

# Unit 3

## どこに すんで いますか Doko ni sunde imasuka

### Where do you live?



1 At the end of the lesson ...

everyone bows to the teacher.

2

せんせい、さようなら。  
Sensei, sayōnara.

さようなら。  
Sayōnara.

3

カレン さん!  
Karen-san!

TANAKA JUDO ACADEMY

4

なん さい ですか。  
Nan-sai desuka.

17 さい です。  
Juunana-sai desu.

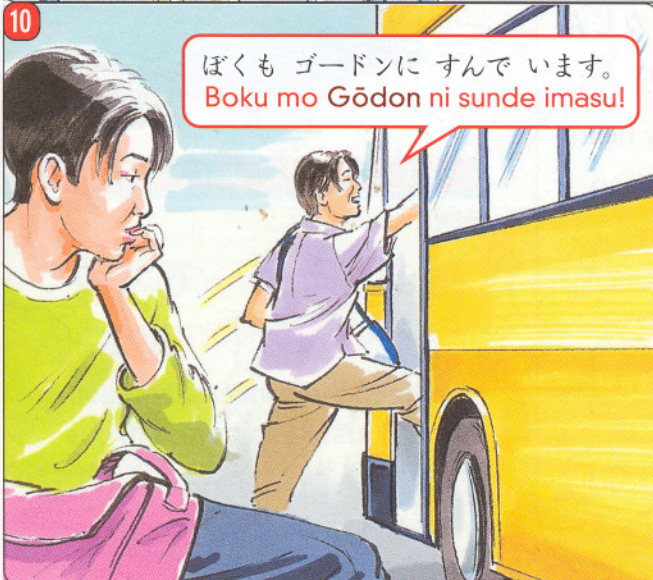
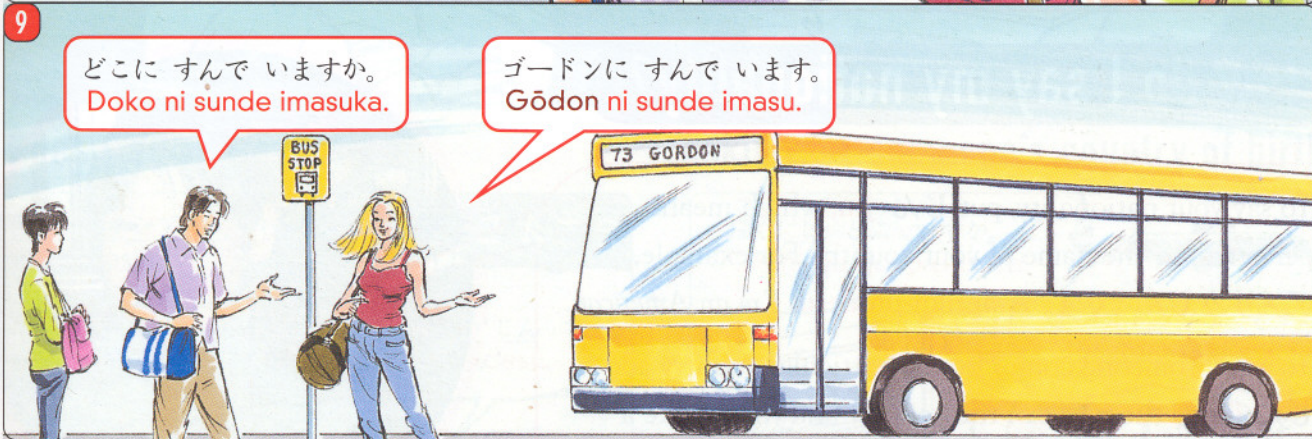
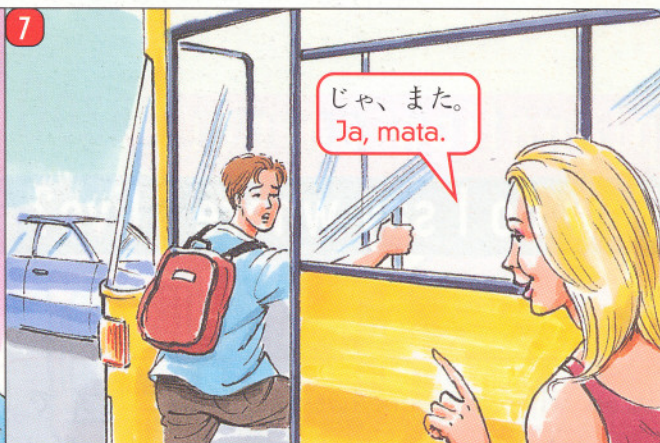
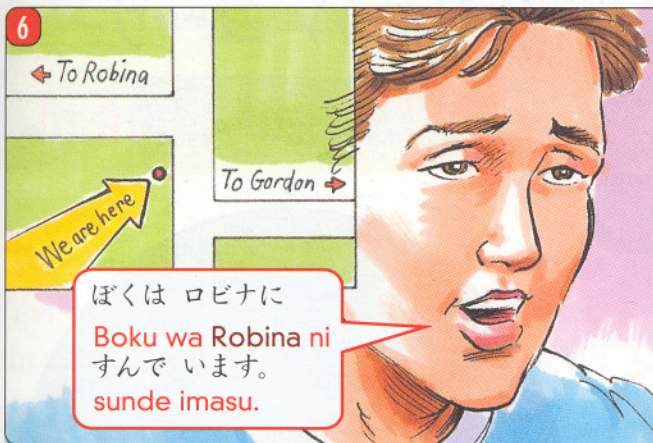
ぼく も。  
Boku mo.

