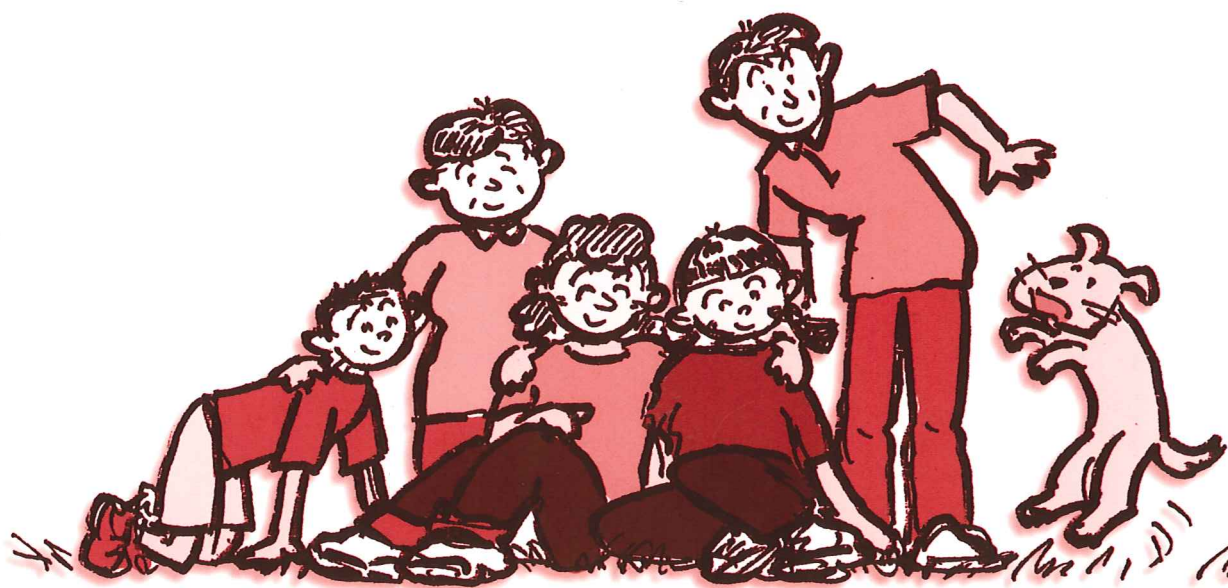




日本語パック

# Language Pack



# HIRAGANA, KATAKANA AND ROMAJI

The **kana** to the left are **hiragana** ; **katakana** are in brackets.

**Basic Syllables: Vowel, Consonant plus vowel and n**

v c	a あ (ア)	i い (イ)	u う (ウ)	e え (エ)	o お (オ)
k	ka か (カ)	ki き (キ)	ku く (ク)	ke け (ケ)	ko こ (コ)
s	sa さ (サ)	shi し (シ)	su す (ス)	se せ (セ)	so そ (ソ)
t	ta た (タ)	chi ち (チ)	tsu つ (ツ)	te て (テ)	to と (ト)
n	na な (ナ)	ni に (ニ)	nu ぬ (ヌ)	ne ね (ネ)	no の (ノ)
h	ha は (ハ)	hi ひ (ヒ)	fu ふ (フ)	he へ (ヘ)	ho ほ (ホ)
m	ma ま (マ)	mi み (ミ)	mu む (ム)	me め (メ)	mo も (モ)
y	ya や (ヤ)		yu ゆ (ユ)		yo よ (ヨ)
r	ra ら (ラ)	ri り (リ)	ru る (ル)	re れ (レ)	ro ろ (ロ)
w	wa わ (ワ)				o を (ヲ)
n	ん (ン)				

**Modified Syllables: Consonant plus basic vowel**

g	ga が (ガ)	gi ぎ (ギ)	gu ぐ (グ)	ge げ (ゲ)	go ご (ゴ)
z	za ざ (ザ)	ji じ (ジ)	zu ず (ズ)	ze ぜ (ゼ)	zo ぞ (ゾ)
d	da だ (ダ)	ji ぢ (ヂ)	zu づ (ヅ)	de で (デ)	do ど (ド)
b	ba ば (バ)	bi び (ビ)	bu ぶ (ブ)	be べ (ベ)	bo ぼ (ボ)
p	pa ぱ (パ)	pi ぴ (ピ)	pu ぷ (プ)	pe ぺ (ペ)	po ぽ (ポ)

**Modified Syllables: Consonant plus ya, yu, yo**

kya きゃ (キャ)	kyu きゅ (キュ)	kyo きょ (キョ)
sha しゃ (シャ)	shu しゅ (シュ)	sho しょ (ショ)
cha ちゃ (チャ)	chu ちゅ (チュ)	cho ちょ (チョ)
nya にゃ (ニャ)	nyu にゅ (ニュ)	nyo にょ (ニョ)
hya ひゃ (ヒャ)	hyu ひゅ (ヒュ)	hyo ひょ (ヒョ)
mya みゃ (ミャ)	myu みゅ (ミュ)	myo みょ (ミョ)
rya りゃ (リャ)	ryu りゅ (リュ)	ryo りょ (リョ)
gya ぎゃ (ギャ)	gyu ぎゅ (ギュ)	gyo ぎょ (ギョ)
ja じゃ (ジャ)	ju じゅ (ジュ)	jo じょ (ジョ)
bya びゃ (ビャ)	byu びゅ (ビュ)	byo びょ (ビョ)
pya ぴゃ (ピャ)	pyu ぴゅ (ピュ)	pyo ぴょ (ピョ)

**Double Consonants**

kk, pp, ss , etc	っ (ツ)
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This Language Pack has been written to assist students participating in Homestay UK, a weekend Homestay programme for young learners of Japanese with UK based Japanese families. The programme is jointly run by the Japan Foundation Nihongo Centre and the Japan Festival Education Trust (JFET) and is generously sponsored by the Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation. It is a core education project of Japan 2001.

Written by: Naoyuki Kitani, Yuka Yokozawa, Sally Lewis

Japan Foundation Nihongo Centre, January 2001

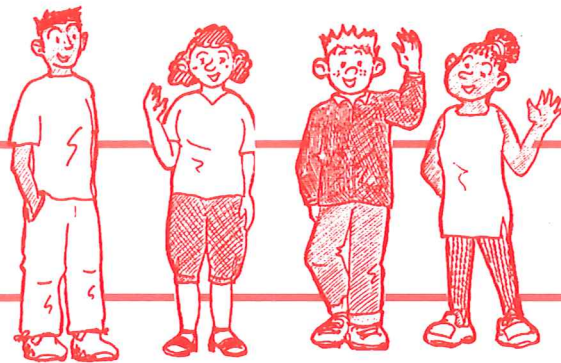
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# 1. Introduction



## Aims of Homestay UK

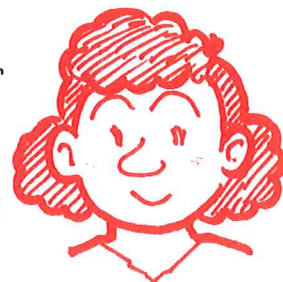
Homestay UK gives you as a learner of Japanese the chance to use and practise your Japanese in a real context by staying with a Japanese family living in the UK. It's a chance to discover Japan without boarding a plane.

## A Pack for you!

This Pack has been written especially to help you prepare for spending a weekend with a Japanese family on Homestay UK. It aims to help make the weekend more enjoyable by supplying you with some key language, vocabulary and phrases in advance. If you can master some of these before going, it will ease communication with your Japanese partner and hosts during the weekend.

## How to use this Pack

Designed for you to dip in and out of, both before and during your Homestay weekend, this pack is not meant to be a textbook and you're not expected to plough through all the chapters systematically. Think of it more as a self-study or reference tool that puts you in control of how much you learn.



## Getting Started

If it looks like there's too much to digest here, don't panic! This guide has to cater for pupils with a wide range of experience so be realistic, learn what you can and don't worry about remembering everything.

It's a good idea to start with material you already know or are familiar with - this could be verbs, 'Handy Expressions' or a topic you've already covered with your teacher such as 'My Family'. Once you feel confident with that, move onto new material to suit your level. Remember, you don't have to tackle everything in order.

The earlier you are able to start preparing before your Homestay weekend, the better. If you can, set aside a little time every day to practise and you'll soon be able to use the phrases and vocabulary more naturally. Why not team up with a friend who also learns Japanese and practise some of the dialogues together? Alternatively, try out some of your new phrases on your teacher of Japanese.





## Working out what's essential

Unless you've spent several years learning Japanese, you're likely to find some of the content in this pack challenging.

Don't be discouraged by this. You'll find certain parts highlighted in pink throughout the pack. These are the most important and useful bits for you to concentrate on and it's OK to limit yourself to these. Even if you're a beginner or have only recently started Japanese, if you can master the pink phrases, it will help you on your visit.



## How the content is organised

The emphasis of most of the language material in this pack is on survival Japanese in the context of a short Homestay. You'll notice that most of the chapters follow a similar pattern introducing basic expressions, or situational dialogues and concluding with a vocabulary list for you to refer to.

You will also see that some words are underlined in the dialogues or phrases. This means that you should practise substituting the underlined part with different words to match your situation.

The vocabulary lists will help you.

E.g. 'London ni sunde imasu' should obviously be changed to 'Manchester ni sunde imasu' if you live in Manchester.



### ● Chapter 2, Culture Notes

Make sure you read these notes before your weekend. They include some essential background information to help prepare you culturally for your stay. It will help you understand why some customs, behaviour and attitudes are different and help you avoid some of the more obvious faux pas.

### ● Chapter 3, Basic Verbs

Chapter 3 contains the 32 verbs you are most likely to need for everyday life. They come with illustrations to help you refer to them quickly.

### ● Chapters 4 - 7

focus on useful set phrases, greetings and SOS expressions. These should come in handy during your Homestay, so try to learn as many as you can.

### ● Chapters 8 - 11

deal with topics which you may want to talk about with your host family in more open conversation. They're sure to be interested in hearing about your family, your town, your interests and your school. If you don't have time to look at all these, choose the ones you feel most comfortable talking about and concentrate on them. You may find it helpful to take a few photos with you (eg of your family, school, town etc) to help explain more.



## ● Chapter 12, Table Japanese

As you will be eating together over the weekend, this is a really important section to get to grips with. It tells you how to show appreciation for your meals and how to politely refuse anything you don't like.

## ● Extension materials

We have included a selection of activities and tasks (such as questionnaires) for you to complete with your Japanese friend and host family if you have time. By doing these, you'll be working together and finding out more about your host family. They are not particularly easy (that's why they are called 'extension' activities) and they're not compulsory. We suggest you do these if you have a spare moment and conversation dries up! It's a good thing to have something to work on together. Don't be shy about asking your hosts to explain any words or kanji you don't understand. They also have a set of the Extension materials and will be only too pleased to help you.

## ● Nihongo Scrapbook (Diary)

At the back of your pack, you'll find a Scrapbook section with space to record your impressions and memories of the Homestay and room to note any new words you've learnt. Try to fill this in if you can and show it to your teacher of Japanese back at school. You'll find it both a useful record of your weekend and a good way of recording and keeping any new vocabulary and phrases you have learnt.



