**HIRAGANA, KATAKANA AND ROMAJI**

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

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

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**Modified Syllables: Consonant plus basic vowel**

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

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**Double Consonants**

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

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Japan Foundation Nihongo Centre, January 2001
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Editing: Kazuko Sato, Heidi Potter JFET
Designed and Printed by Dragon Media, London. dragonmaster@dragonmedia.org
1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How the content is organised

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

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

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

- **Chapter 2, Culture Notes**
  Make sure you read these notes before your weekend. They include some essential background information to help prepare you culturally for your stay. It will help you understand why some customs, behaviour and attitudes are different and help you avoid some of the more obvious faux pas.

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

- **Chapters 4 - 7**
  focus on useful set phrases, greetings and SOS expressions. These should come in handy during your Homestay, so try to learn as many as you can.

- **Chapters 8 - 11**
  deal with topics which you may want to talk about with your host family in more open conversation. They’re sure to be interested in hearing about your family, your town, your interests and your school. If you don’t have time to look at all these, choose the ones you feel most comfortable talking about and concentrate on them. You may find it helpful to take a few photos with you (eg of your family, school, town etc) to help explain more.
Chapter 12, Table Japanese
As you will be eating together over the weekend, this is a really important section to get to grips with. It tells you how to show appreciation for your meals and how to politely refuse anything you don't like.

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

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

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

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

A few rules you need to follow
The weekend is meant to be fun and relaxed as well as educational. It's great that so many Japanese families in the UK want to help UK students with their Japanese that they are offering their hospitality completely free for the weekend. Please repay their generosity by behaving thoughtfully and respectfully throughout the weekend. Remember that you are representing your school and your teacher of Japanese and the impression you give may be
the only impression of a British student the family has come across. Above all, remember that you are a guest in someone else’s house and use your common sense. In addition, by participating on this programme, you are expected to follow the simple do’s and don’ts listed below:

**Do!**

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

**Don’t!**

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

**In case of Emergency**

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

**What should I take?**

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

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

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

Office details: Homestay UK, JFET, Swire House, 59 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6AJ
tel: 020 7630 8696  fax: 020 7931 8453  email: hsuk@jfet.org.uk
2. Culture Notes

Inside the Family

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

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

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

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

Visitors First?

Like us, the Japanese often like to treat their guests by serving them first or inviting them to take the first bath or shower. You can respond politely by saying 'dōmo sumimasen' (thank you and sorry for the trouble). If you have ever visited Japan, you will know that a traditional Japanese bathtub is different to a western one and, as the bath is used to relax and soak in (rather than wash in), the water is normally very hot and also free from soap and bubble bath.
The family will take it in turns to use the bathroom, washing and rinsing outside the bath before getting in. That way, it stays clean for all the family. At your Homestay, it’s most likely that your family will have a western bath or shower but it’s a good idea to check first before you use soap inside the bath or pull the plug as there may be someone waiting to use it after you!

**Bowing and Body Language**

Like the British, the Japanese are known for their reserve. You’re unlikely to see the Japanese kissing and hugging when they meet. In fact, they tend to be more shy than many westerners about showing their affection publicly and less likely to slap each other playfully on the back or touch each other, particularly if they don’t know someone that well.

The more common form of body language for the Japanese is bowing. The Japanese bow when they meet and when they part as a mark of respect and courtesy. Try to observe the different occasions when your Homestay hosts bow over the weekend. The angle of the bow indicates the level of respect the bower has for the other person. The lower the bow, the more important or worthy of respect the person is. Sometimes among close friends a simple nod of the head is enough.

Children bow as a mark of respect to their teachers at school or when their parents introduce them to someone but they don’t generally bow to their friends or to members of their own family. You won’t be expected to bow because this is not a British custom but why not ask your Japanese friend to give you some tips on how and when to bow?

You never know when it may come in handy!

**Shoes and slippers**

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

Most Japanese homes have slippers neatly laid out in the entrance hall for you to change into on entering. You take these off before entering a tatami room.
You also take them off outside the bathroom where you change into special toilet slippers instead. Don’t forget to take the toilet slippers off before going back into the living room though otherwise you’ll give everyone a good laugh!

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

**Giving and receiving presents**

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

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

**Japanese Schools**

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

Just as in Japanese society there is a strict hierarchy regarding age and seniority, so in Japanese schools, age and seniority are important. Junior aged students are expected to be subservient and respectful to students in higher year groups. ‘Kōhai’ means someone in a lower year group than you whilst ‘senpai’ is someone senior or older than you and therefore someone you should look up to.
Saturday Schools
Japanese children who are living in the UK and attending a British school while their parents are posted here, often also attend a Japanese Saturday school in their area. This helps make sure that they don’t fall behind with their Japanese so that they will be able to fit back into the Japanese school system when they eventually return home. If your host partner goes to Saturday school, you may get a chance to see how a Japanese school works for yourself. Make a note of all the interesting things you notice and compare timetables with your friend.

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

Etiquette at the Japanese table is similar to good table manners anywhere with a few differences:
- Wait for the host to start before you do
- Always say ‘itadakimasu’ before eating
- Always say ‘gochisōsama deshita’ afterwards
- If you’re not sure how to eat a certain dish, watch your hosts and see how they go about it.

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

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

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

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

And finally.... Bless you!

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

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

for daily life

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

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

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

そうじを します / そうじします  
sōji o shimasu  

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

テニスを します  
tenisu o shimasu  

ホッケーを します  
hokkē o shimasu  

サッカーを します  
sakkā o shimasu  

クリケットを します  
kuriketto o shimasu  

やきゅうを します  
yakyū o shimasu  

スキーを します  
suki o shimasu  

バドミントンを します  
badominton o shimasu  

スケートを します  
sukēto o shimasu  

すいえいを します  
suieī o shimasu  

じゅうどうを します  
jūdō o shimasu  

からてを します  
karaete o shimasu  

カラオケを します  
karaokē o shimasu
1. Expressing feelings / Reacting to things

- たのしい (です) / たのしかった (です)。
  tanoshii (desu)! tanoshikatta (desu)!
  It is / was good fun!

