

どこへ いきますか

Doko e ikimasuka

Where are you going?



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 ぼくたちも こうえんへ いきます。
いっしょに いきましょう。



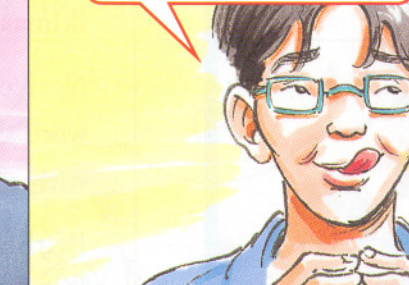
10 せんせい、いっしょに
ひるごはんを たべましょう。



11 ひるごはん?
えーっと、
ひるごはんは
ちょっと ...



12 ぼくは ホットドッグを
hottodoggu
たべます。



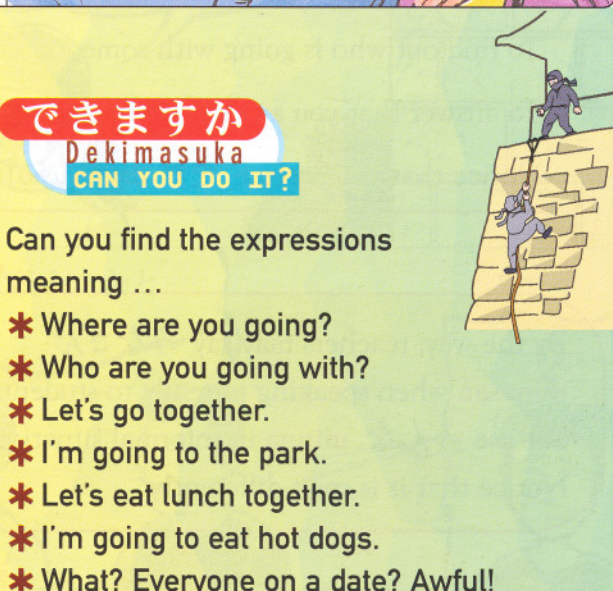
ひとみ
さん♥



13 じゃあ、また。
TON PARK



14 ああ、せんせいは
デート です。
deeto



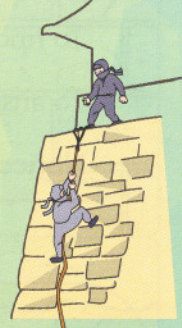
15 じゃあ、
ぼくたちも。
ごめんなさい。

え?みんな
デート?
deeto
ひどい!

できますか Dekimasuka CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find the expressions
meaning ...

- * Where are you going?
- * Who are you going with?
- * Let's go together.
- * I'm going to the park.
- * Let's eat lunch together.
- * I'm going to eat hot dogs.
- * What? Everyone on a date? Awful!



せつめい コーナー Setsumeï koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say *Where are you going?*



To ask where someone is going just say
どこへ いきますか。 **Doko e ikimasuka.**

To answer that you are going to Tennōji
say, てんのうじへ いきます。 **Tennōji e ikimasu.**

Notice that in the answer you replace the
word どこ **doko**, which means *where*,
with the place name.

By the way, many Japanese people say,
どこに いきますか。 **Doko ni ikimasuka** instead of どこへ
いきますか。 **Doko e ikimasuka.**

You can use either へ **e** or に **ni** in the
question and the answer.

How do I say *Who are you going with?*

To find out who is going with someone say, だれと いきますか。 **Dare to ikimasuka.**

To answer that you are going with Ken say, Ken さんと いきます。 **Ken-san to ikimasu.**

Notice that you replace だれ **dare** (*who*) with the name of the person.

By the way, teachers may say みなさん
minasan when speaking formally to students
but use みんな **minna** in informal situations.
Notice that it is spelt differently.

WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

ごめんなさい
Gomen nasai

This just means *sorry!*

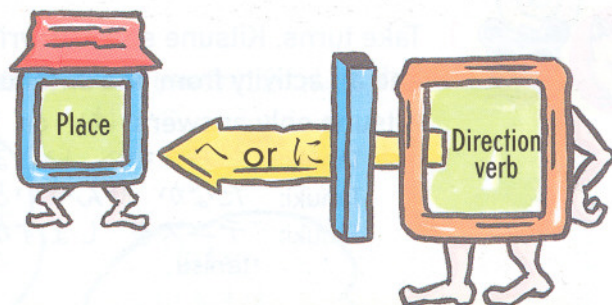


Particles

どこへ いきますか Doko e ikimasuka

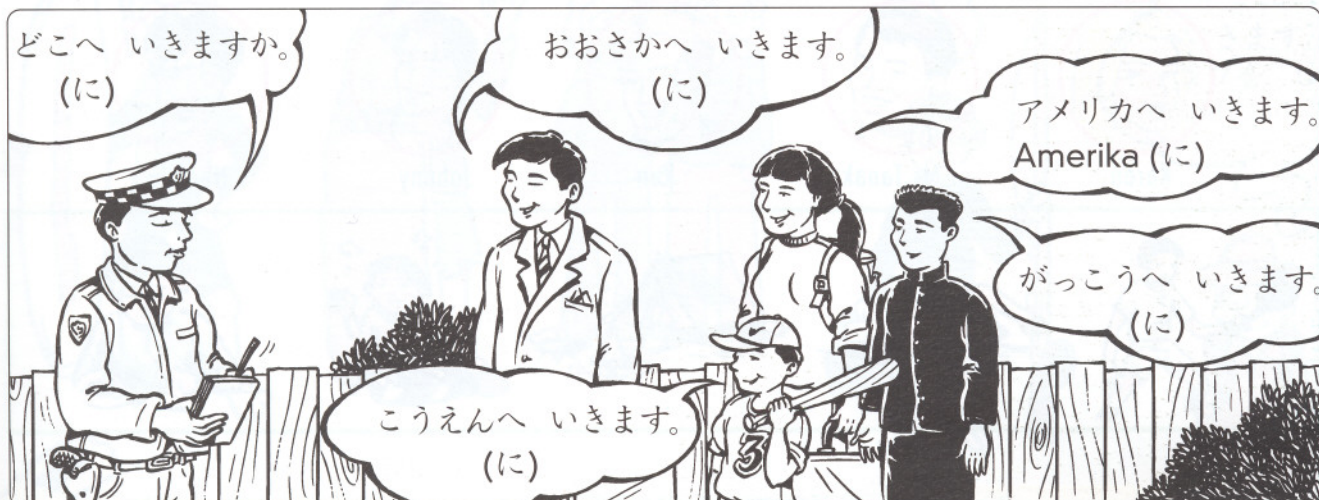
The particle へ **e** indicates direction. It is similar in meaning to the English preposition *to* as in *to a place*. It follows どこ **doko** when asking where someone is going and follows the place named in the answer.

Notice that particle へ is written with hiragana へ **he**. The particle に **ni** can be used instead of へ.



Asking where someone is going

Saying where you are going



Asking who is going with someone

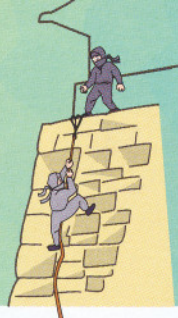
Saying who is going with you



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Take turns. Kitsune secretly writes down a place from line 1, a person from line 2 and an activity from line 3. Tanuki must find out Kitsune's plans by asking questions.

Kitsune only answers はい or いいえ. For example:

Tanuki: おおさかへ いきますか。

Kitsune: いいえ。

Tanuki: たなか せんせいと いきますか。

Kitsune: はい。

Tanuki: テニスを しますか。
tenisu

Kitsune: いいえ。

おおさか
Oosaka

こうえん
kōen

うみ
umi

とうきょう
Tōkyō

やま
yama



Karen



Mr Tanaka



Ken



Johnny



Naomi



- 2 Listen to the passage and complete Naomi's schedule for today.

