

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
にちようび	_____	_____
げつようび	_____	_____
かようび	_____	_____
すいようび	_____	_____
もくようび	_____	_____
きんようび	_____	_____
どようび	_____	_____
なんようび	_____	_____
いつ	_____	_____
(お)やすみ	_____	_____
Verb-ましょう	_____	_____
Verb-ませんか	_____	_____
Specific Time + に + Verb	_____	_____
さいじつ	_____	_____
しめきり	_____	_____
いいえ、けっこうです	_____	_____
ざんねんですが・・・	_____	_____

Grammar

- VERB-ましょう。 = Let's do VERB. [Making a Suggestion]

Examples: Ohirugohan o tabemashou. = Let's eat lunch.

Eiga o mimashou. = Let's watch a movie.

- Verb-ませんか。 = Won't you VERB? / Would you like to VERB? [Invitation]

Examples: Eiga o mimasen ka. = Won't you watch a movie (with me)?

Ii desu nee. Arigatou. = That'll be good, won't it! Thank you.

Juusu o nomimasen ka. = Would you like to drink some juice?

Iie, kekkou desu. = No, thank you. (lit: No, this is/I am fine as is.)

- Specific Time + に + Verb of Action = Do VERB **at/on** a specific time.

Examples: Doyoubi ni terebi geemu o shimashita. = On Saturday, I played video games.

Nichiyoubi ni toshokan de benkyou shimashita = On Sunday, I studied at the library.

Note: REMINDER - General Time words (e.g. yesterday, morning, now, everyday, usually, etc.) ARE NOT followed by the particle “ni.”

Use the previous patterns to write example sentences in **ENGLISH** and Japanese.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

• Kanji for Days of the Week _____

How Do You Say? – Write these sentences in Japanese.

Let's listen to the radio! _____

Let's write letters! _____

Let's do Japanese homework! _____

Would you like to eat tempura? _____

Would you like to watch cartoons? _____

Would you like to play tennis? _____

What day of the week (is it)? _____

I play tennis on Wednesday! _____

Let's swim on Thursday! _____

Let's watch a movie on Saturday! _____

I travelled on Tuesday. _____

What day will you travel? _____

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
いちじ	_____	_____
にじ	_____	_____
さんじ	_____	_____
よじ	_____	_____
しちじ	_____	_____
くじ	_____	_____
じゅうにじ	_____	_____
なんじ	_____	_____
いっふん	_____	_____
にふん	_____	_____
さんふん	_____	_____
よんふん	_____	_____
ごふん	_____	_____
ろっふん	_____	_____
ななふん	_____	_____
はっふん	_____	_____
きゅうふん	_____	_____
じゅうふん	_____	_____
なんふん	_____	_____
くじはん	_____	_____
くじごろ	_____	_____
くじはんごろ	_____	_____
くじまえ	_____	_____
くじすぎ	_____	_____
くじ ごふんまえ	_____	_____
はやい	_____	_____
おそい	_____	_____
こんばん	_____	_____
こんばんは	_____	_____
ごぜん	_____	_____
ごご	_____	_____
ゆうべ	_____	_____
とけい	_____	_____

じかんですよ _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

• Are Japanese always prompt? _____

How Do You Say? – Write these sentences in Japanese.

11:00 a.m. _____ 10:00 p.m. _____

5:05 _____ 3:10 _____

Friday, 7:30 _____ Monday, 12:00 _____

What time is it now? _____

(It) is 4:27. _____

It's early, isn't it! _____

At 6:58, I'll watch TV. _____

At 8:31, I'll do homework. _____

Everyone! It's 9:00. It's time (to begin)! _____

Let's eat tonight at 6:00. _____

Where is my watch? _____

It's over there! _____

Thanks.....It's ten minutes before 9:00? I'm late! This is terrible, isn't it! _____

Last night, I didn't eat anything for dinner. _____

Telling Time: Review of Word Order:

1

a.m.
p.m.

2

number + ji.

