初級日本語

AN INTEGRATED COURSE IN ELEMENTARY JAPANESE

GENKI SUPERING WORKBOOK

Eri Banno 坂野永理 Yutaka Ohno 大野裕 Yoko Sakane 坂根庸子 Chikako Shinagawa 品川恭子

The Japan Times



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## はじめに

このワークブックはテキスト『初級日本語 げんき』の補助教材として使われることを目的として作られました。文法の練習をはじめ、聞く練習、漢字の練習などがあり、テキストで勉強した後、このワークブックを使い、学習項目の定着をはかることができます。

本書の「会話・文法編」には、テキストで導入された各文法項目につき1ページのワークシートがあります。英語から日本語に翻訳する練習、絵を見て文を作る練習、穴埋め練習、質問に自由に答える練習などがありますが、既習の文法項目や単語も復習できるように出題されています。

さらに、総合的な練習として、各課の最後に「聞く練習」のワークシートがあります。1つの課につき、会話文を中心として3つまたは4つの問題がCDに収録されていますので、それを聞いてワークシートの質問に答えてください。問題にはその課で導入された文法項目や単語が含まれていますので、課の学習項目をすべて修了した後に行ったほうがいいでしょう。

「読み書き編」は、漢字の練習シートと漢字の穴埋め問題で構成されています(『げんき I』のワークブックには英文和訳もあります)。漢字の導入後、書き方を覚えるまで、この漢字練習シートを使って何度も書いてみましょう。まず、その漢字のバランスを意識して、薄く書かれている漢字をなぞってみます。筆順はテキストの漢字表を参考にしてください。それから、そのモデルになるべく似せて書く練習をしましょう。

漢字の穴埋め問題は、文章の中に漢字や熟語が意味のあるものとして組み込まれていますから、穴埋めをする前に必ず文章全体を読んでください。 『げんき I 』の英文和訳の練習では、習った漢字をできるだけ使って文を書いてみましょう。

#### Preface

This workbook is designed as supplementary material for the textbook *Genki: An Integrated Course in Elementary Japanese.* It contains grammar exercises as well as listening practice and practice for kanji, and reinforces what was taught in each lesson of the textbook.

The Dialogue and Grammar section in this book contains a worksheet for each grammar point introduced in the textbook. The sheets include such exercises as translating English into Japanese, expressing the given pictures in Japanese, filling in the blanks, and answering openend questions. Exercises are provided in such a way that students can also review the previously taught grammar items and vocabulary.

A worksheet for comprehensive listening practice is provided at the end of each lesson. It requires students to listen to three or four dialogues on the CD, and to answer questions on the sheet. These exercises should be carried out at the end of each lesson because the dialogues include a number of the study points from the lesson.

The Reading and Writing section consists of kanji worksheets and fill-in-the-blank type questions about the kanji. (Vol. 1 also includes English-Japanese translations.) Newly introduced kanji should be written over and over on the sheet until memorized. First, trace the lightly printed kanji samples, paying attention to the balance of the characters. For stroke order, refer to the kanji chart in the textbook. Continue by copying kanji into the blank boxes.

For the fill-in-the-blank questions about kanji, students should read through the whole sentences before filling in the blanks in order to learn kanji in context. For the English-Japanese translations in Vol. 1, students are encouraged to use previously taught kanji as much as possible.

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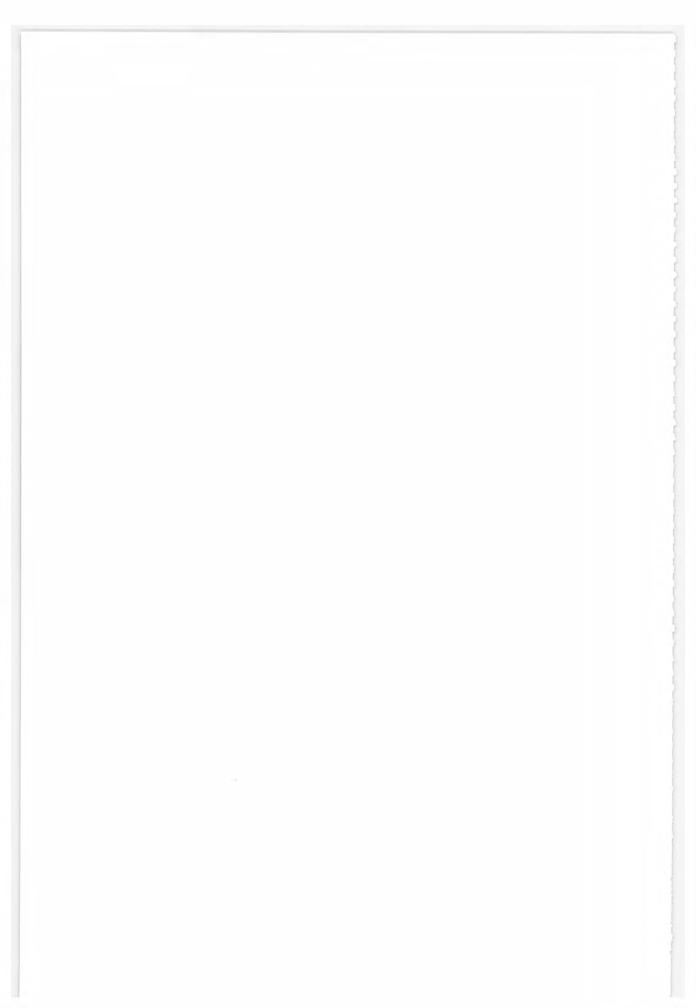
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#### あいさつ

### Greetings

What are these people saying? Write in Japanese the appropriate expression for each situation.



1,



2,



3.



4.



5.



6.



7. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_

10.



11.\_\_\_\_



12.



13.



14.\_\_\_\_

#### 1 Numbers

だいいっ か

Write the following numbers in Arabic numerals.

(1) 2"

(11) じゅうろく

(2) ぜろ

(12) よんじゅう

(3) きゅう

(13) にじゅういち

(4) さん

(14) ひゃくろくじゅうよん

(5) なな

(15) きゅうじゅうに

(6) 1=

(16) さんじゅうご

(7) 3 (

(17) ななじゅうろく

(8) いち

(18) じゅうはち

(9) はち

(19) ひゃくごじゅうなな

(20) ひゃくいち

(10) よん

# 第1課2 Time and Telephone Numbers

| 1) Ti | me-Loc | k at | the | following | pictures          | and | write | the | answers.   |
|-------|--------|------|-----|-----------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----|------------|
| ~     |        |      |     | 0         | The second second |     |       |     | C. 1011010 |

1. 5:00 PM

Q:いま なんじですか。

A :

2. 9:00 AM

Q:いま なんじですか。

3. 12:30 PM

Q:いま なんじですか。

A:

4. 4:30 AM

Q:いま なんじですか。

A:

Telephone Numbers—Ask three people what their phone numbers are and write down the numbers in both Japanese and Arabic numerals.

1. (Arabic numerals:

Tranc numerals.

(Arabic numerals:

3.

(Arabic numerals:

# 第<u>1</u>課 3 Noun<sub>1</sub>の noun<sub>2</sub>・X は Y です

| I Translate the following phrases into Japanese using the f    | ramework "Δ Ø B " |
|--|-------------------|
| Note carefully that the order in which the two nouns appear    |                   |
| English and in Japanese. Read Grammar 3 (pp. 16-17).           | may so amoronem   |
|  |                   |
| 1. Japanese student  |                   |
| 2. Takeshi's telephone number                                  |                   |
| 3. My friend   |                   |
| 4. English-language teacher                                    |                   |
| 5. Michiko's major   |                   |
|  |                   |
| Using the framework "XはYです," translate the following Japanese. | ng sentences into |
| 1. Ms. Ogawa is Japanese.                                      |                   |
| は  | です。               |
| 2. Mr. Takeda is a teacher.                                    |                   |
| 3. I am an international student.                              |                   |
| 5. I am an international student.                              |                   |
| 4. Michiko is a first-year student.                            |                   |
| 5. Ms. Yamamoto is 25 years old.                               |                   |
| 6. My major is Japanese.                                       |                   |

## 第1課 4 Question Sentences

(I) Ask the right questions in each of the following exchanges.

1. You:

Kimura: よねんせいです。

2. You:

Kimura: れきしです。

3. You:

Kimura: じゅうきゅうさいです。

4. You:

Kimura: よんさんの ろくきゅういちななです。

5. You: すみません、いま

Kimura:いまくじはんです。

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. Are you a student?

Yes, I am a student at Nihon University.

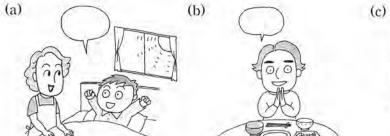
2. Is Michiko a fourth-year student?

No, Michiko is a third-year student.

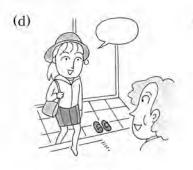
## 第1課 5 きくれんしゅう (Listening Comprehension)

A Listen to the CD and choose the correct picture below. DiskJ-17

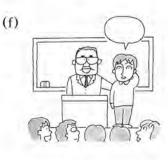
- 1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( ) 5. ( ) 6. (
- 7. ( ) 8. ( ) 9. ( ) 10. ( ) 11. ( )









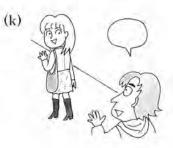












B Listen to the dialogues between a passenger and a flight attendant in an airplane. Find out the times of the following cities.

Word you may not know: どういたしまして。(You are welcome.)

Example: とうきょう

8:00 A.M.

1. 🚜 ") (Paris)

- \_\_\_\_
- 2. ソウル (Seoul)
- 3. ニューヨーク (New York)
  - 4.  $\square > \square > \square > \square$  (London)
  - 5. タイペイ (Taipei)
- 6.  $\triangleright \underset{\downarrow}{\mathsf{F}} = -$  (Sydney)
- - C Listen to the dialogues between Mr. Tanaka and a telephone operator. Find out the telephone numbers of the following people. Disk1-19

Example: すずき

51-6751

1. かわさき

- 2. 1) (Lee)
- \_\_\_\_
- 3. ウッズ (Woods)
- 4. トンプソン (Thompson)
- D Two international students, Lee and Taylor, are talking with a Japanese person. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the chart below. Disk1-20

|        | 1. Nationality | 2. University | 3. School Year | 4. Major |
|--------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
| Lee    |                |               |                |          |
| Taylor |                |               |                |          |

| 第2課 | 1 | Numbers |
|-----|---|---------|
|     |   |         |

| 1 |       |     |           |         |    |        |           |
|---|-------|-----|-----------|---------|----|--------|-----------|
| I | Write | the | following | numbers | in | Arabic | numerals. |

(1) よんひゃくななじゅう (5) さんぜんろっぴゃくじゅうに

(2) はっぴゃくごじゅうさん (6) ごせんひゃくきゅうじゅうはち

(3) せんさんびゃく

(7) よんまんろくせんきゅうひゃく

(4) いちまんななせん

(8) きゅうまんにひゃくじゅう

I) Write the following numbers in hiragana.

1. 541

2. 2.736

3. 8,900

4. 12,345

Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



¥160



¥24,000



¥3,600

1. Q:

A:にまんよんせんえんです。

2. Q:かばんは いくらですか。

A:

3. Q: しんぶんは いくらですか。

A :

# 第**2**課 2 これ, それ, and あれ

Mary and Takeshi are talking. Look at the picture and fill in これ, それ, or あれ.



メアリー:1. は たけしさんの かさですか。

たけし: いいえ、2. は みちこさんの かさです。3.

は メアリーさんの さいふですか。

メアリー: ええ、わたしの さいふです。たけしさん、4. は たけし さんの じてんしゃですか。

たけし: ええ、そうです。

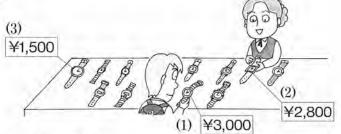
メアリー:5. は なんですか。

たけし: ゆうびんきょくです。

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. This is my bag.
  - 2. (Pointing at a thing near the listener) That is Takeshi's book.
  - 3. (Pointing at a building 50 meters away) That is a library.
  - 4. (Pointing at the dish in front of you) Is this meat?
  - 5. (Pointing at a building 50 meters away) What is that?

# 第2課 3 この, その, and あの・だれの

Complete the following conversation between the attendant and the customer at a watch shop.



