignment

いそが 忙しい busy

② Reason(~から)

約束がある to have an appointment

バイトだ part time job

> デートだ date

作文 / 論文を読む to read an essay/a paper

はなし き 話を聞く

to listen to a story

相談に乗る to give an advice

Grammar/Expression Note

1. Ask about their situation: ちょっといまいいですか

2. Verb てもらいたいんですが

3. Reason: ~から

Words & Expressions

ごめんね sorry うーん 申し訳ない Umm, my apology わるい sorry

- Consult to your friend-

ジョー: スピーチの原稿書いた?

アンディ : 書いたけど、①<u>正しいか</u>分からない。

ジョー: このアプリ知ってる?②日本語をチェックしてくれるよ。

アンディ : へえ、知らなかった。いいね。

Jo : Did you write your speech yet?

Andy: I did, but I have no idea if it's correct or not.

Jo : Have you heard of this app? It checks your Japanese for you.

Andy: I haven't heard about it, but I'll try it out.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) What does Andy mean by "だしいかわからない"?

2) What did Joe introduce?

() Uncertain(~\psi\)

l // /

^{りかい} 理解できる understandable ^ぁ 合っている right

> った 伝わる conveyed

② Good Function (Verb てくれる)

ぶんぽう なお 文法を直す to fix grammar

文を読む to read a sentence コメントをする to leave a comment

日本語を教える to teach Japanese

Grammar/Expression Note

- I. Uncertain: ~か(どうか) わからない
- 2. Verb てくれる

Words & Expressions

アクセントを教える to teach me accent ふりがなをふる to place ruby

-Ask for help at the support center-

スタッフ: どうしましたか。

アンディ: ①ここ、わからないので、聞きたいんですが。

スタッフ : どうぞ。座ってください。

スタッフ : ライティングセンターに行ったことがありますか。

②よかったら、行ってみてください。

アンディ: ありがとうございます。

How may I help you? Staff

Andy I wanted to ask you about something

Staff Please have a seat.

Staff Have you ever been to a writing center? If you'd like, you can try it.

Thanks very much. Andy

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) When is "どうしましたか" a Japanese expression to say?

2) Will Andy always go to the support center again?

① Reason(~ので)

意味が伝わるかわからない I don't know if they can understand the meaning

レポートの構成がわからない

I don't understand

the structure of a paper

文法が正しいかわからない

I don't know if this grammar is right

言葉の使い方がわからない

I don't know how to use the word

② Conditional (~たら)

^{まよ} 迷う

to be puzzled

わからない don't understand

問題がある to have a problem

相談したいことがある to have something to consult

Grammar/Expression Note



L. Regson: ~ので

2. Verb たいことがある

Words & Expressions

理解できるか自信がない don't have a confidence if i can understand 内容がいいか自信がない don't have a confidence if the content is good

Task I

- 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.だれによく相談 しま	ますか。
Whom do you ask ar	n advice?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
2.日本語でわからな	いことがあったら、どうしますか。
What will you do if t	here is something you don't understand in Japanese language?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
3.日本人の友だち	を 作りたかったら、どうしますか。
What will you do if y	ou want to make a Japanese friend?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	
4.友 だちが 「映画 に	行こう」と言いました。理由をつけて断ってください。
Your friend asks you	to go watch a movie together. Give a reason to turn down the offer.
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
()さん	

Task 2

Let's role play with your partner and give an advice. The following a-d are details of consultation. Pick either of one, and make a conversation referring the following example.

そうだんしゃ: あのう、すみません。今 [*] いいですか。	
アドバイザー: どうぞ。どうしましたか。	
そうだんしゃ: じつは、*。	
アドバイザー: そうですか。大変ですね。どんな 蒔 にそうなりますか。	
そうだんしゃ:。	
アドバイザー: じゃ、。	
そうだんしゃ:。	
ありがとうございました。	
Consulter: Um excuse me. Do you have a moment?	
Advisor: Yes sure. What's wrong?	
Consulter: Well,	
Advisor: I see. That is concerning. When does it happen?	
Consulter:	
Advisor: Then,	
Consulter:	
Thank you very much.	

*

- a. すぐに 繁張 する gets nervous frequently
- b. 忘れ物が参い forgets things a lot
- c. 朝 起 きられない cannot wake up in the morning
- d. カタカナが 覚 えられない cannot remember Katakana

がんが 考えよう Let's think about it! **当**(

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





2. In Japanese, when you are asking something that is hard to say, you put pillow words such as "いいにくいことなんですが…。", "もうしわけないのですが…。". Do you use such an expression in your culture?

What do you think about these statements?

・ルームメイトとの問題」 'Problems with roommates'

You are roomsharing, but your room mate never cleans up the house and uses necessities I bought such as toilet papers. I spoke up to him once, but the next day it was the same. I don't have enough money to move out.

Α

When you clean up, decide the order to buy toilet papers and make sure he'll buy.

В

Your friend will never change. You should clean up the house.

Your thoughts			

s lesson by writing them in the ome way with a line between the

TaskI Andy's answer

1.かぞくにそうだんします。2.インターネットでしらべます。アプリもべんりですね。3.サークルにはいります。わたしはよさこいサークルで、にほんじんのともだちができました。4.「ごめん、おかねがない」といいます。

Goal: Can post/ask on social media	
(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
comment:	

tesson24 もう少しゆっくり話した方がいいかな

Goal: Can say your opinion

Background:

Andy asks Sumire to listen to his speech. The content of his speech is easy to understand, but he speaks too fast. Sumire wants to give him an advice to speak slowly. What would you tell him if it were you?



<Learn some words to describe yourself>

- Q1. How do you talk when you give a speech?
- Q2. Is there anyone you think a good speaker on TV? Why do you think that person is a good speaker?
- Q3. What kind of expressions you use when you want to put emphasis on your opinion. On the other hand, what kind of expressions you use when don't want to emphasize? In Japanese, how do you call it?

Dialogue I 🔐

-Tell your thoughts-

_{まえかわ} 前川 : うーん。②<u>自分から声をかける</u>かな。

_{すずき} 鈴木 : そっか。じゃ、がんばる。 かな (kana): Particle to express the thought of "I wonder" or "I guess"

Suzuki : What would you do if there was someone that you liked?

Maekawa : Hmm, I would try approaching them and talking to them first.

Suzuki : Ah, I see. I'll give it a shot!

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- 1) What kind of people do you mean by "気になる人"?
- 2) What do you think Mr.Suzuki will do in the future?

① Situation: when(~とき) - ② Action(~かな)



Grammar/Expression Note

- ∼とき (when)
- 2. Contracted form: そっか

Words & Expressions

送ります to send きっかけ opportunity

-Ask for an opinion-

にほんご じゅぎょう アンディ : 日本語の授業で①スピーチをしなければならないんですけど、チェックして

もらえませんか。

_{ぉ の} 小野 : うん、いいよ。

. . .

アンディ : どうでしたか?

_{ぉの} 小野 : すごい! わかりやすくて、いいね。

でも、もう少し②<u>ゆっくり話した方がいいか</u>な。

Andy : I have to give a speech in my Japanese class, could I ask you to listen and correct my

Japanese?

Ono : Sure, no problem!

...

Andy : How was it?

Ono : It was great! Very easy to understand. However, I would try and speak a little more

slowly.

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1) What did Andy ask Mr.Ono to check? (Why is that?)

2)What advice did Mr.Ono give to Andy?

