

むす
結び
MUSUBI



A New Approach to Japanese Language and Culture

Volume TWO

よ　か　へん
読み書き編
Reading & Writing (RW)



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よみかへん
読み書き編 - Reading & Writing

Lesson 5

About Family
かぞく
家族のこと

Lesson 5 Can-Do Statement ▪ Reading & Writing

- I can read and write the following 24 *kanji* characters with a full understanding of correct stroke types and stroke order:
 - 上 • 下 • 中 • 田 • 子 • 力 • 男 • 女 • 好 • 父 • 母
 - 兄 • 姉 • 妹 • 弟 • 私 • 小 • 友 • 名 • 前 • 住 • 手
 - 校 • 高
- I can read, write and understand words consisting of the above *kanji* characters.
- I can recognize the following five *kanji* and the meanings they represent:
 - 家 • 族 • 待 • 知 • 歸
- I can read and understand words consisting of the five *kanji* characters above.
- I can read and write simple sentences and short paragraphs written in *hiragana*, *katakana* and the targeted *kanji*.
- I can read and comprehend a short description of someone's family.
- I can write a short description of my family in Japanese.

部首 (ぶしゅ) ('radical') is the part of a *kanji* character that is assigned to each character for classification purposes. In *kanji* dictionaries, *kanji* characters are listed according to 214 radicals. By correctly identifying the radical of the *kanji*, one can obtain detailed information about that character when using *kanji* dictionaries. Knowing the basic meaning of each radical will help in guessing the meaning of unfamiliar *kanji*. In Lesson 5, the radical called 女へん (おんなへん), which is from the へん group, is introduced. The radical へん is located on the left side of the *kanji* character:



Featured radical of this lesson: 女へん (女)

Kanji characters with 女へん (おんなへん) radical often are associated with "women," "marriage," "in-laws," "feelings," etc. Check out the meaning of the following *kanji* characters which are classified under 女へん to see if they are indeed associated with "women," "marriage," "in-laws," "feelings," etc. By the way, the first three *kanji* characters appear in this lesson!

す	あね	いもうと	むすめ	よめ	いや
(1) 好 (き)	(2) 姉	(3) 妹	(4) 娘	(5) 嫁	(6) 嫌

'like'

'older sister'

'younger sister'

'daughter'

('wife')

'do not like'

よみかきかんじリスト

上・下・中・田・子・力・男・女・好・父・母・兄・姉・妹・弟・私・小・友・名・前・住・手・校・高

Each target *kanji* is listed in a table:

	<i>kanji</i>	<i>on-/kun-readings</i>	<i>kanji vocabulary</i>
19 (a)		(d) ネン (e) とし	一年 (いちねん) one year 四年生 (よねんせい) fourth-year student 今年 (ことし) this year 去年 (きょねん) last year 来年 (らいねん) next year
(b)			
(c) 'year'	6	(g)	ノ ハ ニ ハ ワ 三年 (h)

(a) Entry number

(b) *Kanji*

(c) Meaning

(d) *On-yomi* (Chinese reading – written in *katakana*)

(e) *Kun-yomi* (Japanese reading – written in *hiragana*)

(f) Kanji vocabulary

(g) Total stroke count

(h) Stroke order

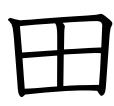
Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ AND WRITE**. Study all the information provided for each character (the meaning it represents, the readings, stroke order, etc.) and practice writing each *kanji* using *chōmen*. Also, watch the *kanji* stroke order animation in Moodle. (*Kanji* number in parentheses indicates that the *kanji* was introduced in a prior lesson.)

	<i>kanji</i>	<i>on-/kun-readings</i>	<i>kanji vocabulary*</i>
53		ジョウ うえ	テーブルの上 (うえ) on the table <上手 (じょうず) だ be skilled/good at> 目上 one's superior; one's senior; one's elders
'above, on; up; superior'			3 ト 上

54		した くだ-さる くだ-る	いすの下 (した) under the chair 木下 (きのした) [surname] コーヒー、下 (くだ) さい Coffee, please. 見て下 (くだ) さい Please take a look/look at this. 目下 one's subordinate; one's junior
'below, under; down; inferior'	3	一 ト 下	

*Note: < > indicates a word that will be introduced in a later lesson.

(43)		チュウ ジュウ なか	かばんの中 (なか) inside the bag 一日中 (いちにちじゅう) all day long, throughout the day 中学生 (ちゅうがくせい) middle school student 中山 (なかやま) [surname]
	'inside; middle, center'	4	丨 冂 口 中

(44)		た／だ	田中 (たなか) [surname] 中田 (なかた／なかだ) [surname] 本田 (ほんだ) [surname] 上田 (うえだ) [surname]
	'rice field'	5	丨 冂 田 田

55		シ こ	子 (こ) ども child, children 子 (こ) どもの時 (とき) when (I) was a child ～子 (こ) [子 is often used in female given names.]
	'child'	3	フ 子 子

56		リョク ちから	日本語力 (にほんごりょく) Japanese language proficiency 書 (か) く 力 (ちから) writing ability
	'power, strength'	2	フ 力

57		ダン ナン おとこ	男 (おとこ) の人 (ひと) man 男 (おとこ) の子 (こ) boy <男性 (だんせい) male> *男 (おとこ) by itself is an inappropriate way to refer to a man.
	'man, male'	7	丨 冂 田 田 男 男

58		ジヨ おんな	女 (おんな) の人 (ひと) woman 女 (おんな) の子 (こ) girl <女性 (じょせい) female> *女 (おんな) by itself is an inappropriate way to refer to a woman.
			'woman, female'
59		す-き	(～が) 好 (す) きだ (!) like ~ 大好 (だいす) きだ (!) love, really like 好 (す) きなアニメ favorite anime
			'like, be fond of'
60		フ ちち とう	父 (ちち) (my) father お父 (とう) さん (someone else's) father <祖父 (そぶ) (my) grandfather>
			'father'
61		ボ はは かあ	母 (はは) (my) mother お母 (かあ) さん (someone else's) mother <祖母 (そぼ) (my) grandmother> <祖父母 (そふぼ) (my) grandparents>
			'mother'
62		キヨウ あに にい	兄 (あに) (my) older brother お兄 (にい) さん (someone else's) older brother 下 (した) の兄 (あに) my younger older brother
			'older brother'

63	姉	シ あね ねえ	姉 (あね) (my) older sister お姉 (ねえ) さん (someone else's) older sister
		'older sister'	8 し 女 女 女 姉 姉 姉 姉
64	妹	マイ いもうと	妹 (いもうと) (my) younger sister 妹 (いもうと) さん someone else's younger sister <姉妹 (しまい) sisters>
		'younger sister'	8 し 女 女 姐 姐 姉 姐 姐
65	弟	ダイ おとうと	弟 (おとうと) (my) younger brother 弟 (おとうと) さん someone else's younger brother 上 (うえ) の弟 (おとうと) my older/first younger brother 兄弟 (きょうだい) siblings, brothers and sisters
		'younger brother'	7 、 ヴ ル 当 党 弟 弟
66	私	わたし わたくし	私 (わたし／わたくし) I, me 私 (わたし) の車 my car
		'I, me'	7 一 ニ 千 才 禾 私 私
67	小	ショウ ちい-さい お こ	小 (ちい) さい時 (とき) when (I) was little 小学生 (しょうがくせい) elementary school student 小田 (おだ) [surname] 小山 (こやま／おやま) [surname]
		'small, little'	3 小 小

68	友	ユウ とも	友 (とも) だち friend 友 (とも) だちのジョン my friend John 友子 (ともこ) [female given name] <友人 (ゆうじん) friend [somewhat formal]>
	'friend'	4	一ナ方友

(46)	名	メイ な	名前 (なまえ) name <有名 (ゆうめい) な ところ a famous place>
	'name'	6	ノ クタタ名名

(47)	前	ゼン まえ	名前 (なまえ) name クラスの前 (まえ) before class 五分前 (ごふんまえ) five minutes before/ago 大学の前 (まえ) the front of the university <午前 (ごぜん) 七時 7:00 A.M. *NOT 七時午前>
	'front; before'	9	、 ノ 六二前前前前前前

69	住	ジュウ す	住 (す) む to live/reside (in a place) 日本に住 (す) みたい (I) want to live in Japan. 本土 (ほんと) に住 (す) んでいる (S/he) lives on the mainland. <住所 (じゅうしょ) mailing address>
	'reside, live'	7	ノ イ 仁 行 住

70	手	シユ て／で	手 (て) hand 日本語が上手 (じょうず) だ to be skilled/good at Japanese うたが下手 (へた) だ not to be good/bad at singing <手話 (しゅわ) sign language >
	'hand'	4	一ニ三手

71	校	コウ	学校 (がっこう) school 小学校 (しょうがっこう) elementary school 中学校 (ちゅうがっこう) middle school, junior high school <日本語学校 (がっこう)> Japanese language school
	'school'	10	一 十 才 木 木 杣 杣 桧 桧 校

72	高	コウ たか	高 (たか) い expensive; high, tall 高校 (こうこう) high school 高校生 (こうこうせい) high school student 高山 (たかやま) [surname]
	'high, expensive'	10	一 十 古 吉 戸 高 高 高 高

よみかんじリスト

Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ** in this lesson.