5

どこに すんで いますか。  
Doko ni sunde imasuka.

ゴードンに すんで います。  
Gōdon ni sunde imasu.



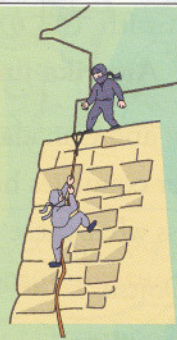


できますか

Dekimasuka  
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find ...

- \* Where Karen lives?
- \* Where Ken lives?
- \* What nationality Karen is?
- \* How old Ken is?
- \* Where Johnny lives?





# せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

## Explanation corner

### How do I say where I live?

To ask where someone lives say, どこに すんで いますか。 **Doko ni sunde imasuka.** When I asked Yukari where she lived I said, ゆかりさん、どこに すんで いますか。 **Yukari-san, doko ni sunde imasuka.** She answered, きょうとに すんで います。 **Kyōto ni sunde imasu** because she lives in Kyōto.

To answer, you just replace the question word **doko** with the answer and keep the rest of the sentence the same. Of course, you leave off the question mark **か ka!**



### How do I say my nationality?

To say your nationality, put **じん jin**, which means person, after the name of your country. For example, アメリカじん です。 **Amerika-jin desu.** I'm an American.

To ask if someone comes from a particular country add **じん jin** to the name of the country and then make a question with **ですか desuka.** For example, アメリカじん ですか。 **Amerika-jin desuka.** Are you an American?

America and Canada fit the Japanese syllabary very neatly but other countries have to be changed quite a bit. Can you guess what these countries are?

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| ◇ Doitsu       | ◇ Girisha   |
| ◇ Oosutoraria  | ◇ Oranda    |
| ◇ Nyuujiirando | ◇ Mareeshia |
| ◇ Igirisu      |             |

By the way, if you want to know someone's country of birth, say, おくには どこ ですか。 **Okuni wa doko desuka.**



#### WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ああ そう ですか。  
**Aa, sō desuka.**

To keep the conversation going,  
just keep saying it!

It means

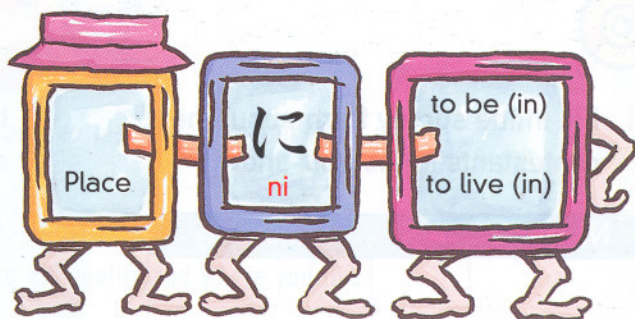
Really? Is that right?



# Particles

## おおさかに すんで います Oosaka ni sunde imasu

The particle に **ni** can have several meanings. You will learn about the other meanings later. In the sentence **ゴードンに すんで います** **Gōdon ni sunde imasu**, the particle に indicates the place where someone lives. It is similar to *in* or *at* in English.