9:00

10:30

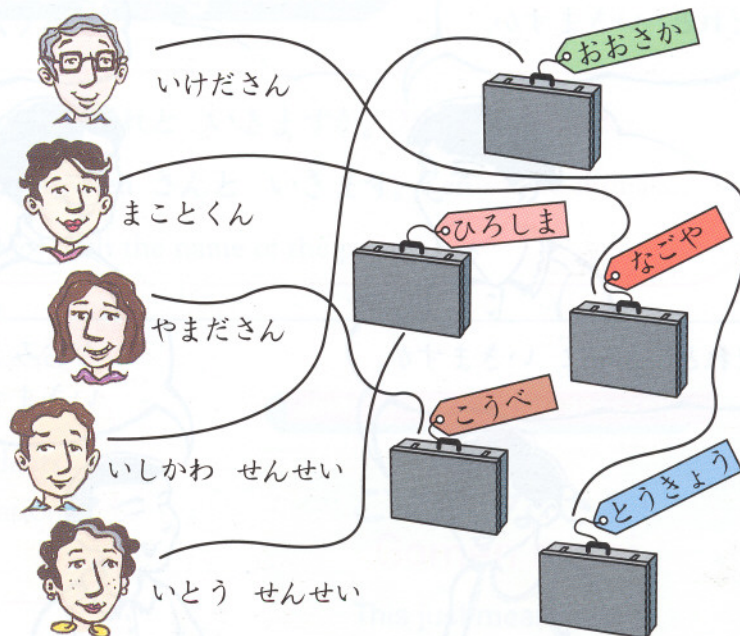
11:30

12:30

4:00

6:30

- 3 Follow the lines and say where each person is going.
どこへ いきますか。



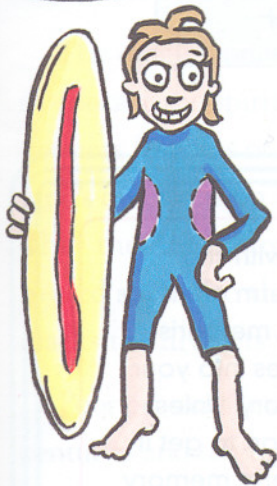
どこへ いきますか、 みなさん？ Doko e ikimasuka, minasan?

Give each person a name and say where they are going.

For example: ケン (Ken) さんは うみに いきます。サーフィン (saafin) を します。



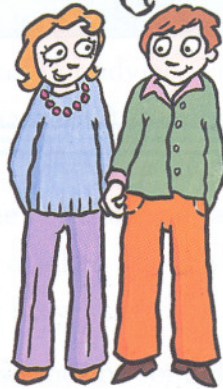
うみに
いきます。
サーフィンを
Saafin
します。



にほんへ
いきます。



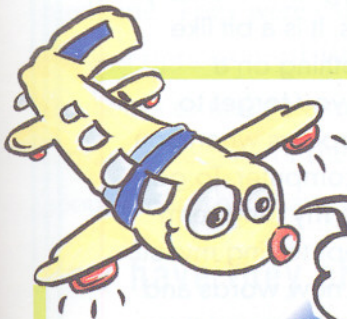
まちへ
いきます。
えいがを
みます。



かわへ
いきます。
つりを します。



やまに
いきます。
キャンプを します。
Kyanpu



オーストラリアに
Oosutoraria
いきます。



キャンベラに
Kyanbera
いきます。



わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!



Asking where someone is going	どこ	へ or に	いきますか。
Saying where you are going	[Place]	へ に	いきます。
Asking who is going with someone	だれ	と	いきますか。
Saying who is going with you	[Name]	と	いきます。

べんきょう の こつ

Benkyō no kotsu

How did you learn hiragana, Karen? I try to remember them but I keep forgetting.



Well, it is to do with short-term and long-term memory. When you try to memorise something it goes into your short-term memory. Unless you make an effort to get it into your long-term memory it disappears. It is a bit like saving something on a computer. If you forget to save, it disappears when you turn off the computer. To get hiragana into my long-term memory I kept testing myself. I copied out new words and sentences in hiragana. I then tried to write them again without looking. The syllables I forgot were my hard ones. I kept on practising until I could do it. It took a bit of effort, but once I really learned them I have never forgotten. Other people have different methods. Why not ask them and decide which method suits you best?

インフォ

Info

DID YOU KNOW?

The history of kanji

The first kanji characters were written by the descendants of people who inhabited the valley of the Yellow River in China more than 7000 years ago. Inscriptions found on thousands of oracle bones discovered in Xiaotun have been dated to more than 3000 years ago. Some of the characters are exactly the same today. From the others, scholars have traced how the characters changed over time.

The oracle bones were used when the king of Shang wished to contact the spirits of his ancestors to ask for advice. The diviners (readers of the messages from the spirits) inscribed the king's questions on the bones of oxen or the shells of turtles. They then bored rows of hollows into the bone and put a heated stick into the hollows. The bone cracked and in the cracks the diviners were able to read the answers.

