

part

Supootsu to rejaa

Sport and leisure

At the end of Part 3 you will be able to:

- ✧ ask and tell the time
- ✧ ask and say what time you do things
- ✧ ask and say where you are going
- ✧ ask and say who is going with you
- ✧ issue invitations
- ✧ ask and say what you did yesterday
- ✧ talk about transport.



スポーツとレジャー

Unit 7

しあいは 8じに はじまります Shiai wa hachi-ji ni hajimarimasu

The match starts at eight o'clock



1

2
 せんせい おはよう ございます。
 7じです。
 おはよう。ケンくん、Ken
 いま なんじ ですか。
 じゃ、ジョギングを jogingu はじめます。

3
 せんせい、たいてい なんじに おきますか。
 5じに おきます。そして トレーニングを します。 toreeningu
 うわあ、はやい。

4
 せんせい、なんじに ねますか。
 9じに ねます。
 9じ? はやい ですね。わたしは 11じはん に ねます。

5
 11じはん! おそい ですね。

6
 みなさん、きいて ください。あした、しあいは 8じに はじまります。きょうは 9じに ねて ください。
 でも、きょうは パーティー です。 paatii

7 パーティー?
Paatii?

じょうだん ですよ。

8 いま なんじ ですか。
7じはん です。

9 ひろくんは おそい ですね。
でんわ します。

10

11 もしもし。ひろくん ですか。
はい、わあ、せんせい?

12 あのう、なんじ ですか。
7じはん? すみません。

13 まって ください!

できますか
Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find the expressions meaning ...

- * What time is it now?
- * It's seven o'clock.
- * Please wait.
- * Wow, that's early!
- * Please go to bed at nine today.
- * The contest starts at eight.

せつめい コーナー

Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I ask the time?



Shingo and I had to learn the words *time* and *o'clock*, to say *What time is it?* and answer *Two o'clock*.

In Japanese it's easier. Use the word じ **ji** for both. You can say あのう、なんじですか **Anō, nan-ji desuka** and answer 2じ です **Ni-ji desu**.

Careful! Four o'clock is よじ **yo-ji** and nine o'clock is くじ **ku-ji**.

Half past the hour is easy too: just say the hour and add はん **han**.

The word for minute is ぶん **fun** but the pronunciation changes to ぷん **pun** after some numbers.

The changes are regular.

5, 15, 25, 35, 45 and 55 minutes are all ぶん.

10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 minutes are all ぷん.

Can you guess why? See page 124.



To ask at what time someone does something say, なんじに... **Nan-ji ni ...**

To answer, just say the time plus に **ni**, as in, 10じに **Juu-ji ni ...**

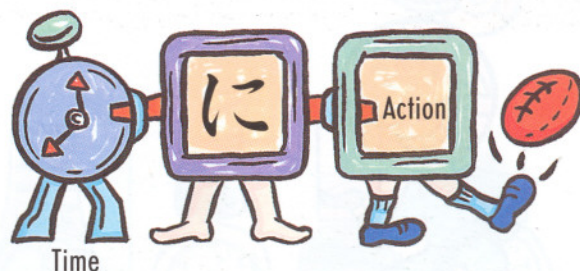
WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ちょっと まって
ください

Chotto matte kudasai

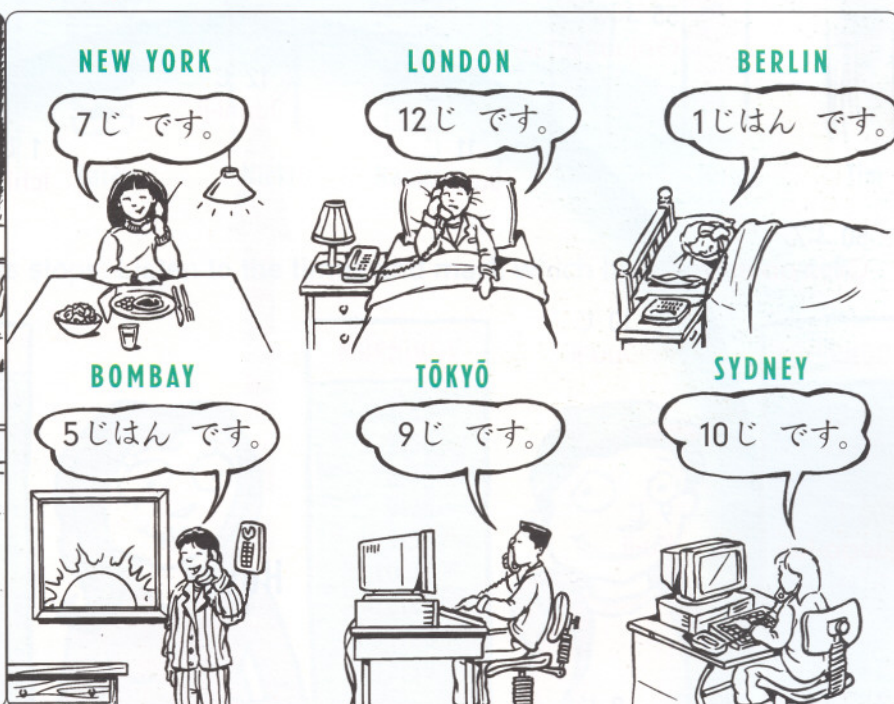
This means
Please wait a minute.

