

List of what we learn in Japanese 0>A1 and A1>A2

<Japanese 0>A1>

Aisatsu	Greetings	
Basic Japanese greetings		
Lesson 1 Atarashii tomodachi	New friends	
<Grammar>	<Example sentence>	
- <i>X wa Y desu.</i>	<i>Mearii san wa gakusee desu.</i>	Mary is a student.
- <i>Question Sentences</i>	<i>Mearii san wa Amerikajin desu ka.</i>	Is Mary American?
	<i>Ima nanji desu ka.</i>	What time is it now?
- <i>noun 1 no noun 2</i>	<i>Takashi san no denwa bangoo</i>	Takeshi's phone number
	<i>Nihongo no gakusee</i>	A student of the Japanese language
- <i>numbers (time, age)</i>		
- <i>hiragana</i>		
Lesson 2 Kaimono	Shopping	
<Grammar>	<Example sentence>	
- <i>kore, sore, are, dore</i>	<i>Kore wa ikura desu ka.</i>	How much is this?
- <i>kono / sono / ano / dono + noun.</i>	<i>Sono tokee wa 3000 en desu.</i>	That watch costs 3000 yen.
- <i>koko, soko, asoko, doko</i>	<i>Yuubinkyoku wa doko desu ka.</i>	Where is the post office?
	<i>Yuubinkyoku wa asoko desu.</i>	The post office is right over there.
- <i>dare no + noun</i>	<i>Kore wa dare no kaban desu ka.</i>	Whose bag is this?
- <i>noun + mo (1)</i>	<i>Michiko san mo Nihonjin desu.</i>	Michiko is Japanese, too.
- <i>noun + ja nai desu</i>	<i>Yamada san wa gakusee ja nai desu.</i>	Mr Yamada is not a student.
- <i>...ne / ...yo</i>	<i>Senkoo wa nihon go desu ne.</i>	Your Major is Japanese language, isn't it?
	<i>Sumisu san wa Igrisujin desu yo.</i>	(In case you're wondering,) Mr Smith is British.
- <i>katakana</i>		
Lesson 3 Deeto no yakusoku	Arranging to meet up	
- <i>verb conjugation</i>		

- Verb Types and the "Present Tense"	<i>Takeshi san wa yoku terebi o mimasu.</i>	Takeshi often watches TV.
- Particles	<i>Mearii san wa ashita Kyooto ni ikimasu.</i> <i>Koohii o nomimasu.</i> <i>Toshokan de hon o yomimasu.</i> <i>Uchi ni kaerimasu.</i>	Mary will go to Kyoto tomorrow. I drink coffee. I will read a book in the library. I will return home.
- Time Reference	<i>Nichi yoobi ni ikimasu.</i>	I will go on Sunday.
- ...masen ka	<i>Hirugohan o tabemasen ka.</i>	Would you like to have lunch with me?
- Word Order		
- Frequency Adverbs	<i>Tokidoki kissaten ni ikimasu.</i> <i>Zenzen terebi o mimasen.</i> <i>Yoku sushi o tabemasu.</i>	I sometimes go to a café. I do not watch TV at all. I often eat sushi.
- The Topic Particle 'wa'		
- kanji		
一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、百、千、万、円、時		
Lesson 4 Hajimete no deeto	Meeting up for the first time	
- X ga arimasu / imasu	<i>Asoko ni makudonarudo ga arimasu.</i> <i>Jikan ga arimasu ka.</i> <i>Ashita shiken ga arimasu.</i>	There's a McDonald's over there. Do you have time? There will be an exam tomorrow.
- Describing Where Things Are	<i>Ginkoo wa toshokan no tonari desu.</i>	The bank is next to the library.
- Past Tense of desu	<i>Yamashita san wa Sakura daigaku no gakusee deshita.</i> <i>Nihon no eega ja nakatta desu.</i>	Mr Yamashita was a student at Sakura University That was not a Japanese movie.
- Past Tense of Verbs	<i>Ku-ji goro ie ni kaerimashita.</i> <i>Kinoo Nihongo o benkyooshimasen deshita.</i>	I returned home at about 9 p.m. I did not study Japanese yesterday.
- mo (2)	<i>Mearii san wa kutsu mo kaimashita.</i>	Mary bought shoes, too.
- Period of Time	<i>Ichi jikan</i>	For one hour
- takusan	<i>Yasai o takusan tabemasu.</i>	I eat a lot of vegetables.
- to	<i>Nihongo to Eego</i>	Japanese language and English language
- kanji		
日、本、人、月、火、水、木、金、土、曜、上、下、中、半		