Poor peasants had been digging up these ancient bones for centuries and selling them to apothecaries to make Chinese medicine. They were called dragon bones. No one noticed the inscriptions until 1903 because the peasants used to clean the bones to make them smoother. The inscriptions caused a sensation because of the amount of information they gave about life in the Shang dynasty, more than 3000 years ago.

Complex ideas

Of course, only simple concrete items can be represented by a picture. The ancient people of China developed thousands of characters to write down their language, and they combined parts of characters to convey more complex ideas.

For example, water is written 水. This is shortened to three drops of water and appears on the side of characters that have something to do with water.

For example:

the sea

a pond

the beach

the ocean

海
池
浜
洋



How have they changed?

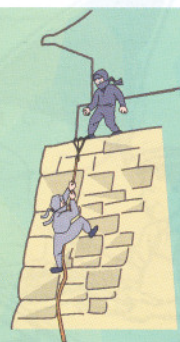


できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?

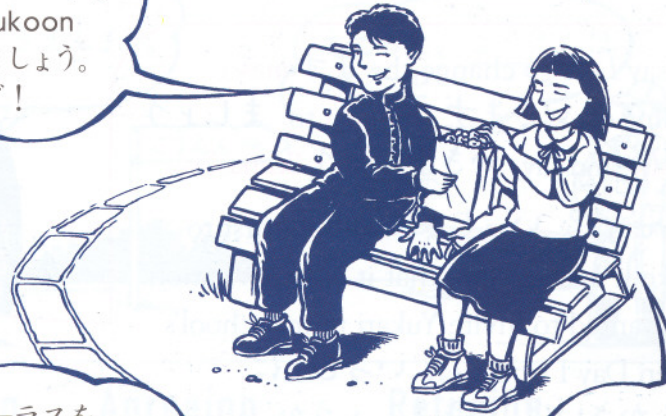
- 1 Guess the meanings of the kanji in *How have they changed*.
- 2 Find out about as many other languages as you can that are not written using the alphabet.
- 3 Make up your own picture writing and write a message.







ポップコーンを
poppukoon
たべましょう。
どうぞ！



ありがとう。

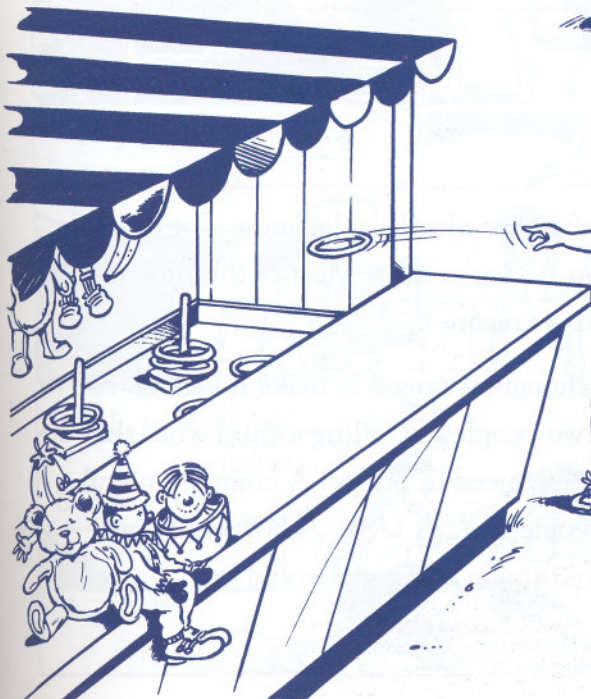
コーラスを
Koorasu
ききましょうか。

ききましょう。



いっしょに
ゲームを しましょう。
geemu

はい、
しましょう。



せつめい コーナー Setsumei koonaa

Explanation corner

How do I say *Let's go*?

To say *Let's go* change the **ます masu** ending of **いきます ikimasu** to **ましょう mashō** and say, **いきましょう ikimashō**.

You can say **いっしょに isshoni** first to make it even clearer that it is an invitation. If I wanted to invite Yukari to my school's Open Day I would say **いっしょにぶんかさいに いきましょうか Isshoni bunkasai ni ikimashō ka**.

If she accepted she would say, **はい、いきましょう Hai, ikimashō** or **しましょう Sō shimashō**.