73	家	カ うち いえ	家 (うち) に帰 (かえ) る to return/go home 友 (とも) だちの家 (いえ／うち) my friend's house/home <マンガ家 (か) manga artist *The suffix 家 (か) indicates a person in a particular profession.>
	'house, home'	10	一 ハ 山 山 宇 宇 家 家 家 家

74	族	ヅク	家族 (かぞく) family 先生のご家族 (かぞく) (my) teacher's family (*ご～ is a polite prefix.) <水族館 (すいぞくかん) (a public) aquarium>
	'family, clan'	11	一 ュ 方 方 方 方 族 族 族 族

75	待	タイ ま-つ	待 (ま) つ to wait 待 (ま) ってください Please wait. <招待 (じょうたい) する to invite>
	'wait'	9	一 ラ 行 行 行 待 待 待 待

76	知	チ し	知(し)る to get to know 山田さんを知(し)っている (I) know Yamada-san. 名前は知(し)りません (I) don't know the name. <知(し)り合(あ)い an acquaintance>
	'know, be aware'	8	ノ シ ニ チ 矢 知 知 知

77	帰	かえ-る	帰(かえ)る to return/go home 家に帰る(かえ)る to return home 学校の帰(かえ)りに on the way back from school
	'return, go/come home'	10	イ リ リ フ リ ヲ リ ヲ リ ヲ リ ヲ 帰 帰 帰

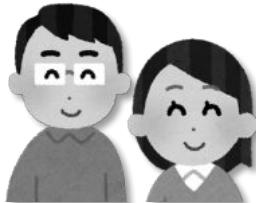
Kanji Reading 1 上～友 (KR1)

なまえ：

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning. The following contains *kanji* that you are required to both read and write.

読み書き漢字 上・下・中・田・子・力・男・女・好・父・母・兄・姉・妹・弟・私・
小・友

1.



父と母

2.



つくえの上の本

3.



姉は子どもが二人います。

4. 上田先生は女人です。



5. 妹は小学生です。

6.

兄弟は何人ですか。

7.



力こぶ

8.

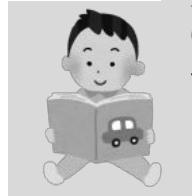
兄も私も大学生です。

10.



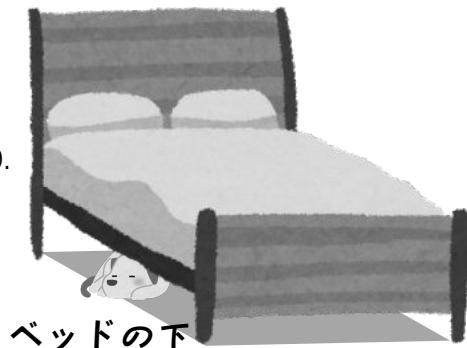
弟は一日中ゲームをしています。

11.



小さい男の子

9.



ベッドの下

13. かばんの中



12. 友だちのお兄さん

Kanji Writing 1 (KW1) 上～友

なまえ：

Write the appropriate *kanji* or *katakana* in each according to the English.

つくえの の うえ ほん

1. the book on the desk

の おんな ひと

2. woman (female person)

の おとこ こ

3. boy

かばん の なか

4. inside the bag

お さん ねえ

5. (someone's) older sister

とも だち の お さん かあ

6. my friend's mother

た なかせんせい

7. Tanaka-sensei

ちち と はは

8. my father and mother

の した あに

9. my younger older brother

あね の こ ども

10. my older sister's child(ren)

おとうと ふたり が います。

11. I have two younger brothers.

ちゅう がく せい の

12. my younger brother who is a middle school student

いもうと しょう がく せい は です。

13. My younger sister is an elementary school student.

ちち くるま の

14. my father's car

わたし よ にん きょう だい は です。

15. I am one of four siblings.

きょう だい は いない。

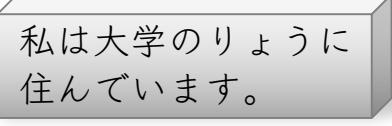
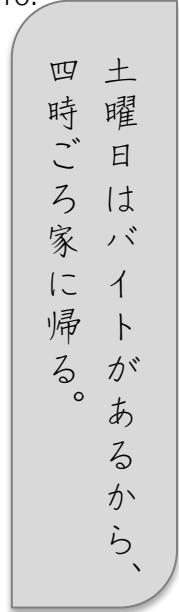
16. I don't have any siblings.

はは に ほん の ど ら ま す は きた。

17. My mother likes Japanese dramas.

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning. The following contains primarily *kanji* words that you are expected to recognize.

読み書き漢字 名・前・住・手・校・高
読みだけ漢字 家・族・待・知・帰

1.  私はうたが下手なんんですけど、カラオケが大好きなんです。
2.  うちには四人家族です。
3.  妹の小学校
4.  高校三年生
5.  ペットの名前
6.  中山さんを知っていますか。
7.  私は大学のりょうに住んでいます。
8.  友だちを待っています。
9.  夕はせが高い。
10.  土曜日はバイトがあるから、四時ごろ家に帰る。
11.  高山さんはゴルフが上手だ。
12.  下の兄はエンジニアです。

Kanji Writing 2 (KW2) 名～高

なまえ：

Write the appropriate *kanji* or *katakana* in each according to the English.

わたし の なまえ

1. my name

おとうと こうこうせい

2. My younger brother is a high school student.

いもうと さつかー ごねん

3. My younger sister has been playing soccer for five years.

あね だいがく

4. My older sister lives in a university dormitory.

たなか

かあ

りょうり

じょうず

だ。

5. Tanaka-san's mother is good at cooking.

にほん

とも

き

6. A friend will be coming from Japan.

あに

いま

ほんど

だいがく

い

7. My older brother is attending college on the mainland now.

もくようび

がっこう

がないです。

8. On Thursday, I don't have school.

にほんご

だいす

きだけど、まだ

へた

9. I love (studying) Japanese but I'm not good/bad at it.

Writing Tasks 1 (WT1)

なまえ :

The following is Chris Tanaka's Japanese introduction to his family members. Complete Chris' writing according to the English cues by filling in the appropriate Japanese phrases and sentences. Be sure to use the *kanji* and grammatical structures you have learned.

こんにち
今日は。クリス田中です。私の家族は_____です。
a family of six

_____です。
(They are) my father, mother, older sister, younger sister, younger brother and myself.

My younger sister is a middle school student, and my younger brother is an elementary school student.

_____けっこんしていて、今は_____。
My older sister is married and now lives in Boston (ボストン)。

姉は、_____が一人います。_____ライアンです。
My older sister has one boy. (His) name is Ryan.

ライアンは_____。
is three years old and is very cute.

クリスマスには姉とライアンがハワイに来ます。たのしみです！

Reading Tasks (RT)

名前 :

John Nakamura, a Japanese 102 student, received the following class assignment.

Now that you are familiar with quite a few kinship terms, let's try writing about your family in Japanese. Your writing should be in the です/ます style and about 8-10 sentences in length. You should demonstrate a 102-level of writing proficiency by developing your topics with further elaboration and details.

John came up with the following draft last night. What do you think of his first attempt? In small groups, discuss your thoughts about his writing and whether or not there is enough topic development with elaboration and details. Do you have any suggestions for John?

Sample

<John's draft>

ぼくの家族

ジョン・ナカムラ

ぼくの家族は四人です。父と兄が二人とぼくです。いぬもかっています。
いぬの名前は「こてつ」です。父は HONDA のマネージャーです。上の兄
は、三年前に本土の大学をそつぎょうしました。今はシアトルに住んでい
ます。下の兄とぼくはハワイ大学の学生です。下の兄はスポーツをしてい
ます。

The following are some thoughts and suggestions.

all the sentences are
really short

ideas are disconnected,
in bits-and-pieces,
so it sounds kinda
monotonous

how about using connectors like ~て,
～から, ～ので to make some sentences
longer, more complex, maybe?

(continues on the next page)

John revised his writing incorporating the previous suggestions. On the version below, underline a few of the changes John made which you think improved upon his earlier draft.

Sample

<John's final version>

ぼくの家族
ジョン・ナカムラ

ぼくの家族は、父と兄が二人とぼくの四人家族です。 「こてつ」といういぬもいます。父は HONDA のマネージャーをしています。月曜日から土曜日まで毎日しごとをしているので*、とてもいそがしいです。上の兄は、三年前に本土の大学をそつぎょうして、今はシアトルに住んでいます。下の兄とぼくはハワイ大学の学生です。下の兄はとてもせがなくて大きいです。そして、きょ年から大学のフットボールチームのディフェンスをしています。Go Bows!

ときどき⁽¹⁾けんか⁽²⁾もしますけど、にぎやかでたのしい家族です。

(1) ときどき: sometimes (2) けんか: quarrel; fight

*～ので = ~, so....

Note: A reason may be indicated by either ~から ('because ~; ~, so...') or ~ので ('since ~; ~, so...') but ~ので is more formal and its use is more typical of Japanese written styles.