3

han
number + fun/pun

4

goro

sugi
mae

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
いきます	_____	_____
[いく]	_____	_____
きます	_____	_____
[くる]	_____	_____
かえります	_____	_____
[かえる]	_____	_____
おきます	_____	_____
[おきる]	_____	_____
ねます	_____	_____
[ねる]	_____	_____
かいしゃ	_____	_____
Place + に + Verb of Movement	_____	_____
Place + へ + Verb of Movement	_____	_____
Activity + に + Verb of Movement	_____	_____
それから	_____	_____

Grammar:

- PLACE + に／へ + Verb of Movement = (He) moves to/from a place.

Note 1: A "verb of movement" or "direction verb" indicates movement or direction to or from a place.

Three basic verbs of movement are: ikimasu (go), kimasu (come), and kaerimasu (return to where you belong)

Note 2: The verb "kaerimasu" can only be used for returning back to a place where you belong e.g. home.

Examples: Ashita, tomodachi wa watashi no uchi ni kimasu. = Tomorrow, my friend will come to my house.

Chichi wa gozen 8:00 goro ni kaisha e ikimasu. = My father goes to work at about 8:00 a.m.

Gogo 6:30 ni kaerimasu. = He returns (home) at 6:30 p.m.

- ACTIVITY + に + Verb of Movement = (He) moves (somewhere) for the purpose of doing ACTIVITY.

Note 1: Examples of activities include: shopping, swimming, sports, movies, dancing, studying, etc.

Note 2: The "ni" (for the purpose of) often translates in English as "to" or "for."

Examples: Toshokan e benkyou ni ikimashita. = I went to the library to study. (=for the purpose of studying)

Kono kin'youbi no yoru ni tomodachi to issho ni dansu ni ikimasu. = This Friday night, I will go dancing with my friends.

Ashita, eiga ni ikimasen ka. = Will you go (with me) to the movies tomorrow?

- Sentence 1. それから、 Sentence 2. = Sentence 1. And then, Sentence 2.

Example: Asa, 6:00 ni okimasu. Sorekara, asagohan o tabemasu. = I get up at 6:00 in the morning. And then, I eat breakfast.

Sentence Structure:

- (PERSON + は) SPECIFIC TIME + に PLACE + へ/に VERB OF MOVEMENT.=
(PERSON) MOVES to/from PLACE at SPECIFIC TIME.

Example 1: Furankii-san wa 7:45 ni gakkou e ikimasu = Frankie goes to school at 7:45.

Example 2: 4:00 goro ni uchi e kaerimasu = (He) returns home at around 4:00.

How Do You Say:

What time do you get up? _____

Usually, I get up around 7:45. _____

I drink water. And then, I go to school. _____

What time is school? _____

It's 9:00! (add emphasis to your answer) _____

At around 4:00, I go to the snack bar. _____

And then, I go to the library to study. _____

Sometimes, in the evening around 6:00, I play basketball with my friends. _____

Yesterday, I came to school to play basketball. _____

Tomorrow, won't you play basketball (with us)? _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

- Use of いきます and きます _____

- How do Japanese commute to school or work? _____

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
くるま	_____	_____
じどうしゃ	_____	_____
バス	_____	_____
タクシー	_____	_____
じてんしゃ	_____	_____
ちかてつ	_____	_____
でんしゃ	_____	_____
ひこうき	_____	_____
ふね	_____	_____
あるいて + Verb of Movement	_____	_____
Vehicle + で	_____	_____
だれ	_____	_____
Subject + が	_____	_____
しんかんせん	_____	_____

Grammar:

• VEHICLE + で = by VEHICLE

Examples: (Watashi wa) basu de gakkou ni ikimasu. = I go to school by bus.

Nan de ikimasu ka. = How do you go?

Taitei, aruite ikimasu. = Usually, I walk. (lit. Usually, I go by foot.)

• SUBJECT + が / INTERROGATIVE + が

Note 1: が follows the subject of a sentence when the information expressed by the subject is introduced for the first time.

When the subject is presented as a topic (in other words, it is already familiar information either because it has already been introduced or because it is understood from the situation), the topic marker は is used instead.

Note 2: Interrogatives are followed by が. (Not は.) The word or words that answer interrogative+が are also followed by が.

Examples: Dare ga gakkou e basu de kimasu ka. = Who comes to school by bus?

Deena san to Sabuchiya san ga basu de kimasu. = Dayna and Sabtiya come by bus.