The little word **に** looks the same as the **に** you learned which meant *in a place*, but it has a different meaning. This **に** always follows the time when you say that you do something at a certain time. When you just say the time you do not need **に**.



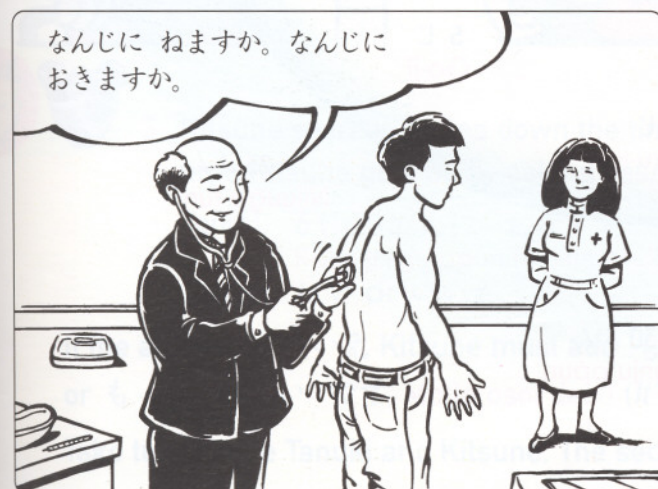
Asking the time

Saying the time



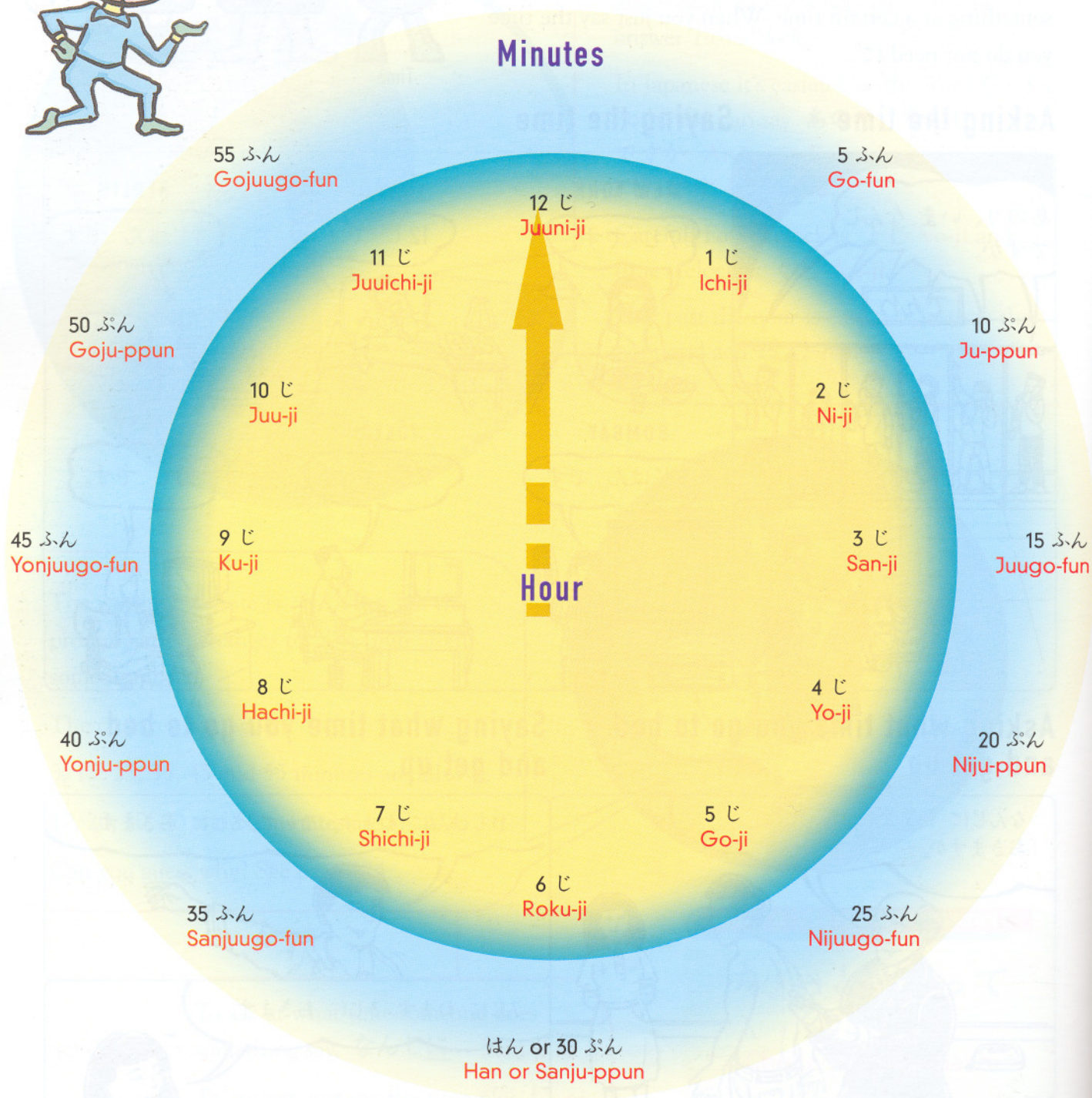
Asking what time you go to bed and get up