## ● Finding Japan in Britain (Competition)

All Homestay participants are encouraged to enter the Homestay UK competition by sending in an account of their experience. Best entries will feature in the official Homestay UK touring exhibition and catalogue and the winner in each age group will win a trip to Japan (for more details see the entry form at the back of your pack).

## How we've organised the script

We have used both phonetic scripts (hiragana and katakana) as well as romaji in this pack. Please refer to the chart on the inside front cover for the full breakdown. Use whichever system your teacher has taught you and you feel most comfortable with. Kanji (chinese characters) are only used in the Extension materials to make the material as accessible as possible to the widest number of students. A line over a vowel indicates a long vowel. You need to stretch these vowel sounds out to last double the normal length. Practise your pronunciation with your host family and ask them to show you the difference between short and long vowels.

## A few rules you need to follow

The weekend is meant to be fun and relaxed as well as educational. It's great that so many Japanese families in the UK want to help UK students with their Japanese that they are offering their hospitality completely free for the weekend. Please repay their generosity by behaving thoughtfully and respectfully throughout the weekend. Remember that you are representing your school and your teacher of Japanese and the impression you give may be



the only impression of a British student the family has come across. Above all, remember that you are a guest in someone else's house and use your common sense. In addition, by participating on this programme, you are expected to follow the simple do's and don'ts listed below:

### Do!

- Try to **speak in Japanese as much as you can** throughout the weekend even if you are aware that your host family speak reasonable English.
- **Be patient and positive.** You may not have had the chance to use your Japanese for such a long time before and it may be a bit daunting at first.



### Don't!

- Please note that there is to be **no smoking, no use of alcohol or drugs** at any stage during the weekend.
- However much freedom you are used to, **please don't leave your host family's home for any reason without asking permission first.** As your hosts, your family will feel responsible for you and worry if they don't know where you are.



### In case of Emergency

If you have a problem during your Homestay weekend, don't panic. First try and explain the nature of the problem to your Japanese family (Chapter 6: SOS Expressions should be able to help you). You can also ask if you can telephone your parents. Alternatively, if you need to speak to a Homestay UK organiser, call our helpline on **07941 660570** or **07803 596391** where a bilingual member of staff will be at hand to explain the problem more clearly to your host family in Japanese. These numbers are only in use during Homestay weekends. If you have questions at any other time, please contact Kazuko Sato at the Homestay UK office on **020 7630 8696** or email [hsuk@jfet.org.uk](mailto:hsuk@jfet.org.uk)

### What should I take?

In addition to your weekend clothes and washbag, you may find the following checklist useful:

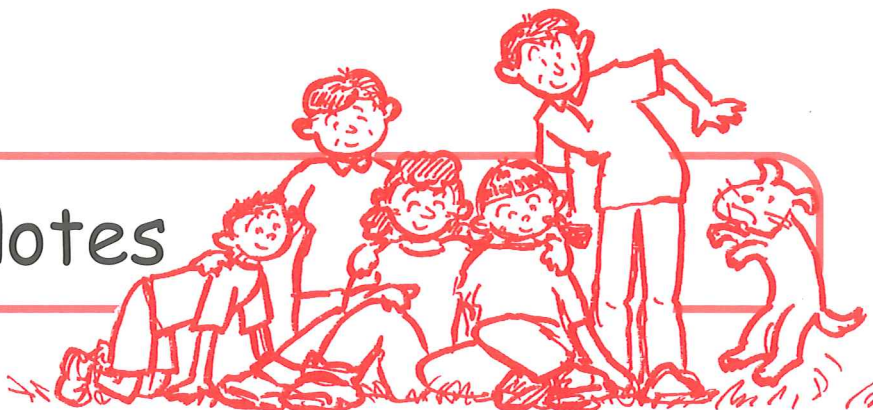
- Clean socks (these could be on display a lot over the weekend!)
- A small present for your host family (something small costing not more than £5)
- Photos of your family / town / school
- Dictionary
- Your Language Pack and a pen



## Tanoshinde kudasai ne!! (Have a great time)

Office details: Homestay UK, JFET, Swire House, 59 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6AJ  
tel: 020 7630 8696 fax: 020 7931 8453 email: [hsuk@jfet.org.uk](mailto:hsuk@jfet.org.uk)

## 2. Culture Notes



### Inside the Family

Feeling part of a group is important in Japan and no group is more important than one's own family. Japanese people tend to do a lot together as a family and by offering to host you, your Japanese family almost certainly sees it as a team responsibility not just a job for your exchange partner. So don't be surprised if you find that, compared with European exchanges you may have done, you and your partner are left less to your own devices than you might be used to. Look at it positively. You'll have more than one person to help you with your Japanese and you'll get a good insight into what makes Japanese families tick!

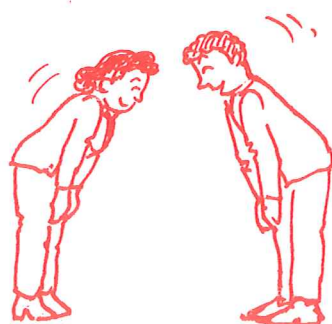
You may also notice that the Japanese tend to use people's first names less often than we do. In most situations, addressing someone by their surname and adding the tag 'san' at the end is the most appropriate form of address eg Tanaka san, Jones san. 'san' is a polite term meaning Mr / Mrs / Miss etc but remember not to use it when referring to yourself. You may also hear the tags 'chan' and 'kun' over your Homestay weekend. Try to find out when and to whom these are used.

At home, however, families use their first names to address each other. They also sometimes use the words for elder sister (onēchan) and elder brother (onīchan) instead of a name. You don't have to be related to people to use these terms so you can use them on your Homestay.

When you're talking about your own family though, there's a special set of words you must use. Look at the list on page 30 and practise making sentences about your own family and your Homestay family using the proper family labels.

### Visitors First?

Like us, the Japanese often like to treat their guests by serving them first or inviting them to take the first bath or shower.



You can respond politely by saying 'dōmo sumimasen' (thank you and sorry for the trouble). If you have ever visited Japan, you will know that a traditional Japanese bathtub is different to a western one and, as the bath is used to relax and soak in (rather than wash in), the water is normally very hot and also free from soap and bubble bath.



The family will take it in turns to use the bathroom, washing and rinsing outside the bath before getting in. That way, it stays clean for all the family. At your Homestay, it's most likely that your family will have a western bath or shower but it's a good idea to check first before you use soap inside the bath or pull the plug as there may be someone waiting to use it after you!

## Bowing and Body Language

Like the British, the Japanese are known for their reserve. You're unlikely to see the Japanese kissing and

hugging when they meet. In fact, they tend to be more shy than many westerners about showing their affection publicly and less likely to slap each other playfully on the back or touch each other, particularly if they don't know someone that well.

The more common form of body language for the Japanese is bowing. The Japanese bow when they meet and when they part as a mark of respect and courtesy.

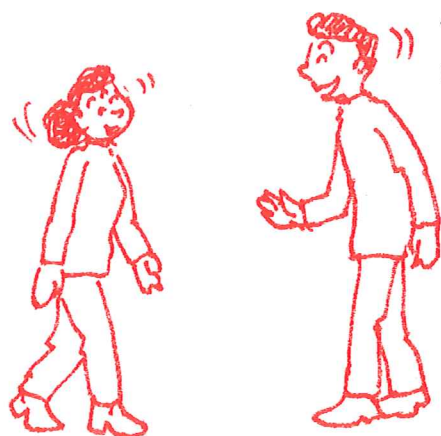
Try to observe the different occasions when your Homestay hosts bow over the weekend. The angle of the bow indicates the level of respect the bower has for the other person. The lower the bow, the more important or worthy of respect the person is. Sometimes among close friends a simple nod of the head is enough.

Children bow as a mark of respect to their teachers at school or when their parents introduce them to someone but they don't generally bow to their friends or to members of their own family. You won't be expected to bow because this is not a British custom but why not ask your Japanese friend to give you some tips on how and when to bow? You never know when it may come in handy!

## Shoes and slippers

It is customary to take off your shoes when entering a Japanese home. This is practical because traditional Japanese homes have tatami matting underfoot rather than carpet and traipsing around in your outdoor shoes would ruin the delicate woven rush mats not to mention make the house dirty! The Japanese even wear slippers or indoor shoes at school to keep things clean.

Most Japanese homes have slippers neatly laid out in the entrance hall for you to change into on entering. You take these off before entering a tatami room.



You also take them off outside the bathroom where you change into special toilet slippers instead. Don't forget to take the toilet slippers off before going back into the living room though otherwise you'll give everyone a good laugh!

What does a Japanese family do in the UK? Even if they don't have tatami rooms, you may still find that shoes are left at the door. You'd better pack plenty of clean socks just in case!

## Giving and receiving presents

The Japanese often like to give small presents when visiting someone's house or to thank someone for helping them. Presentation is important and they usually take great care in wrapping their present beautifully.



If you give your Homestay family a gift, don't be surprised or upset if you don't get much of a reaction! Japanese people don't tend to jump up and down if you give them a present and often don't open presents in front of the giver, as this is considered a little rude. They may thank you briefly and open it later. Don't be offended if they do. It's just another cultural difference!

## Japanese Schools

Just like here, education is thought to be very important in Japan. You may think you spend too long at school but if you lived in Japan, the chances are you'd spend even longer in class. On top of the normal school day, students are expected to get involved in club activities before and after school. Even 'cleaning time' is written into the timetable - a period when the pupils get out the dusters and clean the entire school! Some schools have classes on Saturday mornings and some clubs run throughout the summer holidays. Getting into the right school and university helps get you the right job eventually so Japanese high school children often find themselves under pressure to work hard. Sometimes, they attend evening crammer schools known as 'juku' to try and help improve their exam grades.

Just as in Japanese society there is a strict hierarchy regarding age and seniority, so in Japanese schools, age and seniority are important. Junior aged students are expected to be subservient and respectful to students in higher year groups. 'Kōhai' means someone in a lower year group than you whilst 'senpai' is someone senior or older than you and therefore someone you should look up to.



## Saturday Schools

Japanese children who are living in the UK and attending a British school while their parents are posted here, often also attend a Japanese Saturday school in their area. This helps make sure that they don't fall behind with their Japanese so that they will be able to fit back into the Japanese school system when they eventually return home. If your host partner goes to Saturday school, you may get a chance to see how a Japanese school works for yourself. Make a note of all the interesting things you notice and compare timetables with your friend.

## Table manners

There's nothing worse than being treated to a great meal and not knowing how to thank the hostess so make sure you learn some key phrases from Chapter 12 to help you express your appreciation when you're on your Homestay. Your hosts may worry about whether you like the food or not so let them know by saying *oishii desu!* (It's good / delicious) during the meal and *gochisōsama deshita* (Thank you. That was a feast) afterwards.



Etiquette at the Japanese table is similar to good table manners anywhere with a few differences:

- Wait for the host to start before you do
- Always say 'itadakimasu' before eating
- Always say 'gochisōsama deshita' afterwards
- If you're not sure how to eat a certain dish, watch your hosts and see how they go about it.



You may notice that the Japanese family delight in noisily slurping their noodles. This is quite normal and not considered rude as it may be here. In fact, it's thought to be a compliment to the quality of the cooking.