- おもしろい (です) / おもしろかった (です)。
  omoshiiro (desu)! omoshirokatta (desu)!
  It is / was interesting!

- かわいい (です) / かわしかった (です)。
  okashii (desu)! okashikatta (desu)!
  It is / was funny!

- つまらない (です) / つまらなかった (です)。
  tsumaranaai (desu)! tsumaranakatta (desu)!
  It is / was boring!

- ほんとうに うれしい (です)。
  hontō ni ureshii (desu)!
  I'm really glad / happy.

2. Conversation fillers

- じょだん (です)。
  jōdan (desu)!
  It's a joke! / I'm joking.

- じょだんでしょう。
  jōdan deshō?
  You're joking, aren't you?

- うそ (です)。
  uso (desu)!
  You're kidding!
  It can't be true.

- うそでしょう。
  uso deshō?
  Surely that's not true, is it?/
  You're kidding, aren't you?

- ほんとう (です)。
  hontō (desu)!
  Really!

- ほんとう (ですか)。
  hontō (desu ka)?
  Really?
3. Describing what you see

- すごい (です)。
  sugoi (desu)!
  Wow!/Great!

- きれい (です)。
  kirei (desu)!
  It's beautiful!

- かわいい (です)。
  kawaii (desu)!
  It's cute! / It's lovely!

- きたない (です)。
  kitanai (desu)!
  It's dirty!

4. Catching people's attention

- みって (ください)。
  mite (kudasai)!
  Look!

- きいて (ください)。
  kiite (kudasai)!
  Listen!

- きをつけて (ください)。
  ki o tsukete (kudasai)!
  Be careful!

5. Cheering people up

- どうしましたか / どうしたの。
  dō shimashita ka? / dō shita no?
  What's wrong?

- だいじょうぶ (ですか)。
  daigōbu (desu ka)?
  Are you alright?

- がんばって (ください)。
  ganbatte (kudasai)!
  Good luck! / Come on!

6. Agreeing / disagreeing

- だいじょうぶです。
  daigōbu desu.
  I'm fine / That's fine / It's OK.

- そうそう。
  sō sō.......
  Yeah, Yeah
  That's right, that's right.

- そうです。
  sō desu.
  That's right.

- ちがいます。
  chigaimasu.
  No!
  (It's different to what you've just said.)

- だめです。
  dame desu.
  No. It's no good.
5. Useful Expressions for the Homestay

1. Asking Permission
   - おふろに はいっても いいですか。
     ofuro ni haittemo ii desu ka.
     May I take a bath?
   - でんわを つかっても いいですか。
     denwa o tsukatte mo ii desu ka.
     May I use the telephone?
   - このハンガーを つかっても いいですか。
     kono hanga o tsukatte mo ii desu ka.
     May I use this coathanger?
   - このタオルを かりても いいですか。
     kono taworu o karitemo ii desu ka.
     May I use/borrow this towel?

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

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

-どこかに でかけませんか。
dokoka ni dekakemasen ka.
Shall we go out somewhere?

-こうえんに いって、サッカーを しませんか？
kōen ni itte, sakkā o shimasen ka.
Shall we go to the park and play football?

-なにか のみませんか。
nanika nomimasen ka.
Do you fancy a drink?

-このレストランに はいりましょう。
kono resutoran ni hairimashō.
Let's try this restaurant.

-かえりましょう。
kaerimashō.
Let's go home.

5 Questions for your Homestay Host

-これは にほんごで なんですか。
kore wa nihongo de nan desu ka.
How do you say this in Japanese?

-イギリスの せいかつは たのしいですか。
igirisu no seikatsu wa tanoshii desu ka.
Do you enjoy living in the UK?

-えいごは むずかしいですか。
eigo wa muzukashii desu ka.
Do you find English difficult?

-イギリスに どのくらい すんでいますか。
igirisu ni donogurai sunde imasu ka.
How long have you been in the UK?

-にほんの どこに すんでいましたか。
nihon no doko ni sunde imashita ka.
Where are you from in Japan?

-いつまで イギリスに いますか。
itsu made igirisu ni imasu ka.
How long will you stay in the UK?

-イギリスで りょうこうしましたか。
igirisu de ryokō shimashe ka.
Have you travelled around the UK?
ほかのくにへ　いったことが　ありますか。
hoka no kuni e itta koto ga arimasu ka.
Have you been to any other countries?

しゅうまつは　いつも　なにを　していますか。
shūmatsu wa itsumo nani o shite imasu ka.
What do you usually do at weekends?

イギリスりょうりが　すきですか。
igirisu ryōri ga suki desu ka.
Do you like English food?

にほんりょうりを　よく　たべますか。
nihon ryōri o yoku tabemasu ka.
Do you often eat Japanese food?

よく　にほんに　かえりますか。
yoku nihon ni kaerimasu ka.
Do you often return to Japan?

いま、なんじですか。
ima nanji desu ka.
What time is it now?

がっこうまで　なんで　いきますか。
gakkō made nan de ikimasu ka.
How do you go to school?

がっこうまで　どのぐらい　かかりますか。
gakkō made donogurai kakarimasu ka.
How long does it take to travel to school?
6. SOS Expressions

1. Feeling ill

- あたまが いたい (です)。
  atama ga itai (desu).
  I have a headache.

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

- つかれた (つかれました)。
  tsukareta (tsukaremashita).
  I'm tired.

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

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

- ねつが ある (あります)。
  retsu ga aru (arimasu).
  I have a temperature.