Now, let's check your understanding of what John has written before we go on to the writing assignment on the next page.

Q1. There are four people in John's family. Who are they?

Q2. What did you learn about each person?

Writing Tasks 2 (WT2)

名前 :

Writing Assignment (作文):

Now, it is your turn! Write about your family in the Japanese です/ます style in about 8-10 sentences. You may write about everybody in your family or focus on some members or a single person or pet. **Demonstrate a 102-level of writing proficiency by developing your topics with further elaboration and details.**

作文 TIPS

- At the start of each paragraph, indent by leaving open a one character space.
- In describing your family, include a variety of information about family members expressed in different ways.
- Avoid abrupt endings by using a closing statement that provides a natural and appropriate closure to your writing, such as the following:

私にとって、家族は一番大切です。

For me, family is most important.

ぼくの家族は、とても仲がいいです。

My family gets along very well.

私の家族

(your name)

よみかへん
読み書き編 - Reading & Writing

Lesson 6

Invitation

さそい

Lesson 6 Can-Do Statement ▪ Reading & Writing

- I can read and write the following 18 *kanji* characters with a full understanding of correct stroke types and stroke order:
 - 山 • 川 • 車 • 食 • 飲 • 言 • 話 • 語 • 読 • 貝 • 買
 - 心 • 思 • 口 • 耳 • 門 • 聞 • 間
- I can read, write and understand words consisting of the above *kanji* characters.
- I can recognize the following 10 *kanji* and the meanings they represent:
 - 持 • 後 • 午 • 電 • 教 • 会 • 書 • 作 • 番 • 号
- I can read and understand words consisting of the 10 *kanji* characters above.
- I can read and write simple sentences and short paragraphs written in *hiragana*, *katakana* and the targeted *kanji*.
- I can read and comprehend personal emails that contain an invitation.
- I can compose personal emails containing an invitation in Japanese.

Featured radicals of this lesson: 日へん (日) and 言べん (言)

As we learned in Lesson 3, 日 is a *kanji* character based on the shape of the sun:



In this lesson, we will learn that 日 is also used as a radical – called ひへん or にちへん. We already know two *kanji* which have the radical, 時 and 曜. Generally speaking, ひへん carries meanings of time, weather, and light/darkness. So, for instance, the character 昨 has meanings such as ‘yesterday,’ ‘previous,’ and ‘long ago,’ and the character 明 has ‘bright’ as one of its meanings.

One more “へん” radical we will learn in this lesson is 言べん (ごんべん). 言べん expresses meanings of “word,” “to say/speak,” or “language.” With this in mind, look up the meaning of the following *kanji* characters which have 言べん as their radical.

(1) 語

(2) 話

(3) 読

(4) 語

(5) 説

よみかきかんじリスト

山・川・車・食・食・飲・言・話・語・読・貝・買・心・思・
口・耳・門・聞・間

Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ AND WRITE**. Study all the information provided for each character (the meaning it represents, the readings, stroke order, etc.) and practice writing each *kanji* using *chōmen*. Also, watch the *kanji* stroke order animation in Moodle. (*Kanji* number in parentheses indicates that the *kanji* was introduced in a prior lesson.)

	<i>kanji</i>	<i>on-/kun-readings</i>	<i>kanji vocabulary*</i>
(45)	山	サン／ザン やま	山田 (やまだ) [surname] 中山 (なかやま) [surname] 山本 (やまもと) [surname] <火山 (かざん) volcano> <富士山 (ふじさん) Mt. Fuji>
	'mountain'	3	山 山
78	川	かわ	川 (かわ) river 小川 (おがわ) [surname] 中川 (なかがわ) [surname] 山川 (やまかわ) [surname] 川田 (かわだ／かわた) [surname]
	'stream, river'	3	川 川
(51)	車	シャ くるま	車 (くるま) car <電車 (でんしゃ) train> <自転車 (じてんしゃ) bicycle>
	'vehicle, car; wheel'	7	一 二 三 四 五 六 七 車
(49)	食	ショク たべる	食(た)べる to eat 食(た)べ物(もの) food <食堂 (しょくどう) cafeteria, diner> <学生食堂 (がくせいしょくどう) student cafeteria > <和食 (わしょく) Japanese food/cuisine>
	'eat; food'	9	ノ 人 人 今 令 金 食 食 食

*Note: < > indicates a word that will be introduced in a later lesson.

(50)	飲	イン の-む	飲(の)む to drink 飲(の)み水(みず) drinking water <飲(の)み物(もの) drink, beverage>
'drink'	12	ノ ハ ク 今 令 舍 食 食 飲 飲 飲	

79	言	ゲン い-う	言(い)う to say, tell <言葉(ことば) word, phrase, language>
'say, word'	7	、 ニ チ ミ ミ 言 言 言 言	

80	話	ワ はな-す はなし	話(はな)す to talk, speak おもしろい話(はなし) an interesting story 先生(せんせい)の話(はなし)を聞(き)く to listen to the teacher <昔話(むかしばなし) folk tales > <会話(かいわ) conversation>
'talk; tale'	13	、 ニ チ ミ ミ 言 言 言 言	話 話 話 話

(30)	語	ゴ	日本語(にほんご) Japanese (language) 何語(なにご) what language? 言語学(げんごがく) linguistics
'word; language'	14	、 ニ チ ミ ミ 言 言 言 言	語 語 語 語

81	読	ドク よ-む	読(よ)む to read 本(ほん)を読(よ)む to read a book. <読み方(かた) how to read> <読書(どくしょ) reading (as a hobby)>
'read'	14	、 ニ チ ミ ミ 言 言 言 言	讀 読 読 読

82		カイ	貝 (かい) shellfish, seashell
	'shellfish, seashell'	7	ハ ム ム ム ム ム 貝
83		かーう	買(か)う to buy 買(か)い物(もの) shopping
	'buy'	12	ハ ハ ハ ハ ハ ハ 買 買 買 買 買 買
84		シン こころ	心 (こころ) heart, mind, spirit <心理学 (しんりがく) psychology> <心配 (しんぱい) だ to be worried, concerned>
	'heart, mind, spirit'	4	ハ ハ ハ ハ
85		おも-う	～と思(おも)う (I) think (that) ~ ～と思(おも)っている (I) am thinking (that) ~ <思(おも)い出(で) memories>
	'think'	9	ハ ハ ハ ハ ハ ハ 思 思 思
86		くち／ぐち	口 (くち) mouth 山口 (やまぐち) [surname] 川口 (かわぐち) [surname] <出口 (でぐち) exit> <非常口 (ひじょうぐち) emergency exit>
	'mouth'	3	ハ ハ

87	耳	みみ	耳 (みみ) ear
	'ear'	6	一 フ フ フ フ 耳

88	門	モン	門 (もん) gate, gateway <專門 (せんもん) specialty, field of study>
	'gate'	8	一 ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ

89	聞	ブン き-く き-こえる	聞(き)く to hear, listen; ask (a question) 聞(き)こえる to be audible
	'hear, listen; ask'	14	一 ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ

90	間	カン あいだ	時間 (じかん) time; (number of) hours 何時間 (なんじかん) how many hours? この間 (あいだ) the other day AとBの間 (あいだ) between A and B
	'interval, space'	12	一 ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ ロ

よみかんじリスト

持・後・午・電・教・会・書・作・番・号

Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ** in this lesson.

91	持	もつ	持(も)つ to hold (in one's hand) 持(も)っている to possess, have, own 持(も)っていく to take (something somewhere) 持(も)ってくる to bring (something here)
	'hold, have'	9	一 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌

92	後	ゴ あと うしろ	後(あと)で later 後(うしろ) (in) back (of), behind (something/one)
	'behind, back, later'	9	ノ ク ネ 行 行 徒 徒 後 後 後 後

93	午	ゴ	午前 (ごぜん) morning, (6:00) A.M. 午前中 (ごぜんちゅう) in the morning 午後 (ごご) afternoon, (3:00) P.M. <正午 (しょうご) noon>
	'noon'	4	ノ ク ニ 午

94	電	デン	電車 (でんしゃ) train 電話 (でんわ) phone, phone call <電気 (でんき) electricity, (electric) lights>
	'electricity'	13	一 二 三 电 电 电 雨 雨 雨 雷 雷 雷 雷 電

95	教	キョウ おし-える	教(おし)える to teach, instruct; to tell, inform (someone) <教育学 (きょういくがく) (the field of) education >
	'teach, doctrine'	11	一 ナ 土 チ 考 考 孝 孝 孝 教 教 教

96	会	カイ あ-う	会(あ)う to meet, encounter, see (someone) 教会 (きょうかい) church 会話 (かいわ) conversation 勉強会 (べんきょうかい) study group
	'meet, meeting, gathering'	6	ノ 入 人 会 会 会 会 会 会 会

97	書	シヨ か-く	書(か)く to write <教科書 (きょうかしょ) textbook> 読(よ)み書(か)き reading and writing <図書館 (としょかん) library> <書道 (しょどう) calligraphy>
			'write, book' 10 

98	作	サク つく-る	作(つく)る to make, produce; to prepare (food) 手作(てづくり)りの～ homemade~ <作文 (さくぶん) a (student) composition> <作品 (さくひん) (someone's) creative work>
			'make, production' 7 

99	番	パン	何番 (なんばん) what number? 一番 (いちばん) number one, the best, most <番組 (ばんぐみ) (TV/radio) program >
			'number; order in a series' 12 

100	号	ゴウ	番号 (ばんごう) number 電話番号 (でんわばんごう) phone number
			'number, item' 5 

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Kanji Reading 1 (KR1) 山～間

名前 : _____

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning. The following contains *kanji* that you are required to both read and write.