Dare ga chikatetsu de kimasu ka. = Who comes by subway?

How Do You Say:

How do your mother and father go to work? _____

My mother goes by car. _____

But usually my father goes by train. _____

Won't you go to the movies (with me) tomorrow? _____

Yes, let's go. How will we go? _____

Let me see.... Let's go by taxi. _____

But... taxi will be very expensive! _____

That's true, isn't it! Let's go by subway. _____

What time should we go? _____

Let's go around 7:00. _____

Tomorrow, at around 7:00 I will go by subway to the movies with my friend. _____

My older brother went to Japan by airplane. _____

Then, he went to Ousaka by bullet train. _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

• What is a *しんかんせん*? _____

• Japanese cars drive on the left side of the street. _____

• Japanese Taxis _____

Vocabulary – Fill in the blanks as indicated in the column headings.

Japanese	Roomaji	English
うみ	_____	_____
やま	_____	_____
かわ	_____	_____
レストラン	_____	_____
デパート	_____	_____
りょこう	_____	_____
かいもの	_____	_____
しょくじ	_____	_____
パーティー	_____	_____
ピクニック	_____	_____
キャンプ	_____	_____
いそがしい	_____	_____
どこへも+ Neg. Verb of Motion	_____	_____
きっさてん	_____	_____
ショッピングセンター	_____	_____
コンサート	_____	_____
デート	_____	_____
ハイキング	_____	_____
ひま(な)	_____	_____

Grammar:

• NOUN + (を) + します Verbs

Note 1: The object particle を is optional. If the sentence already has an object, this を should be omitted.

Examples:	Noun form:	Verb form:
	denwa = telephone	denwa o shimasu = (I) make a telephone call.
	ryokou = a trip, traveling	ryokou o shimasu = (I) take a trip. / (I) travel.
	kaimono = shopping	kaimono o shimasu = (I) shop.
	shokuji = a meal, dining	shokuji o shimasu = (I) have a meal. / (I) dine.

Kugatsu ni, Nihon e ryokou o shimashou = In September, let's travel to Japan.

Kinou, kaimono o shimashita. = Yesterday, I shopped.

• します has other meanings besides "(I) do."

Examples:	Supootsu o shimasu = (I) <u>play</u> sports.	(also: terebi geemu and other games and sports)
	Paatii o shimasu = (I) <u>have</u> a party.	(also: have a picnic, have a date)
	Denwa o shimasu = (I) <u>make</u> a phone call.	(also: study, shop, travel, dine)
	Kyanpu o shimasu = (I) camp.	(also: study, shop, travel, dine)

- どこへも + Verb of Motion in Negative form = do not go anywhere

Examples: Ashita, doko e ikimasu ka = Where will you go tomorrow?

Doko e mo ikimasen. = I won't go anywhere.

Kin'youbu no ban, doko e ikimashita ka = Where did you go Friday night?

Doko e mo ikimasen deshita = I didn't go anywhere.

Soshite, nani mo shimasen deshita. = And, I didn't do anything.

- Specific time words and General time words + Verb

When you want to express doing something or going somewhere at a certain time:

Specific time words are followed by the particle に.

Examples include: times of day (e.g. 1:00), days of the week (e.g. Monday), months (e.g. June)

General time words and **Frequency adverbs** are not followed by a particle.

Examples include words such as: everyday, usually, yesterday, morning, and tomorrow night

The **Interrogative** “when” (いつ) is not followed by a particle.

How Do You Say?

Today is Saturday. It's raining. _____

I'm not very busy. _____

I won't go anywhere. _____

Tomorrow is Sunday. _____

I will shop with my friends. _____

(We'll) shop at the shopping center. _____

(We'll) go at around 10:00 a.m. _____

(We'll) go by bus. _____

Tomorrow night, we'll have a party. _____

Monday will be a holiday. (7か-1 p. 136) _____

(We'll) go to the beach by car. _____

(We'll) play volleyball. _____

(We'll) have a picnic, too. _____

(We'll) return home around 6:30. _____

On Tuesday, I'll go to school. _____

Cultural Notes – Fill in explanatory notes. Give examples when applicable.

• Japanese Weekends _____