If not she would say, **ぶんかさいはちょっと ... Bunkasai wa chotto ...** or **いまは ちょっと ... Ima wa chotto ...**



By the way, you can change all the verbs you know into invitations by changing the ending to **ましょう mashō**. For example, **たべましょう tabemashō** means *Let's eat*.

You can also easily make a question: **たべましょうか Tabemashō ka** *Shall we eat?*

How do you make plurals?



We do not often use plurals in Japanese. For example, **いぬ inu** can be dog or dogs. Most of the time it is obvious what we mean.

Sometimes, though, we need to make it clearer. For example, if two people are telling a third what they are going to do, they need to say *we*. A common plural ending for people is **たち tachi**. A boy would say **ぼくたち boku-tachi** and a girl would say **わたしたち watashi-tachi**.

いっしょに いきましょう



Isshoni ikimashō

Asking someone to go with you

Agreeing

Refusing



Inviting someone to do something

Agreeing

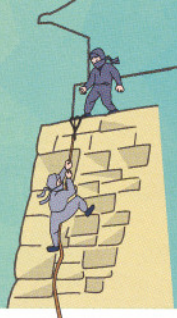
Refusing



できますか

Dekimasuka

CAN YOU DO IT?







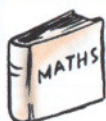



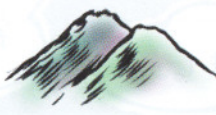



1 Tanuki and Kitsune must come to an agreement on what they are going to do today. Copy the schedule below into your notebook.

Kitsune starts. Decide which activity to suggest from each group. Use 〜ましょうか to ask Tanuki's opinion. Tanuki agrees or refuses. If Tanuki refuses he or she offers another suggestion. Keep going until agreement is reached.

Now they must decide what time to do each activity. Tanuki asks なんじに〜ましょうか. Kitsune suggests a time and Tanuki agrees or disagrees and suggests another time.

Continue until you agree and then complete the schedule.

		Your schedule
1	  	_____ を します。
2	  	_____ を たべます。
3	  	_____ を べんきょうします。
4	  	_____ に いきます。

2 The judo club is planning a party. You have to keep the minutes of the meeting and write down the decisions. Everyone has a different opinion. Listen carefully and complete the summary.



The judo club party will start at _____.

We will eat _____. At 3.30 we will _____.

At 4.00 we will _____.

After that we will _____. Then at 5.30 we will _____.

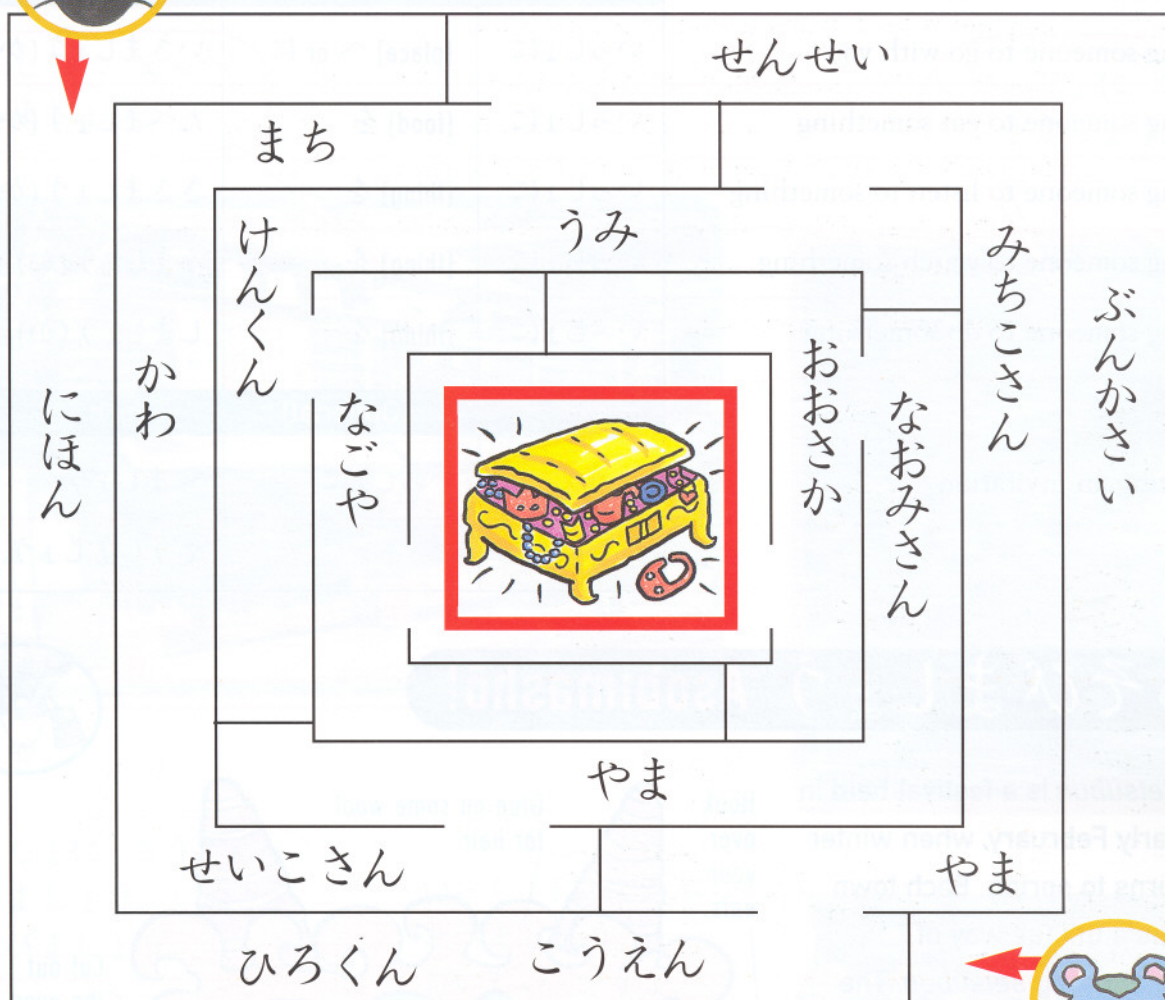
3 Today is Open Day (Bunkasai) at a Japanese school. Imagine that you are going with Hiro or Naomi. Using the information on pages 150 and 151 make a list of the things you will do together and the time you will do them.