Saying what time you go to bed and get up



いま、なんじ ですか

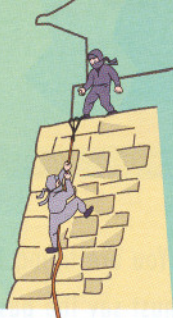
Ima nan-ji desuka



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Listen to the times and mark whose watch is correct.

a			b			c		
Tom	Johnny	Ken	Karen	Nicki	Naomi	Shin	Hiro	Tim

2 These people are at their bus stops. Listen to the times and mark which bus they can catch.

MORNINGS		MORNINGS		AFTERNOONS	
	5:45 6:40 6:59 7:40 8:00 8:45 9:05 9:40 10:11 10:45 11:40		7:45 7:50 8:35 9:25 9:35 10:20 10:45 11:20 12:30		12:11 12:45 1:40 2:11 2:45 3:40 4:11 4:45



3 Kitsune secretly writes down the time he or she gets up. Tanuki must find out what time Kitsune gets up by asking yes/no questions. *For example:*

Tanuki: 6じ20ぶんに おきますか。

Roku-ji niju-ppun ni okimasuka.

Kitsune: はい or いいえ。

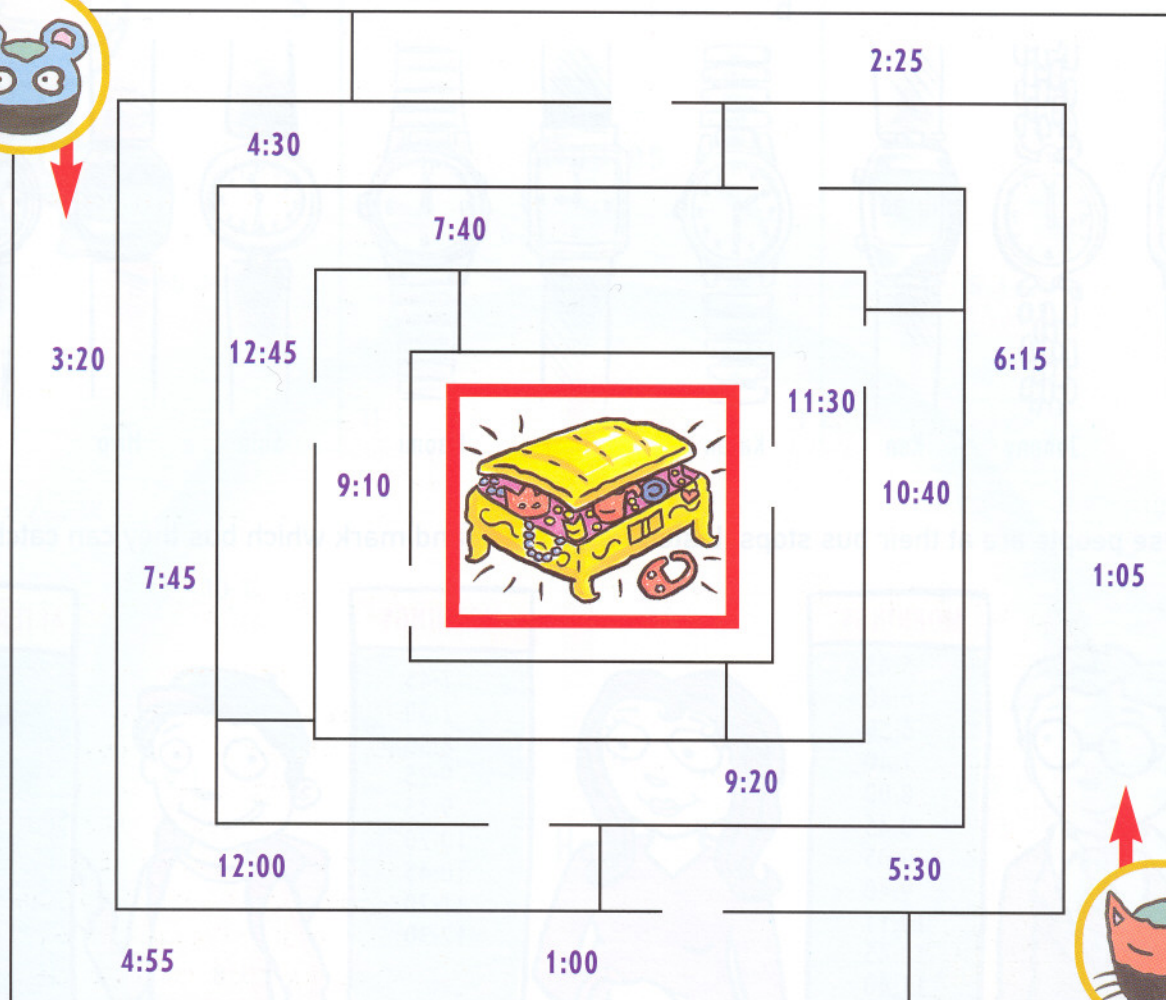
If the answer is いいえ Kitsune must add もっと はやい です **Motto hayai desu** (It's earlier) or もっと おそい です **Motto osoi desu** (It's later).