読み書き漢字 山・川・車・食・食・飲・言・話・語・読・貝・買・心・思・口・耳・門・
聞・間

1. 山と川

2. 小川さんと話した。

3. 飲み物

4. ありがとう
「ありがとう」と言う。

5. おんがくを聞く。

6. 時間がない！

7. 耳大きい。

8. 何かおいしいものでも食べませんか。

9. メールを読んだ。

10. どう思いますか。

11. 車で一時間です。

12. 美しい貝

13. 目と口

14. お寺の門

15. 兄は「車が買いたい」と言っていました。

Kanji Writing (KW)

山～間

名前：

Write the appropriate *kanji* or *katakana* in each according to the English.

やま ぐち

さんの

1. Yamaguchi-san's car

くるま

た もの

の もの

の もの

2. food and drinks

くるま
 を

買った。

3. I bought a car.

め みみ
 と

4. eyes and ears

いそがしくて、
 がん

がない。

5. I'm busy and don't have time.

せんせい

の を く。

6. I listen to the teacher.

ほん よ
 を む。

7. I read a book.

おとうと

は げ 一 む が だい す

きだ」と った。

8. My younger brother said he loves (to play) games.

くらす

では で してください。

9. Please speak in Japanese in class.

こころ
 きれいな

10. pure heart

はわい
 の と

11. mountains and rivers in Hawaii

ぱーていー^い

に きたいと っている。

12. I've been thinking that I would like to go to the party.

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning. The following contains primarily *kanji* words that you are expected to recognize.

読みだけ漢字 持・後・午・電・教・会・書・作・番・号

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

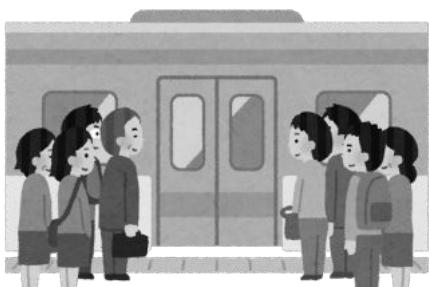
電話番号を
教えてください。



6.



8.



7. 午前八時半の電車

会った。
高山さん
図書館で
に



Kanji Exercise (KE)

名前 : _____

Writing kanji perfectly can be quite challenging. What about recognizing them? Not very difficult? Let's check how well you can recognize some kanji characters. Circle the correct kanji in each { }, but watch out, some look very much alike!

Example: テレビを { 見 } • 目 } ます。

1. サンドイッチを { 作 • 昨 }ります。
2. パーティーには、デザートを { 待 • 持 }っていきます。
3. 兄は、スペイン { 語 • 話 } を少しお { 語 • 話 }します。
すこ
4. いそがしくて、あまり時 { 聞 • 間 } がなかったんです。
5. { 妹 • 姉 } は 21 歳で、{ 妹 • 姉 } は 15 歳です。
さい
6. 明日 { 午後 • 後午 } 、ジムに行きませんか。
あした
7. 「ソレイユ」というレストランを { 私 • 知 }っていますか。
8. しょくどうで、おひるを { 飲 • 食 }べました。
9. 名前を { 書 • 買 }いてください。
10. 明日 { 話 • 語 }します。
あした

Reading Tasks 1 (RT1)

名前 :

Emails written in Japanese to classmates and friends are a personal form of communication which often contain features of conversational Japanese. Personal emails written in です／ます style are more conversational in tone than the more impersonal です／ます style used in 作文 writing intended for a general reader. Such emails frequently contain features of conversational Japanese such as the use of ~んです and phrases ending in ね and よ.

The following is an email sent by John Nakamura to his classmate, Rika Yamaguchi. First, read the message and check your comprehension (of the contents) by answering the questions below in English.

John Nakamura
To: Rika Yamaguchi
Japan Night

リカさん、

今週の土曜日、あいていますか*。土曜日の午後5時からレインボーパークで「Japan Night」があるんですけど、いっしょに行きませんか。日本の食べ物や、たいこのパフォーマンスやカラオケコンテストもあります。たのしそうですよ！レインボーパークは、ワイキキ小学校から車で10分ぐらいのところです。よかつたら、ぼくの車でいっしょに行きませんか。電話してください。

ジョン

*あいていますか: Are you free/available?

- (1) Summarize the content of the email above by filling in the blanks below:

John wrote Rika an email, inviting her to _____, which will be held at _____ from _____ this Saturday. At the event, you can enjoy Japanese food, _____, and the like. The venue is located _____.

- (2) What suggestion does John make about getting to the event?

- (3) How does John want to be contacted?

Writing Tasks (WT)

名前 :

Now that we have read an email written in Japanese, let's go over some basic conventions of Japanese emails before writing one ourselves. While these conventions are quite common, you will see variations as well. (We will learn a little more about email conventions in Lesson 8.)

John Nakamura
To: Rika Yamaguchi
Japan Night

リカさん(1)、

(2)(3)

今週の土曜日、あいていますか。土曜日の午後 5 時からレインボーパークで「Japan Night」(4)があるんですけど、いっしょに行きませんか。日本の食べ物や、たいこのパフォーマンスやカラオケコンテストもあります。たのしそうですよ！レインボーパークは、ワイキキ小学校から車で 10 分ぐらいのところです。よかつたら、ぼくの車でいっしょに行きませんか。電話してください。

(5)

ジョン

ポイント (1)

Be sure to use polite suffix -さん with the addressee's surname or first/given name so as not to sound impolite. Whether you address your classmate by surname or given name depends on how well and how long you've known the person and how close your relationship is.

ポイント (3)

At the beginning of a paragraph, you are not required to indent.

ポイント (4)

It's okay to use English for the name of an event, movie or restaurant that you are not sure how to write in *katakana*. But notice the use of Japanese quotation marks 「 」 to write "Japan Night."

ポイント (2)

After the addressee's name, leave one line space open.



ポイント (5)

Before the writer's name, leave one line space open.

In the space below compose an email message inviting your Japanese classmate or friend to do something with you this weekend (e.g., eat ramen, go to a concert, see a movie). Try to add details and elaboration of your own. Refer to the model writing on the previous page. Write in *hiragana* or *katakana* whichever is appropriate, and use the *kanji* that you've learned.

TIPS:

- The pattern "place で event がある" indicates that there is going to be a particular event at the place mentioned. If, however, you are actively involved in organizing or planning the event, you can use "place で event をする" instead.
- Before extending the invitation to an event or activity, "...んですけど" is commonly used in the preceding clause to provide background information for what is about to be asked.
- The phrase (もし)よかったです, an example of クッションことば (lit., 'cushion words'), is used initially to lessen the imposition likely caused by what you are about to ask.
- In general, once you've finished writing you should re-read what you've written and make sure there are no errors. Once you've sent an email, there's no going back!

To: _____



Extra credit: After you turn in your handwritten message and obtain feedback from your teacher, you may, if you wish, submit a typed, revised email in hard copy to receive extra credit.

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Reading Tasks 2 (RT2)

名前 :

日本人はどんな時にプレゼントをするの？

On what occasions do Japanese people give presents?

On what occasions do you usually give gifts? In America, we often think of Christmas or birthdays. In Japan too, according to a 2015 survey, most of the respondents in their 20s and 30s say “birthdays” (63%), followed by “Mother’s Day” (40%) and “Christmas” (29%). Popular gift ideas include clothing, bags, wallets, fashion accessories, and the like. When not sure of what to give, 33% say they would buy a gift card.

(©NIFTY Corporation http://chosa.nifty.com/hobby/chosa_report_A20141205/)

1. M-san and F-san have written about their favorite gifts below. What kind of gifts did they receive and on what occasions? What other details are mentioned?