Attendant: いらっしゃいませ。

| Customer (pointing at watch #1): 1.  |                           | 0 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
|                                      | (How much is this watch?) |   |
| Attendant: そのとけいは さんぜんえん             | です。                       |   |
| Customer (pointing at watch #2): 2.  |                           | 0 |
|                                      | (How much is that watch?) |   |
| Attendant: 3.                        |                           | D |
| Customer (pointing at watch # 3): 4. |                           |   |
|                                      | (How much is that watch?) |   |
| Attendant: 5.                        |                           | ٥ |
| Customer (deciding on #3): 6.        |                           | O |
| Customer (deciding on #3): 6.        |                           |   |

- Ask the right questions based on the underlined parts.
  - 1. Q:

A: それは たけしさんの じてんしゃです。

2. Q:\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: (このくつは) きょうこさんの くつです。

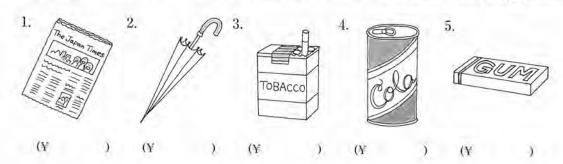
# 第**2**課 4 Noun も

- ▶ Translate the following sentences into Japanese. Use ₺ after the underscored phrases.
  - 1. Ms. Tanaka is Japanese. Mr. Yoshida is Japanese, too.
  - 2. Ms. Tanaka is twenty years old. Mr. Yoshida is twenty years old, too.
  - 3. This dictionary is 2,000 yen. That dictionary is 2,000 yen, too.
  - 4. This is my bicycle. That is my bicycle, too.
  - 5. This is a Japanese book. This is a Japanese book, too.
  - 6. Takeshi's major is history. My major is history, too.
  - 7. Ms. Tanaka is a student at Nihon University. Mr. Yoshida is a student at Nihon University, too.
  - 8. (A sentence of your own, describing two similar things/people.)

- Answer the following questions in the negative. These are all personal questions. "○○" (read まるまる) stands for your name. You will want to replace it with わたし in your answers.
  - 1. すみません。たけしさんですか。
  - 2. ○○さんは かいしゃいん (office worker) ですか。
  - 3. ○○さんは にほんじんですか。
  - 4. ○○さんの せんもんは れきしですか。
  - 5. ○○さんは じゅうななさいですか。
    - 6. これは ○○さんの じてんしゃですか。
    - 7. それは ○○さんの かさですか。
    - 8. すみません。あれは きっさてんですか。

# 6 きくれんしゅう (Listening Comprehension)

(A) Listen to the dialogue at a kiosk and find out the prices of the following items. If you can't find out the price, indicate such with a question mark (?). [11] Diskl-3D



(B) Mary introduces her friend to Takeshi. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks. [1] Disk1-31

Mary's friend's name is 1. . She comes from 2. She studies 3. at the University of Paris. Her mother is 4. . Her father is 5.

- C Mary and Takeshi went to a Japanese restaurant. They are looking at the menu a waitress brought. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.
  - 1. How much are these items?

a. すきやき (¥ ) b. うどん (¥ ) c. てんぷら (¥ )

- 2. What did Mary order? Why did she decide on it?
- 3. What did Takeshi order?

# 第3課 1 Verb Conjugation

Memorize the thirteen verbs introduced in Lesson 3. Read the explanation about verb conjugation and complete the following tables.

#### Ru-verbs

|           | dictionary form | present affirmative | present negative |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. get up |                 |                     |                  |
| 2. see    |                 |                     |                  |
| 3. eat    |                 |                     |                  |
| 4. sleep  |                 |                     |                  |

#### U-verbs

|            | dictionary form | present affirmative | present negative |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 5. speak   |                 |                     |                  |
| 6. listen  |                 |                     |                  |
| 7. go      |                 |                     |                  |
| 8. read    |                 |                     |                  |
| 9. drink   |                 |                     |                  |
| 10. return |                 |                     |                  |

#### Irregular Verbs

|           | dictionary form | present affirmative | present negative |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 11. come  |                 |                     |                  |
| 12. do    |                 |                     |                  |
| 13. study |                 |                     |                  |

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#### 第3課 2 Noun を verb

Write a ます and ません sentence using two of the nouns in each group and a verb of your choice.

Example:

Noun: さかな にく やさい

affirmative → わたしは やさいを たべます。

negative → わたしは にくを たべません。

1. Noun: おさけ おちゃ コーヒー

affirmative →

negative →

2. Noun:にほんの えいが アメリカの えいが フランスの えいが

affirmative →

negative ->

3. Noun:テニス サッカー (soccer) バスケットボール (basketball)

affirmative  $\rightarrow$ 

negative →

4. Noun:ほん おんがくの ざっし スポーツの ざっし

affirmative →

negative →

5. Noun: にほんの おんがく ロック (rock) にほんごの テープ

affirmative →

negative  $\rightarrow$ 

### 第3課 3 Verbs with Places

Where do the following activities take place? Add the places and appropriate particles to the following sentences.

Example: としょかんで ほんを よみます。

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_べんきょうします。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ テレビを みます。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ コーヒーを のみます。

4. いきます。

5. かえります。

Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Mr. Tanaka will go to school.

2. My friend will come to Japan.

3. Ms. Suzuki listens to the tape in the L.L.

4. I speak Japanese at home.

5. I don't eat lunch at home.

#### 第3課 4 Time References

1) Time Expressions—Read Grammar 4 (pp. 61-62) on time references, and classify the words below into two groups. If the words are always used with IC, write IC after the words.

1. こんばん\_\_\_ 4. いつ\_\_\_ 7. どようび 10. まいにち

2. しゅうまつ\_\_\_\_\_ 5. きょう\_\_\_\_ 8. あした\_\_\_ 11. まいばん\_\_

3. あさ\_\_\_\_ 6. いま\_\_\_ 9. じゅういちじ\_\_\_

(I) Your Day-Describe what you do during on a typical day. Include the descriptions of activities listed below. Whenever possible, include place and time expressions. Refer to Grammar 6 (pp. 62-63) on the basic order of phrases.

いく たべる べんきょうする かえる ねる おきる

1. わたしは まいにち じに ます。

2.

3.

4.

5.

(II) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I speak Japanese every day.

2. I will not watch TV tonight.

3. Mary does not come to school on Saturdays.

### 第3課 5 Suggestion Using ~ませんか

1 Study Dialogue I (p. 54) and translate the following exchange.

メアリー:1.

(Would you like to see a movie tonight?)

たけし: 2.

(Tonight is not a very good time . . . )

メアリー:3.

(How about tomorrow?)

たけし: 4

(Sounds great.)



I Imagine you ask someone out. Write the dialogue between you and your friend.

You: 1.

Friend: 2.

You: 3

Friend: 4.

# 第3課 6 Frequency Adverbs

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. I often go to the library.

わたしは \_\_\_\_\_ としょかん \_\_\_\_。

- 2. Sue often comes to my house.
- 3. I usually get up at six.
- 4. Professor Yamashita usually goes to sleep at eleven.
- 5. I sometimes read Japanese newspapers.
- 6. Takeshi sometimes drinks coffee at that coffee shop.
- 7. Mary does not eat much.

# 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

(A) Listen to the dialogue between Sue and Mary. Where will they be? What will they do? Disk2-9

|      | 1. Saturday | 2. Sunday |
|------|-------------|-----------|
| Mary | in          | in        |
| Sue  | in/at       | in/at     |

(B) Listen to the dialogue at an evening meeting at a summer camp. The group leader and the students are discussing the schedule for the next day. Complete the schedule below. Disk2-10

> 1. ( ) 6:00 A.M. 2. ( 7:30 3. ( 9:00 4. ( ) 12:30 р.м. 5. ( ) 1:30 6. ( 3:00 7. ( ) 6:00 8. ( 7:30 9. ( ) 11:30

a. breakfast

b. dinner

c. get up d. go to bed

e. lunch

f. play basketball g. play tennis h. study

i. watch a movie

|        | to the conversation between Sue and her friend. How often does she           |
|--------|--|
|        | e following things? (a = every day, b = often, c = sometimes, d = not often, |
| e = no | t at all) Disk2-11   |
| 1. (   | ) study Japanese   |
| 2. (   | ) go to the library  |
| 3. (   | ) listen to a Japanese tape  |
| 4. (   | ) watch American movies  |
| 5. (   | ) watch Japanese movies  |
| 6. (   | ) play tennis  |
| 7. (   | ) drink coffee   |
|        | to the dialogue between Mary and a Japanese friend of hers and answer        |
| 1. Wha | at time is it? ( )   |
| a. E   | eight b. Nine c. Ten d. Eleven   |
| 2. Wh: | at did the man suggest first? ( )  |
| a. C   | offee at a coffee shop b. Beer at a bar c. Coffee at his place d. Lunch      |
| 3. Hov | v did the woman turn down his suggestion? (Mark O for all that apply.)       |
| a. (   | ) By saying that she needs to go back home                                   |
| b. (   | ) By saying that it is too late  |
| c. (   | ) By saying that she needs to study  |
| d. (   | ) By saying that she needs to go to sleep early                              |
| 4. Wha | nt other suggestions did the man make? (Mark O for all that apply.)          |
| a. (   | ) Listening to Japanese language tapes together                              |
| b. (   | ) Practicing Japanese at a coffee shop                                       |
| c. (   | ) Having lunch together the next day   |
| d. (   | ) Walking her home   |
|        |  |

#### 第4課 1 Xがあります/います

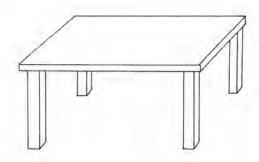
- 1 Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. There is a bus stop over there.
  - 2. There will be no class on Thursday.
  - 3. I do not have a dictionary. (lit., There is not a dictionary.)
  - 4. There's Professor Yamashita over there!
  - 5. I have a child. (lit., There is a child.)
- Answer the following questions in Japanese.
  - 1. あした、アルバイトがありますか。
    - 2. いつ日本語のクラスがありますか。
  - 3. 日本に友だちがいますか。
  - 4. 兄弟 (brothers and sisters) がいますか。

おねえさん: older sister いもうと: younger sister おにいさん: older brother おとうと: younger brother /

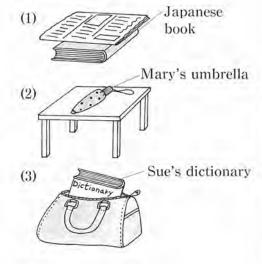
#### 第4課 2 Describing Where Things Are

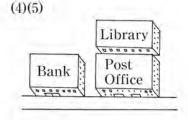
1 Draw a picture showing the items mentioned in the passage below, each in correct geometrical relation to the others.

辞書はつくえの上です。時計もつくえの上です。ぼうしは辞書と時計の間です。かばんはつくえの下です。つくえはテレビのそばです。



- (1) Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.
  - 1. 日本語の本はどこですか。
  - 2. メアリーさんのかさはどこですか。
  - 3. スーさんの辞書はどこですか。
  - 4. 図書館はどこですか。
  - 5. 銀行はどこですか。





#### 第4課 3 Past Tense (Nouns)

- 1 Answer the following questions.
  - 1. きのうは月曜日でしたか。
  - 2. きのうは十五日でしたか。
  - 3. 今日の朝ごはんはハンバーガーでしたか。
  - 4. 子供の時、いい子供でしたか。
  - 5. 高校の時、いい学生でしたか。
- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. My bicycle was 30,000 yen.
    - 2. Yesterday was Sunday.
    - 3. Professor Yamada was not a Nihon University student.

| - | 4 | 話  | . 7 | 7:  | H 43  | = |
|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| _ | 厶 | 亩山 | د-  | 412 | 7 119 | Ħ |

36

| h=- | ii.a.e |
|-----|--------|
| クラス | なまえ    |
|     |        |

## 第4課 4 Verb Conjugation (Past Tense)

Fill in the conjugation table below. If you are unclear about the *u*-verb/*ru*-verb distinction, read Grammar 1 in Lesson 3 (pp. 58-59) once again. If you are unclear about the past tense conjugation, refer to the table on p. 79.

#### U-verbs

|             | dictionary<br>form | past<br>affirmative | past<br>negative |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. drink    |                    |                     |                  |
| 2. speak    |                    |                     |                  |
| 3. listen   |                    |                     |                  |
| 4. buy      |                    |                     |                  |
| 5. take     |                    |                     |                  |
| 6. write    |                    |                     |                  |
| 7. wait     |                    |                     |                  |
| 8. there is |                    |                     |                  |

#### Ru-verbs and Irregular Verbs

|            | dictionary<br>form | past<br>affirmative | past<br>negative |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 9. eat     |                    |                     |                  |
| 10. get up |                    |                     |                  |
| 11. do     |                    |                     |                  |
| 12. come   |                    |                     |                  |

### 第4課 5 Past Tense (Verbs)

1 Read what Takeshi did last weekend and answer the following questions in Japanese.

Takeshi listened to music at home on Friday. He worked part-time at a supermarket on Saturday. He saw a movie with Mary in Kyoto on Sunday.