- くすりが ありますか。
  kusuri ga arimasu ka.
  Do you have any medicine?

- よる ねむれません。
  yoru nemuremasen.
  I can't sleep.

2. Injuries

- ゆびを きった (きりました)。
  yubi o kitta (kirimashita).
  I've cut my finger.

- ちが とまらない (とまりません)。
  chi ga tomaranai (tomarimasen).
  The blood won't stop.

- あしを くじいた (くじきました)。
  ashi o kujita (kujikimashita).
  I've sprained my ankle.
てに やけどを した (しました)。
te ni yakedo o shita (shimashita).
I've burnt my hand.

バンドエイドを ください。
bandoeido o kudasai.
Could you give me a plaster, please?

いぬが こわい (です)。
inu ga kowai (desu).
I am afraid of dogs.

3 Feeling Homesick

ちょっと ホームシックです。
chotto hōmushikku desu.
I'm feeling a bit homesick.

うちに かえりたい (です)。
uchii ni kaeritai (desu).
I want to go home.

かぞくに あいたい (です)。
kazoku ni aitai (desu).
I want to see my family.

うちに でんわを してもいいですか。
uchii ni denwa o shitemo ii desu ka.
May I call home?
Problems

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

Emergency!!

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

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

## Parts of the body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おなか</td>
<td>onaka</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>のど</td>
<td>nado</td>
<td>throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>て</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>hand</td>
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</table>

## Medicine

<table>
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<td>bansōkō</td>
<td>plaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>バンドエイド</td>
<td>bandoeido</td>
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## Problems

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<td>kanji no yomi kata</td>
<td>how to read kanji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ことばのいみ</td>
<td>kotoba no imi</td>
<td>the meaning of a word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きっぷ</td>
<td>kippu</td>
<td>ticket</td>
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<tr>
<td>カード</td>
<td>kādo</td>
<td>card</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## SOS!!

<table>
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<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>あつい</td>
<td>atsui</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さむい</td>
<td>samui</td>
<td>cold, chilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うるさい</td>
<td>urusai</td>
<td>noisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ねむい</td>
<td>nemui</td>
<td>sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>くるしい</td>
<td>kurushii</td>
<td>painful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Greetings

Basic Situational Dialogues

1) Meeting someone for the first time

A: こんにちは。
   konnichiwa.

B: こんにちは。
   konnichiwa.

A: はじめまして。
   hajimemashite.
   サリー・ルイスです。
   Sally Lewis desu.
   どうぞよろしくおねがいします。
   dōzo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

B: はじめまして。
   hajimemashite.
   すずき よしおです。
   Suzuki Yoshio desu.
   (こちらこそ)よろしく おねがいします。
   (kochira koso) yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Hello!
Hello!

How do you do?
(Only used at first meeting with someone)
I'm Sally Lewis.

I'm pleased to meet you.

How do you do?

I'm Yoshio Suzuki.

I'm pleased to meet you. (too)

2) Entering someone's house

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

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

Come in please.

Thank you very much.
(literally: sorry for disturbing you)
3. Giving and receiving presents

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

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

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

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

This is something from my parents. Please/Here you are.
Thank you very much indeed.
This is just a little something, but...
(a formal set phrase)
Thank you very much indeed.

4. Greetings throughout the day

1. Morning

A: おはようございます。
ohayō gozaimasu.

B: おはようございます。
ohayō gozaimasu.

A: よくねむれましたか。
yoku nemuremasita ka?

B: はい、よくねむれました。
hai, yoku nemuremasita.

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

Good morning!
Good morning!
Did you sleep well?
Yes, I slept very well.
No, I didn’t sleep too well.

2. Night

A: おやすみなさい。
yasuminasai.

B: おやすみなさい。
yasuminasai.

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

B: ありがとうございます。
arigatō gozaimasu.

Good night.
Good night.
Sleep well.
Thank you.
5 Going out with your friends

A: いってきます。
itte kimasu.

B: どこに いきますか。
doko ni ikimasu ka.

A: こうえんに いきます。
kōen ni ikimasu.

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

A: はい、いってきます。
hai, itte kimasu.

---

A: ただいま。
tadaima.

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

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

---

I'm / we're just off out.
Where are you going?
I'm / we're going to the park.
Take care.
OK. See you later.
I'm / we're back!
Welcome back! How was it?
I / We really enjoyed myself /ourselves.
Saying good-bye & "thank you for having me"

A: みっかん、ほんとうに おせわになりました。
mikkakan, honlō ni osewa ni narimashita.
とても たのしかったです。
totemo tanoshikatta desu.
こんにちは わたしの うちにもきてください。
kondo zehi watashi no uchi nimo kite kudasai.
ほんとうに ありがとうございました。
hontō ni arigatō gozaimashita.

B: こちらこそ、とても たのしかったです。
kochira koso, totemo tanoshikatta desu.
また、ぜひ あそびに きてください。
mata, zehi asobi ni kite kudasai.

A: さようなら。
sayōnara.
B: さようなら。
sayōnara.

Thank you for everything you've done for me over these last 3 days.
I've really enjoyed myself.
Please come and stay with me sometime soon.
Thank you very much indeed.
Not at all.
We really enjoyed having you.
Come and see us again.
Goodbye.
Goodbye.
8. My Family

Basic Expressions

1. Self introductions

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

2. My family

- わたしの かぞくは 5にんです。 watashi no kazoku wa go nin desu. There are 5 of us in our family.
- ちちと はと あねと おとうとと watashi desu. My father, mother, older sister, younger brother and me.
ちちは べんごしです。
chichi wa bengoshi desu.

My father is a lawyer.

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

He works in Manchester.

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

He likes gardening.

ははは きょうしです。
haha wa kyōshi desu.

My mother is a school teacher.