① Obligation (Verb なければならない) ② Proposal (Verb た方がいい)

がんそうぶんが、から想文を書く

to write a review

レポートを出す

to hand in a paper

ないよう 内容をまとめる to summarize contents

練習する

例を入れる to give an example

はっぴょう 発表する

to give a presentation

プレゼンをやる to do a presentation

esentation to practice

意見をはっきり言う to make a clear statement

Grammar/Expression Note



- 1. Verb なければならない
- 2. Verb たほうがいい/ないほうがいい
- 3. Verb やすい

Words & Expressions

アイコンタクトをとる to give an eye contact 大きい声で話す to talk loud

-Make a presentation about your opinion-

高橋 : じゃ、次はアンディさん、どうぞ。
アンディ : みなさん、こんにちは。今日は、最近、はまっていることについて話したいと思います。まず、塩ラーメンです。味がさっぱりしておいしいです。つぎに、みそラーメンです。濃い味が好きな人はどうぞ。そして、しょうゆラーメンです。れば特にこの店が①おいしいと思います。ぜひ、いろいろ②チャレンジしてみてください。以上で、発表を終わります。ありがとうございました。

しつもん 塩ラーメン、いいですね。だれか質問ありますか。 高橋

Takahashi : Ok, our next speech is from Andy.

Hello everyone. Today I'd like to tell you about some things I've been enjoying lately. First Andy

> is "salty" ramen; it has a very light and delicious flavor. Next is "miso" ramen. This style of ramen is great for people who like rich and hearty flavors. Finally there is "soy sauce" flavor ramen. I think that this restaurant is particularly good for it. Please be sure and try alot of different flavors and challenge your palate! Thank you all for listening to my

Takahashi : Salty ramen is great! Does anyone have any questions?

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

I) What is Andy's "最近、はまっていること"?

2) What did you think of Andy's speech?

① Opinion (~と思います)

② Proposal (Verb てみてください)



Grammar/Expression Note



- 1. Opinion: ~とおもう
- 2. Verb てみてください
- 3. Conjunction

Words & Expressions

にお 匂い smell 薄い light まず first of all 次に next そして and とんこつラーメン tonkotsu ramen

Task I

- I) 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.気 になる 人 がいる	るとき、どうしますか。
If there is someone	you're interested in, what will you do?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
2.スピーチをするとき	、何に注意しますか。
What will you be car	reful of when you give a speech?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
3. 何 にチャレンジして	これたいと 思いますか。
What do you want to	challenge?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	
4. 今、はまっているこ	とは、荷ですか。
What are you into re	ecently?
アンディ	
わたし	
()さん	

Task 2

Please give a 2 minutes of speech about things you are into. First, let's think the structure of presentation.

Constitution	Keywords	Your content	Material
Introduction	Greeting		みなさん、こんにちは
	Theme		~について 話します
	(Question)		
Body	What you want		リゆう
Войу	to tell ①		理由は、2つありますまず
	Example		たとえば
	What you want		つぎに
	to tell ②		73 10
	Example		たとえば
Conclusion	Message		いじょう りゅう 以上の理由で、
	Wrap up		わたしは、~です。

かんが 考えよう Let's think about it! 🏪

	T .1 .1	1. 1							
	In the video	did i	VALL NATICE AR	vthina	about	neon	IP'S WORDS	aestures and	d expressions?
٠.	III IIIC VIGCO,	aia	you nonce an	ymmy	about	pcop	ic 3 words,	gestales, and	

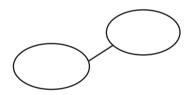
2	. What type	e of app	you use dail [,]	y? Please ex	plain it to	your classmates.

App name:
What is convenient about the app:
What do you think about these statements?
「よいスピーチとは?」'What is a good speech?'
A A person who is good at speeches has a big voice and big gestures. They control their voice by looking at everyone.
B A person who is good at speeches is a person who has beautiful Power Point slides. When the pictures are interesting, people will listen to my speech.
Your thoughts

e down any wor	ds you learned ir	addition to thos	se in the техтро	OK.	

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.



Taskl Andy's answer

 $\hbox{1.\,Rel} 75774 a, a tilde the think of th$

3. にほんでしゅうしょくしたいので、インターンシップにさんかしてみたいとおもいます。 4. いまはまっていることは、ラーメンです。 みなさんもぜひたべてみてください。

(Goal: Can say your opinion	`
	(\square I could / \square I could not / \square I am not sure)	
	comment:	

Appendix

	やさし'いです	やさし'くないです	I	やさし'い(gentle)	やさし'くて	やさし'かった	やさし'くない	やさし'くなかった
Personali ty/charac	きびし'いです	きびし'くないです	I	きびし'い(strict)	きびし'くて	きびし'かった	きびし'くない	きびし'くなかった
ter	おもしろ'いです	おもしろ'くないです	I	おもしろ'い(interesting)	おもしろ'くて	おもしろ'かった	おもしろ'くない	おもしろ'くなかった
	し'んせつです	し'んせつじゃないですし'んせつじゃありません	NA	し'んせつだ(kind)	し、んせつで	し'んせつだった	し'んせつじゃない し'んせつではない	し'んせつじゃなかった し'んせつではなかった
amount	たか'いです	たか'くないです	I	たか'い(high, expensive)	たか'くて	たか'かった	たか'くない	たか'くなかった
/degree	ひく'いです	ひく'くないです	I	ひく ' い(low)	ひく'くて	ひく'かった	ひく'くない	ひく'くなかった
	やす'いです	やす'くないです	I	やす'い(cheap)	やす'くて	やす'かった	やす'くない	やす'くなかった
	お'おいです	お'おくないです	I	お'おい(many)	お'おくて	お'おかった	お'おくない	お'おくなかった
	すくな'いです	すくな'くないです	I	すくな ' い(few)	すくな'くて	すくな'かった	すくな'くない	すくな'くなかった
	おおき'いです	おおき'くないです	I	おおき ['] い(big)	おおき'くて	おおき'かった	おおき'くない	おおき'くなかった
	ちいさ'いです	ちいさ'くないです	I	ちいさ'い(little)	ちいさ'くて	ちいさ'かった	ちいさ'くない	ちいさ'くなかった
status/ condition	き'れいです	き'れいじゃないです き'れいじゃありません	NA	き'れいだ(beautiful, clean)	き'れいで	き'れいだった	き'れいじゃない き'れいではない	き'れいじゃなかった き'れいではなかった
/situation	べ'んりです	べ'んりじゃないです べ'んりじゃありません	NA	べ'んりだ(convenient)	べ'んりで	べ'んりだった	べ'んりじゃない べ'んりではない	べ'んりじゃなかった べ'んりではなかった
	ふ'べんです	ふ'べんじゃないです ふ'べんじゃありません	NA	ふ'べんだ	ふ'べんで	ふ'べんだ	ふ'べんじゃない ふ'べんではない	ふ'べんじゃなかった ふ'べんではなかった
	げ'んきです	げ ['] んきじゃないです げ ['] んきじゃありません	NA	げ'んきだ(healthy)	げ'んきで	げ"んきだった	げ ['] んきじゃない げ ['] んきではない	げ ['] んきじゃなかった げ ['] んきではなかった
	たのし'いです	たのし'くないです	I	たのし'い(fun)	たのし'くて	たのし'かった	たのし'くない	たのし'くなかった
	むずかし'いです	むずかし'くないです	I	むずかし'い(difficult)	むずかし ' くて	むずかし'かった	むずかし ['] くない	むずかし'くなかった

Classroom Phrases

フィードバックのないようを かくにんしてください Check your feedback.

C V Chicon your recubusin

ともだちに せつめいしてください Explain it to your classmate.

ていしゅつきげんは、Xがつ Xにちです The due date is X(Month) X(Date).

らいしゅうまでに ていしゅつしてください Please submit it by next week.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \text{Solitonian} \text{ is will give you the feedback by next month.}$

メールアドレスに フィードバックを おくりました I sent the feedback to your email.