- 1. たけしさんは金曜日に手紙を書きましたか。
- 2. たけしさんは土曜日にどこでアルバイトをしましたか。
- 3. たけしさんはいつ音楽を聞きましたか。
- 4. たけしさんは日曜日に何をしましたか。(Fill in the blanks.)

たけしさんは\_\_\_\_\_に\_\_\_\_で と を

- 5. あなたは、週末、何をしましたか。
- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. Sue did not take pictures at all.
  - 2. I often ate hamburgers when I was a child.
  - 3. Takeshi did not study much when he was in high school.

### 第4課6も

- Translate the sentences into Japanese. Note that the particle も replaces は, が, and を, but goes side by side with other particles.
  - 1. Mary went to Osaka last week. Takeshi went to Osaka last week, too.
  - 2. There is a Japanese class on Monday. There is a history class on Monday, too.
  - 3. There is a bookstore over there. There is a restaurant, too.
  - 4. I bought a dictionary. I bought a magazine, too.
    - 5. I drink tea. I drink coffee, too.
    - 6. Mary will go to Korea (韓国). She will go to China (中国), too.
    - 7. Michiko ate hamburgers on Friday. She ate hamburgers on Saturday, too.
    - 8. Sue bought souvenirs at a temple. She bought souvenirs at a department store, too.
    - 9. I took pictures at school yesterday. I took pictures at home, too.

### 第4課 7 Word Order and Particles

- 1) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. Mary studied Japanese for two hours yesterday.

メアリーさんは\_\_\_\_\_\_(1) (2) (3)

2. Takeshi waited for Mary for one hour in front of the department store.

3. Sue listens to the tape at the Language Lab for about one hour every day.

(4)

- Fill in the particles that are missing. You may want to refer to the Vocabulary section (pp. 74-75), where the particle that goes with each of the new verbs is shown in parentheses.
  - 1. 私はあした友だち \_\_\_\_\_ 会います。
  - 2. メアリーさんは京都のお寺で写真 撮りました。

  - 4. スーパーで肉 買いました。
  - 5. 私はフランス語\_\_\_\_わかりません。
  - 6. 私はきのう手紙 書きませんでした。

## 第4課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

| A Mary is talking with her homestay | father. Listen to the dialogue and answer the |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| questions in English. (1) Disk2-24  |   |

1. What did the host father do today?

2. What did the host mother do?

3. What are Mary and the host father going to do tomorrow?

| B  | Mary   | is showing a | nicture | that sho | took at a | narty  | Idontify | the following | naanla  |
|----|--------|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|---------------|---------|
| 10 | ividiy | is showing a | picture | mai sile | took at a | party. | identity | the following | people. |

- 1. ( ) Ken
  2. ( ) Rika
  3. ( ) Mike b
  - 4. ( ) Takeshi 5. ( ) Mother
- 6. ( ) Father

C Listen to the dialogue in the classroom and answer the following questions.

Word you may not know: カラオケ (karaoke)

(11) Disk2-25

1. What is the date today?

2. What day is today?

3. Who did these things? Mark ○ for the things they did.

|        | a. studied | b. danced | c. went to<br>Tokyo | d. wrote<br>a letter | e. went to<br>karaoke | f. did<br>shopping |
|--------|------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Sue    |            |           |                     |                      |                       |                    |
| Mary   |            |           |                     |                      |                       |                    |
| Robert |            |           |                     |                      |                       |                    |

| <ol><li>Robert will be in trouble</li></ol> | Why? |
|---|------|
|---|------|

## 第5課 1 Adjectives (Present Tense)

I) For each of the adjectives below, write the meaning and determine whether it is an い- or a な-adjective. (You may want to refer to the Vocabulary section [pp. 98-99].) Then, turn it into the negative, paying attention to the difference between the two types of adjectives.

|             | meaning | adjective type | negative   |
|-------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| Ex. いそがしいです | busy    | い/な            | いそがしくありません |
| 1. きらいです    |         | い/な            |            |
| 2. あたらしいです  |         | い/な            |            |
| 3. やさしいです   |         | い/な            |            |
| 4. しずかです    |         | い/な            |            |
| 5. ハンサムです   |         | い/な            |            |
| 6. つまらないです  |         | い/な            |            |
| 7. こわいです    |         | い/な            |            |

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. This watch is expensive.
  - 2. This coffee is not delicious.
  - 3. Professor Yamashita is energetic.
  - 4. Books are not cheap.
  - 5. I will not be free tomorrow.

# 第**5**課 2 Adjective Conjugation—1

| Fill in the conjugation table be |
|----------------------------------|
|----------------------------------|

### L1-adjectives

|                     | 1. large | 2. expensive |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|
| dictionary form     |          |              |
| present affirmative |          |              |
| present negative    |          |              |
| past affirmative    |          |              |
| past negative       |          |              |

|                     | 3. frightening | 4. interesting |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| dictionary form     |                |                |
| present affirmative |                |                |
| present negative    |                |                |
| past affirmative    |                |                |
| past negative       |                |                |

|                     | 5. old | 6. good |
|---------------------|--------|---------|
| dictionary form     |        |         |
| present affirmative |        |         |
| present negative    |        |         |
| past affirmative    |        |         |
| past negative       |        |         |

## 第5課 3 Adjective Conjugation—2

### Fill in the conjugation table below.

#### な-adjectives

|                     | 1. quiet | 2. beautiful |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|
| lictionary form     |          |              |
| present affirmative |          |              |
| present negative    |          |              |
| past affirmative    |          |              |
| past negative       |          |              |

|                     | 3. healthy | 4. fond |
|---------------------|------------|---------|
| dictionary form     |            |         |
| present affirmative |            |         |
| present negative    |            |         |
| past affirmative    |            | ,       |
| past negative       |            |         |

|                     | 5. disgusted | 6. lively |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
| dictionary form     |              |           |
| present affirmative |              |           |
| present negative    |              |           |
| past affirmative    |              |           |
| past negative       |              |           |

- (I) Answer the questions.
  - 1. 先週はひまでしたか。
  - 2. テストは難しかったですか。
  - 3. きのうは暑かったですか。
  - 4. 週末は楽しかったですか。
  - 5. きのうの晩ごはんはおいしかったですか。
- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. I was busy yesterday.
  - 2. The homework was difficult.
  - 3. My room was not clean.
  - 4. The weather was good.
  - 5. The trip was not fun.
  - 6. The tickets were not expensive.

## 第5課 5 Adjective + Noun

1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1.

2.

3.

4.



small



old



quiet



scary



beautiful

Example: どんな部屋ですか。

1. どんな自転車ですか。

2. どんな町ですか。

3. どんな人ですか。

4. どんな家ですか。

- (I) Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. I met a kind person.
  - 2. I bought an inexpensive ticket.
  - 3. I read an interesting book last week.

## 第5課 6 好き(な)/きらい(な)

Write down the sentences telling if you like/dislike the things below. Use 好き(な) for "like" and きらい(な) for "don't like." Use 大一 for emphasis.

Example: homework → 私は宿題が大好きです。

- 1. Japanese class
- 2. this town
  - 3. Mondays
  - 4. ocean
- 5. cats
- 6. cold mornings
- 7. fish
- 8. frightening movies
- 9. (your own sentences)

You and your friend will spend one day together. Complete the underlined parts with ましょう.

友だち:どこに行きますか。

私: 1.

友だち:いいですね。そこで何をしますか。

私: 2.

2. 。それから、

3.

友だち:何時に会いますか。

私: 4.

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. Let's take pictures here.
    - 2. Let's watch this movie tonight.
    - 3. Let's wait in the coffee shop.
    - 4. This kanji is difficult. Let's ask our teacher.
    - 5. Let's do the homework together.

## 第二章 o 問ノ練羽 /listoning Comprehension)

| the appropriate answers.        |               | agent and his customer and choose<br>Vord you may not know: 一か月(one month) |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. The house is [ new / old ]   | l. 4. T       | The rooms are [ big / not big ].   |
| 2. The house is [ clean / not   |               | There are [ many / not many ] rooms.                                       |
| 3. The house is [ quiet / not   | quiet ]. 6. T | The rent is [ 90,400 / 94,000 ] yen month.                                 |
| Suzuki on a date. Disk3-12      |               | ate?" Three men want to invite Ms.<br>おめでとうございます。(Congratulations.)        |
| 1 Fill in the blooks in Pasti-  |               |  |
| 1. Fill in the blanks in Englis | sh.           |  |
|                                 | orite type    | What he does on holidays   |
| Favo                            |               | What he does on holidays   |
| A. 吉田 b. 川口                     |               | What he does on holidays   |
| a. 吉田                           |               | What he does on holidays   |
| Eave a. 吉田 b. 川口 hob f b. c. 中山 | orite type    | What he does on holidays   |

|         | 1. Rock | 2. Jazz | 3. Classical music | 4. Suspense movies | 5. Horror movies |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Mary    |         |         | 11.5               |                    | -                |
| Takeshi |         |         |                    |                    |                  |

## 第**6**課 1 Te-form —1

Review Grammar 1 (pp. 118-119) and conjugate the verbs below into their respective te-forms. The numbers indicate the lesson in which the verbs first appeared.

Ru-verbs

U-verbs ending with う

U-verbs ending with <

*U*-verbs ending with < (irregular)

U-verbs ending with <

U-verbs ending with す

U-verbs ending with つ

U-verbs ending with む

U-verbs ending with る

Irregular Verbs

## 第6課 2 ~てください

① Write what each person says using ~てください.

1.



take a picture

2,



teach this kanji

3.



carry this bag

4.



listen to this tape

5.



sit down

6.



bring a book

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

I Write three request sentences using ~てください. Indicate in parentheses who you are going to ask to do those things.

1. (

)

2. (

)

3. (

)

## 第**6**課 3 Te-form —2

Review the Vocabulary section (pp. 116-117) and the Grammar (pp. 118-119) and fill in the following table.

#### Ru-verbs

|            | long form (~ます) | te-form | meaning |
|------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 1. あける     |                 |         |         |
| 2. おしえる    |                 |         |         |
| 3. おりる     |                 |         |         |
| 4. かりる     |                 |         |         |
| 5. しめる     |                 |         |         |
| 6. つける     |                 |         |         |
| 7. でんわをかける |                 |         |         |
| 8. わすれる    |                 |         |         |

#### U-verbs

|           | long form (~ます) | te-form | meaning |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 9. たばこをすう |                 |         |         |
| 10. つかう   |                 |         |         |
| 11. てつだう  |                 |         |         |

| 12. いそぐ |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|
| 12      |  |  |  |

| 52 | ▶会記   |
|----|-------|
|    | 7 200 |

|         | long form (~ます) | te-form | meaning |
|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 13. かえす |                 |         |         |
| 14. けす  |                 |         |         |
| 15. たつ  |                 |         |         |
| 16. もつ  |                 |         |         |
| 17. Lø2 |                 |         |         |
| 18. あそぶ |                 |         |         |
| 19. やすむ |                 |         |         |
| 20. すわる |                 |         |         |
| 21. はいる |                 |         |         |

### Irregular Verbs

|           | long form (~ます) | te-form | meaning |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 22. つれてくる |                 |         |         |
| 23. もってくる |                 |         |         |

## 第6課 4 ~てもいいです/~てはいけません

① Look at the signs and make sentences using ~てはいけません.

1. No Smoking







1.

2.

3.

4.

Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. May I go out tonight?

2. May I turn off the TV?

3. You must not watch this movie alone. You are 16 years old!

4. You must not forget the homework.

5. I am allowed to work part-time (lit., "do" a part-time job) in Japan.

Describe two things that you are allowed to do/prohibited from doing at the place you now live.

1.

2.

## 第**6**課 5 Describing Two Activities

The pictures below describe what Takeshi did yesterday. Make sentences using te-forms.

1.



2.



3.



4



- 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.
- Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. I will go to the library and return the book tomorrow.
  - 2. Mary and Takeshi met and talked for about an hour.
  - 3. My friend went to China and did not return.