<Japanese A1>A2>

Lesson 5 <i>Okinawa ryokoo</i>	A Trip to Okinawa	
<p>- <i>Adjectives</i></p> <p>- <i>suki (na) / kirai (na)</i></p> <p>- <i>...mashoo / ...mashoo ka (1)</i></p> <p>- <i>counting</i></p> <p>- <i>kanji</i></p> <p>山、川、元、気、天、私、今、田、女、男、見、行、食、飲</p>	<p><i>Omoshiroi eega</i></p> <p><i>Kiree na shashin</i></p> <p><i>Samui desu.</i></p> <p><i>Samukunai desu.</i></p> <p><i>Samukatta desu.</i></p> <p><i>Samukunakatta desu.</i></p> <p><i>Kore wa watashi no suki na hon desu.</i></p> <p><i>Takeshi san wa koohii ga suki desu.</i></p> <p><i>Kimu san wa sakana ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p><i>Issho ni toshokan de benkyoo shimashoo.</i></p> <p><i>Koohii o nomimashoo ka.</i></p> <p><i>Kitte o san mai</i></p>	<p>An interesting movie</p> <p>A beautiful picture</p> <p>It is cold.</p> <p>It is not cold.</p> <p>It was cold.</p> <p>It was not cold.</p> <p>This is my favorite book.</p> <p>Takeshi likes coffee.</p> <p>Ms Kim hates fish.</p> <p>Let's study in the library together.</p> <p>Shall we drink coffee?</p> <p>Three stamps</p>
Lesson 6 <i>Robaat san no ichinichi</i>	A Day in Robert's Life	
<p>- <i>te-form</i></p> <p>- <i>...te kudasai</i></p> <p>- <i>...temo ii desu</i></p> <p>- <i>tewa ikemasen</i></p> <p>- <i>Describing Two Activities</i></p> <p>- <i>...kara</i></p> <p>- <i>...mashoo ka (2)</i></p> <p>- <i>kanji</i></p> <p>東、西、南、北、口、出、右、左、分、先、生、大、学、外、国</p>	<p><i>(connecting form of a verb)</i></p> <p><i>Kyookasho o yonde kudasai.</i></p> <p><i>Kyookasho o mite mo ii desu ka.</i></p> <p><i>Koko de shashin o totte wa ikemasen.</i></p> <p><i>Roku ji ni okite benkyoo shimashita.</i></p> <p><i>Shokudoo ni itte hiru gohan o tabenashoo.</i></p> <p><i>Basu ni norimashoo. Takushii wa takai desu kara.</i></p> <p><i>Nimotsu o mochimashoo ka.</i></p>	<p>Please read the textbook.</p> <p>May I see the textbook?</p> <p>You must not take pictures here.</p> <p>I got up at 6 a.m. and studied.</p> <p>Let's go to the cafeteria and have lunch.</p> <p>Let's go by bus. (Because) taxis are expensive.</p> <p>Shall I carry your bag?</p>

Lesson 7 Kazoku no shashin	Family Picture	
- ...te iru	<i>Takeshi san wa hon o yonde imasu.</i>	Takeshi is reading a book.
	<i>Watashi wa Eego o oshiete imasu.</i>	I teach English. / I am teaching English (right now).
	<i>Yamashita san wa kekkon shite imasu.</i>	Mr Yamashita is married.
- Mearii san wa kami ga nagai desu	<i>Tomu san wa kami ga nagai desu.</i>	Tom has long hair.
- Te-forms for Joining Sentences	<i>Hoteru wa kirei de, yokatta desu.</i>	The hotel was clean, and we were happy.
	<i>Yamashita san wa Nihonjin de 50 sai gurai desu.</i>	Mr Yamashita is Japanese and he is about fifty years old.
	<i>Yasukute oishii desu.</i>	It is inexpensive and delicious.
- Verb stem + ni iku	<i>Depaato ni kaban o kai ni ikimasu.</i>	I go to a department store to buy a bag.
- Counting people	<i>hitori, futari, sannin...</i>	1 person, 2 people, 3 people...
	<i>Nihonjin ga 3 nin imasu.</i>	There are 3 Japanese people.
- kanji		
京、子、小、社、会、父、母、高、校、毎、語、文、帰、入		