a きょうは なおみさんと
ぶんかさいに いきます。

b 10じに えいがを みます。



ゲーム Game



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 passwords. The password is any sentence that includes the word written in the passageway. For example, ぶんかさいに いきましょう or ケンくんと いきます. If you make a mistake you have to go back to the beginning. Take turns to say your own password. Listen very carefully to what your partner says, because you should be finding their mistakes! Who will get to the treasure house first?

わかった！

Wakatta!

I'VE GOT IT!

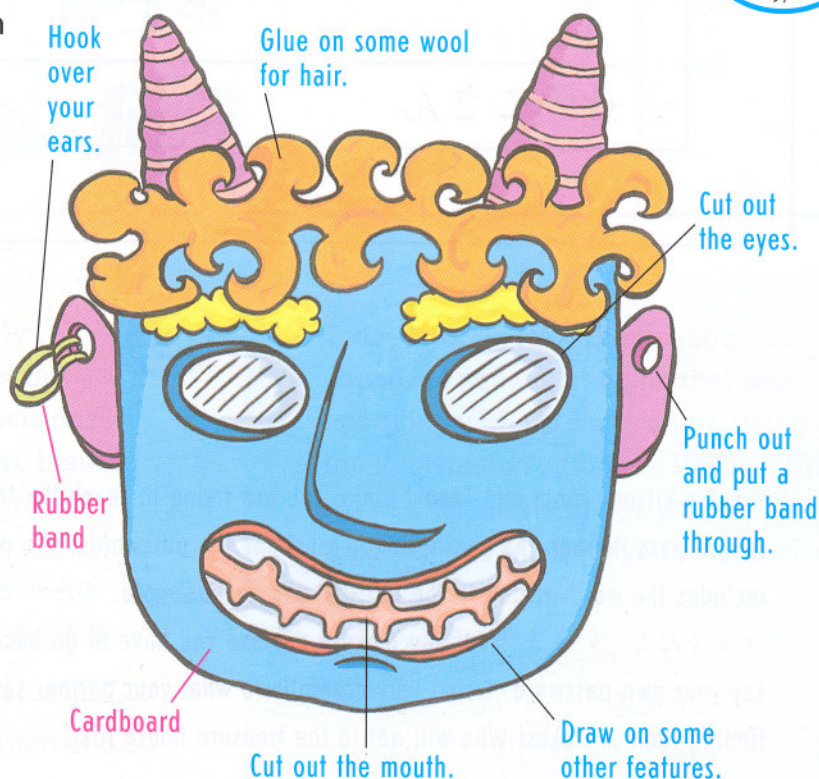


	[Optional]	[Optional]	Verb
Inviting someone to go with you	いっしょに	[place] へ or に	いきましょう (か)。
Inviting someone to eat something	いっしょに	[food] を	たべましょう (か)。
Inviting someone to listen to something	いっしょに	[thing] を	ききましょう (か)。
Inviting someone to watch something	いっしょに	[thing] を	みましょう (か)。
Inviting someone to do something	いっしょに	[thing] を	しましょう (か)。
	[Optional]		Verb
Accepting an invitation	はい、	いっしょに	～ましょう。
	はい、		そうしましょう。

あそびましょう Asobimashō!



Setsubun is a festival held in early February, when winter turns to spring. Each town has a unique way of celebrating *setsubun*. The most common way is called *mamemaki*, which involves bean throwing. People scatter beans around to drive out demons and bring in good fortune. In some temples and shrines they have *oni* (demon) dances. You can make an *oni* mask with cardboard, rubber bands and some wool. Here's how.



なに？なに？

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

いっしょに まちへ
いきましょう。



いっしょに かわへ
いきましょう。



いっしょに こうえんへ
いきましょう。いぬと
あそびましょう。



いっしょに てんぷらを
たべましょう。
おいしい ですよ。





If you visit Japan in April or September you will be surprised to find thousands of uniformed Japanese middle-school students visiting the same interesting places that you have chosen. Spring and autumn are the popular seasons for *ensoku* or school excursions and the whole year group is expected to attend. Special excursions for particular subjects are not encouraged because students would be missing classes.



Japan is a very old civilisation and there are thousands of castles, temples, shrines and museums to visit to gain an understanding of Japan's history. Students can gaze over the inland sea where the Minamoto, led by Yoritomo defeated the Taira in the 12th century. They can visit a castle where magnificently painted screens depict the battle scene. They can visit a museum where the armour worn by the samurai of the time is displayed. They can also visit tranquil tea houses set in beautiful gardens that were designed for feudal barons centuries ago.