## 第6課 6 ~から

- Translate the following sentences, using ~から.
  - 1. I am not free today. (It's) because I have a test tomorrow.
  - 2. The test was not difficult. (That was) because I had studied a lot.
  - 3. Let's go out tonight. (It's) because tomorrow is a holiday.
  - 4. I helped my mother. (It's) because she was busy.
  - 5. I will not drink coffee. (It's) because I drank coffee in the morning.
- (I) Complete the dialogue below.

B: どうしてですか。

A:1.

A: 2. から。

Sue

Robert

2. When did they decide to go on the picnic?

## 第6課7間<練習 (Listening Comprehension)

| 2     |              | れんしゅう                                     |          |  |
|-------|--------------|---|----------|--|
|       |              | ogue at a youth host<br>ot true. Disk3-23 | el. Mar  | k T if the following statements are  |
| 1. (  | ) The bre    | eakfast starts at 6:30.                   |          |  |
| 2. (  | ) Smokin     | g is not permitted in t                   | he roon  | ń.   |
| 3. (  | ) You can    | n take a shower in the                    | mornii   | ng.  |
| 4. (  | ) There is   | s no coin laundry here                    |          |  |
|       |              | ne. Listen to it and m                    | nark ()  | She has left a message on your for what you are asked to do.  may not know: れいぞうこ (refrigerator) |
| You a | re asked to: | .,,                                       | ora you  | may not know, 400 ( refrigerator)  |
| 1. (  | ) open the   | e window                                  | 4. (     | ) return a book to Mary  |
| 2. (  | ) water th   | ne plants                                 | 5. (     | ) borrow a camera from Robert  |
| 3. (  | ) drink le   | ftover milk                               | 6. (     | ) do some shopping for a party   |
|       |              | to organize a picnic<br>ish. Disk3-25     | . Lister | n to the dialogue and answer the   |
| 1. Wh | en is NOT co | onvenient for each of t                   | them? V  | Vhy?   |
|       |              | a. Inconvenient day                       |          | b. Reasons   |
|       | Michiko      |   |          |  |

## 第7課 1 Te-form

lacktriangle Decide whether they are u-, ru-, or irregular verbs and fill in the table below.

|            | u/ru/<br>irregular | long form | te-form |
|------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Ex. ある     | u                  | あります      | あって     |
| 1. わかる     |                    |           |         |
| 2. やる      |                    |           |         |
| 3. けす      |                    |           |         |
| 4. たつ      |                    |           |         |
| 5. おきる     |                    |           |         |
| 6. かえる     |                    |           |         |
| 7. くる      |                    |           |         |
| 8. する      |                    |           |         |
| 9. あそぶ     |                    |           |         |
| 10. かける    |                    |           |         |
| 11. きる     |                    |           |         |
| 12. かぶる    |                    |           |         |
| 13. つとめる   |                    |           |         |
| 14. はく     |                    |           |         |
| 15. うたう    |                    |           |         |
| 16. すむ     |                    |           |         |
| 17. けっこんする |                    |           |         |

## 第7課 2 ~ている (Actions in Progress)

Describe the following pictures, using ~ています.











- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- Answer the following questions in Japanese.
  - 1. 今、何をしていますか。
  - 2. きのうの午後八時ごろ何をしていましたか。
- Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. Mary is waiting for a bus at the bus stop.
  - 2. At two o'clock yesterday, Takeshi was playing tennis with a friend.
  - 3. I called home. My big sister was doing her homework.

### 第7課3 ~ている (Result of a Change)

1) This is Michiko's family. Answer the following questions in Japanese.

| Father          | 51 years old | works for a bank         | lives in Nagano |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Mother          | 47 years old | works for a hospital     | lives in Nagano |
| Older sister    | 23 years old | college student; married | lives in Tokyo  |
| Younger brother | 16 years old | student                  | lives in Nagano |

- 1. お父さんは何をしていますか。
- 2. お母さんは何をしていますか。
- 3. お姉さんは勤めていますか。
- 4. お姉さんは結婚していますか。
- 5. お姉さんは長野に住んでいますか。
- 6. 弟さんはどこに住んでいますか。
- 7. お父さんは何歳ですか。
- I Write about your family. Try to use expressions you have learned in this lesson.

## 第7課 4 Describing People

- (1) Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. Yasuo wears glasses.
  - 2. Noriko is wearing a new T-shirt today.
  - 3. Noriko is skinny, but Yasuo is overweight.
  - 4. Michiko has short hair.
  - 5. Michiko is not tall.
  - 6. Michiko is very bright.
- I You are an eyewitness testifying in court. Describe the person you saw at the scene of the crime.
  - 1. Height:
  - 2. Hair:
  - 3. Glasses:
  - 4. Eyes:
  - 5. Clothes (above the waistline):
  - 6. Clothes (below the waistline):
  - 7. Shoes:
  - 8. What he was doing at the time:



# Look at the following pictures and complete the sentences.

1.



inexpensive/delicious

2



quiet/boring



very small/cute

4.



clean/very large



old/interesting



long hair/large eyes

| 1. あのレストランの食べ物は | 0 |
|-----------------|---|
| 2. 私の町は         |   |
| 3. 私の猫は         | • |
| 4. 私の部屋は        |   |
| 5 このおきは         |   |

- 6. ようこさんは\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- Describe the following items, using two or more adjectives.
  - 1. 日本は\_\_\_\_。
  - 2. 私は\_\_\_\_\_\_。
  - 3. 私の町は\_\_\_\_\_\_。
  - 4. 私の友だちは\_\_\_\_\_。

## 第7課 6 Verb stem + に 行く/来る/帰る

いくかえ

I Rewrite the sentences below, using the verb stem + に行く/来る/帰る pattern.

Example: 図書館に行って、本を借ります。 → 図書館に本を借りに行きます。

1. 大阪に行って、友だちに会います。

->

2. 家に帰って、晩ごはんを食べます。

->

3. きのう、町に行って、雑誌を買いました。

->

4. 私は週末京都に行って、写真を撮りました。

-

5. ロバートさんは よく私のアパートに来て、テレビを見ます。

->

Make your own sentences, using a place from the list below.

(Ex.) 大学 日本 食堂 喫茶店 友だちのうち 図書館 お寺 海 だいがく にほん しょどう きっきてん とも

Example: 大学 → 大学に友だちに会いに行きます。

1.

2.

3.

4.

## 第7課 7 Counting People

- Answer the questions in Japanese.
  - 1. 日本語のクラスに女の人が何人いますか。
  - 2. 日本語のクラスに男の人が何人いますか。
  - 3. 兄弟がいますか。何人いますか。
  - 4. ルームメート (roommate) がいますか。何人いますか。
  - 5. あなたの大学に学生が何人いますか。 だいがく がくせい なんにん
  - 6. あなたの町に人が何人住んでいますか。

| -  | the state of the s |
|----|--|
| 64 | ▶会話·文法編  |
| 1  |  |

| クラス | なまえ    |  |
|-----|--------|--|
| 774 | 1d & A |  |

## (Listening Comprehension)

|  |         |           |       | 72.0   | 別 Disk4-9<br>nay not know: ほかの (other) |
|--|---------|-----------|-------|--------|--|
| 1. Robert:   |         |           | , ord | 300 II | lay not know. vav. vo (other)          |
| 1. Robert:   |         |           |       |        |  |
| 2. Sue:  |         |           |       |        |  |
| 3. Takeshi:  |         |           |       | -      |  |
| 4. Ken:  |         |           |       |        |  |
| 5. Michiko:  |         |           |       |        |  |
| 6. Tom:  |         |           |       |        |  |
| B Listen to a TV reporter at a celebrity's each celebrity.     | s party | , Ch      | oose  | e app  | ropriate descriptions for              |
|  |         |           |       |        |  |
| 1. Arnold Stallone   | (       | )         | (     | )      |  |
|  | (       | )         | (     | )      |  |
| 2. Noguchi Hiroko  |         |           | 2     | )      |  |
| <ul><li>2. Noguchi Hiroko</li><li>3. Matsumoto Seiko</li></ul> | (       | )         | 1     |        |  |
|  | (       | )         | (     | )      |  |
| 3. Matsumoto Seiko   |         | )<br>ears |       |        | d. has short hair                      |

- C Mary is interviewing people who are walking downtown on Sunday. What is each interviewee doing today? Choose the appropriate answers. [1] Disk4-11
  - 1. Tanaka:
- a. buying flowers
- b. buying cards c. buying a CD

- 2. Sato:
- a. playing games
- b. singing songs c. playing sports

- 3. Suzuki:
- a. working at a department store
- b. seeing his younger sister
- c. talking with his younger brother

## 第8課 1 Short Forms (Present Tense)

Fill in the conjugation table below. Note that *ru*-verbs, *u*-verbs, and irregular verbs appear randomly on this sheet.

|                | dictionary form | short, negative | long, affirmative | te-form |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Ex. eat        | たべる             | たべない            | たべます              | たべて     |
| 1. open        |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 2. buy         |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 3. sit down    |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 4. come        |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 5. die         |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 6. turn off    |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 7. study       |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 8. write       |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 9. there is    |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 10. drink      |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 11. understand |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 12. wait       |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 13. play       |                 |                 |                   |         |
| 14. hurry      |                 |                 |                   |         |

Make informal question sentences using the cues and answer them in the negative.

Example: (Do you) study today? → Q:今日、勉強する? A:ううん、しない。

1. (Do you) often ride a bus?

→ Q:

A :

2. (Do you) speak Japanese every day?

→ Q:

A :

3. (Do you) have homework today?

→ Q:

A :

4. (Will you) go out this weekend?

→ Q:

A :

5. Are you free tomorrow?

→ Q:

A:

6. Are you Japanese?

→ Q:

A :

7. Is it hot?

→ Q:

A :

- (I) Answer the following questions in informal speech.
  - 1. 今日は何曜日?
  - 2. どんな食べ物がきらい?
  - 3. 今週の週末、何をする?

## 第8課 3 Quotations (~と思います)

おき

- I Translate the following sentences. In sentences 5-8, "I don't think . . ." should be translated as ~ないと思います.
  - 1. I think food is expensive in Japan.
  - 2. I think Professor Yamashita is handsome.
  - 3. I think this woman is Mary's Japanese teacher.
  - 4. I think Professor Yamashita reads many books.
  - 5. I don't think this town is interesting. (lit., I think this town is not interesting.)
  - 6. I don't think Saeko drinks sake.
  - 7. I don't think Chieko likes Mayumi.
  - 8. I don't think Noriko will come to school today.
- I Answer the following questions, using ~と思います.
  - 1. あしたはどんな天気ですか。
  - 2. 来週は忙しいですか。
  - 3. あなたの日本語の先生は、料理が上手ですか。
  - 4. あなたの日本語の先生は、今週の週末、何をしますか。

## 第8課 4 Quotations (~と言っていました)

Ask someone (preferably Japanese) the following questions. Report the answers using ~と言っていました.

Example: 大学生ですか。 → 田中さんは大学生だと言っていました。 たなか たいがくせい

- 1. 毎日、楽しいですか。
- 2. どんな料理が好きですか。
- 3. お酒を飲みますか。
- 4. どんなスポーツをよくしますか。
- 5. 兄弟がいますか。
- 6. どこに住んでいますか。
- 7. 結婚していますか。
- 8. 車を持っていますか。
- 9. 週末はたいてい何をしますか。
- 10. (your own question)

## 第8課 5 ~ないでください

Translate the following sentences.

Example: Please don't wait for me. (Because) I will be late.

- 1. Please don't forget your umbrella. (Because) It will rain this afternoon.
- 2. Please don't open the window. (Because) I am cold.
- 3. Please don't turn off the TV. (Because) I'm watching the news (= 2 2).
- $4.\ Please$  don't read that letter. (Because) It is my letter.
- I Write the dictionary form of each of the verbs used in the following sentences.
  - 1. きらないでください。
  - 2. きないでください。
  - 3. こないでください。
  - 4. かけないでください。
  - 5. かかないでください。
  - 6. しないでください。
  - 7. しなないでください。
  - 8. かえらないでください。
  - 9. かわないでください。

## 第**8**課 6 Verb のが好きです

Write what you are good at/what you are not good at/what you like to do/what you don't like to do, using the verbs in the box.

speaking Japanese driving a car taking pictures singing listening to a tape taking a bath playing sports cooking doing laundry cleaning washing a car

- 2. 私はあまり \_\_\_\_\_\_上手じゃありません。

- Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. Erika is very good at making friends.
  - 2. Kiyoshi loves reading books.
  - 3. Makoto hates cleaning the room.
  - 4. Yoshie is not good at driving a car.
  - 5. Yuki doesn't like doing laundry very much.