Adj Audio





Steps in Japanese for Beginners





Referring to Family Members



¥4,980

¥3,050

Waseda University Campus map

¥320

¥370



オノマトペ	Meaning	れい	Example
ほっと	Get rid of nerves and feel relieved	テストがぜんぶおわってほっとした。	I'm relieved that all the exams are over.
どきどき	One's heart pounds fast by intense exercise, anxiety, fear, surprise, and so on	たくさんのひとがきいているのでスピーチはどきどきする。	To give a speech in front of many people makes me nervous.
わくわく	Fluttering feeling because of expectation or joy	りょこうのまえは、いつもわくわくしている。	I'm always excited before a trip.
びっくり	Surprised	きゅうにドアがあいたので、びっくりした。	I was surprised because the door suddenly opened.
ずっと	When something is continues for a long time When something is a lot different than others.	あさからよるまで、ずっとべんきょうしている。	I've been studying from the morning to the evening.
どんどん	When something is proceeding rapidly. The sound of hitting something strong.	えんりょしないで、どんどんたべてください。	Please do not hesitate and eat more.
そろそろ	A slow and quiet action. Approaching to a certain time or turning into something soon.	そろそろしゅっぱつのじかんだ。	It is about time to go.
ぎりぎり	When something is close to the limit and has no room to spare	レポートのしめきりにぎりぎりまにあった。	I barely made it to the paper's due date.
のんびり	Condition of relaxed	しゅうまつはいなかでのんびりすごす。	I spend the weekend relaxing at a countryside.
ゆっくり	Slowly	すみません。もうすこしゆっくりはなしていただけませんか。	Excuse me, could you speak a little bit more slowly?
ふわふわ	Cndition of softness. When one's thought is not reliable	このケーキは、やわらかくてふわふわしている。	This cake is soft and fluffy.
さくさく	Something that is crispy and has no tenacity./Work fast.	あげたてのてんぷらはさくさくしていておいしい。	A freshly-fried tempura is crunchy and delicious.
もちもち	Has elasticity as mochi(rice cake)	このパンは、もちもちしていて、クセになるおいしさだ。	This bread is chewy and addictive.
ずきずき	Throbbing pain	けがしたあしが、ずきずきいたむ。	My injured leg is throbbing.
ふらふら	When your body is not stable./To wander around aimlessly.	びょうきでまっすぐあるけなくて、からだがふらふらする。	I'm sick and can not walk straight, and my body is unsteady
がんがん	When a sound or voice, pain echos. /To do something passionately./When something is energetic.	ふつかよいで、あたまががんがんする。	I have hangover and a headache.
ぶるぶる	When your body is shivering	プールのみずがつめたくて、からだがぶるぶるふるえる。	The pool's temperature is cold and my bdy shivers.
めっちゃ	Very	ともだちからめっちゃおもしろいはなし、きいた。	I heard a very funny story from my friend.
はっきり	To be clear and distinct	よくきこえないので、おおきいこえで はっきりいってください。	I can't not hear well, so please speak loudly and clearly.
ちゃんと	To be proper./When it is accurate and has no mistake When the result is sufficient	びょうきのときは、ちゃんとやすんだほうがいい。	You should rest well when you are sick.
しっかり	When the basis or the structure is firm and stable When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together When one's body and mind are healthy A sufficient condition	ロープをしっかりむすぶ。	Tie the rope tight.
にこにこ	Smiling with joy	あかちゃんがにこにこしている。	A baby is smiling.
	ほきくい ず ど そ ぎのゆっかくちき ら ん る りんっかくちき ら ん る りりり かくちき ら ん るっっゃ しっかん なん が ぶ ちきん かり	ほっと Get rid of nerves and feel relieved どきどき One's heart pounds fast by intense exercise, anxiety, fear, surprise, and so on かくかく Fluttering feeling because of expectation or joy ぴっくり Surprised ずっと When something is continues for a long time When something is a lot different than others. どんどん When something is proceeding rapidly. The sound of hitting something strong. そろそろ A slow and quiet action. Approaching to a certain time or turning into something soon. ぎりぎり When something is close to the limit and has no room to spare のんぴり Condition of relaxed ゆっくり Slowly Showsh Cndition of softness. When one's thought is not reliable さくさく Something that is crispy and has no tenacity./Work fast. もちも Has elasticity as mochi(rice cake) ずきずき Throbbing pain ふらふら When your body is not stable./To wander around aimlessly. がんがん / To do something passionately./When something is energetic. ぷるぷる When your body is shivering めっちゃ Very はっきり To be clear and distinct To be proper./When it is accurate and has no mistake When the result is sufficient When the basis or the structure is firm and stable When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together When one's body and mind are healthy A sufficient condition	ほっと Get rid of nerves and feel relieved アストがぜんぶおわってほっとした。 ときどき One's heart pounds fast by intense exercise, anxiety, fear, surprise, and so on トくわく Fluttering feeling because of expectation or joy リュこうのまえは、いつもわくわくしている。 かっくり Surprised きゅうに下かあいたので、ぴっくりした。 When something is continues for a long time When something is proteeding rapidly. The sound of hitting something strong. えんりょしないで、どんどんたべてください。 そろそろ Aslow and quiet action. Approaching to a certain time or turning into something soon. ぎりぎり When something is coles to the limit and has no room to spare のんぴり Condition of relaxed しゅうまつはいなかでのんぴりさぎょうしていただけませんか。 このケーキは、やわらかくていたがけませんか。 このからから Slowly すみません。もうすこしゆっくりはなしていただけませんか。 このケーキは、やわらかくていからがけっている。 When one's thought is not reliable このケーキは、やわらかくていからはさくさくしていておいしい。 もちもち Throbbing pain けんかん When something is consenting passionately. When something is soon of the case of the result is sufficient からからからからおもおもしいはなし、きいた。 よくきこえないので、おおきいこえではっきりいつてください。 プールのみずがつめたくて、からだがぶらぶるえる。 ともだわらめっちゃおもしろいはなし、きいた。 はっきり To be clear and distinct 人やEV Condition of the structure is firm and stable When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To guill oneself together When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy Sufficient Condition or Suffice the Condition of the pass or the structure is firm and stable When one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together when one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together when one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together when one's belief or character is solid and trustworthy To pull oneself together when the seal to suffice the character is solid and trustworthy to the suffice the character is solid and trustworthy and the character is solid and trustworthy to t



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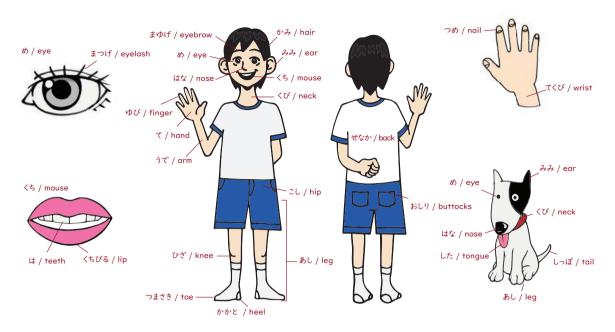






Steps in Japanese for Beginners

Body ~からだのことば~



Waseda University Campus map



The most popular career for Japanese elementary schoolers

Boys



Ist せんしゅ スポーツ選手 Athlete



いし 医師 Doctor



3rd だいく しょくにん 大工・職人 Carpenter

Girls



Ist ほいくし 保育士 Preschool teacher



2nd かんごし 看護師 Nurse



3rd パティシエ Pastry chef



4th けんきゅうしゃ 研究者 Researcher



5th エンジニア Engineer



6th いさつかん 警察官 Police officer



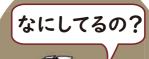
医師 Doctor



薬剤師 Pharmacist



6th きょういん 教員 Teacher



Steps in Japanese for Beginners







ょし 箸のマナー

How to hold chopsticks

you by using chopsticks.