フランスごを おしえています。
furansugo o oshiete imasu.

She teaches French.

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

She's good at cooking.

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

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

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

She is studying history.

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

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

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

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

サッカーを しています。
sakkā o shite imasu.

He plays football.

ペットは いぬが いっぴきと
ネコが にひき います。
petto wa inu ga ippiki to neko ga ni hiki imasu.

I have one dog and two cats as pets.
## Vocabulary list

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

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

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ちち</td>
<td>chichi</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はは</td>
<td>haha</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あに</td>
<td>ani</td>
<td>elder brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あね</td>
<td>ane</td>
<td>elder sister</td>
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<tr>
<td>おとうと</td>
<td>otōto</td>
<td>younger brother</td>
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<td>imōto</td>
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<td>sofu</td>
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<td>そぼ</td>
<td>sobo</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おじ</td>
<td>oji</td>
<td>uncle</td>
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<tr>
<td>おば</td>
<td>oba</td>
<td>aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いとこ</td>
<td>itoko</td>
<td>cousin</td>
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### Words to use when talking about someone else’s family

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<td>おにいさん</td>
<td>onī san</td>
<td>elder brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>おねえさん</td>
<td>onē san</td>
<td>elder sister</td>
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<td>otōto san</td>
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<tr>
<td>いもうとさん</td>
<td>imōto san</td>
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<td>ojī san</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
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<td>おばあさん</td>
<td>obā san</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おじさん</td>
<td>oji san</td>
<td>uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おばさん</td>
<td>oba san</td>
<td>aunt</td>
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<tr>
<td>いとこさん</td>
<td>itoko san</td>
<td>cousin</td>
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Occupations

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>かいけいし</td>
<td>accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かしゅ</td>
<td>singer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かんごふ</td>
<td>nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きょうし</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぎんこういん</td>
<td>bank clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けんちくか</td>
<td>architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けんちくぎょうしゃ</td>
<td>builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こういん</td>
<td>factory worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こうむいん</td>
<td>civil servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さっか</td>
<td>writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ジャーナリスト</td>
<td>journalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅふ</td>
<td>housewife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>デザイナー</td>
<td>designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぴょうし</td>
<td>hairdresser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぺんごし</td>
<td>lawyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Places of work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日本語</th>
<th>英語</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>かいしゃ</td>
<td>office / company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>がっこう</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぎんこう</td>
<td>bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けいさつしょ</td>
<td>police station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こうじょう</td>
<td>factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しやくしょ</td>
<td>town hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しょうがっこう</td>
<td>primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しょうぼうしょ</td>
<td>fire station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スーパー</td>
<td>supermarket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>だいがく</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>のうじょう</td>
<td>farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>びょういん</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みせ</td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ようちえん</td>
<td>kindergarten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>レストラン</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
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### Pets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日本語</th>
<th>英語</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>いぬ</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>インコ</td>
<td>budgie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うさぎ</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うま</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かめ</td>
<td>tortoise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きんぎょ</td>
<td>goldfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ねこ</td>
<td>cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ハムスター</td>
<td>hamster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>モルモット</td>
<td>guinea pig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. My Hobbies

Basic Expressions

- watashi no shumi wa sakkā desu.
  My hobby is football.

- watashi no shumi wa sakkā o suru koto desu.
  My hobby is playing football.

- watashi wa ongaku ga suki desu.
  I like music.

- watashi wa ongaku o kiku no ga suki desu.
  I like to listen to music.

- watashi wa nihon no eiga ni kyōmi ga arimasu.
  I'm interested in Japanese cinema.

Basic Situational Dialogues

1.

A: shumi wa nan desu ka.
   shumi wa nan desu ka.

B: sakkā desu.
   sakkā desu.

A: yoku shimasu ka.
   yoku shimasu ka.

B: shū ni san kai gurai shimasu.
   shū ni san kai gurai shimasu.

A: itsu shimasu ka.
   itsu shimasu ka.

B: shūmatsu ni shimasu.
   shūmatsu ni shimasu.

What's your hobby?
(My hobby is) football.

Do you often play (football)?

I play around three times a week.

When do you play?

I play at the weekend.
A: どこで しますか。
doko de shimasu ka.

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

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

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

Where do you play?
I play in the park nearby.
How many years have you been playing football?
I've been playing football for about 5 years.

What kind of music do you like?
I like rock.
Which singer do you like best?
I like Madonna best.

Have you ever heard any Japanese music?
Yes (I have).
No (I haven't).
Do you know any Japanese songs?
Yes, I do (know).
No, I don’t (know).
A: しゅうまつはいつもなにをしますか。
shūmatsu wa itsumo nani o shimasu ka.

B: どようびはちかくのこうえんでとまだちとサッカーをします。
doyōbi wa chikaku no kōen de tomodachi to sakkā o shimasu.

にちようびはたいていうちにいます。
nichiyōbi wa taihei uchi ni imasu.

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

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

とてもたのしかったですが、
sutemō tanoshikatta desu ga, sukoshi tsukaremashita.

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

What do you normally do at weekends?
I play football with my friends in a park nearby on Saturdays.
I'm usually at home on Sundays.

Did you go anywhere last weekend?
Yes, I went to Manchester with my family.
I enjoyed it very much, even though it was a bit tiring.
No, I didn't go anywhere.

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

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

まだ、わかりません。
mada wakarimasen.