## 第**8**課 **7** が・何か and 何も

1 Look at the picture at a party and complete the following conversations.



1. Q: だれが新聞を読んでいますか。

A:\_\_\_\_

. Q:

A:森さんが撮っています。

3. Q: だれがめがねをかけていますか。

A:\_\_\_\_\_

4. Q:

A:岡田さんが吸っています。

I Translate the following sentences. (Note especially that 何か and 何も are normally not accompanied by particles.)

1. Q: Did you eat anything this morning?

A: No, I did not eat anything this morning.

2. Q: What will you do over the weekend?

A: I won't do anything.

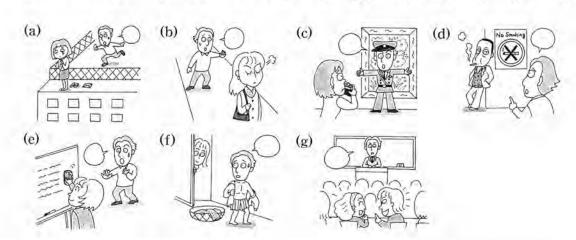
3. Yoshio said something, but I did not understand.

4. Would you like to drink anything?

## 第8課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

A Listen to the CD and choose the picture that describes the situation in which you are likely to hear each of the sentences. Disk4-23

1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( ) 5. ( ) 6. ( ) 7. ( )



B Robert and Ken are talking. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.



1. When are they going to play basketball?

2. Is Takeshi coming to play? Why? Why not?

3. Is Tom coming also? Why? Why not?

C Mary is reporting her interview with Professor Honma to the class. Circle every item that is true according to Mary's interview.

1. Prof. Honma likes a woman who is:

[a. pretty b. tall c. short d. gentle e. smart f. slim].

2. He spends his weekends:

[a. playing baseball b. playing tennis c. watching sports games d. dating].

3. His students in a Japanese class are:

[a. lively b. quiet c. diligent d. kind],

### 第9課 1 Past Tense Short Forms

#### Complete the chart below.

#### Verb

| dictionary form | past, affirmative | past, negative | long, present |  |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| Ex. たべる         | たべた               | たべなかった         | たべます          |  |
| 1. Lt           |                   |                |               |  |
| 2. あそぶ          |                   |                |               |  |
| 3. おぼえる         |                   |                |               |  |
| 4. 114          |                   |                |               |  |
| 5. もらう          |                   |                |               |  |
| 6. おどる          |                   |                |               |  |
| 7. およぐ          |                   |                |               |  |
| 8. ひく           |                   |                |               |  |
| 9. やすむ          |                   |                |               |  |
| 10. する          |                   |                |               |  |
| 11. くる          |                   |                |               |  |

#### Adjective/Noun

| dictionary form | past, affirmative | past, negative |  |  |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Ex. おもしろい       | おもしろかった           | おもしろくなかった      |  |  |
| 12. わかい         |                   |                |  |  |
| 13. かっこいい       |                   |                |  |  |
| Ex. いじわる(な)     | いじわるだった           | いじわるじゃなかった     |  |  |
| 14. きれい(な)      |                   |                |  |  |
| 15. にちようび       |                   |                |  |  |

Make informal question sentences using the cues and answer them in the negative.

Example: きのう、勉強する

→ Q:きのう、勉強した? A:ううん、しなかった。

1. きのう、友だちに会う

→ Q:

A :

2. きのう、運動する

→ Q:

A:

3. 先週、試験がある

→ Q:

A :

4. 先週の週末、大学に来る

→ Q:

A:

5. 先週の週末、楽しい

→ Q:

A:

6. 子供の時、髪が長い

→ Q:

A:

7. 子供の時、勉強がきらい

→ Q:

A :

Make your own questions you want to ask your friend about his/her childhood in informal speech.

Example: 子供の時、よくスポーツをした?

1:

2.

3.

### 第9課 3 Past Tense Short Forms (~と思います)

- 下ranslate the following sentences, using the short form + と思います. In sentences 6-10, "I don't think . . ." should be translated as ~なかったと思います.
  - 1. I think Yoshiko was good at skiing when she was a child.
  - 2. I think Tadashi's younger brother was good-looking when he was young.
  - 3. I think the concert began at 9 o'clock.
  - 4. I think this song was popular when I was a child.
  - 5. I think Saeko did physical exercises last weekend.
  - 6. I don't think the last week's exam was difficult. (lit., I think the last week's exam was not difficult.)
  - 7. I don't think Professor Yamashita was sick yesterday.
  - 8. I don't think Mie was mean when she was a child.
  - 9. I don't think Masako received a letter from Mari.

### 第9課 4 Quotations (~と言っていました)

Ask someone (preferably Japanese) the following questions. Report the answers using ~と言っていました。

Example: 仕事は何ですか。 → 田中さんは会社員だと言っていました。

- 1. どんな音楽をよく聞きますか。
  - 2. 何をするのがきらいですか。
  - 3. 先週の週末、何をしましたか。 せんしゅう しゅうまつ なに
  - 4. 子供の時、いい子でしたか。
  - 5. 子供の時、背が高かったですか。
  - 6. 子供の時、学校が好きでしたか。
  - 7. 子供の時、どこに住んでいましたか。
  - 8. 子供の時、よく何をしましたか。
  - 9. (your own question)

Get the signature of the person you interviewed:

#### 第**9**課 **5** Qualifying Nouns with Verbs

Describing what each person is currently doing.



- 1. みどりさんはどの人ですか。
- 2. けんいちさんはどの人ですか。
- 3. ともこさんはどの人ですか。
- 4. しんじさんはどの人ですか。
- 5. えりかさんはどの人ですか。

#### 第9課 6 まだ~ていません

- ► Translate the following sentences. Note that answers to ₺5 questions require different verb forms in the affirmative and in the negative. If you are unclear, review Grammar 3 (pp. 176-177).
  - 1. Q: Have you eaten lunch yet?
    - A: No, I haven't eaten yet.
  - 2. Q: Have you been to Tokyo yet? (Use 行 (.)
    - A: Yes, I have (been there) already.
  - 3. Q: Have you bought a kanji dictionary yet?
    - A: No I haven't bought (one) yet.
  - 4. Q: Have you talked with the new teacher yet?
    - A: No, I haven't talked (with her) yet.
  - 5. Q: Have you done the homework yet?
    - A: Yes, I have (done it) already.

#### 第9課 7~から

- (I) Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. I won't do physical exercises because I am sick today.
  - 2. Today's exam was easy because I memorized all the vocabulary.
  - 3. Masako is very popular because she is good at dancing.
  - 4. I was very lonely because I did not have any friends.
  - 5. I went to see Kabuki with a friend because I received two tickets.
- I) Answer the questions, using the short form + から.

Example: Q:きのう勉強しましたか。

A:いいえ、宿題がなかったから、勉強しませんでした。

1. Q:先週は忙しかったですか。

A:\_\_\_\_\_

2. Q:きのう、学校に来ましたか。

A:\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Q: 今週の週末、出かけますか。

A:\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Q:来年も日本語を勉強しますか。

A:

# 第9課 8 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

| 1. Wh   | o waited for whom?   |                                     | Disk5-9   |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 2. Hov  | w long did he/she wait?  |                                     |           |
| 3. Wh   | at are they going to do?   |                                     |           |
| 4. Wh   | ere is the restaurant located?   |                                     |           |
|         | s showing the picture taken at e in the picture? Disk5-10  ) Jun  ) Jun's girlfriend  ) Jun's younger sister  ) Jun's older sister  ) Jun's younger brother  ) Jun's father  ) Pochi | a b c d e                           | following |
| Listen  |  | any of each item did the shopkeeper | sell?     |
|         | How many?  | Total amount                        |           |
| 1. coff | ee   | ¥                                   |           |
| 2. oran | nge  | ¥                                   |           |

¥

¥

¥

¥

3. rice ball (おにぎり)

5. boxed lunch

4. tea

### 第10課 1 Comparison Between Two Items

- 1 Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. Tokyo is larger than Osaka.
  - 2. Sundays are more fun than Mondays.
  - 3. Spock  $(\lambda + \gamma \beta)$  is smarter than Kirk  $(\beta \beta)$ .
  - 4. Q : Soccer and baseball, which do you like better?
    - A: I like baseball better.
- Make comparative sentences (both questions and answers).

Example: Q:日本語のクラスとビジネスのクラスとどっちのほうが大変ですか。

A:日本語のクラスのほうがビジネスのクラスより大変です。

- 1. Q:
  - A:
- 2. Q:
  - A:
- 3. Q:
  - A:

#### 第10課 2 Comparison Among Three or More Items

Using the following categories, make "what/where/who is the most . . ." questions and answer them.

| (Ex.)<br>日本料理 | 世界の町 | 有名人 | 季節 | 野菜 | 外国語 |
|---------------|------|-----|----|----|-----|
|---------------|------|-----|----|----|-----|

#### Example:

Q:日本料理の中で、何がいちばんおいしいですか。 はに はんりょうり なか なに

A: すしがいちばんおいしいです。/すしがいちばんおいしいと思います。

1. Q:

A :

2. Q:

A :

3. Q:

A :

- (I) Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. Q: Between Chinese, Korean, and Japanese, which is the most difficult?

A: The Korean language is the most difficult.

2. Q: Between meat, fish, and vegetables, which do you like best?

A: (your own answer)

#### 第10課 3 Adjective/noun + の

(I) Look at the pictures and complete the dialogue, using O.

Mary's







1. Q:メアリーさんのシャツはどちらですか。

A :

2. Q:この黒いシャツは

A:たけしさんのです。

3. Q:メアリーさんのパンツはどちらですか。

A:

4. Q:この長いパンツはスーさんのですか。A:

I) Translate the following sentences.

1. This clock is expensive. Give me a cheap one.

2. My computer is slower than yours.

3. What kind of movies do you like? - I like scary ones.

4. This dictionary is old. I will buy a new one.

5. This red sweater is more expensive than that white one.

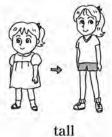
#### 第10課 4 ~つもりだ

- Translate the following sentences, using ~つもりです.
  - 1. I am planning on going to see a movie this afternoon.
  - 2. I intend to not go out this evening.
  - 3. I intend to work for a Japanese company.
  - 4. I intend to not get married.
  - 5. Because we have an exam next week, I am planning on studying this week.
- I Answer the following questions using, ~つもりです.
  - 1. 今晩何をしますか。
  - 2. この週末何をしますか。
  - 3. 来学期も日本語を勉強しますか。
  - 4. 夏休み/冬休みに何をしますか。

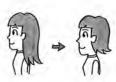
#### 第10課 5 Adjective + なる

Describe the following changes, using ~なりました.

1.



2.



3.



1.

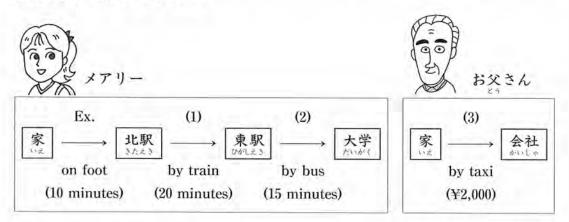
2.

3.

- I Translate the following sentences, using the verb なります. Pay attention to the order of elements in the sentences: "(reason clause) から, (main clause)."
  - 1. My room became clean, because I cleaned it this morning.
  - 2. I have become sleepy, because I did not sleep much last night.
  - 3. I have become very good at speaking Japanese, because I practiced a lot.
  - 4. I will be (become) a teacher, because I like children.

### 第10課 6 ~で行きます/かかります

Describe how Mary and her host father commute to school, and how long it takes or how much it costs.



Example: メアリーさんは家から北駅まで歩いて行きます。十分かかります。

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- Answer the following questions.

あなたはどうやって学校に行きますか。どのぐらいかかりますか。

## 第10課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

(A) Mary and her friends are talking about the upcoming winter vacation. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the chart in English. ODisk5-21

|         | 1. Where | 2. What to do | 3. How long |
|---------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Mary    |          |               |             |
| Robert  |          |               |             |
| Takeshi |          |               |             |
| Sue     |          |               |             |

(B) Naomi, who is a student at a Japanese language school, wants to go to college in Japan. She is interested in three schools (Hanaoka, Tozai, and Tsushima). Listen to the conversation between Naomi and her Japanese teacher and answer the following questions in English. [10] Disk5-22

Word you may not know: 学費 (tuition)

- 1. Which university is the biggest?
- 2. How much is the tuition at Tsushima University per year?
- 3. How far is Tozai University from here? How can you get there?
- 4. Which university has the best Japanese class? Why?