Take turns to be Tanuki and Kitsune. The second time around, use ねます **nemasu**.



ゲーム

You are Kitsune ninja and Tanuki ninja. You are trying to reach the treasure room in the ninja house. As you pass through the passages you must say the password: read aloud the time in Japanese. If you make a mistake you have to go back to the beginning. Kitsune times Tanuki's performance and vice versa. Who will get to the treasure house in the least time?



Hiragana puzzles

1 Complete the dialogues.

A: 6じ __ おきますか。

B: いいえ、7じ __ おきます。

A: あのう、__ なんじ です __。

B: 4じ __ です。

A: __ じに ねますか。

B: 8__ に __ ます。

A: はやい です __。

2 Match the sentences with their English meaning.

8じはんに おきます。 8 o'clock is late.

8じに ねます。 It is 8 o'clock.

8じ です。 8 o'clock is early.

8じはん です。 I go to bed at 8 o'clock.

8じは はやい です。 I get up at 8.30.

8じは おそい です。 It is 8.30.

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



To ask the time	あのう、	いま	なん	じ		ですか。
To give the time on the hour			1 ... 12	じ		です。
On the half hour			1 ... 12	じ	はん	です。
Hours and minutes	1 ... 12 じ	5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55			ふん	です。
		10, 20, 30, 40, 50			ぷん	です。
Asking what time you get up/ go to bed	なん	じ	に	おきますか。 ねますか。		
Saying what time you get up/go to bed	[Time]		に	おきます。 ねます。		



べんきょうのこつ What's your secret?

Benkyō no kotsu

Are you writing a letter
in Japanese, Ken?



Yes, it's to my Japanese penfriend, Michiko. We've been writing to each other since I was thirteen. I write in Japanese and she writes in English. That way we stay at the same level. In the beginning we couldn't say much, but we exchanged photos, maps of where we lived, stamps and used phone cards—that sort of thing. It really motivated me to learn to write better. She is always inviting me to go to stay with her family in Kyoto in the school holidays. I have been saving up for years and now I have enough to go!

The martial arts

Most Japanese martial arts were designed for self-defence. Later they developed into disciplines for the mind and body. Several of these martial arts have become popular in the West too. In Japan, traditional sports such as judō and kendō and even sumō are encouraged in high schools to instill self-discipline. Traditional sports are still very popular with everybody, though. Sumō, in particular, has a big following of devoted fans.

Sumō is considered to be the national sport of Japan. Fifteen-day tournaments are held six times a year across the whole nation. Even though the admission tickets are rather expensive, many people are happy to pay to watch the matches at the special venues; others follow them on TV.

Two wrestlers, called *rikishi*, have a wrestling bout on a ring called a *dohyō*. The wrestlers scatter salt to purify the *dohyō* before the match. This is an important ritual because it is considered that every match takes place in front of the gods and goddesses of Shintō. (See page 106.) The amount of salt thrown is more than 45 kilos a day!

There are seventy recognised winning throws and tricks. The loser is the wrestler who touches the *dohyō* with any part of his body other than the soles of his feet, or is pushed out of the *dohyō*.

The referee, called *gyōji*, is dressed in traditional costume and carries a fan-shaped object which is used to referee the game.

Each match is pretty short. Most take only around one minute, but it is very exciting when a smaller *rikishi* beats a larger opponent. When the audience become really excited, they often throw cushions and the like into the ring.

Sumō wrestlers' diets are highly specialised. The special food is called *chanko-nabe* (hot pot). It consists of a large amount of fish, meat and vegetables simmered together in a large pot.

High school sumō wrestlers



Judō is a combative technique that uses no weapons. Only throws and holds are allowed; hitting and kicking are not. Judō has been a regular Olympic event since 1964.



Karate is a form of unarmed combat using hands and feet. (Karate means empty hands.) It is said the sport came from Korea or Okinawa, the southern islands of Japan.

Kendō is Japanese fencing. Combatants use bamboo swords and body armour. They are only allowed to hit certain parts of their opponent's body.



Some Western sports are also very popular in Japan. Baseball, soccer, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics and athletics are especially popular and most schools have clubs for these sports. At universities, an even wider variety of clubs is available, such as American football, surfing, horse-riding, yachting, rowing, mountain climbing, rugby and so on.

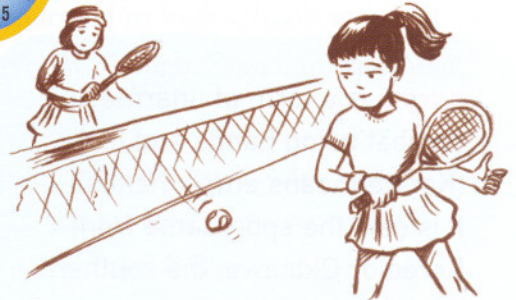
However, some popular Australian sports are not well known in Japan, particularly netball and cricket. If you ever have a chance to play these sports with Japanese students, you will probably have to explain the rules to them.