### Asking where someone lives



### Guessing nationality



### Asking for someone's country of birth



### Saying your nationality

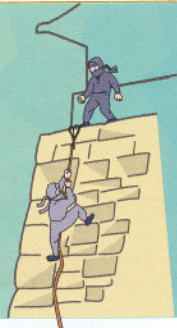




# できますか

## Dekimasuka

### CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Fill in the survey form about the contestants in the quiz show.

Name	Age	Nationality

- 2 Using the *Amida kuji* game, take turns to say the nationality of the following people.

Don	Bob	May	Tracy	Pam	Ben

Furansu    Doitsu    Igirisu    Chuugoku    Oranda    Oosutoraria



- 3 Take turns with a partner.

Kitsune is the game show host and asks the questions. Tanuki is the contestant and must choose answers from the list. Kitsune then tells the class all about Tanuki.

- 4 Take turns to say where each train traveller lives.

#### Game show host

Find out the following:

- where the contestant lives
- name
- age
- country of birth
- phone number.

#### Contestant

Choose from the following:



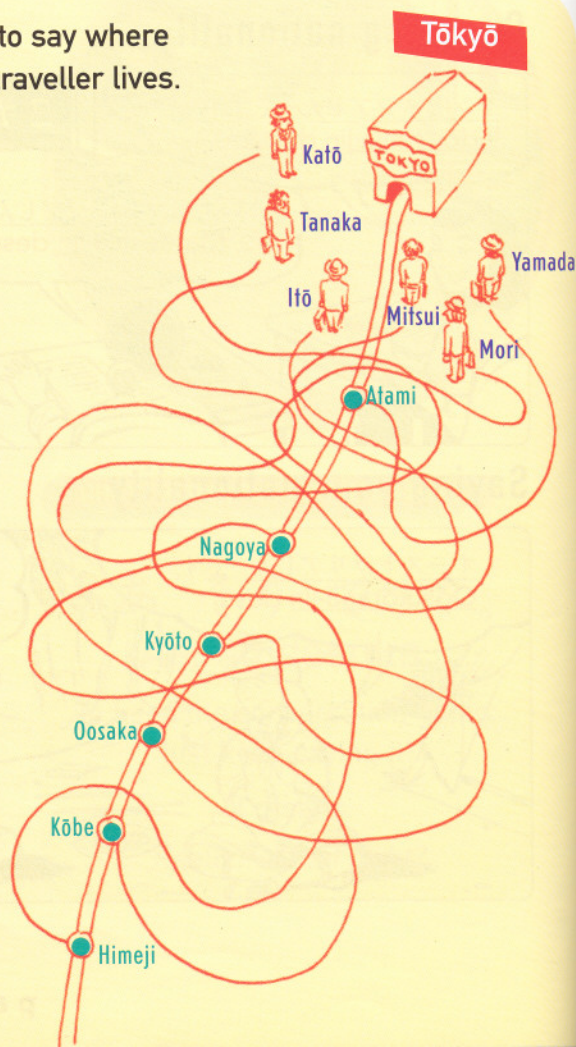
16  
14  
18  
20  
32  
13



Nihon  
Chuugoku  
Itaria  
Oosutoraria  
Igrisu  
Nyuujirando

Tōkyō  
Kyōto  
Oosaka  
Sapporo  
Nagoya  
Takayama

Make up a phone number.





# おくには どこ ですか

Okuni wa doko desuka



## Where are you from?



Play *janken* with your partner.

If you win with a stone, advance one place; with scissors two places; with paper three places.

Use two coins as the counters.