What do you want to be in the future?
I want to be a photographer.
I don't know yet.
Vocabulary list

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

**Sports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>からて</td>
<td>karate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>クリケット</td>
<td>cricket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じゅうどう</td>
<td>judo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じょうば</td>
<td>horse riding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ジョギング</td>
<td>jogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すいえい</td>
<td>swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たっきゅう</td>
<td>table tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テニス</td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>バドミントン</td>
<td>badminton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ホッケー</td>
<td>hockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ラグビー</td>
<td>rugby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Music**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ガレージ</td>
<td>garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>クラシック</td>
<td>classical music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ジャズ</td>
<td>jazz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ソウル</td>
<td>soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ダンスおんがく</td>
<td>dance music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テクノ</td>
<td>techno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ブルース</td>
<td>blues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ポップス</td>
<td>pop music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ラテンおんがく</td>
<td>Latin music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>レゲエ</td>
<td>reggae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Musical Instruments**

ギター  gitā  guitar
サックス  sakkusu  saxophone
ドラム  doramu  drum
トランペット  toranpetto  trumpet
ピアノ  piano  piano
フルート  furūto  flute

**Various hobbies**

かいもの  kaimono  shopping
キャンプ  kyanpu  camping
コンピュータゲーム  konpyūta gēmu  computer games
さんぽ  sanpo  walking
しゃしん  shashin  photography
スヌーカー  sunūkā  snooker
チェス  chesu  chess
つり  tsuri  fishing
テレビゲーム  terebi gēmu  TV games
どこしょ  dokusho  reading
りょうり  ryōri  cooking
りょこう  ryokō  travelling
11. My School

Basic Expressions

Talking about School

1. わたしのがっこうはとてもふるいです。
   watashi no gakkō wa totemo furui desu.
   My school is very old.

2. うちから がっこうまでのるいて 10分ぐらいです。
   uchi kara gakkō made aruite juppun gurai desu.
   It takes about 10 minutes from my home to school on foot.

3. がっこうは8じから3じはんまでです。
   gakkō wa hachi ji kara san ji han made desu.
   School starts at 8 o'clock and finishes at half past 3.

4. まいにち5じかん べんきょうします。
   mainichi go jikan benkyō shimasu.
   Everyday, I have 5 lessons.

5. レッスンは50ぶんです。
   ressun wa gojuppun desu.
   One lesson is 50 minutes.

6. わたしはにほんごがいちばんすきです。
   watashi wa nihongo ga ichiban suki desu.
   Japanese is my favourite subject.

7. わたしはせいぶつがあまりすきじゃないです。
   watashi wa seibutsu ga amari suki ja nai desu.
   I don't like biology very much.
2 School Activities

■ わたしは ひるやすみに ともだちと サッカーをします。
   watashi wa hiru yasumi ni tomodachi to sakkā o shimasu.
   I play football with my friends at lunchtimes.

■ 7がつに うどんかいが あります。
   shichi gatsu ni undōkai ga arimasu.
   We have a sports day in July.

Basic Situational Dialogues

1

A: がっこうの なまえは なんですか。
   gakkō no name wa nan desu ka.
   What's the name of your school?

B: セントボール・スクールです。
   St. Paul's School.

A: どこに ありますか。
   doko ni arimasu ka.
   Where is it?

B: ロンドンに あります。
   London ni arimasu.
   It's in London.

A: いえから ちかいですか。
   ie kara chikai desu ka.
   Is it close to your house?

B: はい、ちかいです。
   hai, chikai desu.
   Yes, it is.

   いえ、とおいです。
   iie, tōi desu.
   No, it's far.

2

A: どうやって がっこうへ いきますか。
   dō yatte gakkō e ikimasu ka.
   How do you go to school?

B: スクールバスで いきます。
   sukkūru basu de ikimasu.
   I take the school bus.
A: がっこうは なんじから なんじまで ですか。
gakkō wa nan ji kara nan ji made desu ka.

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

What time does your school start and finish?
It's from 8 o'clock to half past 3.

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

B: 3かい あります。
san kai arimasu.

How many Japanese lessons do you have per week?
I have 3 lessons a week.

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

B: はい、おもしろいです。
hai, omoshiroi desu.

いいえ、ちょっと・・・
iie, chotto・・・

Are your Japanese lessons interesting?
Yes, they are (interesting).
No, I'm afraid not.

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

B: はい、そうです。
hai, sō desu.

いいえ、ちがいます。
iie, chigaimasu.

Is your teacher Japanese?
Yes.
No.

A: どんな せんせいですか。
donna sensei desu ka.

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

What's your teacher like?
She / he is a very kind teacher.
A: いちばん すきな かもくは なんですか。
ichiban sukina kamoku wa nan desu ka.

What's your favourite subject?

B: おんがくです。
ongaku desu.

Music.

A: いちばん きらいな かもくは なんですか。
ichiban kiraina kamoku wa nan desu ka.

Which subject do you dislike most?

B: すうがくです。
sugaku desu.

Maths.

A: ほかに がいこくごを ぺんきょうして いますか。
hokani gaikokugo o benkyōshite imasu ka.

Are you studying another foreign language?

B: はい、フランスごを ぺんきょうして います。
hai, furansugo o benkyōshite imasu.

Yes, I am studying French.

いいえ、ほかに なにも ぺんきょうして いません。
iie, hokani nani mo benkyōshiteimasen.

No, I'm not studying any other languages.

A: なつやすみに なにをしますか。
natsuyasumi ni nani o shimasu ka.

What are you going to do for the summer holidays?

B: かぞくと りょこうします。
kazoku to ryokō shimasu.

I'm going on holiday with my family.

とくに なにもしません。
tokuni nanimo shimasen.

I'm not planning to do anything special.

A: どこに いきますか。
dokoni ikimasuka.

Where are you going?

B: スペインに いきます。
supein ni ikimasu.