Although Japanese food is usually eaten with chopsticks, western dishes are often eaten with a knife and fork. If you get a chance, it's a good idea to practise using chopsticks before your weekend. If not, don't worry. There will almost certainly be a knife and fork to hand should you need them.

## Using 'chotto' to avoid causing offence

'Chotto' is a very useful word and definitely one you should remember. It can help get you out of all sorts of tricky situations! As you may know, the Japanese don't like to directly say no or refuse something. This doesn't mean they don't have more subtle ways of letting you know something's not to their liking. 'Chotto' can be used in response to a whole range of questions to suggest reluctance or to say no politely.

For instance, if someone asks you if you like raw fish, you can politely answer 'sashimi wa chotto....' and everyone will understand that you don't want it. Similarly, if someone asks you if you want to play football and you really hate it, if you say 'sakkā wa chotto....' your host will think of another activity to suggest. If someone suggests meeting on Saturday but you say 'doyōbi wa chotto.....' they'll guess that it's inconvenient without you having to elaborate. That's the great thing about 'chotto'. It's vague and short and you never need to enter into long explanations or excuses. Useful, isn't it?



## And finally.... Bless you!

Your hosts won't be saying this if you sneeze into a handkerchief! What's wrong with that? you may ask. Well, in Japan, people carry handkerchiefs to dry their hands or to mop their brow during the hot steamy summer. It's no wonder then that they are horrified when they see people blowing their nose into something which might later be used to dry their hands. It might be best, therefore, to avoid using handkerchiefs altogether on your homestay. Why not blow your nose Japanese style - in a paper tissue? Achooooo!



**Now you're culturally prepared for your Homestay, read on to sharpen up your language skills.**



# 3. Basic Verbs

for daily life



- A おきます  
okimasu
- B あらいます  
araimasu
- C のみます  
nomimasu
- D たべます  
tabemasu
- E (がっこうへ) いきます  
(gakkō e) ikimasu
- F べんきょうします  
benkyō shimasu  
べんきょうを します  
benkyō o shimasu
- G かきます  
kakimasu
- H よみます  
yomimasu
- I コンピュータを つかいます  
konpyūta o tsukaimasu
- J あいます  
aimasu
- K (いえへ) かえます  
(ie e) kaerimasu
- L シャワーを あびます  
shawā o abimasu
- M でんわを します  
denwa o shimasu
- N (テレビを) みます  
(terebi o) mimasu
- O (おんがくを) ききます  
(ongaku o) kikimasu
- P ねます  
nemasu

## various verbs - what are you doing? -

かいものを します / かいものします  
kaimono o shimasu kaimono shimasu



うんてんを します / うんてんします  
unten o shimasu unten shimasu

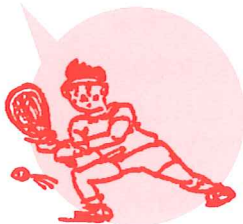


そうじを します / そうじします  
sōji o shimasu sōji shimasu



せんたくを します / せんたくします  
sentaku o shimasu sentaku shimasu

テニスを します  
tenisu o shimasu



ホッケーを します  
hokkē o shimasu



サッカーを します  
sakkā o shimasu



クリケットを します  
kuriketto o shimasu



やきゅうを します  
yakyū o shimasu



スキーを します  
sukī o shimasu



バドミントンを します  
badominton o shimasu



スケートを します  
sukēto o shimasu



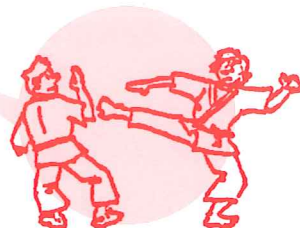
すいえいを します  
suiei o shimasu



じゅうどうを します  
jūdō o shimasu



からてを します  
karate o shimasu



カラオケを します  
karaoke o shimasu





## 4. General Handy Expressions



### ① Expressing feelings / Reacting to things

- たのしい(です) / たのしかった(です)。  
tanoshii (desu)!      tanoshikatta (desu)!      It is / was good fun!
- おもしろい(です) / おもしろかった(です)。  
omoshiroi (desu)!      omoshirokatta (desu)!      It is / was interesting!
- おかしい(です) / おかしかった(です)。  
okashii (desu)! / okashikatta (desu)!      It is / was funny!
- つまらない(です) / つまらなかった(です)。  
tsumaranai (desu)!      tsumaranakatta (desu)!      It is / was boring!
- ほんとうに うれしい(です)。  
hontō ni ureshii (desu)!      I'm really glad / happy.

### ② Conversation fillers

- じょうだん(です)。  
jōdan (desu)!      It's a joke! / I'm joking.
- じょうだんでしょう。  
jōdan deshō?      You're joking, aren't you?
- うそ(です)。  
uso (desu)!      You're kidding!  
It can't be true.
- うそでしょう。  
uso deshō?      Surely that's not true, is it?/  
You're kidding, aren't you?
- ほんとう(です)。  
hontō (desu)!      Really!
- ほんとう(ですか)。  
hontō (desu ka)?      Really?



### ③ Describing what you see



■ すごい (です)。  
sugoi (desu)!

Wow!/Great!

■ きれい (です)。  
kirei (desu)!

It's beautiful!

■ かわいい (です)。  
kawaii (desu)!

It's cute! / It's lovely!

■ きたない (です)。  
kitanai (desu)!

It's dirty!



### ④ Catching people's attention

■ みて (ください)。  
mite (kudasai)!

Look!

■ きいて (ください)。  
kiite (kudasai)!

Listen!

■ きをつけて (ください)。  
ki o tsukete (kudasai)!

Be careful!



### ⑤ Cheering people up

■ どうしましたか / どうしたの。  
dō shimashita ka? / dō shita no?

What's wrong?

■ だいじょうぶ (ですか)。  
daijōbu (desu ka)?

Are you alright?

■ がんばって (ください)。  
ganbatte (kudasai)!

Good luck! / Come on!

### ⑥ Agreeing / disagreeing

■ だいじょうぶです。  
daijōbu desu.

I'm fine / That's fine /  
It's OK.

■ そうそう。  
sō sō.....

Yeah, Yeah  
That's right, that's right.

■ そうです。  
sō desu.

That's right.

■ ちがいます。  
chigaimasu.

No!  
(It's different to what you've  
just said.)

■ だめです。  
dame desu.

No. It's no good.



# 5. Useful Expressions for the Homestay



## ① Asking Permission

- シャワーを あびても いいですか。  
shawā o abitemo ii desu ka. May I take a shower?
- おふろに はいっても いいですか。  
ofuro ni haittemo ii desu ka. May I take a bath?
- でんわを つかっても いいですか。  
denwa o tsukattemo ii desu ka. May I use the telephone?
- このハンガーを つかっても いいですか。  
kono hangā o tsukattemo ii desu ka. May I use this coathanger?
- このタオルを かりても いいですか。  
kono taoru o karitemo ii desu ka. May I use / borrow this towel?



## ② Making Requests

- すみません、もういちど いってください。  
sumimasen, mō ichido itte kudasai. I'm sorry but could you repeat that please? / Could you say it once more?
- すみません、もうすこし ゆっくり はなしてください。  
sumimasen, mō sukoshi yukkuri hanashite kudasai. Could you speak a bit more slowly please?
- ちょっと まってください。  
chotto matte kudasai. Just a moment, please.
- せっけんを かしてください。  
sekken o kashite kudasai. Could I borrow (use) the soap please?

## ③ Polite Refusals

- すみません、たまごは ちょっと……。  
sumimasen, tamago wa chotto..... I'm sorry, but I can't eat eggs.....





## 4 Invitations and Suggestions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ■ どこかに でかけませんか。<br>dokoka ni dekakemasen ka.                   | Shall we go out somewhere?                 |
| ■ こうえんに いって、サッカーを しませんか？<br>kōen ni itte, sakkā o shimasen ka. | Shall we go to the park and play football? |
| ■ なにか のみませんか。<br>nanika nomimasen ka.                          | Do you fancy a drink?                      |
| ■ このレストランに はいりましょう。<br>kono resutoran ni hairimashō.           | Let's try this restaurant.                 |
| ■ かえりましょう。<br>kaerimashō.                                      | Let's go home.                             |

## 5 Questions for your Homestay Host

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| ■ これは にほんごで なんですか。<br>kore wa nihongo de nan desu ka.              | How do you say this in Japanese?  |
| ■ イギリスの せいかつは たのしいですか。<br>igirisu no seikatsu wa tanoshii desu ka. | Do you enjoy living in the UK?    |
| ■ えいごは むずかしいですか。<br>eigo wa muzukashii desu ka.                    | Do you find English difficult?    |
| ■ イギリスに どのぐらい すんでいますか。<br>igirisu ni donogurai sunde imasu ka.     | How long have you been in the UK? |
| ■ にほんの どこに すんでいましたか。<br>nihon no doko ni sunde imashita ka.        | Where are you from in Japan?      |
| ■ いつまで イギリスに いますか。<br>itsu made igirisu ni imasu ka.               | How long will you stay in the UK? |
| ■ イギリスで りょこうしましたか。<br>igirisu de ryokō shimashita ka.              | Have you travelled around the UK? |





- 
- ほかのくにへ いったことが ありますか。 Have you been to any other countries?  
hoka no kuni e itta koto ga arimasu ka.
- 
- しゅうまつは いつも なにを していますか。 What do you usually do at weekends?  
shūmatsu wa itsumo nani o shite imasu ka.
- 
- イギリスりょうりが すきですか。 Do you like English food?  
igirisu ryōri ga suki desu ka.
- 
- にほんりょうりを よく たべますか。 Do you often eat Japanese food?  
nihon ryōri o yoku tabemasu ka.
- 
- よく にほんに かえりますか。 Do you often return to Japan?  
yoku nihon ni kaerimasu ka.
- 
- いま、なんじですか。 What time is it now?  
ima nanji desu ka.
- 
- がっこうまで なんて いきますか。 How do you go to school?  
gakkō made nan de ikimasu ka.
- 
- がっこうまで どのぐらい かかりますか。 How long does it take to travel to school?  
gakkō made donogurai kakarimasu ka.
- 



# 6.SOS Expressions



## ① Feeling ill

- あたまが いたい (です)。  
atama ga itai (desu).

I have a headache.

- きもちが わるい (です)。  
kimochi ga warui (desu).

I feel ill.

- つかれた (つかれました)。  
tsukareta (tsukaremashita).

I'm tired.

- さむけが する (します)。  
samuke ga suru (shimasu).

I keep shivering.

- はきけが する (します)。  
hakike ga suru (shimasu).

I feel sick.

- ねつが ある (あります)。  
netzu ga aru (arimasu).

I have a temperature.

- くすりが ありますか。  
kusuri ga arimasu ka.

Do you have any medicine?

- よる ねむれません。  
yoru nemuremasen.

I can't sleep.



## ② Injuries

- ゆびを きった (きりました)。  
yubi o kitta (kirimashita).

I've cut my finger.

- ちが とまらない (とまりません)。  
chi ga tomaranai (tomarimasen).

The blood won't stop.

- あしを くじいた (くじきました)。  
ashi o kujiiita (kujikimashita).

I've sprained my ankle.





- てに やけどを した (しました)。  
te ni yakedo o shita (shimashita).

I've burnt my hand.

- バンドエイドを ください。  
bandoeido o kudasai.