- ①Pinch a stick with 2 fingers(thumb&ring finger)
- @Hold another stick with 3 fingers(thumb, index finger, and middle finger)as you hold a pencil.
- 3Move the upper stick up and dowan with 3 fingers (thumb, index finger, and middle finger) and take food.

寄せ箸 **Pulling**



You may not pull a dish towards

Licking



You may not lick your chopsticks during a meal.

Stabbing



You may not stab the food with your chopstick when you take it.

わた ばし 渡し箸 Crossing

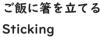


You may not put your chopsticks on your dish as a crossing bridge.

Passing

You may not pass a food chopsticks to chopsticks. (It resembles an action of picking bones after cremation.)

はん はし た ご飯に箸を立てる





You may not stick your chopsticks into rice. (it means a meal for late person.)

Waseda University Campus map



WID (Lesson22)



22 号館 (Lesson 24)



7号館 (Lesson24)



22 号館 (Lesson23)

Virtual Campus Tour



##<#ニラヒラルネ 大隈講堂前 (Lesson2 I)



大隈ガーデン (Lesson22)

Vocabulary List

			アフターサービス	after-sales service	L2ID2
Z	あ ア A	Lesson Dialogue	アプリ	application	L23D2
アイコンタクト	eye contact	L24D2	あまい	sweet	L3DI
アイス	ice	L4D3	あまり	not really	LI0D3
アイスクリーム	ice cream	L3D2	あめ	rain	LI3DI
アイディア	idea	L2ID2	アメリカ	the U.S.	L2D3
あいます	to meet	L8DI	アメリカからきました	I came from the	L2D3
あいます	to fit	L23D2		United States	
アカデミックライティング	academic writing	L7D2	あらいます	to wash	LI5DI
あかるい	bright personality	LI6DI	ありがとうございました	Thank you	LID2
あき	autumn	L8D3	あります	there is	L5D2
あきます	to open	L20D2	あります	there is	L7D3
アクセント	accent	L23D2	あるきます	to walk	L6D3
あけます	to open	LIID3	アルバイト / バイト	part time job	LI4DI
あげます	to give	LI4DI	あれ	that	L4DI
あさ	morning	L6DI	アレルギー	allergy	L3D3
あさからばんまで	from morning to night	LI0D3			
あさって	day after tomorrow	L9D3		いイI	Lesson Dialogue
あし	leg/leg	LI8D2	いいえ	No	LID2
あした	tomorrow	L9D3	いいえ、あまり	No, not much	LID2
あそこ	over there	L5DI	いいえ、ここで	No, for here	L4D3
あそびます	to play	L8D3	いいですね	Sounds good	L9DI
あたたかい	warm	LI3DI	いいよ	ок	LIID3
あたたかい	mild	LI6DI	いえ、だめです	I wish I could, but	LIIDI
あたまがいい	good/smart	LI6DI	いかがですか	How about you?	LI2D3
あたまがいい	smart	LI8D2	いがくぶ	Faculty of Medicine	L2DI
あたらしい	new	L8D3	いきます	to go	L5D3
あつい	hot (temperature)	L3DI	イギリス	the U.K.	L2D3
あつい	hot (weather)	LI3DI	いけん	opinion	L24D2
アットホームな	homey	LI6D2	いそがしい	busy	LI6D2
アップルパイ	apple pie	L4D2	いそぎます	to hurry	LI4D2
あつまります	to gather	LI8DI	いたい	painful	L20DI
あと	one more thing	L4D2	いただきます	Thank you for the food	L3DI
あと	later	LIID2	いち	one	LID
アドレス	e-mail address	LI4D3	いちがっきにいっかい	once a semester	L7D3
あに	older brother	LI2DI	いちげん	1st period	L7D3
アニメ	animation	L2ID3	いちごうかん	building No.I	L5DI
あね	older sister	LI2DI	いちじ	one o'clock	L6DI
アパート	apartment	LI2D2	いちじかん	one hour	L6D2
あびます	to take a bath	LI5DI	いちじはん	one hour half	L6DI

いちねんせい	first-year student	L2D3		えエE	Lesson Dialogue
いつ	when	L8D2	エアコン	air conditioner	L20D2
いっかげつにいっかい	once a month	L7D3	えいが	movie	L9DI
いっしゅうかんにいっかい		L7D3	えいご	English	LID3
いっしょに	together	L9DI	えいよう	nutrition	L20D3
いつも	always	L7D3	エーティーエム ATM	ATM	L5D2
いとこ	cousin	LI2D2	えき	station	L5D3
いま	now	L9DI	エス	S	L4D3
います	to be	LI0D3	えび	shrimp	L3D3
いまはちょっと・・・	Now, is not a good	L9DI	えび、だめなんです	I can't eat shrimps	L3D3
V 0.10. 30. 70	time		エム	M	L4D3
いみ	meaning	L23D3	エル	L	L4D3
いもうと	younger sister	LI2DI	エレベーター	elevator	L5D2
いもうとさん	younger sister	LI2DI	エンジニア	engineer	LI5D3
いらいらします	to be irritated	LI7DI		3	
いらっしゃいませ	Welcome	L4D2	Ž	おオ0	Lesson Dialogue
いりません	I do not need it	L4D3	おいしい	delicious	L3DI
インターンシップ	internship	L8D2	おうぼします	to apply	LI9D2
インドネシア	Indonesia	L2D3	おおい	a lot of(homework)	L7DI
インドネシアご	Indonesian Inguage	LID3	おおきい	loud	LI6D3
インフルエンザ	influenza	L20DI	おかあさん	mother	LI2DI
			おかげさまで	Yes, Thanks	LID2
· ·	う ウ U	Lesson Dialogue	おかし	sweets/snack	L3D2
ウーロンちゃ	oolong tea	L4D3	おかしい	strange	L20D2
うーん、ちょっと…	Well···	LIID3	おかね	money	L9D3
うえ	up/above	LI8D2	おきます	to wake up	L8D3
うごきます	to move	L20D2	おきます	to put	LI8D3
うしろ	behind	L5D2	おくさん	somebody's wife	LI2D2
うすい	light taste	L24D3	おくります	to send	L24DI
うち	house	L6D2	おげんきですか	How are you ?	LID2
うつくしい	beautiful	LI2D3	おじ	uncle	LI2D2
うで	arm	LI8D2	おじいさん	grandfather	LI2DI
うどん	udon	L3D2	おしえます	to teach	L7D2
うみ	sea	L3D3	おしゃれな	fashionable	L9D3
うるさい	noisy	LI6DI	おしょうがつ	New Year	LI7DI
うるさい	noisy	LI7D3	おすすめ	recommended	L24D3
うん、どうぞ	Sure	LIID3	おちゃ	tea	L3D2
うんどうします	to exercise	L8DI	おっと	husband	LI2D2
			おてら	temple	LIODI
			おとうさん	father	LI2DI
			おとうと	younger brother	LI2DI
			I		