We're going to Spain.
### Vocabulary list

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

#### Describing your school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>おおきい</th>
<th>おおきい (n)</th>
<th>おおきい (na)</th>
<th>おおきい (na)</th>
<th>おおきい (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ちいさい</td>
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<td>ちいさい</td>
<td>ちいさい</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ゆうめい (な)</td>
<td>ゆうめい (な)</td>
<td>ゆうめい (な)</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

#### How do you go to school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>バスで</th>
<th>basu de</th>
<th>by bus</th>
<th>by bus</th>
<th>by bus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>densha de</td>
<td>by train</td>
<td>by train</td>
<td>by train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちかてつで</td>
<td>chikatetsu de</td>
<td>by tube</td>
<td>by tube</td>
<td>by tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>くるまで</td>
<td>kuruma de</td>
<td>by car</td>
<td>by car</td>
<td>by car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じてんしゃで</td>
<td>jitensha de</td>
<td>by bike</td>
<td>by bike</td>
<td>by bike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あるいは</td>
<td>aruuite</td>
<td>on foot, walking</td>
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<td>on foot, walking</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### School subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>えいご</th>
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<th>English</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>drama</td>
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</tr>
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<td>かがく (科学)</td>
<td>kagaku</td>
<td>science</td>
<td>science</td>
<td>science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>chemistry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>かていか</td>
<td>kateika</td>
<td>home economics</td>
<td>home economics</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>けいざい</td>
<td>keizai</td>
<td>economics</td>
<td>economics</td>
<td>economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>コンピュータ</td>
<td>konpyūta</td>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>ICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅうきょう</td>
<td>shūkyō</td>
<td>religious studies</td>
<td>religious studies</td>
<td>religious studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スペインご</td>
<td>supein go</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
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<td>せいぶつ</td>
<td>seibutsu</td>
<td>biology</td>
<td>biology</td>
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<td>taiiku</td>
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<td>P.E.</td>
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<td>doitsu go</td>
<td>German</td>
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</tr>
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<td>bijutsu</td>
<td>art</td>
<td>art</td>
<td>art</td>
</tr>
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<td>butsuri</td>
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<td>physics</td>
<td>physics</td>
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<td>French</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
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<td>れきし</td>
<td>rekishi</td>
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### School events

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>イースターホリデー</td>
<td>Easter holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うんどうかい</td>
<td>sports day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>クリスマスコンサート</td>
<td>Christmas concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅうがくりょこう</td>
<td>school excursion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちゅうかんやすみ</td>
<td>half term holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なつやすみ</td>
<td>summer holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふゆやすみ</td>
<td>winter holiday</td>
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### Describing people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>あかるい</td>
<td>cheerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いい</td>
<td>good/nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おかしい</td>
<td>funny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おもしろい</td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きびしい</td>
<td>strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>くらい</td>
<td>gloomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>げんき（な）</td>
<td>lively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こわい</td>
<td>scary</td>
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<tr>
<td>すばらしく</td>
<td>great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>へん（な）</td>
<td>strange / weird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>わかいい</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describing subjects

つまらない  tsumaranai  boring
むずかしい  muzukashii  difficult
かんたん（な）  kantan(na)/ yasashii  easy
11. My Town

Basic Expressions

■ わたしは ブライトンに すんでいます。  
watashi wa Brighton ni sunde imasu.
I live in Brighton.

■ ここから ブライトンまで でんしゃで  
2じかんはんぐらい かかります。  
koko kara Brighton made densha de ni jikan han gurai  
kakarimasu.
It takes about 2 and a half hours by train from here to Brighton.

■ ブライトンは にぎやかなまちです。  
Brighton wa nigiyakana machi desu.
Brighton is a lively town.

■ ブライトンは ロンドンの  
ちかくに あります。  
Brighton wa London no chikaku ni arimasu.
Brighton is near London.

■ ブライトンに えいがんや こうえんが  
あります。  
Brighton ni eigakan ya kōen ga arimasu.
There is a theatre, park etc. in Brighton.

Basic Situational Dialogues

1
A: どこに すんでいますか。  
doko ni sunde imasu ka.
Where do you live?

B: カンタベリーに すんでいます。  
Canterbury ni sunde imasu.
I live in Canterbury.

2
A: カンタベリーは どこに ありますか。  
Canterbury wa doko ni arimasu ka.
Where is Canterbury?

B: ドーバーの ちかくに あります。  
Dover no chikaku ni arimasu.
It's near Dover.
A: カンタベリーからここまでどのぐらいかかりますか。
Canterbury kara koko made donogurai kakarimas ka.

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

A: カンタベリーはどんなまちですか。
Canterbury wa donna machi desu ka.

B: きれいなまちです。
kireina machi desu.

dai seido de yumei desu.

A: カンタベリーににほんりょうりのレストランがありますか。
Canterbury ni nihon ryori no resutoran ga arimas ka.

B: はい、ひとつあります。
hai, hitotsu arimasu.

demo, watashi wa itta koto ga arimasen.
iie, arimasen.

A: カンタベリーになにかゆめいなものがありますか。
Canterbury ni nanika yumeina mono ga arimas ka.

B: はい、だいせいどうがあります。
hai, daiseidō ga arimasu.

いいえ、ありません。
iie, arimasen.