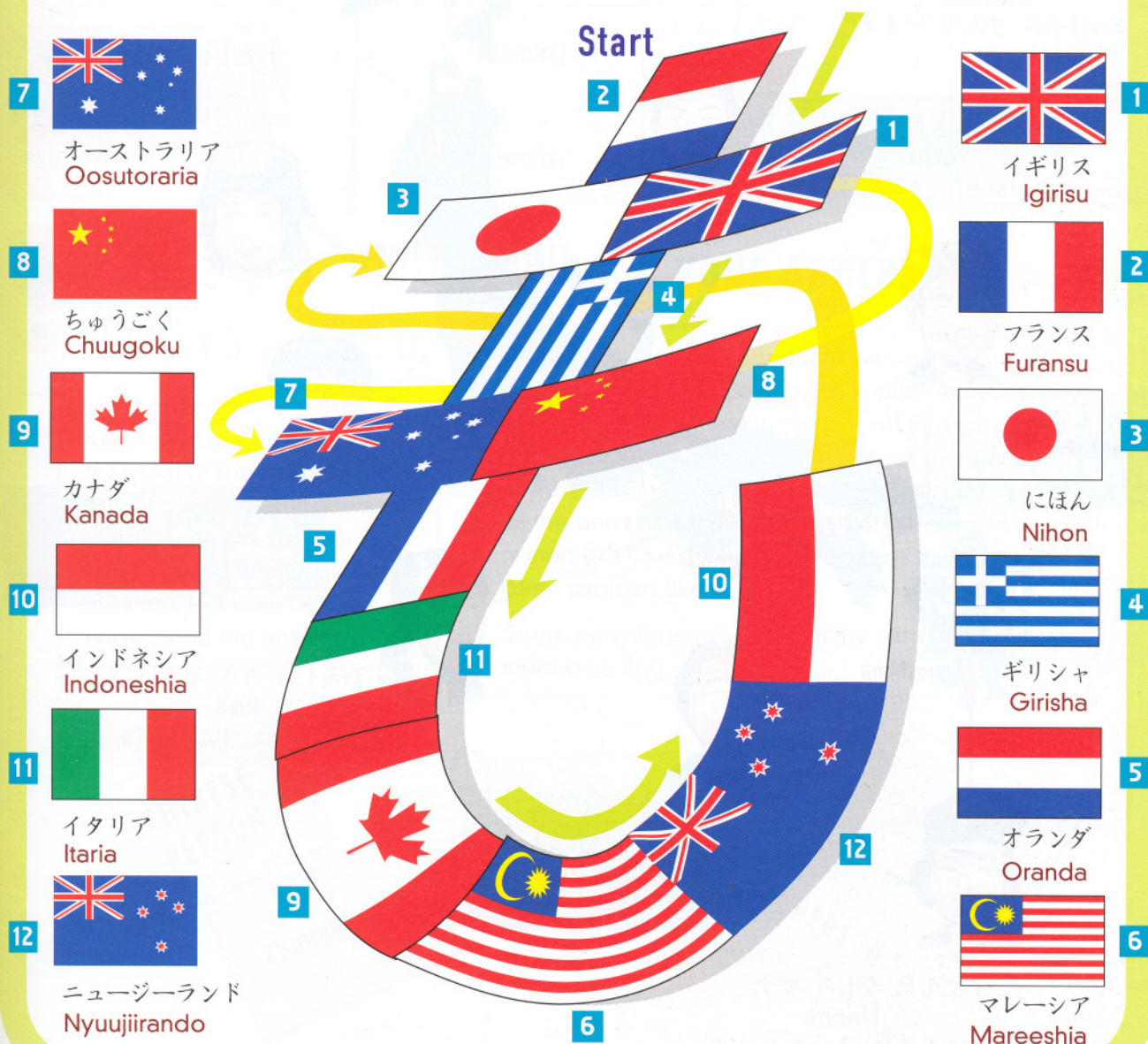
Whichever flag you land on, your partner must say, おくには どこ ですか。 **Okuni wa doko desuka.**

You should answer the question, then say your assumed nationality and where you live.

For example, you land on Italy, so you say:

イタリア です。イタリアじん です。イタリアに すんで います。  
Itaria desu. Itaria-jin desu. Itaria ni sunde imasu.

If you make a mistake, move back two places. The winner is the one who reaches the end first.






# みなさん、どこに すんで いますか

Minasan, doko ni sunde imasuka


## Where do you live?

Take turns to be each of the people. Say what your name is and where you live.



わたしは まゆみ です。  
Mayumi  
さっぽろに すんで います。

Sapporo




ぼくは ゆきお です。  
Yukio  
にいがたに すんで います。

Niigata

わたしは さくら です。  
Sakura  
せんだいに すんで います。

Sendai



ぼくは たけし です。  
Takeshi  
ひろしまに すんで います。

Hiroshima

Okayama

Wakayama


Kagoshima

Tokyo

ぼくは ひろき です。  
Hiroki  
とうきょうに すんで います。

わたしは りさ です。  
Risa  
わかやまに すんで います。

ぼくは こうき です。  
Kōki  
おかやまに すんで います。



わたしは なおみ です。  
Naomi  
かごしまに すんで います。



# わかった

## Wakatta!

### I'VE GOT IT!



Asking where someone lives	どこ Doko	に ni	すんでいます sunde imasu	か。 ka.	
Saying where you live	[Town/suburb]	に ni	すんでいます。 sunde imasu.		
Asking for someone's country of birth	おくに Okuni	は wa	どこ doko	です desu	か。 ka.
Answering which country you come from			[Country]	です。 desu.	
Guessing nationality	[Country]	じん -jin	です desu	か。 ka.	
Saying your nationality	[Country]	じん -jin	です。 desu.		



