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| **小学校のための日本語授業案 Year 3** |
| JF logo 1sep10  **JFL Japanese Scheme of Work for primary schools**  **Units 1-6 for Year 3, KS2**  The Japan Foundation London |
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Section 2: Read and write Japanese name (2)

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Section 1: Vegetables

Section 2: The life cycle of plants

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**Introduction:** **About this Scheme of Work**

**Name of the document**

This resource is tentatively called ‘JFL Japanese Scheme of Work for primary schools 小学校のための日本語授業案’. In this introduction, this document is abbreviated as JSOW. JFL stands for the Japan Foundation London.

**Target age group**

JSOW is made up of six units (Units 1-6) which are designed to be used for Year 3 children. These six units are the first part of a total of 24 units in the Japanese scheme of work for Key Stage 2 (Years 3-6) of the English Education system. Units 7-24 (for Years 4, 5 and 6) will be developed in the future.

**Teaching hours**

Each Unit has 6 sessions. (5 sessions plus one session for assessment) Each session is designed for approximately 45 minutes.

We recommend schools include some time to assess children’s progress at the end of each Unit.

If one session is taught each week, one Unit can be covered in half a term and Units 1-6 can be covered in one year.

**Reference resources**

JSOW is based on:

1. *The National Curriculum in England, 2013*
2. *JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education 2010 (Second Edition)*
3. *The KS2 Framework for Languages, department for education and skills*, 2005 (KS2Framework)
4. *French a scheme of work for Key Stage 2*, Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, 2007
5. *The Scheme of Work French Key Stage 2*, Training and Development Agency

These resources will be referred as ①, ②, ③, ④ and ⑤ in this ‘Introduction’.

They can be free downloaded from the links below;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/210969/NC_framework_document_-_FINAL.pdf>

<http://jfstandard.jp/pdf/jfs2010_all_en.pdf>

<http://www.cilt.org.uk/primary.aspx>

**Features**

* JSOW is based on *The National Curriculum in England, 2013* and consists of tasks of A1 level, provided by *JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education*, which was developed by the Japan Foundation in 2010, based on the concept *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).*
* *The KS2 Framework for Languages, French a scheme of work for key stage 2*, *The Scheme of Work French Key Stage 2* have been referred, when designing learning outcomes and activities.　In particular, we used the examples of Cross-Curricular, Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL).
* JSOW’s language tasks are based on tangible ‘Can-do’ activities rather than an analytical approach. As the teaching methodology is different to secondary education, this scheme of work will provide a good base for further language study, whether pupils carry on studying Japanese in secondary school, or even if they start studying a new language from scratch as part of their secondary education. The teaching resources also include authentic materials and lots of cultural items.
* The portfolio provides assessment and aims to promote autonomous learning among pupils.

**Contents**

* Each JSOW Unit contains ①Lesson plan, ②PowerPoint Presentation slides, ③Activity sheets, ④Interactive White Board Files (Smart Board), ⑤Portfolio, ⑥Other resources
* Each Unit contains 5 x ①Lesson plans, and 5 x ②PowerPoint Presentation slides, which are designed to be used together.
* ③Activity sheets, should be used as described in each ①Lesson plan
* ④Interactive White Board Files can be used to practice, or for assessment.
* The ⑤Portfolio can be used during assessment time to confirm that pupils are making progress.

**The scripts that are used for JSOW** (see the Glossary in this introduction).

For reading or writing activities, specific kanji, hiragana or katakana are used.

For oral activities, the Japanese words and phrases to be learned are written in *r*o*maji* (roman letters). Long vowel sounds are written as aa, ii, uu, ee, oo.

**Goals related to the Japanese scripts and reading**

By the end of Unit 6, children are expected to understand that 1) Japanese has different writing systems compared with English, 2) there are three systems and 3) each hiragana letter is linked with one sound. Children will be expected to begin reading letters and words during Year 4 (Units 7-12).

**Glossary for Japanese scripts**

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| kanji | One of the three Japanese scripts. Kanji are symbols of Chinese origin that represent meaning. In the JSOW units 1-6, only a few kanji are introduced only to explain what kanji is. |
| hiragana | The second of the three Japanese scripts. The basic system is comprised of 48 hiragana letters. Each hiragana represents a sound. Small children in Japan begin to learn reading letters with hiragana. |
| katakana | The third of the three Japanese scripts. Mainly used for writing words of foreign origin. In the JSOW Units 1-6, it is only used for writing children’s names. Katakana is based on exactly the same sound system with hiragana. |
| kana | Kana means hiragana and katakana. |
| romaji | Roman letters. It was developed in the 19th century for foreigners to learn Japanese. It is not used by Japanese people for standard writing. Now, it is used for typing Japanese on word processors. |

Free resources are suggested in the far right column of the JSOW table, and are available via hyperlinks in the ①Lesson plans and ②PowerPoint documents. All the suggested websites are available in English. The following abbreviations are used for the websites.

1. **JFL:** the Japan Foundation London website has many other resources and information.

<http://www.jpf.org.uk/language/>

1. **RSN:** ‘Ready Steady NihonGo!’, Japan Society and the Japan Foundation London, has flash cards, presentation slides and reading materials in English, designed for UK primary schools. <http://www.japansociety.org.uk/rsn/>
2. **JTL:** ‘Japanese Taster Lesson: Sample Activity Pack’, The Japan Foundation London, resources for introductory sessions for primary and secondary schools in the UK (Japanese version only. English version will be available in Autumn 2014) <http://www.jpf.org.uk/language/>
3. **TJF:** ‘The lives of Japanese Elementary Schools Students’, The Japan Forum’, has photo panels of primary schools and children in Japan. ‘<http://www.tjf.or.jp/>
4. **KWJ**: ‘Kids Web Japan’ is about Japanese culture, seasonal events and schools with photos and reading texts <http://web-japan.org/kidsweb/>
5. **Erin:** ‘Erin’s challenge! I can speak Japanese’, The Japan Foundation, has resources including video clips, animation clips of secondary students’ life in Japan <https://www.erin.ne.jp/en/>

**Your feedback will contribute to the future development of the complete version of the Japanese scheme of work.**

**For more information, please contact info.language@jpf.org.uk**

**Thank you very much for your support.**

**The Japan Foundation London**

JFL Japanese Scheme of Work for primary schools

**小学校のための日本語授業案**

Units 1-6 for Year 3, Key Stage 2

July 2014

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