Could you give me a plaster,  
please?

- いぬが こわい (です)。  
inu ga kowai (desu).

I am afraid of dogs.



### ③ Feeling Homesick

- ちょっと ホームシックです。  
chotto hōmushikku desu.

I 'm feeling a bit homesick.

- うちに かえりたい (です)。  
uchi ni kaeritai (desu).

I want to go home.

- かぞくに あいたい (です)。  
kazoku ni aitai (desu).

I want to see my family.

- うちに でんわを してもいいですか。  
uchi ni denwa o shitemo ii desu ka.

May I call home?



## 4 Problems

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ■ シャワーの つかいかたが わかりません。<br>shawā no tsukai kata ga wakarimasen. | I don't know how to use the shower.      |
| ■ おしえてください。<br>oshiete kudasai.                                | Can you tell me / explain it to me?      |
| ■ カメラを なくしました。<br>kamera o nakushimashita.                     | I've lost my camera.                     |
| ■ さいふを わすれました。<br>saifu o wasuremashita.                       | I've forgotten to bring my wallet/purse. |

## 5 Emergency!!

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| ■ たすけて (ください)。<br>tasukete (kudasai).       | Help!                         |
| ■ きを つけて (ください)。<br>ki o tsukete (kudasai). | Take care!                    |
| ■ あぶない (です)。<br>abunai (desu).              | Look out!                     |
| ■ あつい (です)。<br>atsui (desu).                | It's hot! / I'm hot!          |
| ■ さむい (です)。<br>samui (desu).                | It's cold! / I'm cold!        |
| ■ くるしい (です)。<br>kurushii (desu).            | I'm having trouble breathing. |
| ■ ねむい (です)。<br>nemui (desu).                | I'm sleepy.                   |
| ■ たいへん (です)。<br>taihen (desu).              | Oh no!                        |





## Vocabulary list

Practise substituting the following words with the underlined parts in the previous sections.

### Parts of the body

おなか	onaka	stomach
のど	nodo	throat
は	ha	tooth
て	te	hand

### Medicine

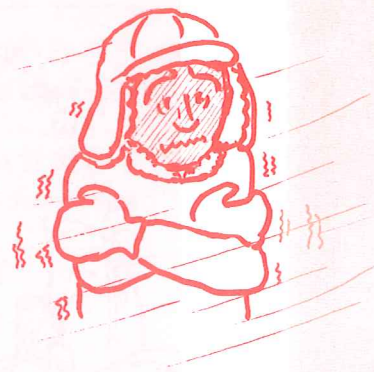
ばんそうこう	bansōkō	plaster
バンドエイド	bandoeido	

### Problems

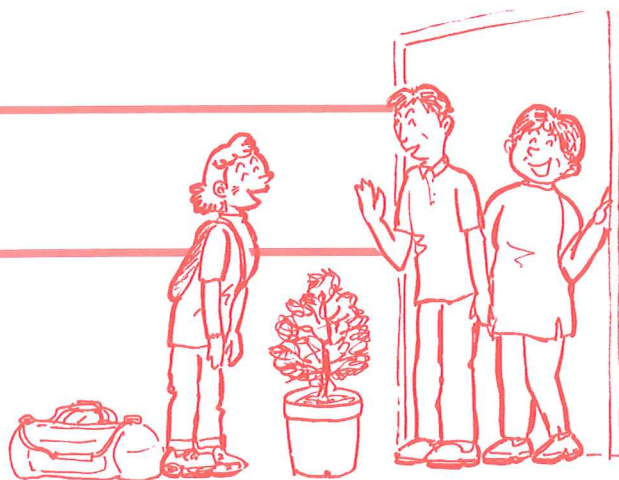
かんじの	よみかた	kanji no yomi kata	how to read kanji
ことばの	いみ	kotoba no imi	the meaning of a word
きっぷ		kippu	ticket
カード		kādo	card

### SOS!!

あつい	atsui	hot
さむい	samui	cold, chilly
うるさい	urusai	noisy
ねむい	nemui	sleepy
くるしい	kurushii	painful



# 7. Greetings



## Basic Situational Dialogues

### ① Meeting someone for the first time

**A:** こんにちは。  
konnichiwa.

Hello!

**B:** こんにちは。  
konnichiwa.

Hello!

**A:** はじめまして。  
hajimemashite.

How do you do?  
(Only used at first meeting with someone)

サリー・ルイスです。  
Sally Lewis desu.

I'm Sally Lewis.

どうぞ よろしく おねがいします。  
dōzo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

I'm pleased to meet you.

**B:** はじめまして。  
hajimemashite.

How do you do?

すずき よしおです。  
Suzuki Yoshio desu.

I'm Yoshio Suzuki.

(こちらこそ) よろしく おねがいします。  
(kochira koso) yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

I'm pleased to meet you. (too)

### ② Entering someone's house

**A:** どうぞ はいってください。  
dōzo haitte kudasai.

Come in please.

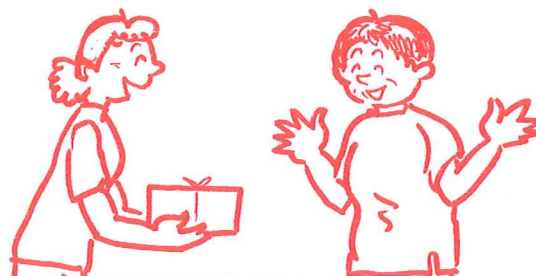
**B:** すみません。おじゃまします。  
sumimasen. ojama shimasu.

Thank you very much.  
(literally: sorry for disturbing you)





### ③ Giving and receiving presents



**A:** これ、りょうしんからです。どうぞ。  
kore, ryōshin kara desu. dōzo.

This is something from my parents.  
Please / Here you are.

**B:** すみません。ありがとうございます。  
sumimasen. arigatō gozaimasu.

Thank you very much indeed.

**A:** これ、つまらないものですが、どうぞ。  
kore, tsumaranai mono desu ga, dōzo.

This is just a little something, but...  
(a formal set phrase)

**B:** すみません。ありがとうございます。  
sumimasen. arigatō gozaimasu.

Thank you very much indeed.

### ④ Greetings throughout the day

#### 1. Morning

**A:** おはようございます。  
ohayō gozaimasu.

Good morning!

**B:** おはようございます。  
ohayō gozaimasu.

Good morning!

**A:** よく ねむれましたか。  
yoku nemuremashita ka?

Did you sleep well?

**B:** はい、よく ねむれました。  
hai, yoku nemuremashita.

Yes, I slept very well.

いいえ、あまり ねむれませんでした。  
iie, amari nemuremasen deshita.

No, I didn't sleep too well.

#### 2. Night

**A:** おやすみなさい。  
oyasumi nasai.

Good night.

**B:** おやすみなさい。  
oyasumi nasai.

Good night.

**A:** ゆっくり やすんでください。  
yukkuri yasunde kudasai.

Sleep well.

**B:** ありがとうございます。  
arigatō gozaimasu.

Thank you.



## ⑤ Going out with your friends

**A:** いってきます。  
itte kimasu.

I'm / we're just off out.

**B:** どこに いきますか。  
doko ni ikimasu ka.

Where are you going?

**A:** こうえんに いきます。  
kōen ni ikimasu.

I'm / we're going to the park.

**B:** きを つけて、いってらっしゃい。  
ki o tsukete, itte rasshai.

Take care.

**A:** はい、いってきます。  
hai, itte kimasu.

OK. See you later.

**A:** ただいま。  
tadaima.

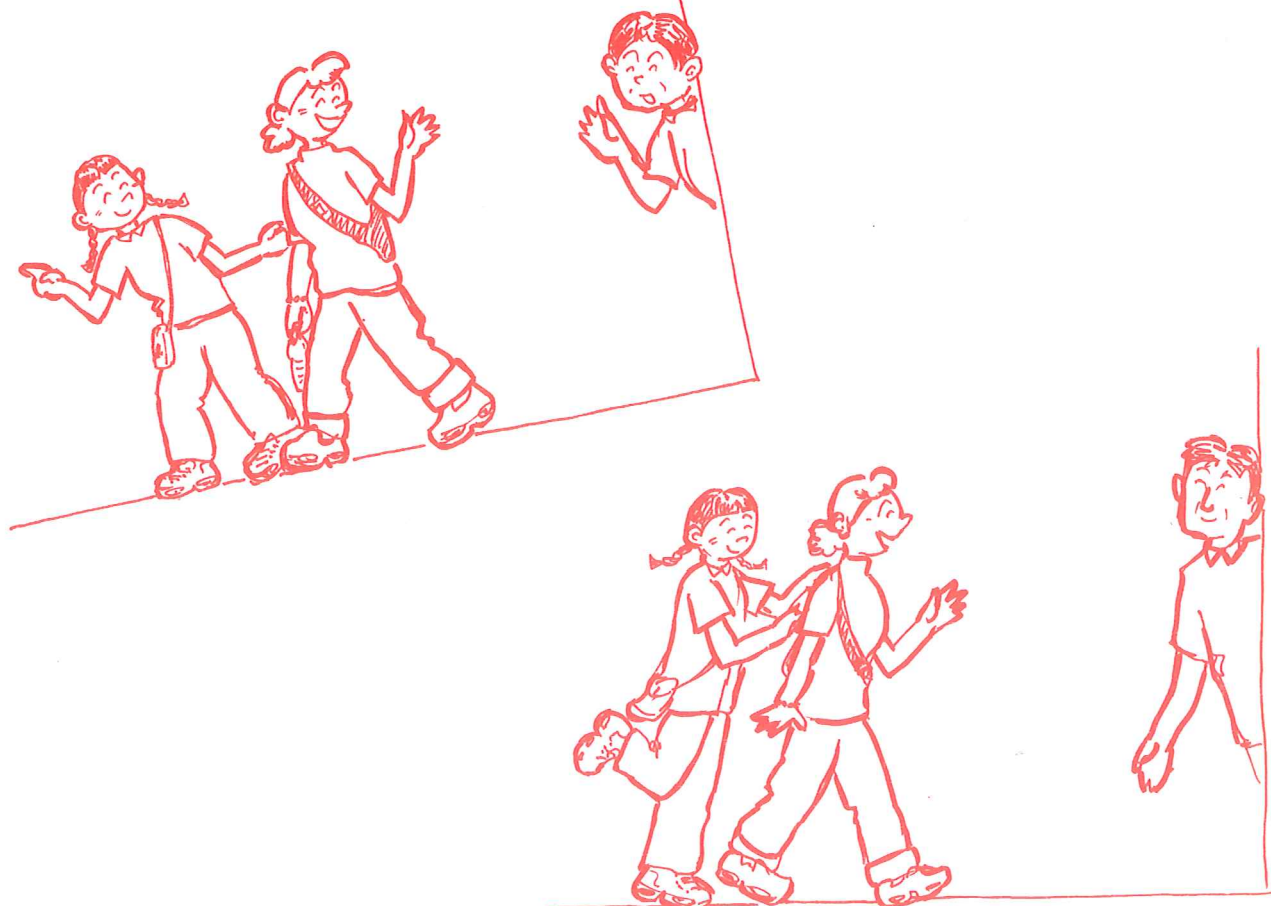
I'm / we're back!