おとうとさん	younger brother	LI2DI	かカー	⟨a / が ガ Ga	Lesson Dialogue
おととい	the day before	LIODI	かいがい	abroad	LI5D3
	yesterday		かいしゃいん	employee	L2D2
おなか	stomach	L20DI	かいてください	Please write	LID
おなかがいっぱいになりまっ	すto be full	LI7DI	かいます	to buy	L9DI
おにいさん	older brother	LI2DI	かいわ	conversation	L7D2
おねえさん	older sister	LI2DI	かえります	to go back	L8DI
(おの)さん	Mr./Mrs./Ms (Ono)	L2D2	かお	face	LI5DI
おば	aunt	LI2D2	かかります	to take	L6D3
おばあさん	grandmother	LI2DI	かぎ	key	L19D3
おはなみ	cherry-blossom	LI7DI	かきます	to write	LIIDI
	viewing		がくしょく	cafetelia	L5DI
おはようございます	Good morning	LIDI	がくせい	student	L2D2
オフィス	office	LI6D2	がくせいかいかん	student union	L6D3
おふろ	bath	LI8D3	かけます	to wear glasses	L2ID2
おぼえます	to remember	LI8DI	かします	to lend	LI4DI
おみやげ	gift	LIOD2	かしゅ	singer	LI5D3
おもしろい	interesting	L7DI	かぜ	wind	LI3DI
おもしろい	funny/interesting	LI6DI	かぜ	cold	L20DI
おやすみなさい	Good night	LIDI	かぞくで	with family	L8D3
おゆ	hot water	L20D2	かた	person	LI2DI
およぎます	to swim	L8D3	かだい	task	L22DI
オリエンテーション	orientation	L6DI	かたづけます	to put away	LI5D2
おります	to get off	LI4DI	~がつ	month	L8D2
オレンジジュース	orange juice	L4DI	がっか	department	L2DI
おわります	to finish	L8DI	かっこいい	cool	LI2D3
おんがくかんしょう	listenin to music	LI2D3	かっこいい	cool	LI6DI
			がっしゅく	training camp	L8D3
			かつどう	activity	L2IDI
			かに	crab	L3D3
			カフェ	cafe	L8D1
			かふんしょう	hay fever	L20DI
			かみ	hair	LI8D3
			かみなり	thunder	LI3DI
			かよいます	to commute	L2ID2
			かようび	Tuesday	L8D2
			からい	spicy	L3DI
			カラオケ	karaoke	L9D1
			かります	to lend	LIID3
			カレー	curry	L3D2
			かわいい	cute	LI6DI

かわきます	thirsty	L20DI
かんがえます	to think	LI8DI
ガンガンします	pounding of headache	L20DI
かんこうきゃく	tourist	LI7D3
かんこうします	sightseeing	LIODI
かんこく	Korea	L2D3
かんこくご	Korean language	LID3
かんじ	Chinese characters	L7D2
かんそうぶん	book report	L24D2
かんたんな	easy/simple	L7DI
かんどうします	to be impressed	LI7DI
がんばってください	Do your best	LI0D3
かんらんしゃ	ferris wheel	LI0D2

きキ	・Ki /ぎギ Gi	Lesson Dialogue
きいてください	Please listen	LID
キーホルダー	key ring	LI3D3
きえます	to vanish	L20D2
ききます	to listen	LI8DI
きぎょう	company	L2ID3
きた	north	L5D3
きっかけ	opportunity	L24DI
きになります	to concern	L24DI
きのう	yesterday	LIODI
きのう	function	L2ID2
きびしい	strict	L7D1
きぶんがわるい	to feel sick	LI9D3
きます	come	LI0D3
きもちがわるい	to feel sick	L20DI
キャリアセンター	career center	L24DI
キャンパス	campus	L6D2
きゅう	nine	LI
きゅうきゅうしゃ	ambulance	LI9D3
ぎゅうどん	gyudon	L3D2
ぎゅうにく	beef	L3D3
ぎゅうにゅう	milk	L3D3
きゅうりょう	salary	LI6D2
きょう	today	L9D3
きょういくがくぶ	Department of	L2DI
	Education	
きょういんしつ	teacher's office	L5DI

きょうかしょ	textbook	LIIDI
きょうしつ	classroom	L5D1
きらいです	I do not like it	L3D2
きれいな	beautiful/clean	L9D3
きんようび	Friday	L8D2

<	ク Ku /ぐグ Gu	Lesson Dialogue
クイズ	quiz	L7D3
くうき	air	LI7D3
クオリティ	quality	L2ID2
くじからごじまで	from 9 o'clock to o'clock	5 L6DI
くすり	medicine	LI9D3
くだもの	fruit	L3D2
くつ	shoes	LI8D3
くににかえります	to go back to the country	L8DI
くもり	cloudy	LI3DI
~<5い	about	L6D2
<611	dark personality	LI6DI
くるま	car	L6D2

けケ	Ke / げ ゲ Ge	
けいご	honoric	L7D2
けいざいがくぶ	Department of	L2DI
	Economics	
ケータイ/けいたいでん	h mobile phone	LIIDI
ゲーム	game	LI2D3
けが	injury	LI9D3
けしき	view	LI7DI
けっこんしき	wedding	LI7DI
けっこんします	to marry	LI5D3
げつようび	Monday	L8D2
げり	diarrhea	L20DI
げんきな	lively	LI6D3
けんきゅうしつ	laboratory	L5D1
けんきゅうします	to research	L7D2
けんきゅうしゃ	researcher	LI5D3
げんこう	manuscript	L23DI
げんごがく	Language	L7DI
けんちく	architecture	L2IDI

こそだて	parenting	L2ID3
こたえ	answer	L24DI
ごちゅうもんどうぞ	Your order, please	L4DI
こっせつ	fracture	L20DI
コピーき	copy machine	L5D2
ごみのぶんべつ	sorting trash	LI3D2
こみます	crowded	LI7DI
コメント	comment	L23D2
ごめんなさい	I'm sorry	LID2
これ	this	L4DI
これはなんですか	What is this ?	L3D3
ごろごろします	laze around	LI7DI
こわい	scary	LI6DI
こわい	scary	LI7D3
コンサート	concert	L9D2
コンテスト	contest	LI9D2
こんど	next time	L8DI
こんにちは	Hello	LIDI
こんばんは	Good evening	LIDI
コンビニ	convenience store	L5D2

L2ID3

L24DI

L20DI

LI3D2

L23D2

LI9D2

2 3	Ko / ご ゴ Go	Lesson Dialogue
ご	five	LI
こい	strong taste	L24D3
こうえん	park	L8DI
こうこうせい	high school student	L2D2
こうせい	proofreading	L23D3
こうちゃ	black tea	L4D3
こうつう	traffic	LI7D3
こうむいん	civil servant	LI5D3
こえ	voice	LI3D3
こえをかけます	to call out	L24DI
コーヒー	coffee	L3D2
コーラ	cola	L4DI
こおり	ice	L20D3
ゴールデンウィーク	Golden Week	LI7DI
こくれん	United Nations	LI5D3
22	here	L5DI
ごご	afternoon	L6DI
ココア	hot chocolate	L4D3
ごしゅじん	somebody's husband	LI2D2