demo, kireina kōen ga arimasu.
Vocabulary list

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

**Directions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Katakana</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>きた</td>
<td>kita</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みなみ</td>
<td>minami</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひがし</td>
<td>higashi</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にし</td>
<td>nishi</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vehicles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Katakana</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>くるま</td>
<td>kuruma</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちかてつ</td>
<td>chikatetsu</td>
<td>tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>バス</td>
<td>basu</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じてんしゃ</td>
<td>jitensha</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Describing places**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Katakana</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ふるい</td>
<td>furui</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おおきい</td>
<td>okii</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちいさい</td>
<td>chisai</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きれい（な）</td>
<td>kirei(na)</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しずか（な）</td>
<td>shizuka(na)</td>
<td>quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にぎやか（な）</td>
<td>nigiyaka(na)</td>
<td>lively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うんが</td>
<td>unga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>えき</td>
<td>eki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かわ</td>
<td>kawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きょうかい</td>
<td>kyōkai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>げきじょう</td>
<td>gekijō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こうえん</td>
<td>kōen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コンサートホール</td>
<td>konsāto hōru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDショップ</td>
<td>CD shoppu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しろ</td>
<td>shiro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ショッピングセンター</td>
<td>shoppingu sentā</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スタジアム</td>
<td>sutajiamu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>だいがく</td>
<td>daigaku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テニスコート</td>
<td>tenisu kōto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はくぶつかん</td>
<td>hakubutsukan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>びじゅつかん</td>
<td>bijutsukan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>プール</td>
<td>pūru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほんや</td>
<td>hon ya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みずうみ</td>
<td>mizu umi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゆうびんきょく</td>
<td>yūbinkyoku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>canal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>theatre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>concert hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>record/CD shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>castle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shopping centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stadium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>university</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tennis court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>art gallery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>swimming pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>book shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>post office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic Expressions

■ いただきます。
  itadakimasu.
  This is a polite phrase you say before eating or drinking.
  (I humbly receive this.)

■ ごちそうさまでした。
  gochisōsama deshita.
  This is the phrase you use after eating and drinking.
  (Literally. It was a feast.)

■ とても おいしいです。
  totemo oishii desu.
  It is delicious.

■ とても おしかったです。
  totemo oishikatta desu.
  It was delicious.

A: こうちゃは どうですか。
  kōcha wa dō desu ka.
  Would you like some tea?

B: はい、おねがいします。
  hai, onegai shimasu.

  いいえ、けっこうです。
  iie, kekkō desu.
  Yes, please.
  No, thank you.

A: のみものは なにが いいですか。
  nomimono wa nani ga ii desu ka.
  What would you like to drink?

B: オレンジジュースを おねがいします。
  orenji jūsu o onegai shimasu.

  楽しいです。
  rasshi desu.
  Orange juice, please.

■ すみません、このナイフを つかっても
  いいですか。
  sumimasen, kono naifu o tsukatte mo ii desu ka.
  Is it alright if I use this knife?

■ なにか おてつだい しましょうか。
  nanika otetsudai shimashō ka.
  Can I do anything to help you?
Basic Situational Dialogues

1. A: もう すこし どうですか。
   mō sukoshi dō desu ka.
   Would you like a little more?

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

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

   とても おいかったです。
   totemo oishikatta desu.
   It was delicious.

   ごちそうさまでした。
   gochisōsama deshita.
   Thank you for the nice meal.
   (Lit. It was a feast.)

2. A: どんな りょうりが すきですか。
   donna ryōri ga suki desu ka.
   What kind of food do you like?

   B: さかな にらが すきです。
   sakana niira ga suki desu.
   I like fish dishes.

   なんでも すきです。
   nandemo suki desu.
   I like everything.

3. A: こんばん なにが たべたいですか。
   konban nani ga tabetai desu ka.
   What would you like to eat tonight?

   B: イタリア料理が たべたいです。
   itaria ryōri ga tabetai desu.
   I would like to eat Italian food.

   なんでも いいです。
   nandemo ii desu.
   I don't mind.

4. A: おはしで いいですか。
   ohashi de ii desu ka.
   Are you happy eating with chopsticks?

   ナイフと フォークのほうが いいですか。
   naifu to fōku no hō ga ii desu ka.
   Would you prefer a knife and a fork?

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

   すみません、ナイフと フォークをおねがいします。
   sumimasen, naifu to fōku o onegai shimasu.
   Can I have a knife and fork, please?
A: きらいな たべものが ありますか。
kiraina tabemono ga arimasu ka.

B: いいえ、なんでも だいじょうぶです。
ie, nandemo daijōbu desu.

すみません、さしみは たべられません。
sumimasen, sashimi wa taberaremasen.

すみません、たまごは アレルギーが
ありますから、たべられません。
sumimasen, tamago wa arerugi ga arimasu
kara taberaremasen.

Is there any food you don't like?
No, I eat everything.
I'm sorry. I can't eat raw fish.
I'm sorry, but I'm allergic to eggs,
so I can't eat them.

A: なにか おてつだい しましょうか。
nanika otetsudai shimashō ka.

B: いいえ、だいじょうぶです。
shinpai shinai-ide kudasai.

いいえ、じやあ、テーブルのうえを
ふいてください。
hai, jā, tēburu no ue o fuite kudasai.

Can I do anything to help?
No. Don't worry.
I'm fine.
Yes, well perhaps you could wipe
the table then.

A: あらいものを おてつだい しましょうか。
araimono o otetsudai shimashō ka.

B: はい、おねがいします。
hai, onegaishimasu.

いいえ、だいじょうぶです。
ie, daijōbu desu.

Can I help with the washing up?
Yes, please.
No. I'm fine.
### Vocabulary list

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

#### Seasoning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ケチャップ</td>
<td>ketchup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さとう</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しお</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しょうゆ</td>
<td>soy sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ソース</td>
<td>sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>マヨネーズ</td>
<td>mayonnaise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>アイスクリーム</td>
<td>ice cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かい</td>
<td>shellfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>くだもの</td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごはん</td>
<td>rice (cooked rice) / meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さかな</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じゃがいも</td>
<td>potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>チョコレート</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>デザート</td>
<td>dessert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にく</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にほんりょうり</td>
<td>Japanese food / cuisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>パスタ</td>
<td>pasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>パン</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ポテトチップス</td>
<td>crisps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>やさい</td>
<td>vegetable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Drinks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おちゃ</td>
<td>ocha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オレンジジュース</td>
<td>orenji jūsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぎゅうにゅう</td>
<td>gyūnyū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こうちゃ</td>
<td>kōcha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コーヒー</td>
<td>kōhī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コーラ</td>
<td>kōra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みず</td>
<td>mizu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>レモネード</td>
<td>remonēdo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dishes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おさら</td>
<td>osara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かみナプキン</td>
<td>kami napukin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コップ</td>
<td>koppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スプーン</td>
<td>supūn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はし</td>
<td>hashi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second helpings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>もういっぱいください</td>
<td>mō ippai kudasai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おかわり</td>
<td>okawari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Family Portraits