**B:** おかえりなさい。どうでしたか。  
okaeri nasai. dō deshita ka.

Welcome back! How was it?

**A:** とても たのしかったです。  
totemo tanoshikatta desu.

I / We really enjoyed  
myself /ourselves.





## ⑥ Saying good-bye & "thank you for having me"

**A:** みっかかん、ほんとうに おせわになりました。

mikkakan, hontō ni osewa ni narimashita.

とても たのしかったです。

totemo tanoshikatta desu.

こんど ぜひ わたしの うちにも  
きてください。

kondo zehi watashi no uchi nimo kite kudasai.

ほんとうに ありがとうございます。

hontō ni arigatō gozaimashita.

Thank you for everything you've done for me over these last 3 days.

I've really enjoyed myself.

Please come and stay with me sometime soon.

Thank you very much indeed.

**B:** こちらこそ、とても たのしかったです。

kochira koso, totemo tanoshikatta desu.

また、ぜひ あそびに きてください。

mata, zehi asobi ni kite kudasai.

Not at all.

We really enjoyed having you.

Come and see us again.

**A:** さようなら。

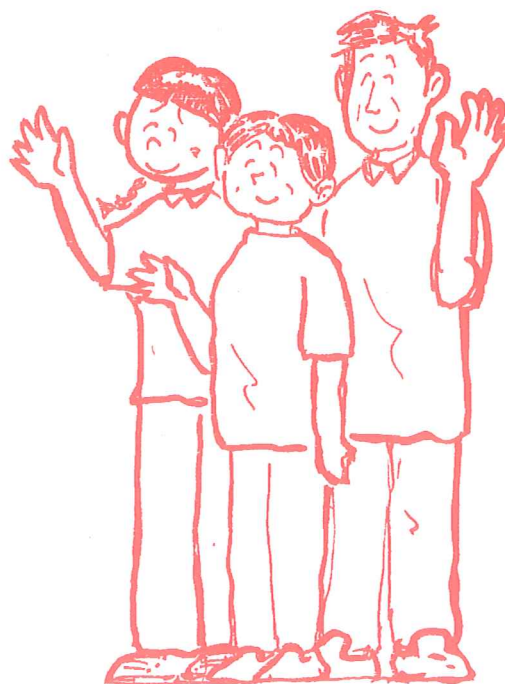
sayōnara.

Goodbye.

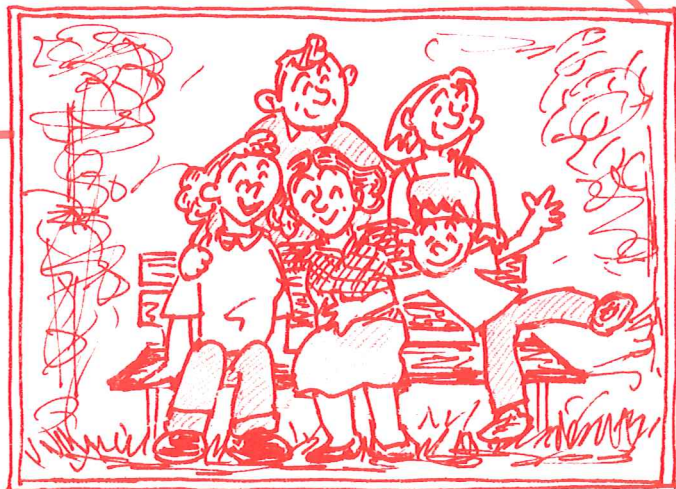
**B:** さようなら。

sayōnara.

Goodbye.



# 8. My Family



## Basic Expressions

### ① Self introductions

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ■ はじめまして。<br>hajimemashite.   | How do you do? (Only used at first meeting with someone) |
| ■ わたしは <u>デビッド・エドワーズ</u> です。<br>watashi wa <u>David Edwards</u> desu.                                 | I am David Edwards.                                      |
| ■ <u>15</u> さいです。<br><u>jūgo</u> sai desu.  | I am 15 years old.                                       |
| ■ <u>セントポール・スクールの</u> <u>10</u> <u>ねんせい</u> です。<br><u>St. Paul's School</u> no <u>jū</u> nensei desu. | I am a year 10 student at St. Paul's School.             |
| ■ しゅみは <u>テニス</u> です。<br>shumi wa <u>tenisu</u> desu.   | My hobby is tennis.                                      |
| ■ どうぞ よろしく おねがいします。<br>dōzo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.   | I am pleased to meet you.                                |

### ② My family

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ■ わたしの かぞくは <u>5</u> にんです。<br>watashi no kazoku wa <u>go</u> nin desu.   | There are 5 of us in our family.                         |
| ■ <u>ちち</u> と <u>はは</u> と <u>あね</u> と <u>おとうと</u> と<br>わたしです。<br><u>chichi</u> to <u>haha</u> to <u>ane</u> to <u>otōto</u> to watashi desu. | My father, mother, older sister, younger brother and me. |



- ちちは べんごしです。  
chichi wa bengoshi desu.

My father is a lawyer.

- マンチェスターで はたらいています。  
Manchester de hataraitte imasu.

He works in Manchester.

- ちちは にわしごとが すきです。  
chichi wa niwa shigoto ga suki desu.

He likes gardening.



- ははは きょうしです。  
haha wa kyōshi desu.

My mother is a school teacher.

- フランスを おしえています。  
furansugo o oshiete imasu.

She teaches French.

- ははは りょうりが じょうずです。  
haha wa ryōri ga jōzu desu.

She's good at cooking.



- あねは ロンドンだいがくの 1ねんせいです。  
ane wa London daigaku no ichi nensei desu.

My elder sister is a first year student at London University.

- れきしを べんきょうしています。  
rekishi o benkyō shite imasu.

She is studying history.

- あねは いま しごとを さがしています。  
ane wa ima shigoto o sagashite imasu.

My elder sister is between jobs at the moment. / She is looking for work at the moment.

- おとうとは セントポール・スクールの 8ねんせいです。  
otōto wa St. Paul's School no hachi nen sei desu.

My brother is a year 8 student at St. Paul's school.

- サッカーを しています。  
sakkā o shite imasu.

He plays football.



- ペットは いぬが いっぴきと ネコが にひき います。

I have one dog and two cats as pets.

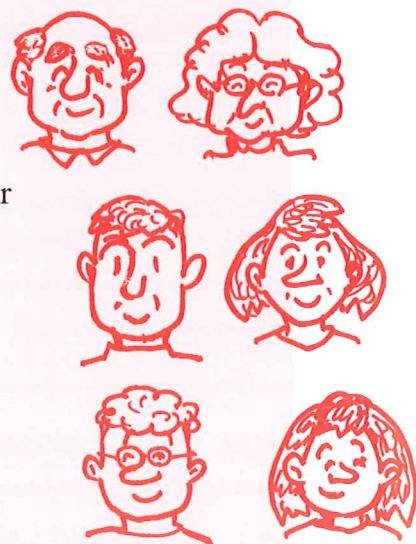
petto wa inu ga ippiki to neko ga ni hiki imasu.

## Vocabulary list

Practise substituting the following words with the underlined parts in the previous sections.

### Words to use when talking about your own family

ちち	chichi	father
はは	haha	mother
あに	ani	elder brother
あね	ane	elder sister
おとうと	otōto	younger brother
いもうと	imōto	younger sister
そふ	sofu	grandfather
そぼ	sobo	grandmother
おじ	oji	uncle
おば	oba	aunt
いとこ	itoko	cousin



### Words to use when talking about someone else's family

おとうさん	otō san	father
おかあさん	okā san	mother
おにいさん	onī san	elder brother
おねえさん	onē san	elder sister
おとうとさん	otōto san	younger brother
いもうとさん	imōto san	younger sister
おじいさん	oji san	grandfather
おばあさん	obā san	grandmother
おじさん	oji san	uncle
おばさん	oba san	aunt
いとこさん	itoko san	cousin







## Occupations

いしゃ	isha	doctor
エンジニア	enjinia	engineer
かいけいし	kaikeishi	accountant
かしゅ	kashu	singer
かんごふ	kangofu	nurse
きょうし	kyōshi	teacher
ぎんこういん	ginkōin	bank clerk
けんちくか	kenchikuka	architect
けんちくぎょうしゃ	kenchiku gyōsha	builder
こういん	kōin	factory worker
こうむいん	kōmuin	civil servant
さっか	sakka	writer
ジャーナリスト	jānarisuto	journalist
しゅふ	shufu	housewife
デザイナー	dezainā	designer
てんいん	ten in	shop assistant
でんきぎし	denki gishi	electrician
はいゆう	haiyū	actor
パイロット	pairotto	pilot
バスのうんてんしゅ	basu no untenshu	bus driver
ひしょ	hisho	secretary
びょうし	biyōshi	hairdresser
べんごし	bengoshi	lawyer

## Places of work

かいしゃ	kaisha	office / company
がっこう	gakkō	school
ぎんこう	ginkō	bank
けいさつしょ	keisatsusho	police station
こうじょう	kōjō	factory
しゃくしょ	shiyakusho	town hall
しょうがっこう	shō gakkō	primary school
しょうぼうしょ	shōbōsho	fire station
スーパー	sūpā	supermarket
だいがく	daigaku	university
のうじょう	nōjō	farm
びょういん	byōin	hospital
みせ	mise	shop
ようちえん	yōchien	kindergarten
レストラン	resutoran	restaurant

## Pets

いぬ	inu	dog
インコ	inko	budgie
うさぎ	usagi	rabbit
うま	uma	horse
かめ	kame	tortoise
きんぎょ	kingyo	goldfish
ねこ	neko	cat
ハムスター	hamusutā	hamster
モルモット	morumotto	guinea pig



## 9. My Hobbies



### Basic Expressions

- わたしの しゅみは サッカーです。

watashi no shumi wa sakkā desu.

My hobby is football.

- わたしの しゅみは サッカーを  
することです

watashi no shumi wa sakkā o suru koto desu.

My hobby is playing football.

- わたしは おんがくが すきです。

watashi wa ongaku ga suki desu.

I like music.

- わたしは おんがくを きくのが すきです。

watashi wa ongaku o kiku no ga suki desu.

I like to listen to music.

- わたしは にほんの えいがに きょうみがあります。

watashi wa nihon no eiga ni kyōmi ga arimasu.

I'm interested in Japanese cinema.

### Basic Situational Dialogues

①

- A: しゅみは なんですか。

shumi wa nan desu ka.

What's your hobby?

- B: サッカーです。

sakkā desu.

(My hobby is) football.

- A: よく しますか。

yoku shimasu ka.

Do you often play (football)?

- B: しゅうに 3かいぐらい します。

shū ni san kai gurai shimasu.

I play around three times a week.

- A: いつ しますか。

itsu shimasu ka.

When do you play?

- B: しゅうまつに します。

shūmatsu ni shimasu.

I play at the weekend.

**A:** どこで しますか。  
doko de shimasu ka.

Where do you play?

**B:** ちかくの こうえんで します。  
chikaku no kōen de shimasu.

I play in the park nearby.

**A:** なんねんぐらい サッカーを して  
いますか。  
nan nen gurai sakkā o shite imasu ka.

How many years have you been  
playing football?

**B:** 5ねんぐらい しています。  
go nen gurai shite imasu.

I've been playing football for  
about 5 years.