さサ	Sa/ざ ザ Za	Lesson Dialogue		D	L9D3
サークル	circle	L9D2	しって(い)ますか	Do you know it? to ask	LIIDI
ッ フル さいきんどう?	How have you been		しつれいします	Excese me	LIDI
34.302):	recently?	LZZDS	しつれいします	Excuse me	LI
さいこう	best	L24D3	じてんしゃ		L6D2
さいふ	wallet	L19D3	じどうはんばいき	bicycle	L5D2
さがします	to find out	L24D3		vending machine to die	L14D2
さかな	fish	L3D2	しにます	to ale	L20D2
さがります	to go back	L18D2	しまります	office	L5DI
さくぶん	writing	L7D2			LIID2
さけ	alcohol	L3D2	じむしょ	office	L7DI
さしみ	sashimi	LI3D2	しゃかい	social subjects	LIODI
		L24DI	しゃしん	photo/picture	L9D2
さそいます	to invite		ジャズ	jazz	
さっぱり	light/refreshing	L24D3	しゃちょう	president	LI6D2
さとう	sugar	L4D3	シャワー	shower	LISDI
さとうぬきで	Without sugar	L4D3	ジャンプします	to jump	LI8D2
さむい	cold (weather)	LI3DI	じゅう	ten	LI
サラダ	salad	L4D2	じゅうごふん	(15)minutes	L6DI
サラリーマン	office worker	LI5D3	しゅうしょくかつどう	job hunting	LI5D3
さん	three	LID4a	しゅうしょくします	to get a job	LI9D2
さんかします	to participate	L9DI	ジュース	juice	L3D2
ざんぎょう	overtime	LI6D2	じゆうな	free	L8D3
サンダル	sandals	LI8D3	しゅうまつ	weekend	LIODI
さんてん	3 points	LI0D3	じゅぎょう	lesson	L6DI
サンドイッチ	sandwich	L4D1	しゅくだい	homework	L7DI
さんぽします	to take a walk	L8DI	しゅみ	hobby	LI2D3
1 3/	Shi / じ ジ Ji	Lesson	しょうかいします	to introduce	LI9DI
	· ·	Dialogue	しょうがくきん	scholarship	LI9D2
し/よん	four	LI	しょうがくぶ	Faculty of	L2DI
しあい	match	LI0D3		Commerce	
シェアハウス	shared house	LI2D2	しょうぎょう	commerce	L2IDI
じかんがない	I do not have time	L9D3	じょうし	boss	LI6D2
	today		じょうずな	skillful	LI3D3
しけん	test	LI7DI	しょうひん	merchandise	L2ID2
しごと	job	LI5D3	しょくご	after meal	L20D3
じしょ	dictionary	LIIDI	しょくじをします	to eat	L9DI
じしん	earthquake	LI3DI	しょくちゅうどく	food poisoning	L20DI
じしん	confidence	L23D3	しょくどう	cafeteria	L6D3
した	down/below	LI8D2	しょっぱい	salty	L3DI
じたく	my house	LI2D2	しょるい	document	LIID2
しち/なな	seven	LI	しりません	I don't know	L9D3
			I		

しりょう	document	LI9DI
しんかんせん	bullet train	L6D2
しんごう	traffic light	L5D2
しんせき	relative	LI2D2
しんせつな	kind	LI6D2
しんりがく	Psychology	L7DI

すっ	、Su / ず ズ Zu	Lesson Dialogue	せつめいかい
すいせんじょう	letter of	LI9D2	せつめいします
	recommendation		せなか
すいます	to smoke	LIID3	ゼミ
すいようび	Wednesday	L8D2	せんしゅう
すいようびから	from Wednesday	L8D2	せんせい
すうがく	Mathematics	L7DI	ぜんぜん
スーパー	supermarket	L5D3	せんたくき
スープ	soup	L4DI	せんぱい
すきです	I like it	L3D2	せんもんがっこ
すきやき	sukiyaki	L3D2	
すごい	tremendous	LI3DI	
すこし	a little	L7D3	そうだん
すこし、わかります	I understand a littl	e LID3	そうだんにのり
すし	sushi	L3D2	そうですか
すずしい	cool	LI3DI	そうですね…
すっぱい	sour	L3DI	そこ
すてきな	nice	LI3D3	そつぎょう
すばらしい	wonderful	LI2D3	そと
スピーチ	speech	L23DI	そば
スポーツ	sport	LI0D3	そふ
スポーツかがくぶ	School of Sport	L2DI	そぼ
	Science		そら
スポーツかんせん	watching sport	LI2D3	それ
スマホケース	smartphone case	LI3D3	それで
すみます	to live	LI2DI	そんなに~ない
すみません	Sorry	LID2	
すみません	Excuse me	L5D2	
すもう	Sumo wrestling	LI2D3	
すわります	to sit	LIIDI	

せセ	Se / ぜ ゼ Ze	Lesson Dialogue
せいかつ	livelihood	LI3D2
せいじけいざいがくぶ	Political Science	L2DI
	and Economics	
せいひん	product	L2ID2
せっけん	soap	LI8D3
セット	set	L4D2
せつめいかい	information session	ı L9DI
せつめいします	to explain	LI9DI
せなか	back	L20DI
ゼミ	seminar	L7D1
せんしゅう	last week	LIODI
せんせい	teacher	L2D2
ぜんぜん	not at all	LI0D3
せんたくき	washing machine	L20D2
せんぱい	senior	L24DI
せんもんがっこう	vocational school	L7D2

		_
そン	ノSo / ぞゾ Zo	Lesson Dialogue
そうだん	consultation	L23DI
そうだんにのります	to give advice	L23DI
そうですか	Is that so	L5D3
そうですね…	I'd rather not	L9D1
そこ	there	L5D1
そつぎょう	graduation	L7D2
そと	outside	L5D2
そば	soba	L3D3
そふ	grandfather	LI2DI
そぼ	grandmother	LI2DI
そら	sky	LI7D3
それ	it	L4D1
それで	so	LI0D3
そんなに~ない	Not so much	LI7D2

たタ	Ta/だダ Da	Lesson Dialogue	ļt.	5 チ Chi	Lesson Dialogue
ターンします	to turn	LI8D2	ちいさい	small	L2ID2
だいがく	university	L6D2	チーズバーガー	cheeseburger	L4D2
だいがくいん	graduate school	L7D2	チェックします	to check	LI9DI
だいがくいんせい	graduate student	L2D2	ちか	underground	L5DI
だいがくせい	college student	L2D2	ちかい	near	L6D3
だいじょうぶです	I'm okay	LI	ちかく	near	L5D2
だいじょうぶです	It's okay	L3D3	ちかてつ	subway	L5D3
だいじょうぶですか	Are you OK?	LI	チキンナゲット	chicken nugget	L4D2
だいすきです	I like it very much	L3D2	チケット	ticket	LI4D3
たいふう	typhoon	LI3DI	55	father	LI2DI
たいへんな	hard	L7DI	チャレンジ	challenge	L24D3
タオル	towel	LI8D3	ちゅうごく	China	L2D3
たかい	high(level)	L7DI	ちゅうごくご	Chinese language	LID3
たかい	high	LI6D2	ちょうかい	listening	L7D2
たくさん	a lot	L7D3	チョコレート	chocolate	L3D2
タクシー	taxi	LI9D3	ちょっとまってください	Wait a moment please	e LIIDI
たすけます	to help/save	LI9DI			Lesson
ただしい	correct	L23D2	7	ッツ Tsu	Dialogue
たちます	to stand	LI8DI	つかいかた	how to use	L23D3
たのしい	fun	L7DI	つかいます	to use	LIID3
たばこ	tobacco	LIID3	つかれます	to get tired	LI0D3
たべます	to eat	L8DI	つぎ	next	LI0D3
たべもの	food	L3D2	つきます	to turn on	L20D2
たまご	egg	L3D3	つくります	to make(a company) L7D2
たまに	rarely	L7D3	つくります	to cook	L8D3
たまねぎ	onion	L4D3	つくります	to make	LI5D2
タワー	tower	LIOD2	つたえます	to tell	LI4D3
たんじょうび	birthday	L9D1	つたわります	to convey	L23D3
ダンス	dance	L8DII	つながります	to connect	L20D2
			つなみ	tsunami	LI3DI
			つま	wife	LI2D2
			つめたい	cold	L3DI
			つめたい	cool-hearted	LI6DI
			つよい	strong	LI3DI
			つれていきます	to take along	LI9D3