© Read Michiko's diary. Listen to the questions on the CD and write your answers in Japanese. 

Disk5-23

冬休みに友だちと東京へ行った。12月11日にバスで行った。東京で買い物をした。それから、東京ディズニーランドに行った。12月15日に帰った。とても楽しかった。

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

#### 第11課1~たい

I Choose from the list below two things you want to do and two things you don't want to do and make sentences.

山に登る 学校をやめる ピアノを習う テレビを見る 働く するをつく 友だちとけんかする 外国に住む 運動する

1. What you want to do:

2. What you don't want to do:

a.

a.

b.

b.

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. I want to drive a car.
  - 2. I don't want to ride a train.
  - 3. I wanted to own a dog when I was a child.
  - 4. I didn't want to go to school when I was a child.
- Answer the questions.
  - 1. 子供の時、何になりたかったですか。
  - 2. 子供の時、何がしたくありませんでしたか。

#### 第11課2~たり~たりする

- Translate the following sentences, using ~たり~たり.
  - 1. I watched a movie, shopped, etc., on the weekend.
  - 2. I'll do laundry, study, etc., tomorrow.
  - 3. I met a friend, read a book, etc., yesterday.
  - 4. I practice Japanese, listen to Japanese tapes, etc., in the language lab.
  - 5. I want to climb a mountain, go to a hot spring, etc., this weekend.
  - 6. You must not smoke, drink beer, etc., in class.
- I Answer the questions, using ~たり~たり.
- 1. デートの時、何をしますか。
  - 2. 休みに何をしましたか。
  - 3. 子供の時、よく何をしましたか。
  - 4. 今度の週末、何がしたいですか。

#### 第11課3~ことがある

1 Choose from the list below two things you have done and two things you have never done and make sentences.

山に登る 日本料理を作る 英語を教える 猫を飼う 地下鉄に乗る クラスで寝る 働く 外国に住む ダイエットをする ピアノを習う 先生に手紙を書く 友だちとけんかする

- 1. What you have done:
  - a.
  - b.
- 2. What you have never done:
- a.
- b.
- Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. I have been late for class.
  - 2. I have never told a lie.
  - 3. I have never cut the class.
  - 4. Have you ever climbed Mt. Fuji? No, I haven't.

#### 第11課 4 Noun A や noun B

- Answer the questions with ~や~.
  - 1. 大学のそばに何がありますか。
  - 2. 今、十万円あります。何が買いたいですか。
  - 3. 誕生日に何をもらいましたか。
  - 4. 休みの日に、よくどこに行きますか。
  - 5. 有名人の中で、だれに会いたいですか。
- 6. どんな日本料理を食べたことがありますか。

### 第11課 5 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

A Akira, Yoshiko, and Ken are talking about their vacation. What did they do? What are they planning to do for the next vacation? Choose the answers from the list.

a. skiing
b. camping
c. driving
d. watching TV
e. shopping
f. meeting friends
g. taking a walk on a beach
h. working part-time
i. climbing mountains
j. taking a spa bath

1. last vacation 2. next vacation あきら…… ( )( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) けん…… ( ) ( )( ) ( )( )

B Listen to the three short dialogues and answer the questions in English. Disk6-8

1. (After school)

They are going to have: [ a. pizza b. sushi c. spaghetti ].

2. (On a date)

They are going to watch:

[ a. Godzilla b. Superman c. My Fair Lady d. undecided ].

3. (In New York)

What are their plans for today and tomorrow?

Today: [a. shopping b. museum c. movie d. musical]

Tomorrow: [ a. shopping b. museum c. movie d. musical ]

C Listen to the dialogue and answer in English what each person wanted/wants to be. Disk6-9

|           | 1. When he/she was a child | 2. Now |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------|
| Mary      |                            |        |
| Tom       |                            |        |
| \[Cacher] |                            |        |

## 第12課 1 ~んです

|                                    | んですか。   |       |  |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| A:                                 |   | 0     |  |
|                                    | (have a stomachache)                                      |       | THE STATE OF THE S |
| A:                                 |   | 0     |  |
|                                    | (broke up with a girlfriend)                              |       |  |
| A:                                 | (caught a cold)   |       |  |
|                                    | (caught a colu)   |       |  |
| A:                                 | (hangover)  | .0    |  |
| A:                                 |   |       |  |
| 0.1 ()                             | (lost my wallet)  | 0     |  |
|                                    |   |       |  |
| A:                                 | */2 = 2 = 3 = 3   | o     |  |
| A:                                 | (the grade was bad)                                       | o     |  |
| ake up the                         | reasons and answer the questions with                     | ~んです. |  |
| ake up the                         |   | ~んです. |  |
| ake up the<br>Q:どうし<br>A:          | reasons and answer the questions with                     | ~んです. |  |
| ake up the<br>Q:どうし<br>A:          | reasons and answer the questions with<br>てアルバイトをしているんですか。 | ~んです. |  |
| ake up the<br>Q:どうし<br>A:<br>Q:どうし | reasons and answer the questions with てアルバイトをしているんですか。    | ~んです. |  |
| ake up the<br>Q:どうし<br>A:<br>Q:どうし | reasons and answer the questions with<br>てアルバイトをしているんですか。 | ~んです. |  |

2.

96

### 第12課 2 ~すぎる

| 1. このわ果丁は      | (to a assess)  |
|----------------|--|
| h L            | (too sweet)  |
| 2. あのクラスは      |  |
|                | (too difficult)  |
| 3. 今日は         | から、学校に行きたくありません<br>(too cold)                                      |
| 4. 先週、         |  |
| せんしゅう          | (I worked too much)  |
| 5. きのう、        |  |
|                | (I watched TV too much)  |
| 6              | から、頭が痛くなりました。  |
|                | (too nervous)  |
| 7              | から、のどが痛くなりました  |
|                | (sang songs too much)  |
| 8. 週末          | から、今日は勉強します。   |
| 20012          | (played around too much)   |
|                | (played around too much)   |
| Complain abou  | t something or somebody, using ~すぎる.                               |
| Sample topics: | life/Japanese class/food in the cafeteria/your room/friend/father/ |

### 第12課3 ~ほうがいいです

- 1) Translate the following sentences.
  - 1. You had better go to a hospital.
  - 2. You had better memorize kanji.
  - 3. You had better write a letter to your mother.
  - 4. You had better not worry.
  - 5. You had better not smoke.
  - 6. You had better not tell a lie.
- I Give advice, using ~ほうがいいですよ.
  - 1. Your friend: あしたテストがあるんです。

You:

2. Your friend: おなかがすいたんです。

You:

3. Your friend: かぜをひいたんです。

You:

#### 第12課 4 ~ので

| -   |           |     |           |            |       |      |
|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|------------|-------|------|
| (I) | Translate | the | following | sentences, | using | ~ので. |

- 1. I will not go to a party, because I am busy.
  - 2. I came to Japan, because I wanted to study Japanese.
  - 3. I like her, because she is kind.
  - 4. I often go to see movies, because I am interested in foreign countries.
- 5. My grade was bad, because I didn't study.
  - 6. I will not go to the party tomorrow, because I have a scheduling conflict.
- (I) Answer the questions, using ~ので.

Example: Q:きのう勉強しましたか。

A:いいえ、宿題がなかったので、勉強しませんでした。

1. Q:歌手の中でだれが好きですか。

2. Q:今いちばんどこに行きたいですか。

3. Q:将来どんな仕事がしたいですか。

### 第12課 5 ~なくちゃいけません

| I Read the first half of the sentences. The | nen, choose what you have to do from the |
|---|--|
|   | g ~なくちゃいけません. You may use the            |
| same words only once.                       |  |

quit the part-time job buy the textbook do laundry practice get up early I. あしたは九時からクラスがあるので、 2. 新しいクラスが始まるので、\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 来週テニスの試合があるので、\_\_\_\_\_ 4. お母さんが病気なので、 5. 勉強が忙しくなったので、

- I Write two things you have to do this week and two things you had to do yesterday.
  - 1. This week:
    - a.
  - b.
  - 2. Yesterday:
    - a.
    - b.

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### 第12課 6 ~でしょう

You are a meteorologist. Look at the table and report the weather and the temperature of each location with ~でしょう.

#### Tomorrow's Weather

|         | 天気でんき | 気温   |
|---------|-------|------|
| Ex. 北海道 |       | 5 °C |
| 1. 東京   |       | 17°C |
| 2. 大阪   |       | 20°C |
| 3. 沖縄   |       | 24°C |

Example: 北海道はあした雪でしょう。

気温は五度ぐらいでしょう。

1.

2.

3.

## 第12課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

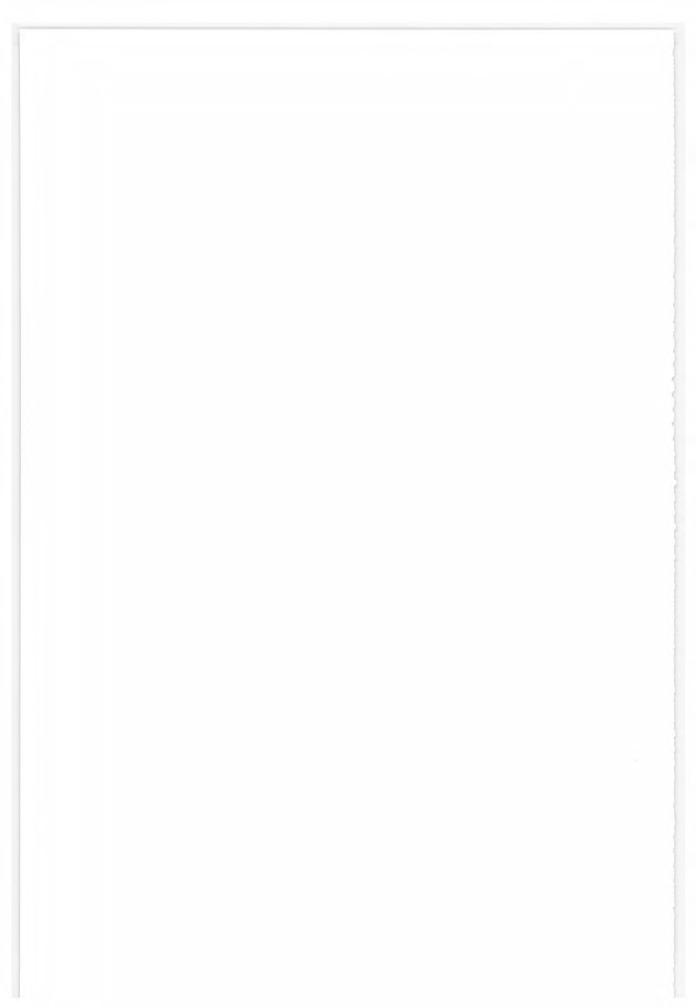
A Listen to the three dialogues at the health clinic. Mark O for the symptoms each patient has and write down the doctor's suggestion in English. Disk6-19

Words you may not know: くち (mouth) さしみ (raw fish) ねつをはかる (take one's temperature)

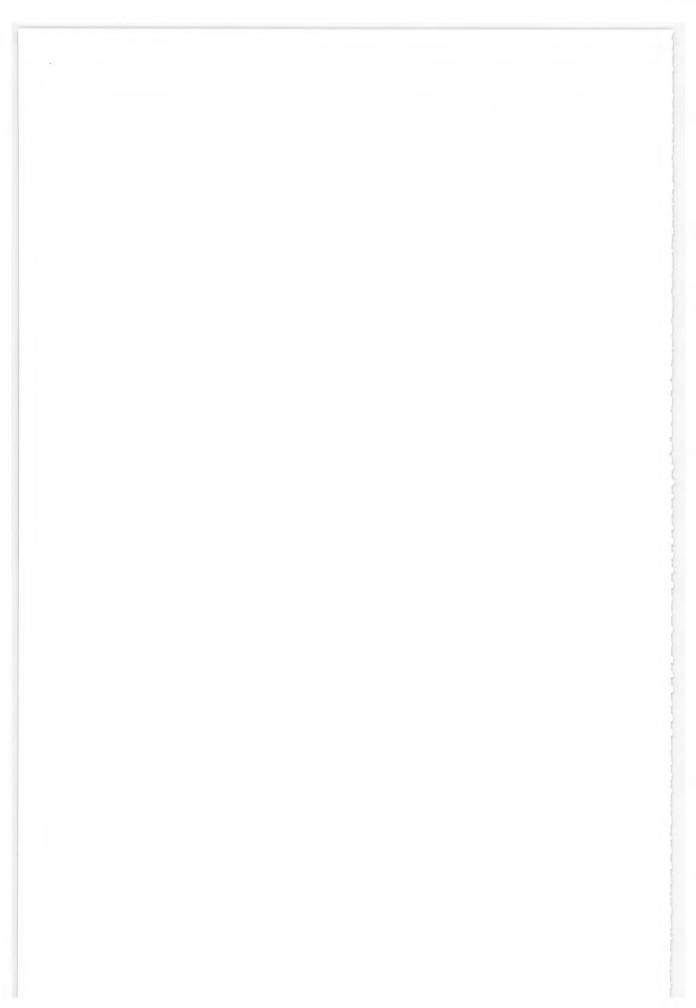
| Patient | a. sore<br>throat | b. head-<br>ache | c. stomach-<br>ache | d. cough | e. fever | doctor's suggestion |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 1       |                   |                  |                     |          |          |                     |
| 2       |                   |                  |                     |          |          |                     |
| 3       |                   |                  |                     |          |          |                     |