## 2

**A:** どんな おんがくが すきですか。  
donna ongaku ga suki desu ka.

What kind of music do you like?

**B:** ロックが すきです。  
rokku ga suki desu.

I like rock.

**A:** どんな かしゅが すきですか。  
donna kashu ga suki desu ka.

Which singer do you like best?

**B:** マドンナが いちばん すきです。  
Madonna ga ichiban suki desu.

I like Madonna best.

## 3

**A:** にほんの おんがくを  
きいたことが ありますか。  
nihon no ongaku o kiita koto ga arimasu ka.

Have you ever heard any  
Japanese music?

**B:** はい、あります。  
hai, arimasu.

Yes (I have).

いいえ、ありません。  
iie, arimasen.

No (I haven't).

**A:** にほんの うたを していますか。  
nihon no uta o shitte imasu ka.

Do you know any Japanese songs?

**B:** はい、しています。  
hai, shitte imasu.

Yes, I do (know).

いいえ、しりません。  
iie, shirimasen.

No, I don't (know).





A: しゅうまつは いつも なにを しますか。  
shūmatsu wa itsumo nani o shimasu ka.

What do you normally do at weekends?

B: どうぶつは ちかくの こうえんで  
ともだちと サッカーを します。  
doyōbi wa chikaku no kōen de tomodachi to  
sakkā o shimasu.

I play football with my friends in a park nearby on Saturdays.

にちようびは たいてい うちに います。  
nichiyōbi wa taitei uchi ni imasu.

I'm usually at home on Sundays.

A: せんしゅうの しゅうまつ どこかへ  
いきましたか。  
senshū no shūmatsu dokoka e ikimashita ka.

Did you go anywhere last weekend?

B: はい。かぞくと マンチェスターへ  
いきました。  
hai, kazoku to Manchester e ikimashita.

Yes, I went to Manchester with my family.

とても たのしかったです、  
すこし つかれました。  
totemo tanoshikatta desu ga, sukoshi  
tsukaremashita.

I enjoyed it very much, even though it was a bit tiring.

いいえ、どこへも いきませんでした。  
iie, doko e mo ikimasen deshita.

No, I didn't go anywhere.

A: しょうらい なにに なりたいですか。  
shōrai nani ni naritai desu ka.

What do you want to be in the future?

B: カメラマンに なりたいです。  
kameraman ni naritai desu.

I want to be a photographer.

まだ、わかりません。  
mada wakarimasen.

I don't know yet.



## Vocabulary list

Practise substituting the following words with the underlined parts in the previous sections.

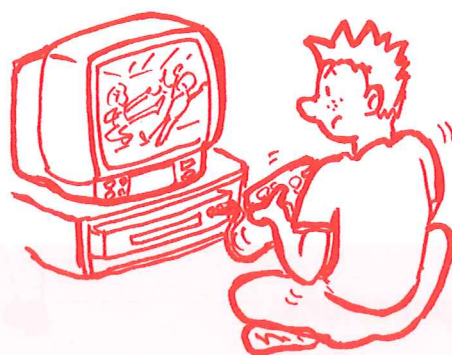
### Sports

からて	karate	karate
クリケット	kuriketto	cricket
じゅうどう	jūdō	judo
じょうば	jōba	horse riding
ジョギング	jogingu	jogging
すいえい	suiei	swimming
たっきゅう	takkyū	table tennis
テニス	tenisu	tennis
バドミントン	badominton	badminton
ホッケー	hokkē	hockey
ラグビー	ragubī	rugby

### Music

ガレージ	garēji	garage
クラシック	kurashikku	classical music
ジャズ	jazu	jazz
ソウル	souru	soul
ダンスおんがく	dansu ongaku	dance music
テクノ	tekuno	techno
ブルース	burūsu	blues
ポップス	poppusu	pop music
ラテンおんがく	raten ongaku	Latin music
レゲエ	regee	reggae





## Musical Instruments

ギター

gitā

guitar

サククス

sakkusu

saxophone

ドラム

doramu

drum

トランペット

toranpetto

trumpet

ピアノ

piano

piano

フルート

furūto

flute

## Various hobbies

かいもの

kaimono

shopping

キャンプ

kyanpu

camping

コンピュータゲーム

konpyūta gēmu

computer games

さんぽ

sanpo

walking

しゃしん

shashin

photography

スヌーカー

sunūkā

snooker

チェス

chesu

chess

つり

tsuri

fishing

テレビゲーム

terebi gēmu

TV games

どくしょ

dokusho

reading

りょうり

ryōri

cooking

りょこう

ryokō

travelling

# 11. My School



## Basic Expressions

### ① Talking about School

- わたしのがっこうは とてもふるいです。  
watashi no gakkō wa totemo furui desu.

My school is very old.

- うちから がっこうまで あるいて 10ぶん  
ぐらいます。  
uchi kara gakkō made aruite juppun gurai desu.

It takes about 10 minutes from  
my home to school on foot.

- がっこうは 8じから 3じはんまでです。  
gakkō wa hachi ji kara san ji han made desu.

School starts at 8 o'clock  
and finishes at half past 3.

- まいにち 5じかん べんきょうします。  
mainichi go jikan benkyō shimasu.

Everyday, I have 5 lessons.

- レッスン は 50ぶんです。  
ressun wa gojuppun desu.

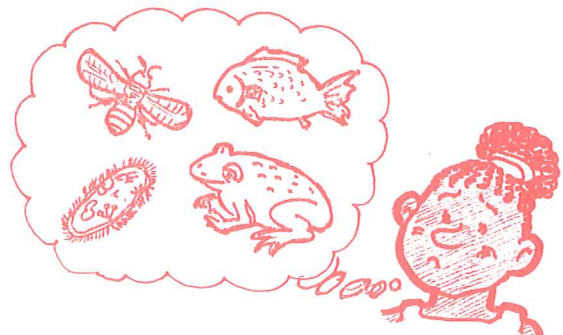
One lesson is 50 minutes.

- わたしは にほんごが いちばん すきです。  
watashi wa nihongo ga ichiban suki desu.

Japanese is my favourite subject.

- わたしは せいぶつが あまり  
すきじゃない です。  
watashi wa seibutsu ga amari suki ja nai desu.

I don't like biology very much.





## ② School Activities

- わたしは ひるやすみに ともだちと  
サッカーを します。  
watashi wa hiru yasumi ni tomodachi to sakkā o shimasu.

I play football with my friends at  
lunchtimes.

- 7がつに うんどうかいが あります。  
shichi gatsu ni undōkai ga arimasu.

We have a sports day in July.

## Basic Situational Dialogues

### ①

- A: がっこうの なまえは なんですか。  
gakkō no namae wa nan desu ka.

What's the name of your school?

- B: セントポール・スクールです。  
St. Paul's school desu.

St. Paul's School.

- A: どこに ありますか。  
doko ni arimasu ka.

Where is it?

- B: ロンドンに あります。  
London ni arimasu.

It's in London.

- A: いえから ちかいですか。  
ie kara chikai desu ka.

Is it close to your house?

- B: はい、ちかいです。  
hai, chikai desu.

Yes, it is.

いいえ、とおいです。  
iie, tōi desu.

No, it's far.

### ②

- A: どうやって がっこうへ いきますか。  
dō yatte gakkō e ikimasu ka.

How do you go to school?

- B: スクールバスで いきます。  
sukūru basu de ikimasu.

I take the school bus.

3

A: がっこうは なんじから なんじまで  
ですか。  
gakkō wa nan ji kara nan ji made desu ka.

What time does your school  
start and finish?

B: 8じから 3じはんまでです。  
hachi ji kara san ji han made desu.

It's from 8 o'clock to  
half past 3.

4

A: にほんごの じゅぎょうは 1しゅうかん  
に なんかい ありますか。  
nihongo no jugyō wa issshūkan ni nan kai arimasu ka.

How many Japanese lessons  
do you have per week?

B: 3 かい あります。  
san kai arimasu.

I have 3 lessons a week.

A: にほんごの じゅぎょうは おもしろい  
ですか。  
nihongo no jugyō wa omoshiroi desu ka.

Are your Japanese lessons  
interesting?

B: はい、おもしろいです。  
hai, omoshiroi desu.

Yes, they are (interesting).

いいえ、ちょっと・・・  
iie, chotto ・・・

No, I'm afraid not.



5

A: せんせいは にほんじんですか。  
sensei wa nihonjin desu ka.

Is your teacher Japanese?

B: はい、そうです。  
hai, sō desu.

Yes.

いいえ、ちがいます。  
iie, chigaimasu.

No.

A: どんな せんせいですか。  
donna sensei desu ka.

What's your teacher like?

B: とても やさしい せんせいです。  
totemo yasashii sensei desu.

She / he is a very kind teacher.





6

A: いちばん すきな かもくは なんですか。

ichiban sukina kamoku wa nan desu ka.

What's your favourite subject?

B: おんがくです。

ongaku desu.

Music.

A: いちばん きらいな かもくは なんですか。

ichiban kiraina kamoku wa nan desu ka.

Which subject do you dislike most?

B: すうがくです。

sūgaku desu.

Maths.

7

A: ほかに がいこくごを べんきょうして  
いますか。

hokani gaikokugo o benkyōshite imasu ka.

Are you studying another foreign  
language?

B: はい、フランスごを べんきょうして  
います。

hai, furansugo o benkyōshite imasu.

Yes, I am studying French.

いいえ、ほかに なにも べんきょうして  
いません。

iee, hokani nani mo benkyōshite imasen.

No, I'm not studying any other  
languages.

8

A: なつやすみに なにをしますか。

natsuyasumi ni nani o shimasu ka.

What are you going to do for the  
summer holidays?

B: かぞくと りょこうします。

kazoku to ryokō shimasu.

I'm going on holiday with my  
family.

とくに なにもしません。

tokuni nanimo shimasen.

I'm not planning to do anything  
special.

A: どこに いきますか。

dokoni ikimasuka.

Where are you going?

B: スペインに いきます。

supein ni ikimasu.

We're going to Spain.



## Vocabulary list

Practise substituting the following words with the underlined parts in the previous sections.