まゆさんは きょう なにを
しますか

Mayu-san wa kyō nani o shimasuka



あさごはんを たべます。
Asagohan o tabemasu.



ともだちと テニスを します。
Tomodachi to tennisu o shimasu.



ゆかりさんと べんきょう します。
Yukari-san to benkyō shimasu.



ひるごはんを たべます。
Hirugohan o tabemasu.



ジョギングを します。
Jogingu o shimasu.



ばんごはんを たべます。
Bangohan o tabemasu.



ほんを よみます。
Hon o yomimasu.

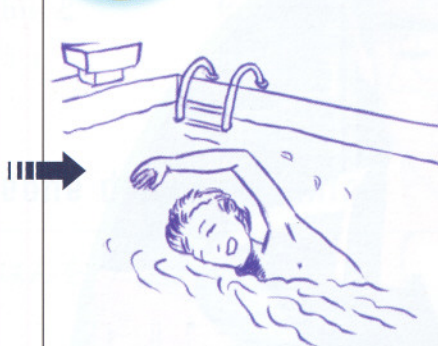


ひろくんは きょう なにを
しますか

Hiro-kun wa kyō nani o shimasuka



あさごはんを たべます。
Asagohan o tabemasu.



すいえいを します。
Suei o shimasu.



ひるごはんを たべます。
Hirugohan o tabemasu.



ともだちと スケートボードを します。
Tomodachi to sukeetoboodo o shimasu.



おんがくを ききます。
Ongaku o kikimasu.



いぬと あそびます。
Inu to asobimasu.



ばんごはんを たべます。
Bangohan o tabemasu.



テレビを みます。
Terebi o mimasu.

せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say / eat and / will eat?



Yukari and I find English verbs very hard to learn. In English you say: I eat/we eat/you eat/you (all) eat/he, she or it eats/they eat.

In Japanese, we seldom use I, you, he, she, it, we and they. If it is unclear, we use a name. Also, there is no change to the end of the verb as you have in English. **たべます tabemasu** means *will eat* or *eat*. It just depends on the context.

Did you notice that all the verbs you have learned in this unit end with **ます masu**? This ending just shows that the speaker is speaking politely and that the action is in the present or future.

How do I say I eat something?

To say *I eat breakfast* the word for breakfast, **あさごはん asagohan**, is followed by the particle **を o**. This is the same **を** that you have already learned.

A lot of verbs are made up of a noun plus **を します o shimasu** which means *do*. For example, **ジョギングを します jogingu o shimasu**.

します also means *play*, as in *play tennis*: **テニスを します tennisu o shimasu**.

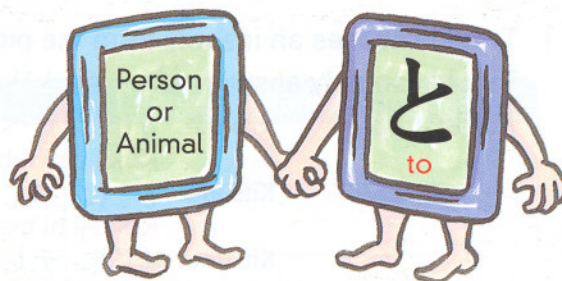


Particles

いぬと あそびます Inu to asobimasu

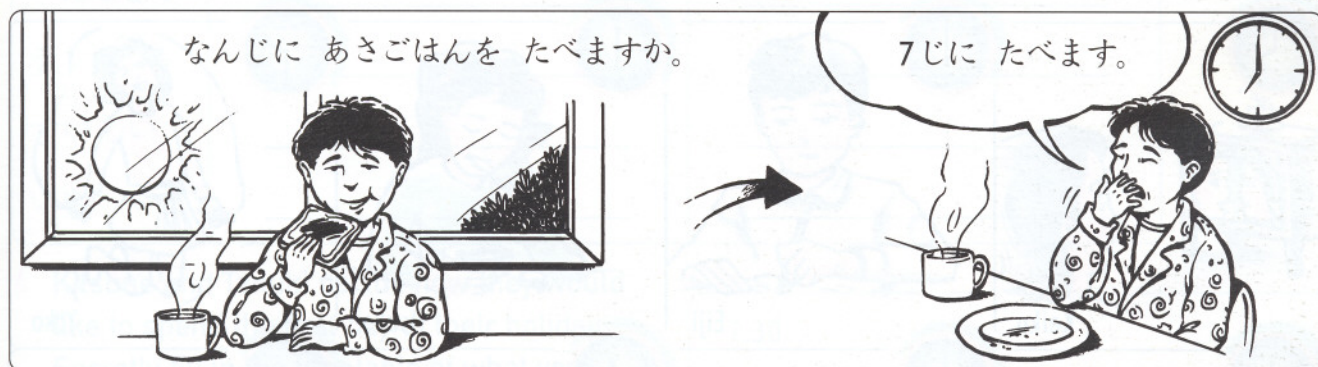


The particle と **to** in the sentence
いぬと あそびます **Inu to asobimasu**
does not have the same meaning as the
と you learned meaning *and*. This と
means *accompanied by*, as in *with* a
person or *with* an animal.