- B) Two colleagues are talking at the office. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions in English. (1) Disk6-20
  - 1. Are they going out tonight? Why (not)?
  - 2. What does the woman suggest the man should do?
- C Listen to tomorrow's weather forecast and fill in the chart in English. [11] Disk6-21

|             | Weather | Temperature |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. Tokyo    |         | "C          |
| 2. Moscow   |         | °C          |
| 3. Bangkok  |         | °C          |
| 4. Canberra |         | °C          |



読み書き編



### 第】課 1 Hiragana (あ - こ)

たいいっ か

I Practice writing the following ten hiragana (あ through こ).

| t  | -   | t   |  |  |  |  |
|----|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|
| あ  | あ   |     |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | l   | Li  |  |  |  |  |
| う  | •   | j   |  |  |  |  |
| え  | ,   | え   |  |  |  |  |
| お  | - お | お   |  |  |  |  |
| か  | っか  | カ   |  |  |  |  |
| ŧ  | +   | = = |  |  |  |  |
| <  | <   |     |  |  |  |  |
| け  | 1   | l-  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | •   | 2   |  |  |  |  |

- Copy and romanize the words below.
  - 1. あおい (blue)
  - 4. あき
    (autumn)

- 2. うえ (above)
- 5. (v) (pond)

- 3. おか
  (hill)
- 6. こ 〈 (densely)

- Write the words below in hiragana.
  - 1. ou (indebted)
  - 4. kako (past)

- 2. ie (house)
- 5. kui (regret)

- 3. *ai* (love)
- 6. eki (station)

#### 第】課 2 Hiragana (さ-と)

だいいっ

[] Practice writing the following ten hiragana (호 through と).

| 4   | - 3     | 2        |   |  |  |  |
|-----|---------|----------|---|--|--|--|
| 2   | 3       |          |   |  |  |  |
| 1   | L       |          |   |  |  |  |
| L   |         |          |   |  |  |  |
| 7   | - 3     | r        |   |  |  |  |
| )   |         |          |   |  |  |  |
| #   |         | <i>F</i> |   |  |  |  |
| · · | せ       |          |   |  |  |  |
| 2   | 7       |          |   |  |  |  |
| -   |         |          | - |  |  |  |
| た   | - 1     |          |   |  |  |  |
| 1   | t- t.   | 1        |   |  |  |  |
| 5   | - t     | 5        |   |  |  |  |
|     |         |          |   |  |  |  |
| 2   | つ       |          |   |  |  |  |
|     |         |          | - |  |  |  |
| 7   | 7       | _        |   |  |  |  |
|     | \ \ \ \ |          |   |  |  |  |
| Y   | , ,     |          |   |  |  |  |

- I Copy and romanize the words below.
  - 1. あした (tomorrow)
  - 4. おさけ (alcohol)

- 2. とち (land)
- 5. きせつ (season)

- 3. かたて (one hand)
- 6. すそ (hemline)

- Write the words below in hiragana.
  - 1. tasuke (help)
  - 4. osechi (festive food)
- 2. sasoi (invitation)
- 5. toshi (age)

- 3. tsukue (desk)
- 6. aite (partner)

### 第】課 3 Hiragana (な - ほ)

たい いっか

I Practice writing the following ten hiragana (な through ほ).

|   | +.  | -   | †   | T | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|---|--|---|--|
| a | な   | + . | な   |   |   |  |   |  |
| i | 1-  | ı   | 1-  |   |   |  |   |  |
| 1 | V - | 1=  |     |   | _ |  |   |  |
| 1 | 2   | V.  | \$2 |   |   |  |   |  |
| 9 | ね   | 1   | ね   |   |   |  |   |  |
|   |     | 0   |     |   |   |  |   |  |
| ) | 0)  |     |     |   |   |  |   |  |
|   | は   | ı   | 1-  |   |   |  |   |  |
| a |     | は   |     |   |   |  |   |  |
| i | U   | ひ   |     |   |   |  |   |  |
| 1 | ,   |     | 3   |   |   |  |   |  |
| , | 17, | 3   | .;. |   |   |  |   |  |
| 4 | ^   | ^   |     |   |   |  |   |  |
| ı | 17  | ı   | 1-  |   |   |  |   |  |
| ) | 19  | 1=  | II  |   |   |  |   |  |

I Copy and romanize the words below.

- 1. ひふ, (skin)
- 4. L 🞝

- 2. なにか (something)
- 5. このは (leaf)

- 3. ほね (bone)
- 6. へた (clumsy)

Write the words below in hiragana.

- 1. fune (boat)
- 4. heso (navel)

- 2. hoshi (star)
- 5. nuno (cloth)

- 3. hana (flower)
- 6. hiniku (sarcasm)

### 第】課 4 Hiragana (ま - よ)

だいいっ か

① Practice writing the following eight hiragana (ま through よ).

| 士          | -  | =  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| ま          | ま  |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2          | 2  | 2, |  |  |  |  |  |
| t:         | -  | t  |  |  |  |  |  |
| م          | む  |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| め          | 1  | め  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>±</b> . | b  | t  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O          | ŧ  |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| ودر        | っや | >> |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-         | や  |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| B          | ю  | M  |  |  |  |  |  |
| +          | *  | よ  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4          |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

- I Copy and romanize the words below.
  - 1. まち (town)

2. みせ (store) 3. むね (chest)

4. P & (dream)

5. もや (fog) 6. よそもの (stranger)

- Write the words below in hiragana.
  - 1. mochi (rice cake)

2. matsu (wait)

3. yamiyo (dark night)

- 4. oyu (hot water)
- 5. musume (daughter)

### 第】課 5 Hiragana (ら-ん)

だいいっ か

(I) Practice writing the following eight hiragana (5 through b).

| b  | ,      | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|----|--------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 11 | 1      | ŋ |  |  |  |  |
| 3  | 3      |   |  |  |  |  |
| n  | 1      | n |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | 3      |   |  |  |  |  |
| 本  | ) 1    | わ |  |  |  |  |
| を  | -<br>を | * |  |  |  |  |
| h  | をんり    |   |  |  |  |  |

- Copy and romanize the words below.
  - 1. わらう
    (laugh)
  - 4. れつ (queue)

- 2. りかいする (comprehend)
- 5. きをつけて (Watch out!)
- 3. きいろ (yellow)
- 6. しんり (psychology)

- Write the words below in hiragana.
  - 1. wakaru (understand)
  - 4. riron (theory)

- 2. rekishi (history)
- 5. rainen (next year)

- 3. meo(=wo)samasu (wake up)
- 6. han ei (prosperity)

### 第1課 6 Hiragana (Dots/Circles/Long Vowels)

1 Copy and romanize the words below, paying special attention to letters with dots and circles.

- 1. できごと (event)
- 3. ごばんがい (Fifth Avenue)

- 2. じだい
  (historical period)
- 4. ばんぱく (Expo)

Write the words below in hiragana, paying attention to letters with dots and circles.

- 1. kaba (hippo)
- 3. mondai (problem)

- 2. gaikokujin (foreigner)
- 4. shinpai (worry)

Copy and romanize the words below, paying attention to the long vowels.

- 1. おかあさん (mother)
- 3. くうき (air)
- 5. そうだん (consultation)

2. おにいさん (older brother)

4. へいわ (peace)

Write the words below in *hiragana*, paying attention to the long vowels. Note especially that "ee" and "oo" sequences are transcribed as if they are "ei" and "ou," respectively.

- 1. ojiisan (grandfather)
- 3. tsuuyaku (interpreter)
- 5. otoosan (father)

- 2. obaasan (grandmother)
- 4. gakusee (student)

## 第1課 7 Hiragana (Small や, ゆ, よ/Double Consonants)

- 1 Copy and romanize the words below, paying special attention to small hiragana.
  - 1. おきゃくさん (guest)
  - 3. しゃかい
    (society)
  - 5. おちゃ (tea)
  - 7. みゃくらく (story line)

- 2. しょくぎょう (occupation)
- 4. みんしゅしゅぎ
- 6. ひゃくえん (100 yen)
- 8. 9 1 3 (dormitory)
- I Write the words below in hiragana, paying attention to small hiragana.
  - 1. kyoka (permission)
    - 3. joyuu (actress)
    - 5. chuusha (parking)

- 2. choosa (investigation)
- 4. jugyoo (class)
- 6. ryokoo (travel)
- © Copy and romanize the words below, paying special attention to the double consonants.
  - 1. いっかい (once)
  - 3. ずっと
    (all along)
  - 5. あんない (guide)

- 2. きっさてん (coffee shop)
- 4. しっぽ (tail)
- Write the words below in hiragana, paying attention to the double consonants.
  - 1. issho (together)
  - 3. chippoke (puny)

- 2. motto (more)
- 4. zannen (regrettable)

# 第**2**課 1 Katakana (ア - コ)

1) Practice writing the following ten katakana (₱ through ¬).

| P | ファ                              |  |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | 11                              |  |  |  |  |
| ウ | ・・・ウ                            |  |  |  |  |
| エ | - т<br>т                        |  |  |  |  |
| 才 | <ul><li>一 ナ</li><li>オ</li></ul> |  |  |  |  |
| 力 | フカ                              |  |  |  |  |
| 丰 | - = +                           |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 1 7                             |  |  |  |  |
| ケ | 1 4                             |  |  |  |  |
| コ | 7 3                             |  |  |  |  |

I) Write the words below in katakana.

Unlike the *hiragana* writing system, long vowels in *katakana* words are transcribed with a bar. For example: 1 - (1) + (1)

- 1. おーけー (okay)
- 3. うえあ (wear)
- 5. おーい (yoohoo!)

- 2. けーき (cake)
- 4. こ ─ 〈 (coke)
- 6. ここあ (cocoa)

### 第**2**課 2 Katakana (サート)

I Practice writing the following ten katakana (サ through ト).

|   | 4  | - | +  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|---|----|---|----|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | ') | サ |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 31 | • | 3  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
| i | /  | シ |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 7  | 7 | ス  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
| - | /\ |   |    |  | Щ |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | to | - | セ  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | _  |   |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 11 | , | ソ  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | /  |   |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 7  | 1 | 7  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | _  | 9 |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 千  | 1 | 1  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | ,  | チ |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 17 | • | ** |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | /  | ツ |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | テ  | - | =  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | /  | テ |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 1  | 1 | 1  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|   | 1  |   |    |  |   |  |  |  |  |

I Write the words below in katakana.

- 1. しーざー (Caesar)
- 3. せっと (set)
- 5. たこす (tacos)
- 7. たい
  (Thailand)

- 2. すーつ (suit)
- 4. そっくす (socks)
- 6. ちーず (cheese)
- 8. でっき (deck)

| 1     |        |
|-------|--------|
| (114) | ▶読み書き編 |

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| クラス | 882 |

### 第2課 3 Katakana (ナーホ)

I) Practice writing the following ten katakana (ナ through ホ).

| ナ  | ーナ            |  |  |  |
|----|---------------|--|--|--|
| _  | - =           |  |  |  |
| ーヌ | フヌ            |  |  |  |
| ネ  | ` <i>&gt;</i> |  |  |  |
| 1  | 1 1           |  |  |  |
| 11 | 1 11          |  |  |  |
| E  | - E           |  |  |  |
| フ  | 7             |  |  |  |
| ^  | ^             |  |  |  |
| ホ  | - ナ<br>ナ ホ    |  |  |  |

- I Write the words below in katakana.
  - 1. ぼさのば
    (bossa nova)
  - 3. はーぶ (herb)
  - 5. なっつ (nuts)
  - 7. こね (connection)
  - 9. ねくたい
    (necktie)

- 2. かぬー (canoe)
- 4. びきに (bikinis)
- 6. ぺっと (pet)
- 8. ひっぴー (hippie)

### 第2課 4 Katakana (マ-ヨ)

I) Practice writing the following eight katakana (マ through ヨ).

| na | 7 | フ      | マ |  |  |  |  |
|----|---|--------|---|--|--|--|--|
|    | ; | (5)    | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| ni | _ | 111    |   |  |  |  |  |
| u  | 4 | 2      | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| e  | × | 1      | × |  |  |  |  |
| 0  | モ | -<br>モ | = |  |  |  |  |
| a  | ヤ | 1      | + |  |  |  |  |
| u  | ユ | 7      | ユ |  |  |  |  |
| 0  | 3 | 7 3    | 7 |  |  |  |  |

I Write the words below in katakana.