## べんきょうのこつ

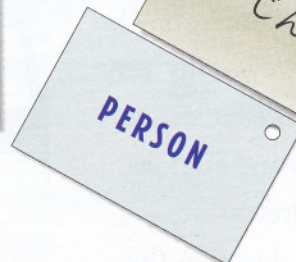
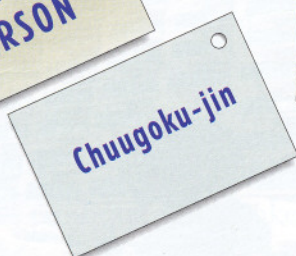
### Benkyō no kotsu

Ken, how do you learn all these lists? You seem to know lots of countries, numbers and things. I can ask someone how old and what nationality they are, but I can't always understand the answer.

## What's your secret?

I write the new words on blank name cards. I put Japanese on one side and the English meaning on the other. I keep them in my pocket and whenever I have a few minutes, I look at the meaning and say the Japanese aloud or in my head. I put aside all the ones I can do and work on the ones I can't remember. I learn all new words like this, even in other subjects like science.

Some people punch holes in the cards and put them on a ring.





## インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

## About Japan

Compared to Australia, the total area of Japan is very small, covering only 377 835 square kilometres compared to Australia's 7 682 300 square kilometres. Most of Japan consists of rugged mountains and hilly country, on which it is impossible to build houses. As a result, 77% of the 125 million Japanese people are crowded together in cities built on the coastal plains.



Although the land mass of Australia is very large compared to Japan, and the population much smaller, 88% of Australians also live in cities on the coast.



Japanese cities are much more crowded than the cities of Australia. Land is in short supply and extremely expensive. Very few people have the luxury of living in spacious houses with gardens. In big cities such as Tōkyō, which has more than eight million people, many people live in apartment blocks. However, these are usually very conveniently located, close to shopping centres and stations. Some have children's playgrounds and shops on the ground floor.







Public parks and gardens such as the Meiji Park in Tōkyō are huge and very popular.

In smaller cities, more people are able to live in a house instead of an apartment. Gardens are small but well cared for and each household cleans the street area outside their own home. Shopkeepers also sweep the pavements outside their own shop and keep the area clean. Although Japanese cities are densely populated, they are generally clean and tidy.



Fewer people inhabit the villages and small towns in the beautiful inland valleys. Others live on small farms. Fewer still live on many of the 1000 small islands that dot the coast.

Some live in small fishing villages and towns along the rugged coast. These people live more tranquil lives, surrounded by the spectacular natural beauty of Japan. They are able to enjoy the changing moods of the mountains, volcanoes, lakes and rivers that surround their country homes. None of these country districts is far from a major city, though, and as most places are linked by fast rail services, most country folk can enjoy big city life whenever they feel like it.





Many city-dwellers were born in a country village or town, or have grandparents who still live there. These people consider that place as their *furusato* or home town. No matter how long they have lived in the city, they try to return to their *furusato* at least twice a year, to take part in the special festivals and celebrations.

The most popular times to visit one's *furusato* are during the *Obon* festival in August and the *Oshōgatsu* celebration at New Year.

*Obon* is a celebration in honor of departed ancestors. Huge, colourful floats lit with lanterns are pulled through the streets. Atop the floats, teams of dancers wearing kimonos demonstrate traditional *Obon* dances. Musicians play traditional music and massive drums are struck to keep the beat.



*Oshōgatsu*, or New Year, is the most important celebration of the year. Houses are spring-cleaned and special dishes are cooked in advance, so that no cooking is done on New Year's Day itself. The feast is served in lacquered boxes.

Everyone sends greeting cards to their friends, relatives and work colleagues. The post office delivers all the cards on the first of January. Everyone welcomes the steady streams of visitors and relatives. Children receive special gifts of money called *otoshidama* which are presented in attractively decorated envelopes.



# あいさつ



Aisatsu



## Greetings (II)

### At home



Meeting in the morning ...