Mさん



大学生の時、クラスメートの男性から、「誕生日おめでとう」と赤いバラをもらいました。私は22歳で、バラも22本ありました。すごく大きなブーケだったので、電車で持って帰るのがたいへんでした。
この男性は私の夫になりました。（29歳 神奈川県 女性）

Fさん



大学を卒業した時に、母から「ビジネス用のかばん」と「手帳」と「名刺入れ」をもらいました。母はお金がありませんでしたから、高いブランドものではありませんでしたが、母の気持ちがうれしかったです。この3つは、10年ぐらいずっと使っていました。
(35歳 千葉県 男性)

2. What present or gift were you most happy to receive? Talk about this in Japanese among your classmates.

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よみかへん
読み書き編 - Reading & Writing

Lesson 7

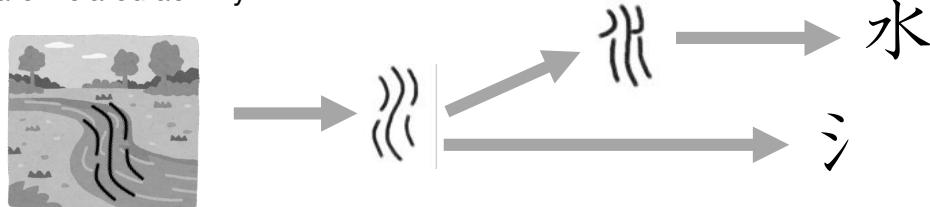
Movies and Food
えいが もの
映画と食べ物の話

Lesson 7 Can-Do Statement ▪ Reading & Writing

- I can read and write the following 8 *kanji* characters with a full understanding of correct stroke types and stroke orders:
 - 休 • 週 • 末 • 每 • 海 • 勉 • 強 • 明
- I can read, write and understand words comprised of the above *kanji* characters.
- I can recognize the following 12 *kanji* and the meanings they represent:
 - 安 • 新 • 古 • 料 • 理 • 映 • 画 • 物 • 朝 • 晚 • 夜
 - 屋
- I can read and understand words consisting of the 11 *kanji* characters above.
- I can scan the results of an online Japanese survey and obtain information collected by the survey.
- I can read and comprehend an authentic online column or blog written in Japanese and obtain essential information.

Featured radical for this lesson: さんずい (氵)

さんずい, which is called “water radical” represents the image of “flowing water” or the notion of “water-related activity.”



The curved lines in the ancient pictogram above represents the flow or stream of water in a river, and it transformed over hundreds of years into the character for “water” (水) that we know of today. A further simplification of the ancient pictogram resulted in the three strokes 丶 that form the さんずい or water radical.

Please note that although the term さんずい does not end with へん or べん, it is a member of the へん group, just like 女 (おんな) へん (L5) and 言 (ごん) べん (L6). Look up the following water radical characters and write their English meanings.

(1) 海

(2) 泳

(3) 泣

(4) 泪

(5) 港

読み書きかんじリスト

休・週・末・毎・海・勉・強・明

Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ AND WRITE**. Study all the information provided for each character (the meaning it represents, the readings, stroke order, etc.) and practice writing each *kanji* using *chōmen*. Also, watch the *kanji* stroke order animation in Moodle. (*Kanji* number in parentheses indicates that the *kanji* was introduced in a prior lesson.)

101		キュウ やす-む	休(やす)み rest; break/recess; vacation, holiday; absence
			休(やす)む to be absent; to take a day off; to rest 休日 (きゅうじつ)/休みの日(ひ) holiday; day off; vacation day 夏休(なつやす)み summer vacation
'rest' day off'	6	/ イ 仁什付休	

102		シユウ	今週 (こんしゅう) this week 来週 (らいしゅう) next week 先週 (せんしゅう) last week 一週間 (いっしゅうかん) one week 何週間 (なんしゅうかん) how many weeks?
			'week' 11) ホ月円用周周周週週週

103		マツ すえ	週末(しゅうまつ) weekend 今週末(こんしゅうまつ) this weekend 月末 (げつまつ) end of the month 年末 (ねんまつ) end of the year <学期末 (がっきまつ) end of term/semester>
			'end; close' 5 一ニヰ末

104		マイ	毎日 (まいにち) every day 毎週 (まいしゅう) every week 毎月 (まいつき) every month 毎年 (まいとし/まいねん) every year
			'every; each' 6 'クニ匂匂毎

*Note: <> indicates a word that will be introduced later.

105	海	カイ うみ	きれいな海(うみ) beautiful ocean <海(うみ)で泳(およぐ) to swim in the ocean> <北海道(ほっかいどう) Hokkaido>
	'sea(shore), ocean'	9	、 ミ ツ 汐 汐 海 海 海

34	勉	ベン	
	'endeavor, diligence'	10	ノ ク イ ヲ ヲ ヲ ヲ 免 勉 勉 勉

35	強	キョウ つよ-い	勉強(べんきょう)する to study 日本語の勉強(べんきょう) Japanese language studies 勉強会(べんきょうかい) study group <強(つよ)い strong>
	'strong'	11	フ コ 弓 弓 弓 弓 弓 弓 強 強 強 強

52	明	あか-るい あ-ける	明日(あした) tomorrow 明(あか)るい bright, well-lit 明(あか)るい人 cheerful person <明(あ)けましておめでとう> Happy New Year! (*This expression is used after entering the new year.)
	'bright, light; next, following'	8	一 二 三 四 五 明 明 明 明

読みかんじリスト

安・新・古・料・理・映・画・物・朝・晚・夜・屋

Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ** in this lesson.

106	安	アン やす-い	安(やす)い cheap, inexpensive 安心(あんしん)する to be relieved 安田(やすだ) [surname] <安全(あんぜん)だ It's safe, secure>
	'cheap, peaceful'	6	、 ハ 宍 安 安 安

107	新	シン あたら-しい	新(あたら)しい new 新聞(しんぶん) newspaper 新年(しんねん) New Year <新学期(しんがっき) new semester>
	'new'	13	' ニ ナ ハ 立 立 辛 辛 亲 亲 新 新 新'

108	古	コ ふる-い	古(ふる)い old [not used in reference to people] 中古車(ちゅうこしゃ) a used car 古田(ふるた) [surname] 古川(ふるかわ) [surname]
	'old'	5	一 十 十 古 古

109	料	リョウ	<授業料(じゅぎょうりょう) tuition> <料金(りょうきん) fee, fare>
	'fee; materials'	10	、 ノ ハ 半 米 米 米 料 料

110	理	リ	料理(りょうり) cooking, (prepared) dish, food 日本料理(りょうり) Japanese cuisine ハワイ料理(りょうり) Hawaiian food <心理学(しんりがく) psychology>
	'reason; principle'	11	一 ト 千 王 丑 理 理 理 理 理 理

111	映	エイ うつ-す うつ-る	
	'reflect, project'	9	丨 月 月 日 月 月 映 映

112	画	ガ カク	映画 (えいが) movie, film 映画館 (えいがかん) movie theater <画数 (かくすう) number of (kanji) strokes>
	'picture, drawing, painting; stroke (of a kanji)'	8	一 ノ フ ハ 丂 丂 画

113	物	ヅ もの	買(か)い物(もの) shopping 食(た)べ物(もの) food 飲(の)み物(もの) drink, beverage 読(よ)み物(もの) reading material 生物(せいぶつ) biology <見物(けんぶつ)する to do sightseeing>
	'thing, object'	8	ノ ハ 牛 牛 牛 物 物 物

114	朝	あさ	朝 (あさ) morning 朝 (あさ) ごはん breakfast 今朝 (けさ) this morning
	'morning'	12	一 ナ ナ 吉 吉 直 車 朝 朝 朝 朝

115	晚	パン	今晚 (こんばん) tonight, this evening 今晚 (こんばん) は。 Good evening. 一晩中 (ひとつばんじゅう) throughout the night, all night 晩 (ばん) ごはん dinner, supper
	'evening, night'	12	丨 ハ 日 日 日' 暮 暮 暝 暝 晚 晚

116	夜	ヤ よる よ	夜 (よる) night, nighttime 今夜 (こんや) tonight 夜中 (よなか) middle of the night
	'night'	8	一 广 宀 夜 夜 夜 夜

117	屋	オク や	本屋 (ほんや) bookstore ラーメン屋 (や) ramen shop パン屋 (や) bakery 名古屋 (なごや) Nagoya (city)
	'roof, house; shop'	9	「○○屋」



Kanji Reading 1 (KR1) 休～明

なまえ：

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning. The following contains *kanji* that you are required to both read and write.

読み書き漢字 休・週・末・毎・海・勉・強・明



1.



2



4.

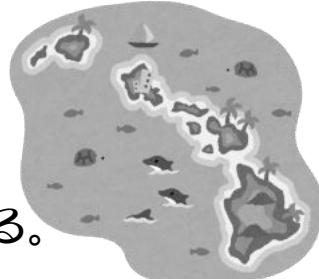


5.



6.

ハワイは、
海も山もある。



Kanji Writing (KW) 休～明

なまえ：

Write the appropriate *kanji* or *katakana* in each according to the English.

ねん まつ は ば い と でいそがしい。

1. I am busy at my part-time job at the end of the year.

きのうは いち にち じゅう べん きょう していました。

2. Yesterday I was studying all day.

まい しゅう て す と がある。

3. We have a test every week.

きのう、 く ら す を やす んだ。

4. I didn't go to class/I missed class yesterday.

「 こん しゅう しゅう まつ なに 」 は かするの？」

5. Are you (planning on) doing anything this weekend?

まい にち さん じ かん ぐ ら い べん きょう する。

6. I study for about three hours every day.

あした やす みだから とも うみ い は みだから だちと に く。

7. I'm off tomorrow, so I'm going to the beach with my friend(s).

ちち はは まい とし に ほん い は は に きます。

8. Both my father and mother go to Japan every year.

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning. The following contains primarily *kanji* words that you are expected to recognize.