### Describing your school

おおきい	ōkii	big
ちいさい	chīsai	small
あたらしい	atarashii	new
ゆうめい (な)	yūmei(na)	famous

### How do you go to school?

バスで	basu de	by bus
でんしゃで	densha de	by train
ちかてつで	chikatetsu de	by tube
くるまで	kuruma de	by car
じてんしゃで	jitensha de	by bike
あるいて	aruite	on foot, walking

### School subjects

えいご	eigo	English
えんげき	engeki	drama
かがく (科学)	kagaku	science
かがく (化学)	kagaku	chemistry
かていか	kateika	home economics
けいざい	keizai	economics
コンピュータ	konpyūta	ICT
しゅうきょう	shūkyō	religious studies
スペインご	supein go	Spanish
せいぶつ	seibutsu	biology
たいいく	taiiku	P.E.
ちり	chiri	geography
ドイツご	doitsu go	German
びじゅつ	bijutsu	art
ぶつり	butsuri	physics
フランスご	furansu go	French
れきし	rekishi	history

## School events

イースターホリデー	īsutā horidē	Easter holiday
うんどうかい	undōkai	sports day
クリスマスコンサート	kurisumasu konsāto	Christmas concert
しゅうがくりょこう	shūgaku ryokō	school excursion
ちゅうかんやすみ	chūkan yasumi	half term holiday
なつやすみ	natsu yasumi	summer holiday
ふゆやすみ	fuyu yasumi	winter holiday

## Describing people

あかるい	akarui	cheerful
いい	ii	good/nice
おかしい	okashii	funny
おもしろい	omoshiroi	interesting
きびしい	kibishii	strict
くらい	kurai	gloomy
げんき (な)	genki(na)	lively
こわい	kowai	scary
すばらしい	subarashii	great
へん (な)	hen(na)	strange / weird
わかい	wakai	young



## Describing subjects

つまらない

tsumaranai

boring

むずかしい

muzukashii

difficult








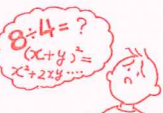


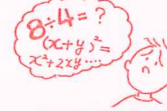














かんたん (な)

kantan(na)/

easy

やさしい

yasashii

		月よう日	火よう日	水よう日	木よう日	金よう日
1じかんめ	8:50 } 9:50					
2じかんめ	9:50 } 10:50					
	10:50 ~ 11:10	やすみ				
3じかんめ	11:10 } 12:10					
4じかんめ	12:10 } 1:10					
	1:10 ~ 2:25	ひるごはん				
5じかんめ	2:25 } 3:25					

# 11. My Town



## Basic Expressions

- わたしは ブライトンに すんでいます。

watashi wa Brighton ni sunde imasu.

I live in Brighton.

- ここから ブライトンまで でんしゃで  
2じかんはんぐらい かかります。

koko kara Brighton made densha de ni jikan han gurai  
kakarimasu.

It takes about 2 and a half hours  
by train from here to Brighton.

- ブライトンは にぎやかなまちです。

Brighton wa nigiyakana machi desu.

Brighton is a lively town.

- ブライトンは ロンドンの  
ちかくに あります。

Brighton wa London no chikaku ni arimasu.

Brighton is near London.

- ブライトンに えいがかんや こうえんが  
あります。

Brighton ni eigakan ya kōen ga arimasu.

There is a theatre, park etc. in  
Brighton.

## Basic Situational Dialogues

①

- A: どこに すんでいますか。

doko ni sunde imasu ka.

Where do you live?

- B: カンタベリーに すんでいます。

Canterbury ni sunde imasu.

I live in Canterbury.

②

- A: カンタベリーは どこに ありますか。

Canterbury wa doko ni arimasu ka.

Where is Canterbury?

- B: ドーバーの ちかくに あります。

Dover no chikaku ni arimasu.

It's near Dover.

3

A: カンタベリーから ここまで どのぐらい  
かかりますか。

Canterbury kara koko made donogurai kakarimasu ka.

How long does it take from  
Canterbury to here?

B: でんしゃで 2じかんぐらい かかります。  
densha de ni jikan gurai kakarimasu.

It takes about 2 hours by train.

4

A: カンタベリーは どんな まちですか。

Canterbury wa donna machi desu ka.

What kind of town is Canterbury?

B: きれいな まちです。

kireina machi desu.

It is a beautiful town.

だいせいどうで ゆうめいです。

daiseidō de yūmei desu.

It is famous for its cathedral.

5

A: カンタベリーに にほんりょうりの  
レストランが ありますか。

Canterbury ni nihon ryōri no resutoran ga arimasu ka.

Are there any Japanese  
restaurants in Canterbury?

B: はい、ひとつ あります。

hai, hitotsu arimasu.

Yes, there's one.

でも、わたしは いったことが ありません。

demo, watashi wa itta koto ga arimasen.

But, I haven't been there.

いいえ、ありません。

iee, arimasen.

No, there aren't any.

6

A: カンタベリーに なにか ゆうめいなものが  
ありますか。

Canterbury ni nanika yūmeina mono ga arimasu ka.

Are there any famous sights in  
Canterbury?

B: はい、だいせいどうが あります。

hai, daiseidō ga arimasu.

Yes. We have a cathedral.

いいえ、ありません。

lie, arimasen.

No, not really.

でも、きれいなこうえんが あります。

demo, kireina kōen ga arimasu.

But we have a beautiful park.



## Vocabulary list

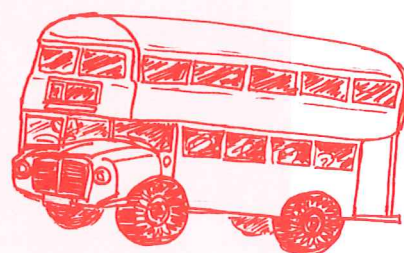
Practise substituting the following words with the underlined parts in the previous sections.

### Directions

きた	kita	north
みなみ	minami	south
ひがし	higashi	east
にし	nishi	west

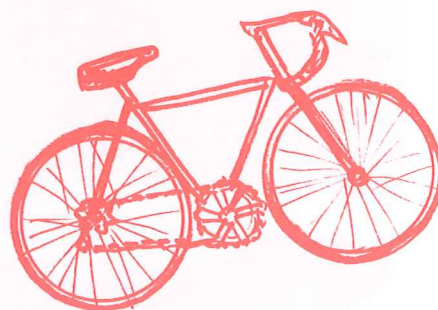
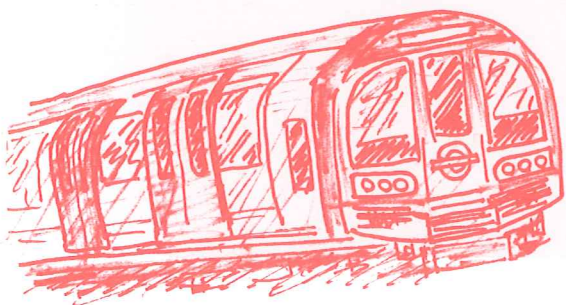
### Vehicles

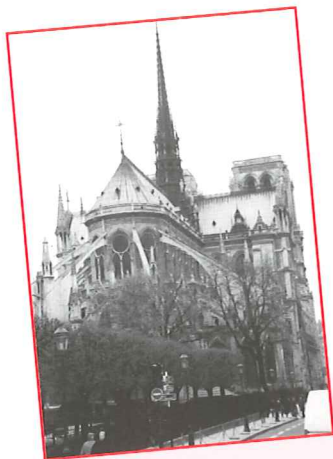
くるま	kuruma	car
ちかてつ	chikatetsu	tube
バス	basu	bus
じてんしゃ	jitensha	bicycle



### Describing places

ふるい	furui	old
おおきい	ōkii	big
ちいさい	chīsai	small
きれい (な)	kirei(na)	beautiful
しずか (な)	shizuka(na)	quiet
にぎやか (な)	nigiyaka(na)	lively





## Landmarks/ Places of interest

うんが	unga	canal
えき	eki	station
かわ	kawa	river
きょうかい	kyōkai	church
げきじょう	gekijō	theatre
こうえん	kōen	park
コンサートホール	konsāto hōru	concert hall
CDショップ	CD shoppu	record/CD shop
しろ	shiro	castle
ショッピングセンター	shoppingu sentā	shopping centre
スタジアム	sutajiamu	stadium
だいがく	daigaku	university
テニスコート	tenisu kōto	tennis court
はくぶつかん	hakubutsukan	museum
びじゅつかん	bijutsukan	art gallery
プール	pūru	swimming pool
ほんや	hon ya	book shop
みずうみ	mizu umi	lake
ゆうびんきょく	yūbinkyoku	post office



## 12. Table Japanese



### Basic Expressions

- いただきます。

itadakimasu.

This is a polite phrase you say before eating or drinking.  
( I humbly receive this.)

- ごちそうさまでした。

gochisōsama deshita.

This is the phrase you use after eating and drinking.  
(Literally. It was a feast.)

- とても おいしいです。

totemo oishii desu.

It is delicious.

- とても おしかったです。

totemo oishikatta desu.

It was delicious.

- A: こうちは どうですか。

kōcha wa dō desu ka.

Would you like some tea?

- B: はい、おねがいします。

hai, onegai shimasu.

Yes, please.

いいえ、けっこうです。

iiie, kekkō desu.

No, thank you.

- A: のみものは なにか いいですか。

nomimono wa nani ga ii desu ka.

What would you like to drink?

- B: オレンジジュースを おねがいします。

orenji jūsu o onegai shimasu.

Orange juice, please.

- すみません、このナイフを つかってもいいですか。

sumimasen, kono naifu o tsukatteru mo ii desu ka.

Is it alright if I use this knife?

- なにか おてつだい しましょうか。

nanika otetsudai shimashō ka.

Can I do anything to help you?



## Basic Situational Dialogues

①

**A:** もう すこし どうですか。  
mō sukoshi dō desu ka.

Would you like a little more?

**B:** はい、おねがいします。  
hai, onegai shimasu.

Yes, please.

もう おなかが いっぱいです。  
mō onaka ga ippai desu.

I'm full.

とても おいしかったです。  
totemo oishikatta desu.

It was delicious.

ごちそうさまでした。  
gochisōsama deshita.

Thank you for the nice meal.  
(Lit. It was a feast.)



②

**A:** どんな りょうりが すきですか。  
donna ryōri ga suki desu ka.

What kind of food do you like?

**B:** さかなりょうりが すきです。  
sakana ryōri ga suki desu.

I like fish dishes.

なんでも すきです。  
nandemo suki desu.

I like everything.

③

**A:** こんばん なにが たべたいですか。  
konban nani ga tabetai desu ka.

What would you like to eat tonight?

**B:** イタリアりょうりが たべたいです。  
itaria ryōri ga tabetai desu.

I would like to eat Italian food.

なんでも いいです。  
nandemo ii desu.

I don't mind .

④

**A:** おはしで いいですか。  
ohashi de ii desu ka.

Are you happy eating with chopsticks?

ナイフと フォークのほうが いいですか。  
naifu to fōku no hō ga ii desu ka.

Would you prefer a knife and a fork?

**B:** おはしで だいじょうぶです。  
ohashi de daijōbu desu.

Chopsticks are fine.

すみません、ナイフと フォークを  
おねがいします。  
sumimasen, naifu to fōku o onegai shimasu.

Can I have a knife and fork, please?

5

**A:** きらいな たべものが ありますか。

kiraina tabemono ga arimasu ka.

Is there any food you don't like?

**B:** いいえ、なんでも だいじょうぶです。

iiie, nandemo daijōbu desu.

No, I eat everything.

すみません、さしみは たべられません。

sumimasen, sashimi wa taberaremasen.

I'm sorry. I can't eat raw fish.

すみません、たまごは アレルギーが  
ありますから、たべられません。

sumimasen, tamago wa arerugi ga arimasu  
kara taberaremasen.

I'm sorry, but I'm allergic to eggs,  
so I can't eat them.

6

**A:** なにか おてつだい しましょうか。

nanika otetsudai shimashō ka.

Can I do anything to help?

**B:** いいえ、だいじょうぶです。

しんぱいしないでください。

iiie, daijōbu desu. shinpai shinaide kudasai.

No. Don't worry.

I'm fine.

はい、じゃあ、テーブルのうえを  
ふいてください。

hai, jā, tēburu no ue o fuite kudasai.

Yes, well perhaps you could wipe  
the table then.