てテ	Te / で デ De	Lesson Dialogue
7	hand	LI8D2
ディーブイディー DVD	DVD	LI4DI
ていしゅつします	to submit	LIID2
デート	date	LI7DI
テーマ	thema	LIID2
でかけます	to go out	LI4DI
できます	be able to	LI4DI
デザイナー	designer	LI5D3
デザイン	design	L2IDI
テスト	test	L6D1
てつだいます	to help	LI8DI
テニス	tennis	L9D1
でます	to come out	L20D2
てんき	weather	LI3DI
でんき	electricity	L20D2
でんしゃ	train	L6D2
でんしレンジ	microwave	L20D2
てんぷら	tempura	L3D2
でんわします	to call	LI4D3
でんわばんごう	phone number	LI4D3

	とトTo/どドDo	Lesson Dialogue
ドア	door	L20D2
トイレ	toilet	L5D1
どうぐ	tool	LI5D2
どうしましたか	What's wrong?	LIOD3
どうですか	How is it?	L7D2
とおい	far	L6D3
ときどき	sometimes	L7D3
ドキドキします	to be excited	LI7DI
とけい	clock	LI3D3
どこ	where	L5D1
ところ	place	L7DI
とざんぶ	climbing club	L2IDI
としょかん	library	L5D1
どっかい	reading	L7D2
とても	very	LI0D3
となり	next to	L5D2
ともだち	friend	L8DI

ともだちとあそびます	to hang out with a	LIODI
	friend	
どようび	Saturday	L8D2
ドライブします	to drive	L8D3
とります	to take(a picture)	LIODI
とります	to take	LI8D3

LI4DI		な ナ Na	Dialogue
LI5D3	ないよう	content	L23D3
L2IDI	なか	inside	L5D2
L6DI	ながします	to wash away	LI8D3
LI8DI	ながれます	to flow	L20D2
L9D1	なつ	summer	L8D3
L20D2	なっとう	natto	L3D3
LI3DI	なっとう	natto	LI3D2
L20D2	なつやすみ	summer vacation	L8D2
L6D2	なにしてるの?	What are you	L22D3
L20D2		doing?	
L3D2	なにをしましたか	What did you do?	LIODI
LI4D3	なにをしますか	What will you do?	L8DI
LI4D3	なまえ	name	LI3D3
Lesson	なれます	to get used to	LI3D2

	にニ Ni	Lesson Dialogue		ぬ ヌ Nu	Lesson
ıc	two	LI	パーティー	party	Dialogue L6DI
におい	smell	L24D3	バーベキュー	barbeque	LI7DI
にかい	2nd floor	L5DI	はい	Yes	LID2
にがい	bitter	L3DI	はい、いいですよ	Yes, it's ok	LIIDI
にぎやかな	lively	L9D3	はい、ぜひ	Yes, by all means	L9DI
is <	meat	L3D2	はい、どうぞ	here you are	LIIDI
にし	west	L5D3	はい、もちかえりで	Yes, take-away	L4D3
にち	date	L8D2	バイト	part-time job	L9D3
にちようび	Sunday	L8D2	はいります	to enter	L7D2
にふんかん	two minutes	L6D2	はいります	to enter	LIID3
にほん	Japan	L2D3	はかります	to measure	L20DI
にほんご	Japanese language	LID3	はきけ	nausea	L20DI
にほんぶんか	Japanese culture	L7D2	はきます	to wear	L2ID2
にもつ	luggage	LI0D3	はこびます	to carry(luggage)	LI0D3
			はし	chopsticks	LI3D2
	ぬヌNu	Lesson Dialogue	はじまります	to begin	L8DI
ぬぎます	to take off	LI8D3	はじめまして	Nice to meet you	L2DI
	ねぇ Ne	Lesson	はしります	to run	L8D3
		Dialogue	バス	bus	L6D2
ねこ	cat	L3D3	バスてい	bus stop	L5D2
ねつ	fever	L20DI	パソコン	personal computer	L8D3
ねっちゅうしょう	heatstroke	L20DI	はたらきます	to work	L7D2
ねます	to sleep	L8DI	はち	eight	LI
	のノNo	Lesson	はっきり	cleary	L24D2
		Dialogue	はっぴょう	presentation	L7D3
ノート	note	LI9DI	はつもうで	New Year's visit to	LI7DI
のぼります	to go up(the tower)			a shrine/temple	
のぼります	to climb(mountain)	LIOD3	パティシエ	patissier	L2ID3
のみかい	drinking party to drink	L9D2	はなしてください	Please talk	LI
のみます		L8D3	はなします	to speak	LIIDI
のみもの	drink	L3D2	はなびたいかい	firework festival	LI7DI
のります	to get on	LIODI	はは	mother	LI2DI
			はまります	be addictive	L24D3
			はやく	quickly	L8D3
			はる	spring	L8D3
			はれ	sunny	LI3DI
			バレンタインデー	valentine's day	LI4DI
			ばんごはん	dinner	LI5D2
			ハンバーガー	hamburger	L4DI
			1		

ひヒHi/びビ	Bi / ぴ ピ Pi	Lesson Dialogue	へ He / べ	Be / ベ Pa	Lesson Dialogue
ビール	beer	LIOD2	へたな	unskilled	LI3D3
ひがし	east	L5D3	ベトナム	Vietnam	L2D3
ひくい	low	LI6D2	ベトナムご	Vietnamese language	LID3
ピクルス	pickles	L4D3	ペラペラな	flabby	LI6D3
ひこうき	airplane	L6D2	べんきょう	study	LI0D3
ビジネスかいわ	business conversation	L7D2	べんきょうかい	study session	L9D2
ひだり	left	L5D3	べんごし	lawyer	LI5D3
ひっこします	to move	LI0D3		•	
ひと	person	L7DI	ほ ホ Ho / ぼ ポ	゙Bo / ぽ ポ Po	Lesson Dialogue
ひとつ	one <counters></counters>	L4DI	ほうがく	Law	L7DI
ひとりで	alone	L8D3	ほうがくぶ	Department of Law	L2DI
ひまな	leisure	LI7DI	ぼうし	hat	LI3D3
ひやします	to cool	L20D3	ほうそうきょく	broadcaster	L2ID3
びょういん	hospital	LI0D3	ぼく	I/me	LI4D3
びょうき	sickness	LI0D3	ホット	hot	L4D3
びょうきになる	to get sick	LI0D3	ホット、おねがいします	Hot please	L4D3
ひらがな	hiragana	LIIDI	ポテト	potato	L4D2
ひる	noon	L8D3	ホテル	hotel	LI7D2
ひるやすみ	lunch break	L6DI	ボランティア	volunteer	L2IDI
ひんしつ	quality	L2ID2	ほん	book	L8DI
			ほんとですか?	Is it true?	L22D2
ふっ Fu / ぶづ	`Bu / ぷ プ Pu	Lesson Dialogue	ほんねとたてまえ	feelings and	LI3D2
プール	pool	LI5DI		behavior	
ふきます	to wipe	LI8D3	ほんや	book store	L5DI
∴<	clothes	LI3D3			
ぶたにく	pork	L3D3			
ふね	boat	LIODI			
ふべんな	inconvenient	LI7D3			
ふゆ	winter	L8D3			
ふゆやすみ	winter vacation	LI7DI			
フライドチキン	fried chicken	L4D2			
ふらふらします	dizzy	L20DI			
プレゼン	presentation	L24D2			
プレゼント	present	L9DI			
ぶんがくけんきゅうか	graduate school of	L2DI			
	literature				
ぶんがくせんこう	major	L2DI			
ぶんがくぶ	Department of	L2DI			
	literature				
ぶんぽう	grammar	L7D2			