読みだけ漢字 安・新・古・料・映・画・物・朝・晚・夜・屋

1.



2.



新しいパソコンが
買いたいです。

3.



ベトナム料理

4. 映画を見ました。



6.



5.

セールだったので、
安かったです。

毎朝コーヒー
を飲みます。



7.



ネットで
お買い物！



8. 夜の海

9.

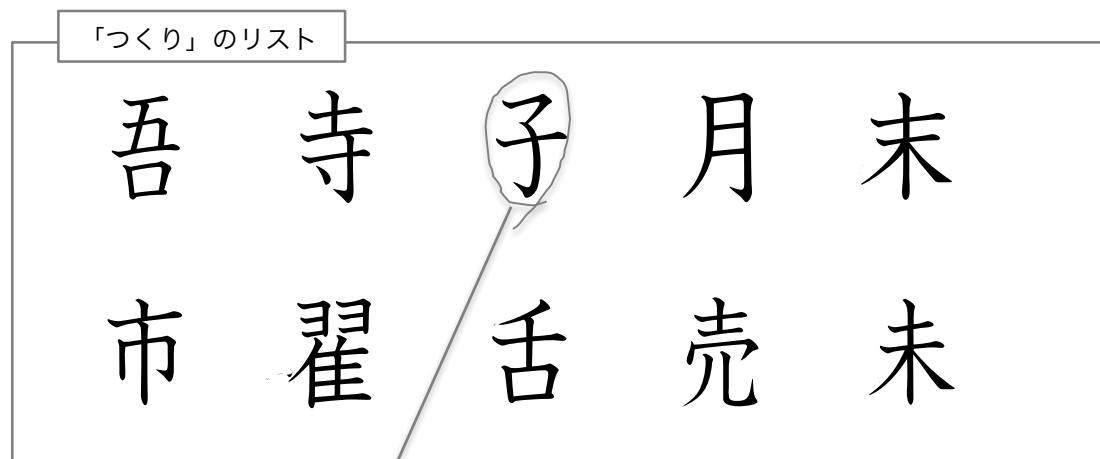


すし屋で
晩ごはんを
食べました。

Kanji Exercise (KE)

名前 :

The following is a list of *kanji* components that are a part of *kanji* you have already learned. Let's see if you can recognize some of the *kanji* components and use them to complete items 1 to 3 below. Write them besides the へん radicals. You may use the same item more than once.



1. 女 へん の 漢字

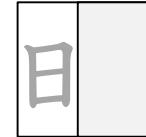
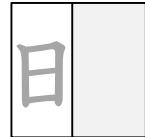
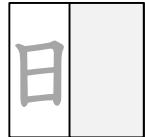
Example:



2. 言 べん の 漢字



3. 日 へん の 漢字



Reading Tasks 1 (RT1)

なまえ：

Popular movies are one of the topics of this lesson. Do you know what kind of movies most Japanese people like? Look over the results of a recent survey summarized in the two lists below, then answer the questions on the next page.

男性 Top 10		女性 Top 10	
 1	アクション 47%	 1	ミステリー・ サスペンス 41%
 2	S F 43%	 2	ファンタジー 38%
 3	ミステリー・ サスペンス 26%	 3	S F 32%
4	コメディー 24%	4	ドラマ 30%
5	ファンタジー 22%	5	コメディー 29%
6	アニメーション 21%	6	アクション 28%
7	時代劇 20%	7	アニメーション 27%
8	ドラマ 19%	8	ラブロマンス 23%
9	戦争 18%	9	ミュージカル・ 音楽 19%
10	ドキュメンタリー 17%	10	時代劇 15%

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Answer questions 1 – 4 in English and questions 5 and 6 in Japanese.

1. What are the top three movie genres that men like?
2. What are the top three movie genres that women like?
3. What are the two movie genres from the Women's top 10 that are *not* on the Men's top 10?
4. What kind of movie is “時代劇” (listed as No. 7 among men and No. 10 among women)?

What about “戦争” (Men's No. 9 preference)?

5. あなたはどんなジャンルの映画が好きですか。好きなジャンルを三つ書いてください。
p.11 の 表 (table) を見て、なるべく (as much as possible) 日本語で書いてください。

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

6. a. あなたが好きな映画は何ですか。タイトルを書いてください。英語でもいいです。

b. どうしてその映画が好きなんですか。

Reading Tasks 2 (RT2)

なまえ：

The following online column talks about recent trends in Japanese food. Read the column and answer in English the questions on the next page.

B 級 グルメ

あなたはどんな和食が好きですか。「すし」、「さしみ」、「てんぷら」…いろいろあって、おいしいですが、「すし」などは、あまり安くはありません。でも、知っていますか。日本には、「B級グルメ」という食べ物もあります。「B級グルメ」というのは、おいしくて安い食べ物のことです。^{味(1)}はA級ですが、ねだん⁽²⁾はB級です。「やきそば」、「うどん」、「たこやき」など、いろいろありますが、B級グルメで一番人気がある食べ物は、「ラーメン」です。日本人も外国人⁽³⁾も、大好きです。

ラーメンは、おいしいし、おなかがいっぱいになる⁽⁴⁾し、ねだんも安い（500円～700円ぐらい）です。そして、オーダーして、5分ぐらいで来るので、待たなくていいです。それに⁽⁵⁾、ラーメン屋はどこにでもありますから、とてもべんりです。

日本にはたくさん名物⁽⁶⁾ラーメンがありますよ。日本に旅行したら⁽⁷⁾、ぜひ、いろいろなラーメンを食べてみてください！

X というのは Y のこと: what is referred as X are/is Y

(1) 味: taste, flavor (2) ねだん: price (3) 外国人: foreigners

(4) おなかがいっぱいになる: to become full (5) それに: moreover

(6) 名物: widely-known [regional]

(7) 旅行したら: when you travel



- きゅう
1. What is “B 級 グルメ”? Explain in detail.
 2. Give some examples of “B 級グルメ”?
 3. Why is ramen so popular? List FOUR reasons for its popularity.



よみかへん 読み書き編 - Reading & Writing

Lesson 8

Writing an email to a teacher 先生にメールを書く

Lesson 8 Can-Do Statement ▪ Reading & Writing

- I can read and write the following 4 *kanji* characters with a full understanding of correct stroke types and stroke orders:
 - 元 • 気 • 早 • 出
- I can read, write and understand words comprised of the above *kanji* characters.
- I can read the following 13 *kanji* characters:
 - 文 • 字 • 漢 • 宿 • 題 • 質 • 問 • 忘 • 受 • 授 • 業
 - 卒 • 遅
- I can read and understand words consisting of the 13 *kanji* characters above.
- I can read and comprehend a blog entry in which a student describes herself, her family, future plans, career goals, etc.
- I can write an email to my Japanese teacher using appropriate polite expressions.
- I can write my own blog entry in which I describe myself, my family, future plans, career goals, etc.

Featured *kanji* radical of this lesson: うかんむり (宀)

So far, we have learned four *kanji* radicals belonging to the “へん Group”: ひへん (日), おんなへん (女), ごんべん (言), and さんずい (氵). This lesson will introduce you to another group of radicals, the “かんむり Group” which comprise the top portion or “crown” (i.e., かんむり) of a *kanji*. The first かんむり radical we will look at is うかんむり (宀) whose shape resembles *katakana* ウ. The general shape of うかんむり (宀) is said to represent the roof of a house or small building.

Kanji characters containing うかんむり (宀) often relate to things that have to do with “house,” “room,” or “building.” The *kanji* 家, for example, meaning “house” depicts a roof with a sacrificial wild boar underneath it. The *kanji* 宿, introduced in this lesson, means “lodging” depicting a roof, and under it, a person on the left and bedding on the right.



Now that you know some things about うかんむり, use online resources to look up the following *kanji* and write down their English meanings below.

(1) 安 _____ (2) 室 _____ (3) 寮 _____

読み書き漢字リスト

元・気・早・出

Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ AND WRITE**. Study all the information provided for each character (the meaning it represents, the readings, stroke order, etc.) and practice writing each *kanji* using *chōmen*. Also, watch the *kanji* stroke order animation in Moodle. (*Kanji* number in parentheses indicates that the *kanji* was introduced in a prior lesson.)

	<i>kanji</i>	<i>on-/kun-readings</i>	<i>kanji</i> usage*
118		ガン ゲン もと	元日 (がんじつ) New Year's Day <元旦 (がんたん) the morning of New Year's Day>
			'beginning; origin'
119		キ	元氣 (げんき) な energetic; healthy 人氣 (にんき) popularity 電氣 (でんき) electricity, (electric) lights 氣分 (きぶん) feeling; mood 氣持 (きもち) feeling, (physical) sensation; mood
			'spirit; mind; air, atmosphere'
120		ソウ はや-い	早 (はや) い early, quick 早 (はや) く early, soon [adverb] 朝早 (あさはや) く early in the morning
			'early, quick'
121		シュツ だ-す で-る で-かける	～を出 (だ) す to submit, turn in; to take out; to send (out) ～を出 (で) る to leave ~ ～に 出 (で) る to attend; to appear in ~ 出 (で) かける to go out <出口 (でぐち) exit>
			'go/come out, leave'

*Note: <> indicates a word that will be introduced later.