- 1. めも (memo)
- 3. みに (mini)
- 5. よっと (yacht)
- 7. きゃっぷ (cap)
- 9. しょっく (shock)

- 2. むーど (mood)
- 4. まや (Maya)
- 6. ゆーざー (user)
- 8. しちゅー
  (stew)

### 第2課 5 Katakana (ラ - ン)

EU E t

Practice writing the following eight katakana (ラ through ン).

| ra     | ラ  | -          | ラ  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------|----|------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| ri     | IJ | 1          | ij |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | ル  | 1          | ル  |  |  |  |  |  |
| u<br>e | レ  | レ          |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0      | 口  | 1          | П  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a      | ワ  | 1          | ワ  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0      | ヲ  | <b>ー</b> ヲ | 3  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n      | ン  | 2          | ン  |  |  |  |  |  |

I) Write the words below in katakana.

The small  $katakana \perp is$  used with  $\nu = 1$  and  $\nu = 1$  to transcribe the sounds "she" and "che":  $\nu \perp 1$ " (shepherd), and  $\nu = 1$  (change), for example.

- 1. よーろっぱ (Europe)
- 3. るーれっと (roulette)
  - 5. らーめん (ramen noodle)
  - 7. ちぇ・げばら (Che Guevara)

- 2. わっくす (wax)
- 4. あふりか (Africa)
- 6. しぇーくすびあ (Shakespeare)

## 第**3**課 1 Kanji Practice

| 1          |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| _          |  |  |  |  |  |
| =          |  |  |  |  |  |
| =          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 四          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 五          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 五六         |  |  |  |  |  |
| ナ          |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>/</b> \ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 九          |  |  |  |  |  |
| +          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 百          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 丰          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 万          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 円          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 時          |  |  |  |  |  |

### 第3課 2 Using Kanji

(1) Write the numbers in kanji.

1. 41

5. 67,000

2.300

6. 128,000

3. 1,500

7. 1,000,000

4. 2,890

Write in kanji.

2. A: いまなん\_\_\_\_ですか。 B: \_\_\_\_です。 じゅうにじ

- (II) Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. This watch is 49,000 yen.
  - 2. That bag is 5,300 yen.
  - 3. Ms. Yamanaka gets up at six.
  - 4. Ms. Kawaguchi goes to college at seven.
  - 5. Mr. Suzuki usually goes to bed at about twelve.
  - 6. I sometimes drink coffee at a cafe. The coffee is 180 yen.

## 第4課 1 Kanji Practice

| 日 |  |    |  |  |  |
|---|--|----|--|--|--|
| 本 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 人 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 月 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 火 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 水 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 木 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 金 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 土 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 曜 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 上 |  | ű. |  |  |  |
| 下 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 中 |  |    |  |  |  |
| 半 |  |    |  |  |  |

### 第4課 2 Using Kanji

(I) Write in kanji.

1. Sunday

5. Thursday

2. Monday

6. Friday

3. Tuesday

7. Saturday

4. Wednesday

Write in kanji.

- 3. いま、\_\_\_\_\_です。 ろくじはん
  - 4. エレベーターは\_\_\_\_\_にいきますか。\_\_\_\_にいきますか。 うえ した
  - 5. わたしのともだちは\_\_\_\_\_です。 にほんじん
- II) Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - I. I went to a restaurant with a Japanese friend on Friday.
  - 2. I got up at about ten thirty on Saturday.
  - 3. I went to a temple alone on Monday.
  - 4. The book is on the desk. The newspaper is under the book.

## 第5課 1 Kanji Practice

| 山  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|
| Ш  |  |  |  |
| 元  |  |  |  |
| 気  |  |  |  |
| 天  |  |  |  |
| 私今 |  |  |  |
| 今  |  |  |  |
| 田  |  |  |  |
| 女  |  |  |  |
| 男  |  |  |  |
| 見  |  |  |  |
| 行  |  |  |  |
| 食  |  |  |  |
| 食飲 |  |  |  |

#### 第5課 2 Using Kanji

(1) Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

- Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. I am now in Japan.
  - 2. Ms. Tanaka is fine. Mr. Yamakawa is not fine.
  - 3. I went to the mountain with a Japanese man and woman.
  - 4. I ate dinner with my friend on Tuesday.
  - 5. On Wednesday, I drank a lot of alcohol. And then I saw a video.

## 第6課 1 Kanji Practice

| 東    |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 西    |  |  |  |  |
| 南    |  |  |  |  |
| 北    |  |  |  |  |
| D    |  |  |  |  |
| 出    |  |  |  |  |
| 右    |  |  |  |  |
| 右左分先 |  |  |  |  |
| 分    |  |  |  |  |
| 先    |  |  |  |  |
| 生    |  |  |  |  |
| 大    |  |  |  |  |
| 学    |  |  |  |  |
| 外    |  |  |  |  |
| 国    |  |  |  |  |

### 第6課 2 Using Kanji

I) Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

- Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. There are lots of foreign teachers in my college.
  - 2. The college is to the left of a bank.
  - 3. Go out the east exit and go to the right, please.
  - 4. The restaurant is near the south exit.
    - 5. I ate pizza and drank wine at the restaurant.
    - 6. I waited for twenty minutes at the north exit.

なまえ

## 第7課 1 Kanji Practice

| 京 |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 子 |  |  |  |  |
| 小 |  |  |  |  |
| 会 |  |  |  |  |
| 社 |  |  |  |  |
| 父 |  |  |  |  |
| 母 |  |  |  |  |
| 高 |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |
| 校 |  |  |  |  |
| 語 |  |  |  |  |
| 文 |  |  |  |  |
| 帰 |  |  |  |  |
| 入 |  |  |  |  |

#### 第7課 2 Using Kanji

(I) Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

- Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. Kyoko's younger sister is a high school student.
  - 2. Kyoko's mother works for a small company.
  - 3. Kyoko's father comes home late every day.
- 4. I am studying Japanese and literature.
- 5. Ms. Minami speaks English a little.

# 第**8**課 1 Kanji Practice

| 員 |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 新 |  |  |  |  |
| 聞 |  |  |  |  |
| 作 |  |  |  |  |
| 仕 |  |  |  |  |
| 事 |  |  |  |  |
| 電 |  |  |  |  |
| 車 |  |  |  |  |
| 休 |  |  |  |  |
| 言 |  |  |  |  |
| 読 |  |  |  |  |
| 思 |  |  |  |  |
| 次 |  |  |  |  |
| 何 |  |  |  |  |

#### 第8課 2 Using Kanji

(I) Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- 1. I read the newspaper on a train.
- 2. I made a questionnaire.
- 3. I think company employees in Japan are busy.
- 4. What do you do on holidays?
- 5. Kyoko said that she went to Tokyo last week.
- 6. The next train comes at eleven o'clock.

### 第**9**課 1 Kanji Practice

| 午   |  |  |  |  |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 後   |  |  |  |  |
| 後前  |  |  |  |  |
| 名   |  |  |  |  |
| 白   |  |  |  |  |
| 雨   |  |  |  |  |
| 書   |  |  |  |  |
| 友   |  |  |  |  |
| 間   |  |  |  |  |
| 家   |  |  |  |  |
| 家話少 |  |  |  |  |
| 少   |  |  |  |  |
| 古   |  |  |  |  |
| 知   |  |  |  |  |
| 来   |  |  |  |  |

#### 第9課 2 Using Kanji

1) Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ は\_\_\_\_が降っていました。 ごぜんちゅう あめ

2. \_\_\_\_\_ は\_\_\_\_\_の\_\_\_\_に行って、\_\_\_\_\_。 ごご ともだち いえ はなしました

3. この<u>着物は</u>です。 しろい すこし ふるい

4. あの人の\_\_\_\_\_を\_\_\_\_いますか。\_\_\_\_\_ください。 なまえ しって かいて

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. I wrote a letter to my friend in the afternoon.
  - 2. I read a book for one hour at home.
  - 3. I had a talk with Ken's father. It was interesting.
  - 4. The name of Mr. Yamashita's dog is Pochi.
  - 5. My dictionary is a little old.
  - 6. Please come to my house. Let's talk.

# 第10課 1 Kanji Practice

| 住 |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 正 |  |  |  |  |
| 年 |  |  |  |  |
| 売 |  |  |  |  |
| 買 |  |  |  |  |
| 町 |  |  |  |  |
| 長 |  |  |  |  |
| 道 |  |  |  |  |
| 雪 |  |  |  |  |
| 立 |  |  |  |  |
| 自 |  |  |  |  |
| 夜 |  |  |  |  |
| 朝 |  |  |  |  |
| 持 |  |  |  |  |

### 第10課 2 Using Kanji

1 Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- 1. I live in a small town.
- 2. It snowed yesterday morning.
- 3. I sold my old car and bought a new one.
- 4. Ms. Yamada is tall and has long hair.
- 5. Do you have an umbrella?
  - 6. This road becomes quiet at night.

## 第11課 1 Kanji Practice

| 手    |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 紙    |  |  |  |  |
| 手紙好近 |  |  |  |  |
| 近    |  |  |  |  |
| 明    |  |  |  |  |
| 病    |  |  |  |  |
| 病院映  |  |  |  |  |
| 映    |  |  |  |  |
| 画    |  |  |  |  |
| 歌    |  |  |  |  |
| 市所   |  |  |  |  |
| 所    |  |  |  |  |
| 勉    |  |  |  |  |
| 強    |  |  |  |  |
| 有旅   |  |  |  |  |
| 旅    |  |  |  |  |

#### 第11課 2 Using Kanji

(1) Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

1. 友だちから\_\_\_\_\_\_をもらいました。とても\_\_\_\_\_\_人です。 てがみ あかるい

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 を見たり、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 して、日本語を\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 します。

 えいが
 うたったり
 べんきょう

3. 家の\_\_\_\_\_に\_\_\_\_があります。 ちかく びょういん

4. 父は<u>が</u>です。

5. 鎌倉\_\_\_\_に住んでいます。とても\_\_\_\_な\_\_です。 ゆうめい ところ

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. On my days off I watch movies and sing songs and so on.
  - 2. My friend lives in my neighborhood.
  - 3. I traveled to various places.
  - 4. I don't want to go to a hospital tomorrow.
  - 5. I want to become famous in the future.
  - 6. Please write a letter to me.
  - 7. I have never studied foreign languages.

なまえ

# 第12課 1 Kanji Practice

| 昔  |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| Q  |  |  |  |  |
| 神  |  |  |  |  |
| 早  |  |  |  |  |
| 起  |  |  |  |  |
| 牛  |  |  |  |  |
| 使  |  |  |  |  |
| 働  |  |  |  |  |
| 連  |  |  |  |  |
| 別  |  |  |  |  |
| 度  |  |  |  |  |
| 赤  |  |  |  |  |
| 赤青 |  |  |  |  |
| 色  |  |  |  |  |

### 第12課 2 Using Kanji

1 Write the appropriate mixes of kanji and hiragana.

1. \_\_\_\_\_、ある所に\_\_\_\_\_がいました。 むかしむかし かみさま

2. \_\_\_\_\_ を \_\_\_\_ います。 \_\_\_\_ います。 \_\_\_\_ おたらいて

3. 毎日、朝\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_、 おきます

5. \_\_\_\_\_の休みに、友だちを\_\_\_\_\_。 こんど つれて かえります

6. そこで、友だちと\_\_\_\_\_。 わかれました

- Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. I like red color and blue color.
  - 2. Let's go to a movie in the near future.
  - 3. I don't like getting up early in the morning.
  - 4. I don't want to separate from you.
  - 5. May I use a telephone?
  - 6. I have to work this weekend.