ぶんぽう Grammar

1 これ それ あれ どれ

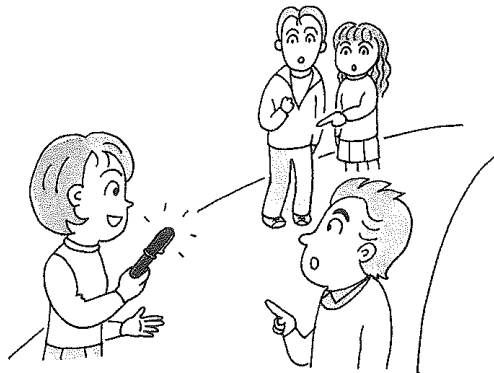
What do we do when we want to talk about things that we do not know the names of? We say “this thing,” “that one,” and so forth. In Japanese, we use *kore*, *sore*, and *are*.

これは いくらですか。 How much is this?
Kore wa ikura desu ka.

それは さんぜんえんです。 That is 3,000 yen.
Sore wa sanzen en desu.

Kore refers to a thing that is close to you, the speaker (“this thing here”). *Sore* is something that is close to the person you are talking to (“that thing in front of you”), and *are* refers to a thing that is neither close to the speaker nor the listener (“that one over there”).

あれは わたしの ペンです。
Are wa watashi no pen desu.



これは わたしの ペンです。 それは わたしの ペンです。
Kore wa watashi no pen desu. Sore wa watashi no pen desu.

There is also an expression *dore* for “which.” Here we will learn to use *dore* in sentences like:

どれですか。 Which one is it (that you are talking about)?
Dore desu ka.

In this lesson, we will not explore the full extent to which the word *dore* can be put to use, because there is a slight complication with question words like *dore*. Question words like *dore* and *nani* cannot be followed by the particle *wa*. Instead, you must use the particle *ga* and say:

どれが あなたの ペンですか。 Which one is your pen?
Dore ga anata no pen desu ka.

2 この/その/あの/どの + noun

If you want to be slightly more specific than *kore*, *sore*, and *are*, you can use *kono*, *sono*, and *ano* together with a noun. (Note here that the *re* series must always stand alone, while the *no* series must always be followed by a noun.) Thus, if you know that the item in your hand is a watch (*tokee*), instead of:

これは いくらですか。 How much is this?
Kore wa ikura desu ka.

you can say:

このとけいは いくらですか。 How much is this watch?
Kono tokee wa ikura desu ka.

Similarly, if you are talking about a watch that is held by the person you are talking to, you can say:

そのとけいは さんぜんえんです。 That watch is 3,000 yen.
Sono tokee wa sanzen en desu.

And if the watch is far from both the speaker and the listener, you can say:

あのとけいは さんぜんごひゃくえんです。 That watch over there is 3,500 yen.
Ano tokee wa sanzengohyaku en desu.

If you already know that one of several watches is 3,500 yen but do not know which, you can say:

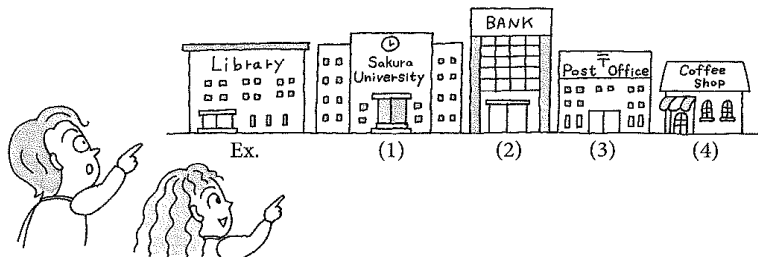
どのとけいが さんぜんごひゃくえんですか。 Which watch is 3,500 yen?
Dono tokee ga sanzengohyaku en desu ka.