読み漢字リスト

文・字・漢・宿・題・質・問・忘・受・授・業・卒・遲

Below is the list of *kanji* that you must be able to **READ** in this lesson.

122		ブン モン	文 (.ぶん) sentence 文学 (.ぶんがく) literature 作文 (.さく.ぶん) composition <文化 (.ぶんか) culture> <文法 (.ぶんぽう) grammar> <注文 (ちゅうもん)する to (place an) order>
	'writing, composition; literature'	4	一ノ文

123		ジ	字 (.じ) character, letter; handwriting 文字 (.もじ) character, letter ローマ字 (.じ) Romanization 字 (.じ) が上手だ has nice handwriting
	'character, letter'	6	一ノ字

124		カン	漢字 (かんじ) Chinese character, <i>kanji</i>
	'China'	13	一ノ漢

125		シュク ヤビ	新宿 (しんじゅく) Shinjuku (a section of Tokyo) <原宿 (はらじゅく) Harajuku (a section of Tokyo)> <下宿 (げしゅく) boarding house>
	'lodging, inn'	11	一ノ宿

126		ダイ	宿題 (しゅくだい) homework <題名 (だいめい) title (of a book, a novel)>
	'subject, topic; title'	18	一ノ題

127	質	シツ	質(しつ)がいい of good/high quality
	'quality, nature; inquire'	15	ノアナ斤斤斤所所所所質質質質
128	問	モン と-う	質問(しつもん) question 質問(しつもん)する to ask a question [NOT 質問を聞く] 問題(もんだい) problem, question, issue
	'question, problem; inquiry'	11	丨𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔問問問問
129	忘	ボウ わす-れる	忘(わす)れる to forget <忘(わす)れ物(もの)をする to forget/leave something behind> <忘年会(ぼうねんかい) year-end party>
	'forget'	7	ムニ亡亡忘忘忘
130	受	ジュ う-ける う-かる	テストを受(う)ける to take an exam テストに受(う)かる to pass an exam
	'receive, accept; undergo'	8	一ノバウ受受受受受受
131	授	ジユ さず-ける さず-かる	<教授(きょうじゅ) professor>
	'grant, give, teach'	11	一寸才才才才才才授授授授

132		ギヨウ	授業 (じゅぎょう) class(es), instruction 授業中 (じゅぎょううちゅう) during/in class 授業料 (じゅぎょうりょう) tuition <営業中 (えいぎょううちゅう) open (for business)>
			'work, occupation, business, industry'
133		ソツ	卒業 (そつぎょう) graduation ～を卒業(そつぎょう)する to graduate from ~ 卒業生 (そつぎょうせい) alumni <卒業式 (そつぎょうしき) graduation ceremony>
			'graduate; come to an end'
134		チ おそ-い おく-れる	遅(おそ)い late; slow 遅(おそ)くまで until late <夜遅(よるおそ)く late at night> 遅(おそ)くなる lit., to become late ～に遅(おく)れる to be late for ~
			'late; slow'

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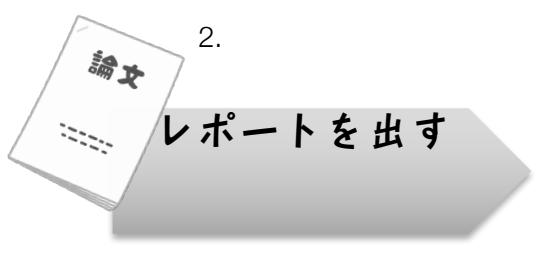
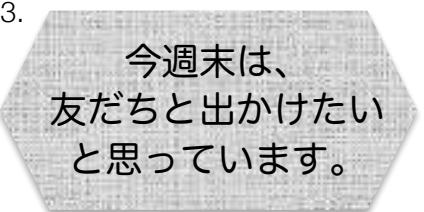
Kanji Reading 1 (KR1) 元～出

なまえ：

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning. The following contains *kanji* that you are required to both read and write.

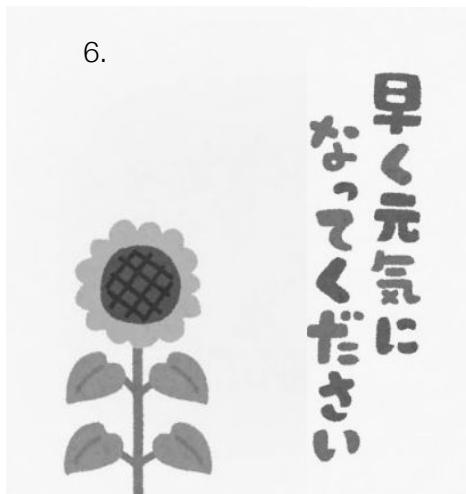
読み書き漢字 元・気・早・出

1. 

ク 気
ラ 分
ス が
を わ
休 る
ん か
だ。 つ
た の
で、
2. 
3. 

今週末は、
友だちと出かけたい
と思っています。
4. 

お元気ですか。
5. 

早く帰りたい。
6. 

早く元気に
なってください

Kanji Writing (KW)

元～出

なまえ：

Write the appropriate *kanji* or *katakana* in each according to the English. Provide the *yomigana* in [].

[き　ぶん] がわるいので、[はや] 帰りたいです。

1. I want to go home early since I'm not feeling well.

[おそ] 夜遅くまで[べん　きょう] していました。

2. I was studying till late at night.

[] [] [いち　にち　じゅう] 朝から晩まで[] [] [] バイトです。

3. I have work all day from morning to night.

[わたし] [] の家族は、みんな[げん　き] です。

4. Everyone in my family is well.

[] [せん　せい] 今朝、[] [] に[め　一　る] しました。

5. This morning I emailed my teacher.

[ら　一　め　ん] この[] [] [] 屋は 安くて[] [] です。

6. This ramen shop is inexpensive and popular.

[] [び　で　お] 料理の[] [] [] い物に[] きます。

7. a cooking video

8. I will go shopping.

[に　ほん] [] [] [す] の 古い 映画が[] きです。

9. I like old Japanese movies.

Read the following *kanji* phrases and short sentences and give the English meaning.

読みだけ漢字 文・字・漢・宿・題・質・問・忘・受・授・業・卒・遅

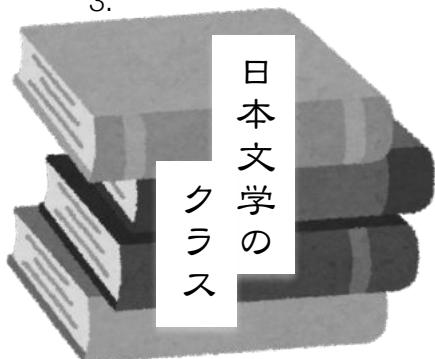
1.



2.



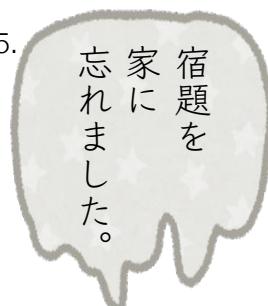
3.



4.



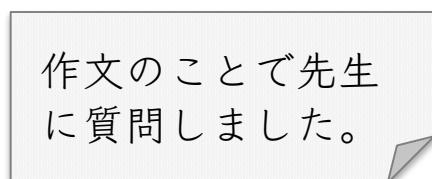
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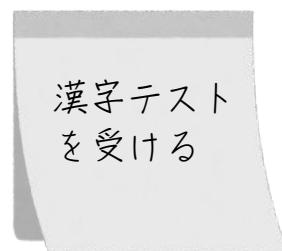
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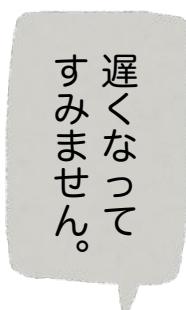
7.



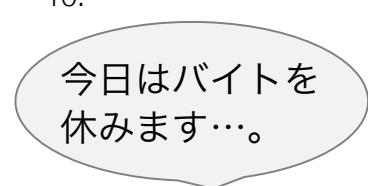
8.



9.



10.



11.



Kanji Exercise (KE)

名前 :

When individual *kanji* 日, 本, and 語 are combined, they form “日本語.” Words formed from the combination of two or more *kanji* characters are called 熟語 (じゅくご) or in English “*kanji* compounds.” Since Japanese 101, you have already learned many 熟語.

Now, use individual characters below (in any order) to create as many 熟語 as you can. Write them on the lines below. The first 熟語 has already been filled in for you. (So, you have nine more to go!) You may use the same character more than once. Work in small groups, and let's see which group comes up with most!



1. 名前

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Writing Tasks (WT)

Writing an email to your instructor

In an earlier lesson, you learned how to compose an email inviting a classmate to an event. Writing a short email to a teacher about a matter having to do with the class is also a useful skill to have. So, let's learn how to compose an email to your Japanese instructor using a standard format and an appropriate level of politeness. Read the following sample email and take note of the important points listed below.