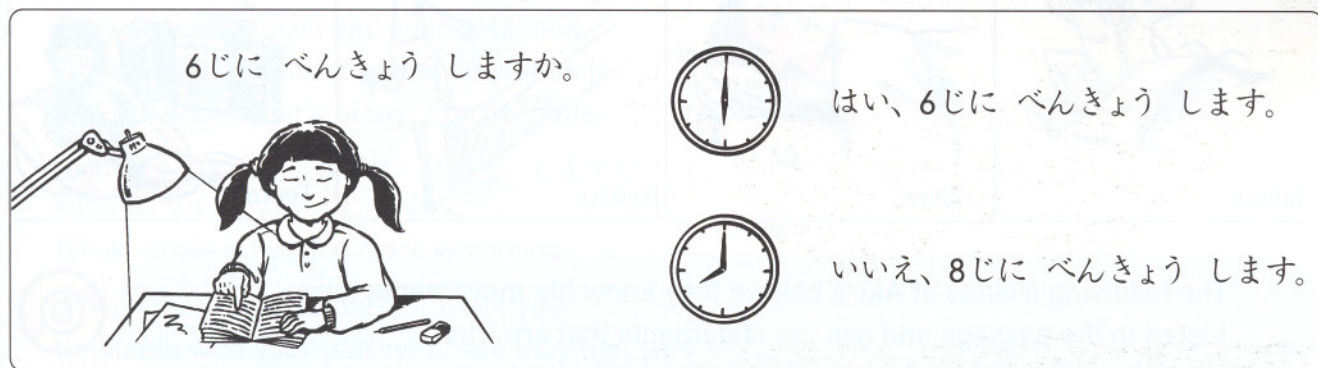
Asking what time someone does something

Answering

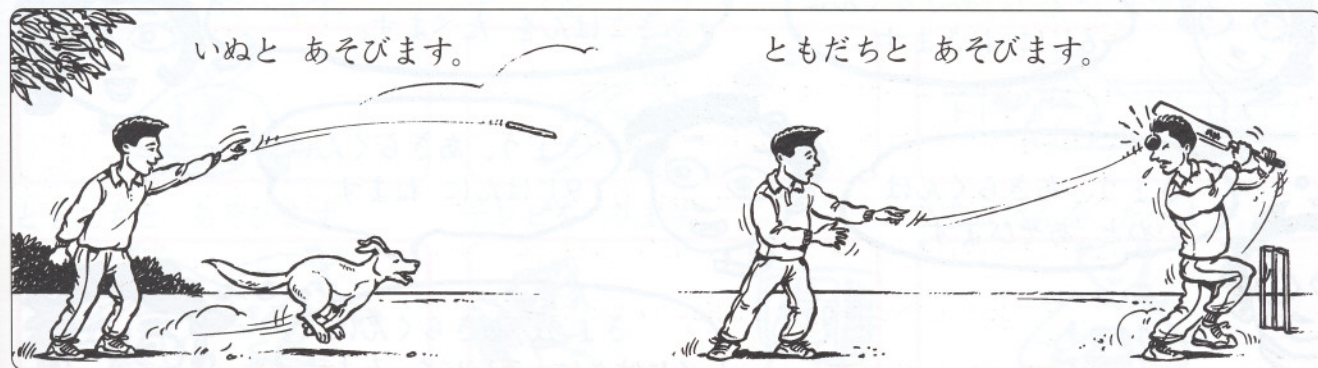


Asking if someone does something at a certain time

Answering



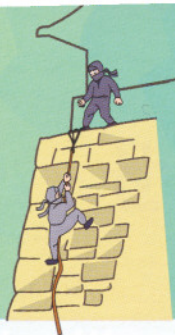
Saying with whom you do things



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Tanuki chooses an identity from the pictures. Kitsune asks questions. Tanuki can only answer はい or いいえ until Kitsune guesses the identity.

For example:

Kitsune: 6じに たべますか。

Tanuki: いいえ。

Roku-ji ni tabemasuka.

Kitsune: 6じに べんきょう しますか。

Tanuki: いいえ。

Roku-ji ni benkyō shimasuka.

Kitsune: 4じに テレビを みますか。

Tanuki: はい。

Yo-ji ni terebi o mimasuka.

Kitsune: けいこさん ですね。

Tanuki: はい。

Keiko-san desu-ne.



Keiko



Eiji



Itsuko



Yōko



Saburō



Akira



Tsubasa



Emiko

- 2 The following friends of Akira believe they know his movements today. Listen to the passage and tick the statements that are true.