Since *dono* is a question word, just like *dore* discussed above, we cannot use the particle *wa* with it; we must use *ga*.

B. Look at the picture and tell what each building is.  K02-10

Example: Q: あれは なんですか。
Are wa nan desu ka.

A: あれは としょかんです。
Are wa toshokan desu.



C. Pair Work—Point out five things in the classroom and ask your partner what they are using *これ (kore)*, *それ (sore)*, or *あれ (are)*. Refer the picture on p. 83 for the vocabulary.

Example 1:

A: あれは なんですか。
Are wa nan desu ka.


B: あれは とけいです。
Are wa tokee desu.

Example 2:

A: それは なんですか。
Sore wa nan desu ka.

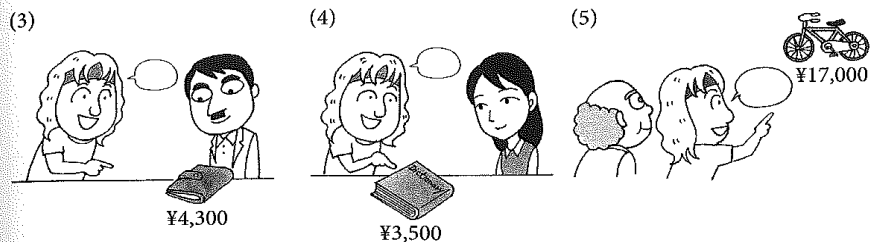
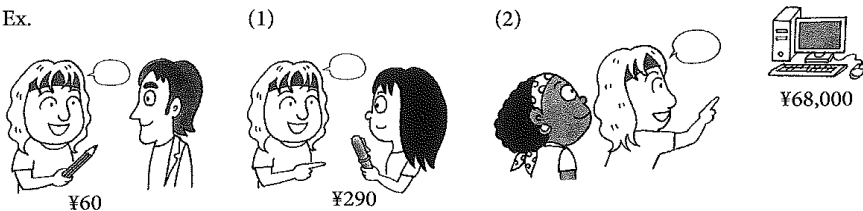
B: これは ^{ペン}です。
Kore wa pen desu.

Ⅲ このほんは いくらですか

A. Look at the pictures and make sentences using *この (kono)*, *その (sono)*, or *あの (ano)*.  K02-11

Example: このえんぴつは ろくじゅうえんです。
Kono enpitsu wa rokujuu en desu.

Ex.



B. Pair Work—One of you looks at card A and the other looks at card B (p. 81). Ask and answer questions to find out the price of each item. Use *この (kono)*, *その (sono)*, or *あの (ano)* appropriately. After finding out the price of all items, decide on one item you want to buy.

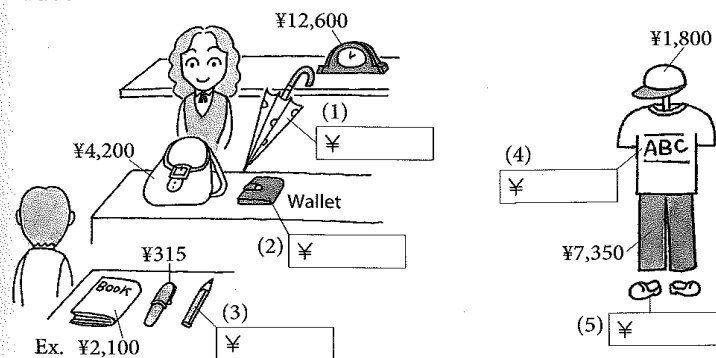
Example: Customer: このほんは いくらですか。
Kono hon wa ikura desu ka.

Store attendant: にせんひゃくえんです。
Nisen hyaku en desu.

* * *

Customer: じゃあ、そのかさを ください。
Jaa, sono kasa o kudasai.

Card A



Part I. You are a store attendant. Tell the customer how much each item is.

Part II. You are a customer. Ask for the prices of items (1)-(5).