Sample 1

Angela Lopez
To: Sean Tanaka
Subject: 今日のクラス⁽¹⁾

田中先生⁽²⁾、

きのうからかぜでねつがあるので⁽³⁾、
すみませんが、今日はクラスを休みます。⁽⁴⁾
⁽⁵⁾

今日の宿題ですが⁽⁶⁾、明日出してもよろしいでしょうか。⁽⁷⁾
どうもすみません。

アンジェラ・ロペス

ポイント (1)
Indicate concisely the subject matter of your email. Do not leave this line blank.

ポイント (2)
Address your teacher by his/her LAST NAME: last name + 先生.

ポイント (3)
～ので is commonly used (instead of ～から) when providing a reason in more formal writing.

ポイント (4)
Keep your language polite by using the です /ます style at the end of each sentence.

ポイント (5)
Leave a blank line space before beginning a new paragraph.

ポイント (6)
Use ～ですが (instead of ～ですけど) in more formal writing.

ポイント (7)
Use よろしいでしょうか, which is a more polite form of いいですか.

(WT continued)

Let's look at another email written by a student to a teacher. When you send such an email and receive a reply from your Japanese teacher, be sure to respond as soon as you can. And when sending a file as an attachment, do not neglect to mention in a brief message what you are enclosing.

Sample 2

John Nakamura
To: Mari Yamakawa
Subject: オーラルテスト

山川先生、

来週のオーラルテストのことでのしもんがあるのですが、
明日、クラスの後で先生のオフィスにうかがってもよろしい
でしょうか。

よろしくおねがいします。

中村ジョン

ポイント (8)
To introduce the topic, here use “topic のことで” instead of “topic のことなんですが.”

ポイント (9)
Use ~のです(が), instead of ~んです(けど/が), in more formal writing style.

ポイント (10)
When you are asking a favor, conclude your message by saying よろしくおねがいします instead of ありがとうございます ('Thank you [for what you do/did for me]' which would be an inappropriate closing.)

ポイント (11)
Write your FULL NAME at the end, and not just your first name. See below for the conventions for writing non-Japanese names in Japanese.

Note: Both samples 1 and 2 are the simplest variations. You will see more elaborate examples as you learn more expressions and grammatical structures later.

Now, let's have you compose brief email messages to your Japanese teacher. For each of the following tasks, type your messages and print them on a sheet. Make sure to use *kanji* that you have learned.

Tasks:

- (1) You are going to be absent from class today because you have a fever due to a cold. Ask your teacher if it is all right to turn in your homework tomorrow.
- (2) Today you were absent from class because you were not feeling well due to a cold. Ask your instructor if it is all right to take the (missed) kanji test tomorrow before class.
- (3) You have some questions about the composition homework and are wondering if you can see your teacher after class tomorrow.

ひとことコラム「名前」

Here are some conventions for writing non-Japanese names in Japanese:



- When you write your name in *katakana*, write your given name first and family name second. Insert a dot (・) between your given name and the family name (i.e., surname). For example, ジヨン・スミス.
- If your full name is either Chinese or Korean, you may write it in *kanji* keeping the original “family name + given name” order. In which case, it is a common practice to leave a blank character space between your family name and given name. (If you are not sure whether the receiver of your message can recognize your name in *kanji*, indicate the pronunciation of your name in *katakana*.)
- If either your family name or given name is Japanese, you may adopt the Japanese convention of “family name + given name” order (e.g., 田中ショーン, ホワイトさくら). Or you may keep your customary “given name + family name” order without a dot separating the names (e.g., ショーン田中, さくらホワイト).
- [FYI] *Katakana* names of naturalized Japanese citizens are often written in the “family name + given name” order without a dot separating the names (e.g., ブラウンマイケル).

102 クラスアルバム・プロジェクト

- Class Album Project -

I. Reading

Angela, a Japanese 102 student, wrote the following for her “Class Album Project 102.” Read her writing and answer the questions on the next page in English.



プロフィール

名前: アンジェラ・ロペス
 専攻: Dietetics (えいよう学)
 好きなもの: ベーキング、ビーチ、アイスラテ
 きらいなもの: からい食べもの
 卒業: 来年!!

私の家族は、父、母、私、そして祖父です。祖父はフィリピン人です。^{そふ}祖父がホノルルのホテルではたらいていた時に、日本人の祖母^{そぼ}に会って、二人はけっこんしました。だから、私は、クウォーター日本人です。でも、祖父と祖母は私が小さい時にりこんしました。祖母は、その後日本に帰って、今は、^{とうきょう}東京で一人ぐらしをしています。

私は、きょ年のなつ休みに東京へ行きました。^{とうきょう}東京では2か月間、祖母といっしょに住んでいました。祖母は65さいですけど、とても元気で、毎日午前5時から午後2時ごろまで、おべんとうの会社ではたらいています。祖母のしごとは、おべんとうのおかずを作ることです。そして祖母は毎日、おべんとうを私に持ってきてくれました。^{かいしゃ}きんぴら、焼き魚、和風ハンバーガー、やさいの煮物、それから、いろいろな和菓子⁽¹⁾もありました。私は毎日ほんとうにたくさん食べていましたけど、ぜんぜんふとりませんでした！^{わしょく}和食はおいしいし、きれいだし、ヘルシーで、すごいと思いました。



来年のなつ、私はまた祖母のところへ行きます。そして、祖母のおべんとうの会社でインターンシップをします。^{かいしゃ}和食のことをもっともっと勉強したいと思います。そして、しょうらい⁽³⁾は、ハワイのシニアのための⁽⁴⁾おいしくてヘルシーなおべんとうのデリバリーサービスがしたいです。がんばります！

(1) わがし: Japanese sweets; (2) ふとる: to gain weight; (3) しょうらい: future;

(4) シニアのための: for (the sake of) the senior citizens

(CP continued)

名前 :

A. Write in English what you've learned about Angela in your answers to the questions below.

(1) What is Angela's major and when is she graduating?

(2) Mention a few things about Angela's family background.

(3) Where is Angela's grandmother now? Mention a few things you learned about her.

(4) What experience did Angela have in Japan which contributed to her future aspirations?
What are her plans for next year?

(5) What kind of work does Angela want to do in the future?

B. Read Angela's writing again. This time, pay close attention to the following: (1) the overall organization – paragraph by paragraph each with its own subject matter; (2) the organization within each paragraph – introducing the subject and developing it in a coherent way; and (3) the use of long and short sentences that provide information and expand or elaborate with further details.

In order to get a better idea of the organization in Angela's writing, identify below the main subject matter of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: _____

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

II. Writing

Now it's your turn! Write in Japanese something about yourself that you'd like to share with your classmates this semester. You may write about your family or a special friend of yours, leisure or weekend activities, your job, a trip you went on, or about what you'd like to do in the future.

A. Preparing an Outline

As a preliminary step, complete the outline below, in English, with the things you'd like to write about. Organize what you want to say into three or four groups/paragraphs. Turn in your finished outline to your instructor for feedback.

Outline of My Writing

“Profile” section

What to include:

Main text

Paragraph 1 Main subject:

Things to include:

Paragraph 2: Main subject:

Things to include:

Paragraph 3: Main subject:

Things to include:

Paragraph 4: Main subject:

Things to include:

B. Further Procedures for Preparing and Revising Multiple Drafts
(See also MUSUBI 101 RW Lesson 4 “Class Album Project.”)

Step 1 – Write and type (in Japanese) your first draft including both (1) a bullet-pointed profile (プロフィール) and (2) the main text. Turn it in to your instructor and receive written comments and suggestions for improvement. Also, provide three or four of your classmates with copies of your draft. On a later date during group work in class, receive peer feedback from those classmates. (Completion of this first step may comprise up to 30% of your class project grade.)

Step 2 – Revise your writing and type a second draft. Turn in your second draft to your instructor and obtain written feedback and a grade for your work. (The second draft will comprise up to 40% of your project grade.)

Step 3 – Revise and type the final version of your writing. Then, upload your writing to the *Laulima* class site as a post in the “Clog” tab for the entire class to read. (The final version will comprise up to 20% of your project grade.)

Step 4 – Go to the *Laulima* class site and read the Japanese clog posts of four or five of your classmates. Provide each classmate with helpful written comments in English and/or Japanese. (Completion of this last step will comprise the remaining 10% of your class project grade.)

A Learner’s Approach to Writing in Japanese

Students who know and write in English should perhaps consider taking a different approach when writing in Japanese. After listing in English some of the things you want to say in Japanese, start writing directly in Japanese sentences what you want to say using the Japanese that is already familiar to you – the Japanese words, short phrases, fixed expressions, grammar and sentence structures that you’ve learned how to use. Begin your writing by working primarily with the Japanese that you already know through your study and practice of the language, rather than attempting to translate your English thoughts, set phrases or whole English sentences into Japanese. For example, let’s say you want to write in Japanese that you are working part-time at a college library twice a week, but you don’t know how to say “twice a week”. Well, instead of trying to translate that particular English phrase directly into



Japanese, you can very easily express a similar meaning using simple Japanese words you already know. Approach the task of writing in Japanese by working initially with the Japanese that is already familiar to you.