きょう、あきらくんは
6じに おきます。

きょう、あきらくんは 7じはんに
あさごはんを たべます。



きょう、あきらくんは
いぬと あそびます。



きょう、あきらくんは
9じはんに ねます。

きょう、あきらくんは
6じはんに テレビを みます。
terebi





3 Tanuki and Kitsune both secretly write down what time they will do the following today: eat breakfast, lunch and dinner, study, watch TV, go swimming and play with the dog. Remember: they always try to trick each other, so write down strange times!

Complete a profile on each other by asking questions.

For example: きつねさん、なんじに あさごはんを たべますか。

Hints	Kitsune's plans for today	Tanuki's plans for today
あさごはん	_____	_____
ひるごはん	_____	_____
ばんごはん	_____	_____
べんきょう	_____	_____
テレビ	_____	_____
すいえい	_____	_____
いぬ	_____	_____

4 Kitsune and Tanuki decide how they would like to spend the first day of their holiday. Secretly fill in the timetable of what you plan to do.

Copy a similar chart into your notebook. Fill it in after you have asked questions to find out each other's plans. For example:

Tanuki: きつねさん、8じに なにを しますか。

Kitsune: すいえいを します。

Tanuki writes down '8 o'clock swimming'.

When you have finished, compare your timetable with your partner's. Are they the same? Here are some hints.

7.30

8.00

9.00

10.30

12.30

2.00

4.30

6.30

ばんごはんを たべます。



テニスを します。



すいえいを します。



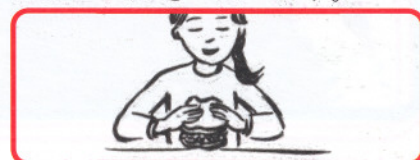
ともだちと あそびます。



テレビを みます。



ひるごはんを たべます。



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!

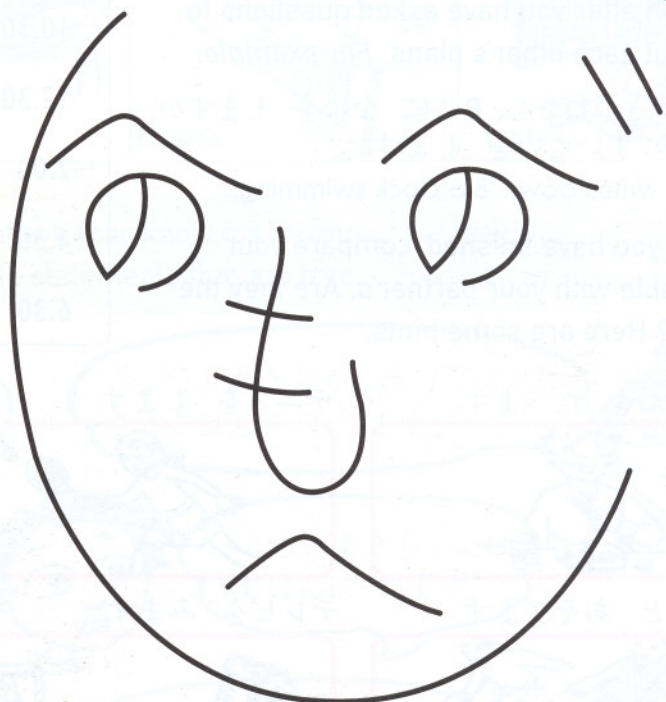


To ask what time you do something	なん	じ	に	[object] + を (optional)	しますか。	do
					たべますか。	eat
					ききますか。	listen
					よみますか。	read
					みますか。	watch
					べんきょう しますか。	study
				[no object]	あそびますか。	play, have fun
To ask if you do something at a certain time	[Time]		に	[object] + を (optional)	[verb] ますか。	
To say what time you do things	[Time]		に		[verb] ます。	
To say you do things with someone or with a pet	[Person/pet]		と		[verb] ます。	

あそびましょう！ Asobimashō



Can you find any hiragana in the face?
This face is called
へのへのもへじ because
it is drawn with these
hiragana. Try drawing
your own hiragana
face. You can use other
hiragana too, of course.
Who can make the
funniest face?



なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

しあいは 10じに
はじまります。

がんばって!



11じに ともだちと スキーを します。
たのしい ですよ。
sukii

わたしたちは たいてい
4じはんにおきます。



12じに
ひるごはんを
たべます。

ひらがな

Hiragana

<p>る</p> <p>ru</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>る for rude ruler</p>	<p>ひ</p> <p>ひ</p> <p>hi</p> <p>び</p> <p>bi</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>ひ for hippo</p>	<p>ふ</p> <p>ふ</p> <p>fu</p> <p>ぷ</p> <p>pu</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>ふ for full</p>	<p>へ</p> <p>へ</p> <p>he</p> <p>べ</p> <p>be</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>へ for helmet</p>
<p>ぬ</p> <p>nu</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>ぬ for nude</p>	<p>そ</p> <p>そ</p> <p>so</p> <p>ぞ</p> <p>zo</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>そ for saw</p>	<p>こ</p> <p>こ</p> <p>ko</p> <p>ご</p> <p>go</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>こ for cockatoo</p>	<p>し</p> <p>し</p> <p>shi</p> <p>じ</p> <p>ji</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>し for shield</p>



ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ
 り み ひ に ち し き い
 る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う
 れ め へ ね て せ け え
 を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お

ひらがな れんしゅう

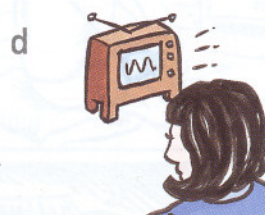
Hiragana renshuu

Hiragana exercises

1 Fill in the blanks to say what the people in the pictures are doing.



あ ます



す



た す



お



き ます



2 Complete both the questions and the answers!

a Q: _____ じに あさ _____ ンを た _____ ますか。

A: 7 _____ 25ふ _____ に たべます。

b Q: な _____ に _____ ごは _____ を たべますか。

A: 12じ 15 _____ んに たべます。

c Q: あのう、い _____ な _____ じ ですか。

A: 3じ _____ ン です。

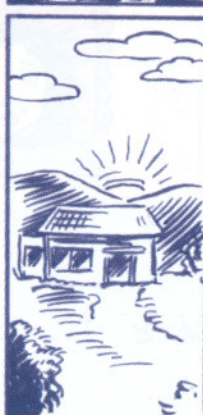
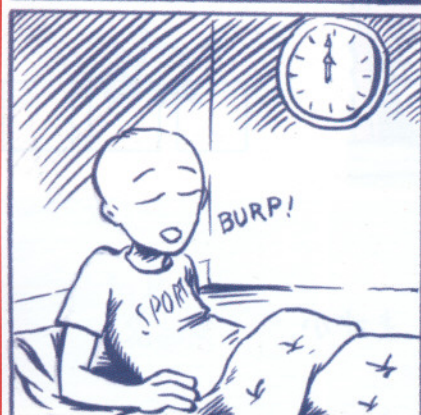
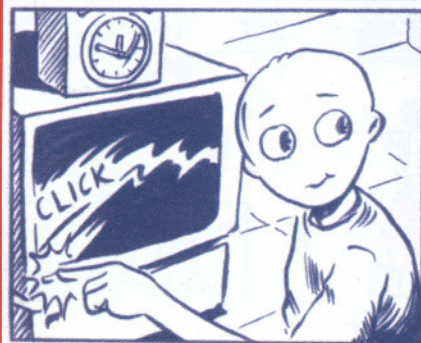
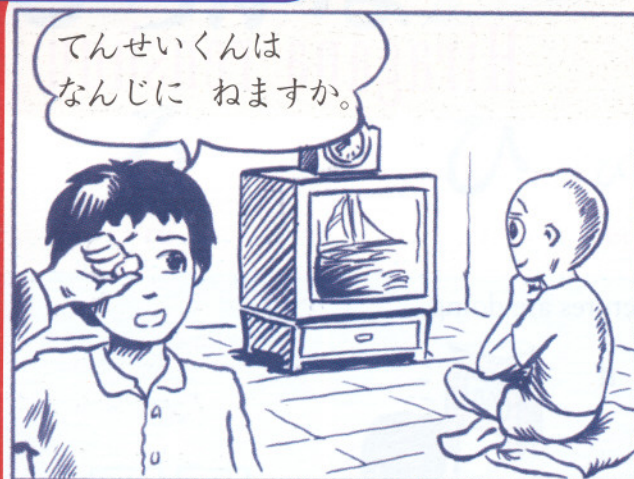
d Q: あした なに _____ ますか。

A: とも _____ ちと お _____ が _____ を ききます。

そして、い _____ と あ _____ びます。

e Q: おべん _____ うは おい _____ い ですか。

A: お _____ _____ い ですよ。どう _____ !



チェックしましょう！

Chekku shimashō!

Let's check!

Question words

なんじ	What time?
なに	What?

Adjectives

おそい	late
はやい	early

Expressions

うわあ	Wow!
そして	then
どうも	very much, really
たいてい	usually
もっとはやい	earlier
もっとおそい	later
あとで	after that

Time words

あした	tomorrow
いま	now
きょう	today
じ	o'clock, hour
はん	half
ふん、ぷん	minute

Verbs

あそびます	play, have fun
おきます	get up
ききます	listen
します	do, play
たべます	eat
ねます	go to bed
はじめます	begin
べんきょう します	study
benkyō shimasu	
みます	watch, look at

Requests

おきて ください	Please get up
きて ください	Please come
ねて ください	Please go to bed
まって ください	Please wait

Nouns

あさごはん	breakfast
いぬ	dog
ジョギング jogingu	jogging
しあい	match, game
じょうだん jōdan	joke
すいえい	swimming
スケートボード sukeetoboodo	skateboard
テニス tenisu	tennis
テレビ terebi	TV
ともだち	friend
トレーニング toreeningu	training
ひるごはん	lunch
ばんごはん	dinner

I can:

- ☐ ask for and say the time
- ☐ say what time I go to bed and get up
- ☐ ask others what time they go to bed and get up
- ☐ say what time I do six other things
- ☐ ask others what time they do six other things
- ☐ say that it is early and late
- ☐ understand four more requests
- ☐ describe three martial arts
- ☐ read and write what time my friends and I do things.