7

**A:** あらいものを おてつだい しましょうか。

araimono o otetsudai shimashō ka.

Can I help with the washing up?

**B:** はい、おねがいします。

hai, onegaishimasu.

Yes, please.

いいえ、だいじょうぶです。

iiie, daijōbu desu.

No. I'm fine.



## Vocabulary list

Practise substituting the following words with the underlined parts in the previous sections.

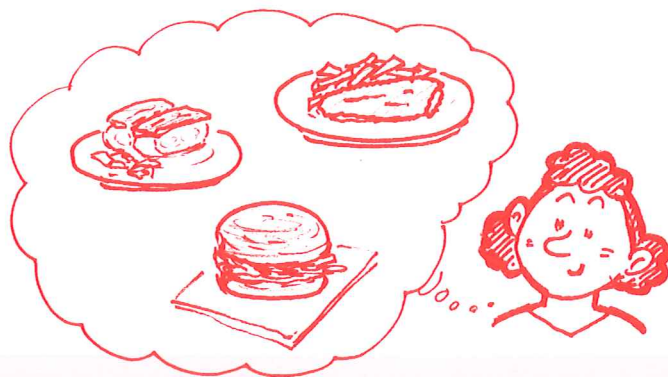
### Seasoning

ケチャップ	kechappu	ketchup
さとう	satō	sugar
しお	shio	salt
しょうゆ	shōyu	soy sauce
ソース	sōsu	sauce
マヨネーズ	mayonēzu	mayonnaise

### Food

アイスクリーム	aisukurīmu	ice cream
かい	kai	shellfish
くだもの	kudamono	fruit
ごはん	gohan	rice (cooked rice) / meal
さかな	sakana	fish
じゃがいも	jagaimo	potato
チョコレート	chokorēto	chocolate
デザート	dezāto	dessert
にく	niku	meat
にほんりょうり	nihon ryōri	Japanese food / cuisine
パスタ	pasuta	pasta
パン	pan	bread
ポテトチップス	poteto chippusu	crisps
やさい	yasai	vegetable





## Drinks

おちゃ	ocha	Japanese tea
オレンジジュース	orenji jūsu	orange juice
ぎゅうにゅう	gyūnyū	milk
こうちゃ	kōcha	tea
コーヒー	kōhī	coffee
コーラ	kōra	coke
みず	mizu	water
レモネード	remonēdo	lemonade

## Dishes

おさら	osara	plate
かみナプキン	kami napukin	paper napkin/serviette
コップ	koppu	glass
スプーン	supūn	spoon
はし	hashi	chopsticks

## Second helpings

もういっぱいください	mō ippai kudasai	another cup/glass/bowl please
おかわり	okawari	a second helping



## Extension 1



# Family Portraits



あなたのホストファミリーは <sup>かぞく</sup> どんな家族ですか？

Find out more about your host family by using the following interview format.

なまえ  
名前

ねんれい  
年齢

しごと  
仕事

イギリスで好きな<sup>す</sup>町<sup>まち</sup>

行きたい<sup>くに</sup>国、行きたい<sup>まち</sup>町

ゆめ  
夢

なまえ  
名前

ねんれい  
年齢

しごと  
仕事

イギリスで好きな<sup>す</sup>町<sup>まち</sup>

行きたい<sup>くに</sup>国、行きたい<sup>まち</sup>町

ゆめ  
夢

なまえ  
名前

ねんれい  
年齢

しごと  
仕事

イギリスで好きな<sup>す</sup>町<sup>まち</sup>

行きたい<sup>くに</sup>国、行きたい<sup>まち</sup>町

ゆめ  
夢

なまえ  
名前

ねんれい  
年齢

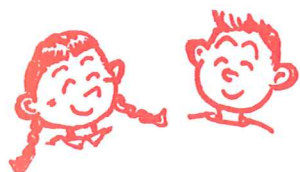
しごと  
仕事

イギリスで好きな<sup>す</sup>町<sup>まち</sup>

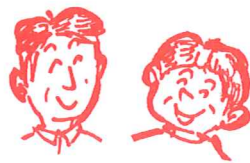
行きたい<sup>くに</sup>国、行きたい<sup>まち</sup>町

ゆめ  
夢

Extension 2



# Ask the Family



ホストファミリーに <sup>き</sup>聞きましょう！

Conduct a brief survey of your host family's favourite things.  
The example in the first box shows that the father likes golf.

Fill in the rest of the boxes by asking your hosts which sports/music/animals etc they like.

す  
好きなスポーツ

- ex. ゴルフ (おとうさん)
- ( )
- ( )
- ( )

す おんがく  
好きな音楽

- ( )
- ( )
- ( )
- ( )

す どうぶつ  
好きな動物

- ( )
- ( )
- ( )
- ( )

えいが  
おすすめの映画

- ( )
- ( )
- ( )
- ( )

たいせつ なん  
いちばん大切なものは 何ですか

- ( )
- ( )
- ( )
- ( )

とき なに  
ひまな時、何をしますか

- ( )
- ( )
- ( )
- ( )



## Extension 3

# Spot the difference!

あなたの学校と 友達ともだちの学校、どんな ちがいが ありますか？  
日本人にほんじんの友達ともだちに インタビューしてみましょう。

Compare your school with your friend's school

どんな科目か もくを ベンキョウしていますか？

クラブに 入はいっていますか？

なんのクラブですか？

学校がっこうで どんな行事ぎやうじが ありますか。

学校がっこうの先生せんせいについて

いちばん おもしろい 行事ぎやうじは  
なんですか。

ほうかごに なにを  
しますか。

昼ごはんひるやすに なにを た 食べますか。

昼休みひるやすに なにを しますか。



What was the biggest difference between your school and your friend's school?

## Extension 4

# Where are you from?

日本では、どんな<sup>まち</sup>町に すんでいましたか？  
ホストファミリーに 聞いてみましょう。

Ask your hosts about their home town in Japan.

日本の どこに ありますか？

東京から どのぐらいかかりますか？

どうやって 行きますか？

どんな<sup>まち</sup>町ですか？



# About their Town

おすすめの 場所<sup>ばしょ</sup>は どこですか？

おすすめの レストランが  
ありますか？

どうして おすすめですか？

なにが おいしいですか？

Tell your friends about your town as well.  
Ask them about places they've visited in Britain.

## Extension 5

# What's the recipe?

この料理<sup>りょうり</sup> おいしい！  
作り方を<sup>おし</sup>教えてください。

ホームステイで どんな料理<sup>りょうり</sup>を<sup>た</sup>食べましたか？



いちばん おいしかった料理<sup>りょうり</sup>は なんですか？  
つく<sup>かた</sup>か<sup>き</sup>作り方を<sup>か</sup>聞いて、書いてみましょう！



Do you have a speciality you can teach to your host family in return?



**DAY 1**

月

日 ( )

てんき

天気:

What did you do today? What did you find interesting?  
Was there anything that surprised you? What did you eat?

Use this page as your daily diary and scrapbook. Write down any notes and impressions or record your memories visually with photos or pictures.

Did you learn any new words today? List them below.

How did you get on? (Tick the most appropriate box below)

1. I spoke in Japanese today!

all of the time ☐

most of the time ☐

half the time ☐

occasionally ☐

not at all ☐

2. I understood what my host family said.

all of the time ☐

most of the time ☐

half the time ☐

occasionally ☐

not at all ☐

## Nihongo Scrapbook 2

**DAY 2**

月

日 ( )

てんき

天気:

What did you do today? What did you find interesting?  
Was there anything that surprised you? What did you eat?

Use this page as your daily diary and scrapbook. Write down any notes and impressions or record your memories visually with photos or pictures.



Did you learn any new words today? List them below.

How did you get on? (Tick the most appropriate box below)

1. I spoke in Japanese today!

all of the time ☐      most of the time ☐      half the time ☐  
occasionally ☐      not at all ☐

2. I understood what my host family said.

all of the time ☐      most of the time ☐      half the time ☐  
occasionally ☐      not at all ☐

**DAY 3**

月

日 ( )

てんき

天気:

What did you do today? What did you find interesting?  
Was there anything that surprised you? What did you eat?

Use this page as your daily diary and scrapbook. Write down any notes and impressions or record your memories visually with photos or pictures.

Did you learn any new words today? List them below.

How did you get on? (Tick the most appropriate box below)

1. I spoke in Japanese today!

all of the time ☐

most of the time ☐

half the time ☐

occasionally ☐

not at all ☐

2. I understood what my host family said.

all of the time ☐

most of the time ☐

half the time ☐

occasionally ☐

not at all ☐



# Finding Japan in Britain



## Competition Form

Use this space for your illustrated account of your Homestay experience in Japanese.  
For more details of what to do see the *Guidelines* on the inside back cover of this pack.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thick red border, intended for the participant to draw and illustrate their homestay experience.

## Impressions (in English)

## New Words

## Entry Coupon

Full Name:

Age:

School:

School address:

Teacher of Japanese:

Host family contact:

I have been learning Japanese for \_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_ months.

By entering the Finding Japan competition, I hereby give my permission for my entry to be included in the exhibition and catalogue or other literature and publicity material connected with the Homestay UK Project.

I am aware that entries will not be returned.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Competition

## Finding Japan in Britain on Homestay UK

**Send us an account of your Homestay experience and you could win yourself two return tickets to Japan courtesy of British Airways!**

To enter the competition, simply complete the form on pages 65 and 66, tear it out and send it to 'Finding Japan Competition' Homestay UK, c/o JFET, 59 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6AJ. Entries should reach the Homestay UK office no later than 28 February 2002.

### GUIDELINES

#### **On the front page of the competition form (page 65):**

- In the main box, write an account of your Homestay experience in Japanese. This can be done in any form you like – simple sentences, photo and caption style, diary format, story board style, manga or cartoon format or in the form of a letter explaining about your weekend. You might like to include details of what you did or ate and anything you found interesting, new or surprising on your Homestay.
- Use whatever written form of Japanese script you are familiar with (eg hiragana, kanji, romaji).
- As the entries will be exhibited, try to make your account visually attractive. You can include photos and drawings as long as they fit in the space provided. (Please don't send other photos, pictures, or text separately).

#### **The back page (page 66) of the competition form has 3 parts:**

- The 'Impressions' section where you can add any other points and observations in English. Here you can include things you found too hard to express in Japanese.
- The 'New Words' box for you to jot down the most useful words or expressions you learnt on your Homestay.
- An entry coupon which you must read, complete and sign.

#### **Remember:**

- It may be difficult to find time to write your account whilst you are on your Homestay but if you keep your diary scrapbook, it will be a useful guide when you come to write your account afterwards.
- Don't wait until the deadline to send in your entry. Try and send in your entry as soon after your Homestay as possible, while it is still fresh in your mind, but no later than 28 February 2002.

#### **Other notes**

- Entries to the Finding Japan Competition will not be returned.
- Prizes will be awarded in three categories: KS3, KS4 and 6th form. The top prize winner in each category will win two return tickets to Japan. Lots of great runner-up prizes, too! When making their decision, the judges will take into consideration how long entrants have been studying Japanese.
- The judges' decision is final and no discussion will be entered into.

**Good Luck! Ganbatte kudasai!**

**BRITISH AIRWAYS**



Flights kindly provided by British Airways