あなたのご家族はどんな家族ですか？

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>名前</th>
<th>名前</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>年齢</td>
<td>年齢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しごと</td>
<td>しごと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すまち</td>
<td>すまち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>イギリスで好きな町</td>
<td>イギリスで好きな町</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行きたい国、行きたい町</td>
<td>行きたい国、行きたい町</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゆめ</td>
<td>ゆめ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>名前</th>
<th>名前</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>年齢</td>
<td>年齢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しごと</td>
<td>しごと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すまち</td>
<td>すまち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>イギリスで好きな町</td>
<td>イギリスで好きな町</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行きたい国、行きたい町</td>
<td>行きたい国、行きたい町</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゆめ</td>
<td>ゆめ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ask the Family

ホストファミリーに 聞きましょう！

Conduct a brief survey of your host family's favourite things. The example in the first box shows that the father likes golf. Fill in the rest of the boxes by asking your hosts which sports/music/animals etc they like.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>好きなスポーツ</th>
<th>好きな音楽</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex. ゴルフ （おとうさん）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| とうとう       | 好きな動物       | おすすめの映画       |
|---------------|----------------|
|               | ( )           |
|               | ( )           |
|               | ( )           |
|               | ( )           |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>いちばん大切なもの</th>
<th>何ですか</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>たいせつ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| とき       | なに          | ひまな時、何をしますか |
|------------|---------------|
| ( )        | ( )           |
| ( )        | ( )           |
| ( )        | ( )           |
| ( )        | ( )           |
Spot the difference!

あなたの学校と 友達の学校、どんなちがいが ありますか？
日本人の友達に インタビューしてみましょう。

Compare your school with your friend's school.

What was the biggest difference between your school and your friend's school?
Extension 4

Where are you from?

日本では、どんな町にすんでいましたか？
ホストファミリーに聞いてみましょう。

Ask your hosts about their home town in Japan.

日本のどこにありますか？

doukiyo
東京からどのぐらいかかりますか？

douyo 
どうやって行きますか？

まち
どんな町ですか？

About their Town

おすすめの場所はどこですか？
おすすめのレストランがありますか？

doishite
どうしておすすめですか？

なにがおいしいですか？

Tell your friends about your town as well.
Ask them about places they've visited in Britain.
What's the recipe?

この料理 おいしい！
作り方を 教えてください。

ホームステイで どんな 料理を 食べましたか？

いちばん おいしかった料理は なんですか？
作り方を 聞いて、書いてみましょう！

Do you have a speciality you can teach to your host family in return?
DAY 1

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

Use this page as your daily diary and scrapbook. Write down any notes and impressions or record your memories visually with photos or pictures.
Did you learn any new words today? List them below.

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

1. I spoke in Japanese today!
   - all of the time □
   - most of the time □
   - half the time □
   - occasionally □
   - not at all □

2. I understood what my host family said.
   - all of the time □
   - most of the time □
   - half the time □
   - occasionally □
   - not at all □
DAY 2

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

Use this page as your daily diary and scrapbook. Write down any notes and impressions or record your memories visually with photos or pictures.
Did you learn any new words today? List them below.

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

1. I spoke in Japanese today!
   - all of the time □
   - most of the time □
   - half the time □
   - occasionally □
   - not at all □

2. I understood what my host family said.
   - all of the time □
   - most of the time □
   - half the time □
   - occasionally □
   - not at all □
DAY 3

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

Use this page as your daily diary and scrapbook. Write down any notes and impressions or record your memories visually with photos or pictures.
Did you learn any new words today? List them below.

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

1. I spoke in Japanese today!
   - all of the time
   - most of the time
   - occasionally
   - half the time
   - not at all

2. I understood what my host family said.
   - all of the time
   - most of the time
   - occasionally
   - half the time
   - not at all
Finding Japan in Britain

Competition Form

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

New Words

Entry Coupon
Full Name: 
School: 
School address: 
Teacher of Japanese: 
Host family contact: 
I have been learning Japanese for ____ years and ____ months.

By entering the Finding Japan competition, I hereby give my permission for my entry to be included in the exhibition and catalogue or other literature and publicity material connected with the Homestay UK Project.
I am aware that entries will not be returned.

Signed ___________________________ Date ___________________
Competition
Finding Japan in Britain on Homestay UK

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

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

GUIDELINES

On the front page of the competition form (page 65):
• In the main box, write an account of your Homestay experience in Japanese. This can be done in any form you like - simple sentences, photo and caption style, diary format, story board style, manga or cartoon format or in the form of a letter explaining about your weekend. You might like to include details of what you did or ate and anything you found interesting, new or surprising on your Homestay.
• Use whatever written form of Japanese script you are familiar with (eg hiragana, kanji, romaji).
• As the entries will be exhibited, try to make your account visually attractive. You can include photos and drawings as long as they fit in the space provided. (Please don’t send other photos, pictures, or text separately).

The back page (page 66) of the competition form has 3 parts:
• The ‘Impressions’ section where you can add any other points and observations in English. Here you can include things you found too hard to express in Japanese.
• The ‘New Words’ box for you to jot down the most useful words or expressions you learnt on your Homestay.
• An entry coupon which you must read, complete and sign.

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

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

Good Luck! Ganbatte kudasai!

BRITISH AIRWAYS
Flights kindly provided by British Airways