Meeting in the afternoon ...

Meeting in the evening ...

Leaving ...

### At the judo academy



### Polite expressions at the table





### Explanation corner

#### Before you eat

We use a lot of set expressions in daily life. Before eating anything we always say, いただきます **itadakimasu**. This means *I gratefully receive this*. It is a kind of grace.

#### After eating

After eating we say, ごちそうさま **gochisōsama**. This means *It was very nice food*.

We don't think about what these expressions mean, we just say them. I heard that *Goodbye* used to be *God be with you*, but no one thinks about the original meaning any more. Is that true? Can you think of any others? How about *How do you do*?



#### Goodbye

We only say さようなら **sayōnara** when leaving someone for a long time or in formal situations. When we leave the house, we always say, casually, いってきます **itte kimasu**. This means *I'm going and I'm coming back*. The person who is left in the house says, いってらっしゃい **itte rasshai**. This means *Go and welcome back*.

#### I'm back

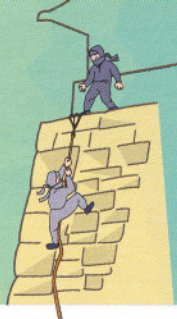
When we come home we always say, ただいま **tadaima**. This just means *Now (I'm back)*. The person inside says, おかえり なさい **okaeri nasai**. This means *Welcome home*. Again, we don't think about the basic meaning of these greetings; we just say them. If you ever go for a homestay with a Japanese family you should use these expressions too.



# できますか

## Dekimasuka

### CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Listen to the conversations and tick the picture that fits the greetings you hear.

a			
d			
b			
e			
c			
f			

2 When should you say these expressions?

Draw a line from the expressions to the correct situation.

ごちそうさま Gochisōsama	いって らっしゃい Itte rasshai	いただきます Itadakimasu	おかえり なさい Okaeri-nasai	いって きます Itte kimasu	ただいま Tadaiima
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# わかった！

## Wakatta!

### I'VE GOT IT!



#### Polite table manners

Before eating food say

いただきます  
**Itadakimasu**

After eating food say

ごちそうさま  
**Gochisōsama**

#### Returning home

If you are returning home say

ただいま  
**Tadaima**

If you are the one inside say

おかえり なさい  
**Okaeri nasai**

#### Saying goodbye to people who live with you

If you are leaving say

いって きます  
**Itte kimasu**

If you are staying say

いって らっしゃい  
**Itte rasshai**

# なに？ なに？

## Nani? Nani?

### What are they saying?

いただきます。



ごちそうさま。

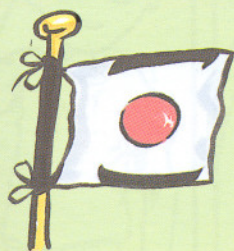
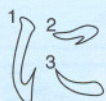




# ひらがな

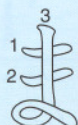
## Hiragana

に  
ni



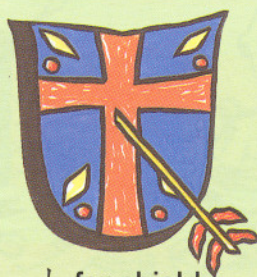
に for Nihon

ま  
ma



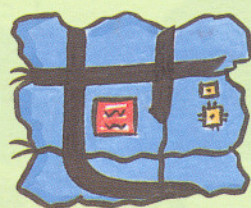
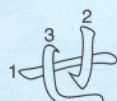
ま for mask