		Lacare			Lancour
	まマ Ma	Lesson Dialogue	đ	С A Mu	Lesson Dialogue
まあまあです	So-so	LID2	むしあつい	humid	LI3DI
まいにち	everyday	L7D3	むずかしい	difficult	L7DI
まえ	in front of	L5D2	むすこ	son	LI2D2
まじめな	serious	LI6D3	むすびます	to tie	LI8D3
まずい	bad tasting	L3DI	むすめ	daughter	LI2D2
マスク	mask	L20D3	むりな	impossible	LI5D3
マスタード	mustard	L4D3			Lesson
まだ	yet	LI3D2	ď	ンメ Me	Dialogue
また、あした	See you tomorrow	LID2	メール	mail	LIID2
まちます	to wait	LI4D2	めがね	glasses	LI3D3
まっすぐ	straight	L5D3	めんせつ	interview	LI9D2
まど	window	LIID3			Lesson
まよいます	can't decide/to get	L23D3	ŧ	,モ Mo	Dialogue
	lost		もう	already	LI3D2
まわり	surroundings	LI7D3	もういちどいってください	Say again please	LID4b
まんいんでんしゃ	crowded train	LI3D2	もういっぱい	another drink	LI4DI
マンション	apartment	LI2D2	もうしこみます	to apply	LI9D2
			もうしわけない	I'm sorry	L23DI
	みミMi	Lesson Dialogue	もくようび	Thursday	L8D2
ミーティング	み ミ Mi meeting	Lesson Dialogue L6D1	もくようび もちます	Thursday to have	L8D2 L2IDI
ミーティング		Dialogue		•	
	meeting	Dialogue L6DI	もちます	to have	L2IDI
みぎ	meeting right	Dialogue L6DI L5D3	もちます もってきます	to have	L2IDI L19D3
みぎ みず	meeting right water	L6DI L5D3 L4DI	もちます もってきます モデル	to have to bring model	L2IDI L19D3 L2ID3
みぎ みず	meeting right water Please give me	L6DI L5D3 L4DI	もちます もってきます モデル もの	to have to bring model thing	L21D1 L19D3 L21D3 L7D1
みぎ みず みず、ください	meeting right water Please give me water	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem	L21D1 L19D3 L21D3 L7D1 L19D1
みぎ みず みず、ください みせ	meeting right water Please give me water shop	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem	L21D1 L19D3 L21D3 L7D1 L19D1 L23D3
みぎ みず みず、ください みせ みち	meeting right water Please give me water shop road	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem	L21D1 L19D3 L21D3 L7D1 L19D1 L23D3
みぎ みず みず、ください みせ みち みてください	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい やきにく やくそく	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem	L21D1 L19D3 L21D3 L7D1 L19D1 L23D3
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem Tya grilled meat	L2IDI L19D3 L2ID3 L7DI L19DI L23D3 Lesson Dialogue
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ みます	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south to watch	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3 L8DI	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい ** やきにく やくそく やさい やさしい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem TYa grilled meat promise	L2IDI L19D3 L2ID3 L7DI L19DI L23D3 Lesson Dialogue L3D2 L9D3
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ みます ミルク	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south to watch milk	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3 L8DI L4D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい やきにく やくそく やさい やさしい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem TYa grilled meat promise vegetables	L21D1 L19D3 L21D3 L7D1 L19D1 L23D3 Lesson Dialogue L3D2 L9D3 L3D2
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ みます ミルク	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south to watch milk	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3 L8DI L4D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい やきにく やくそく やさい やさしい やさしい やすい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem TYA grilled meat promise vegetables easy/simple/kind	L21D1 L19D3 L21D3 L7D1 L19D1 L23D3 Lesson Dialogue L3D2 L9D3 L3D2 L7D1 L16D1 L16D2
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ みます ミルク	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south to watch milk	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3 L8DI L4D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい やきにく やくそく やさい やさしい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem TYa grilled meat promise vegetables easy/simple/kind kind	L2IDI L19D3 L2ID3 L7DI L19DI L23D3 Lesson Dialogue L3D2 L9D3 L3D2 L7DI L16DI
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ みます ミルク	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south to watch milk	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3 L8DI L4D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい やきにく やくそく やさい やさしい やさしい やすい	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem TYA grilled meat promise vegetables easy/simple/kind kind cheap	L2IDI L19D3 L2ID3 L7DI L19DI L23D3 Lesson Dialogue L3D2 L9D3 L3D2 L7DI L16DI L16D1
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ みます ミルク	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south to watch milk	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3 L8DI L4D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい やきにく やくそく やさしい やさしい やすみ	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem TYA grilled meat promise vegetables easy/simple/kind kind cheap holiday to rest mountain	L2IDI L19D3 L2ID3 L7DI L19DI L23D3 Lesson Dialogue L3D2 L9D3 L3D2 L7DI L16DI L16D1 L16D2 L8DI
みぎ みず、ください みせ みち みてください みなみ みます ミルク	meeting right water Please give me water shop road Please look south to watch milk	L6DI L5D3 L4DI L4DI L5D2 L5D3 LI L5D3 L8DI L4D3	もちます もってきます モデル もの もらいます もんだい やきにく やくそく やさい やさしい やすい やすみます	to have to bring model thing to receive question/problem TYa grilled meat promise vegetables easy/simple/kind kind cheap holiday to rest	L2IDI L19D3 L2ID3 L7DI L19DI L23D3 Lesson Dialogue L3D2 L9D3 L3D2 L7DI L16DI L16D2 L8DI L15DI

	ゆュ Yu	Lesson Dialogue		るル Ru	Lesson Dialogue
ゆうがた	evening	L6DI	ルビをふります	to add kana to	L23D2
ゆうびんきょく	post office	L5D3		Chinese Character	·s
ゆうめいな	famous	L9D3		1	Lesson
ゆき	snow	LI3DI		れレ Re	Dialogue
ゆっくり	slow	L20D3	れい	example	L24D2
ゆっくりいってください	Please speak slow	ly LI	レベル	level	L7D1
	1	Lesson	レポート	report	L7D3
	よョYo	Dialogue	レモン	lemon	L4D3
ようび	day of the week	L8D2	れんしゅう	practice	L8D2
よく	often	L7D3	れんらくさき	contact informatio	n LI4D3
よさこいダンス	Yosakoi dance	LI2D3	れんらくします	to contact	LI4D3
よていがある	to have(a plan)	L9D3			Lesson
よびます	to call	LI9D3		ろロ Ro	Dialogue
よみます	to read	L8DI	ろく	six	LI
よやく	reservation	LI7D2	ろんぶん	paper/thesis	L2IDI
よる	night	L6DI			Lesson
よろしくおねがいします	Nice to meet you	L2DI		わワ Wa	Dialogue
よんでください	Please read	LI	わかりました	Understood	LI
らラ Ra		Lesson	わかりましたか	Did you understand	? LI
	らフ Ku	Dialogue	わかりますか	Do you understand	? LID3
ラーメン	ramen	L3D2	わかりません	I do not know	LID3
らいしゅう	next week	L8D2	わさび	wasabi	L3D3
ライブ	live	LI4DI	わしきトイレ	Japanese style	LI3D2
ラッキー	good luck	L22DI		toilet	
			わたし	I/me	L2D2
	りリ Ri	Lesson Dialogue	わるい	I'm sorry	L23DI
りかいします	to understand	L23D2			
りこうがくぶ	Department of Science	ce L2DI			
	and Engineering				
りそう	ideal	LI6D2			
りゅうがくします	to study abroad	LI9D2			
りゅうがくせい	international	L2D2			
	student				
りょう	dormitory	L6D2			
りょうしん	parents	LI0D3			
りょうり	cooking	L8D3			
りょうりがうまい	good at cooking	LI6DI			
> . + +					

L7D2

to travel

りょこうします

Steps in Japanese for Beginners 2

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