し  
shi



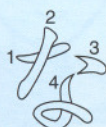
し for shield

せ  
se



せ for send a parcel

な  
na



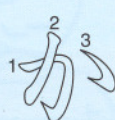
な for nap

と  
to



と for top

か  
ka



か for kangaroo

が  
ga



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

AB pp. 21-25

## Hiragana renshuu

### Hiragana exercises

1 Write the correct hiragana in the squares.

ん せ い 、 こ す ん で い す

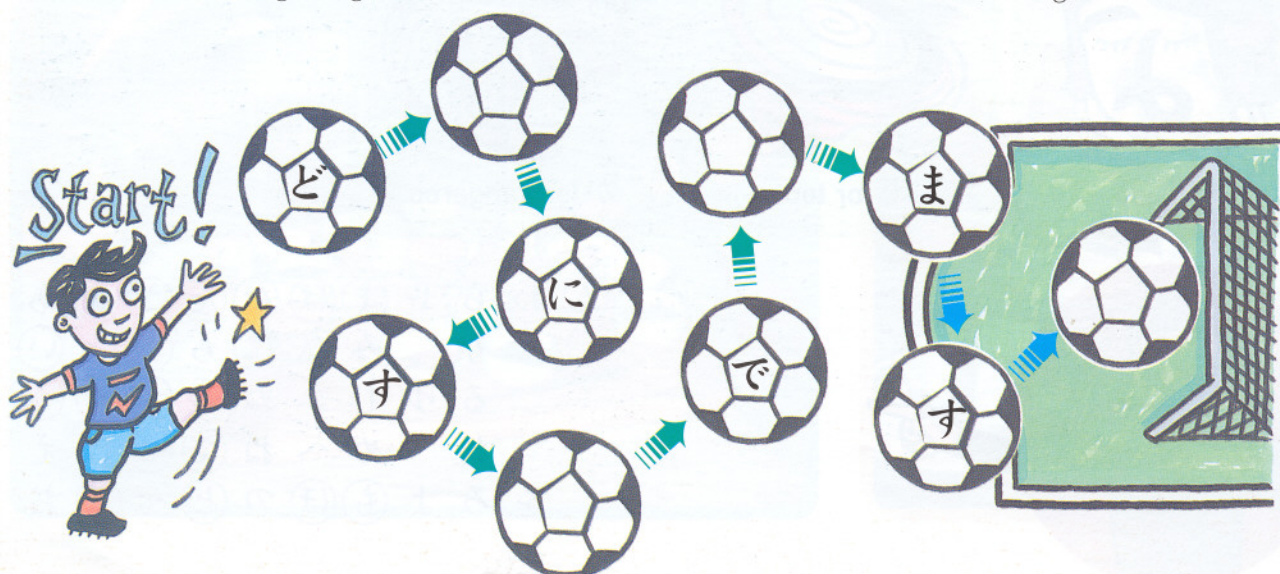
Kyanbera に ん い ま

Naomi ん は Oosutoraria ん で

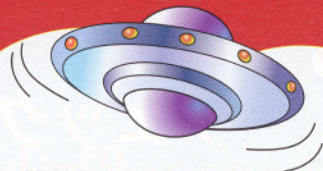
Ken く は ん さ い す

ぼ 14 さ す Kanada じ で

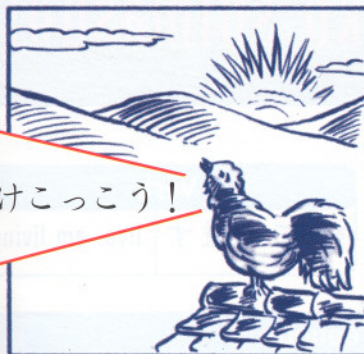
2 Write the missing hiragana on the soccer balls to kick the soccer ball to the goal!







こけこっこう!





# チェックしましょう! Chekku shimashō!

## Let's check!

### Suffixes

～じん	～ person
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### Expressions

ああ、そう ですか Aa, sō desuka	Really? Is that so?
いただきます Itadakimasu	Say this before eating
おくに okuni	Your country
ごちそうさま Gochisōsama	Say this after eating
そう です Sō desu	That's right

### Some nationalities

アメリカ じん Amerika-jin	American person
インドネシア じん Indoneshia-jin	Indonesian person
オーストラリア じん Oosutoraria-jin	Australian person
カナダ じん Kanada-jin	Canadian person
ちゅうごく じん Chuugoku-jin	Chinese person
ドイツ じん Doitsu-jin	German person
にほん じん Nihon-jin	Japanese person
ニュージーランド じん Nyuujiirando-jin	New Zealander

### Question words

どこ	where?
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### Verb

すんで います	live, am living
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### Greetings

いって きます Itte kimasu	'Bye (the speaker is leaving)
いって らっしゃい Itte rasshai	'Bye (the speaker is staying)
おかえり なさい Okaeri nasai	Welcome home
ただいま Tadaima	I'm home now

### I can:

- ☐ say where I live
- ☐ ask where others live
- ☐ say my nationality and ask about others' nationality
- ☐ keep the conversation going
- ☐ say goodbye three more ways
- ☐ say the correct things at mealtimes
- ☐ say I'm home
- ☐ read and write どこに すんで いますか..
- ☐ ... and ぼくも / わたしも Oosutoraria じん です..