Other school excursions are designed for students to gain an appreciation of the natural beauty of Japan and its ancient culture. Students are taken to the mountains, lakes or to quiet coastal areas to hike and camp. In these areas, the many legends associated with the landscape are often marked in some way. For example, Meoto Iwa are a pair of huge rocks. The larger is considered to be male and the smaller female. They are tied together with five sacred ropes, which are replaced three times a year by local young men. The rocks mark a holy place where legend says a god is enshrined in a sacred stone 700 metres from the shore, just under the water. Hearing the ancient stories, students gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of their culture and literature.

In the last year of junior and senior high school, a special school excursion called *shuugaku ryokō* is held. Some schools visit the capital city, Tōkyō, the ancient capital, Kyōto, or the Peace Park in Hiroshima, which was built on the site of the epicentre of the first atomic bomb used in warfare. Some schools take students overseas.

QUIZ

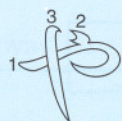
- 1 Find out more about the Taira, the Minamoto and Yoritomo.
- 2 Find out more about Japanese gardens.

ひらがな

Hiragana

や

ya



ゆ

yu



よ

yo



や for yarn



ゆ for useful utensil



よ for yacht

Example words:

きや

kya

きゅ

kyu

きよ

kyo

きょう

kyō

べんきょう

benkyō

しゃ

sha

しゅ

shu

しよ

sho

いっしょに

isshoni

いきましょう

ikimashō

ちゃ

cha

ちゅ

chu

ちよ

cho

ちょっと

chotto

ちゅうがっこう

chuugakkō





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


1 Using the pictures of places, complete the sentences.

a  まへ きます。


b  う ます。

c  に へ い う。

d  か いき しょう。


e  う んへ きま 。


2 Using the pictures of people, complete the sentences.


a  せ せ と い ます。

b  みちこ ん いきま う。

3 Using the pictures of activities, write Let's ...

a  し う。

b  。

c  。

4 Write the names of the following Japanese cities and islands in hiragana.

a Tōkyō

e Honshuu

b Kyōto

f Kyuushuu

c Nagoya

g Shikoku

d Osaka

h Hokkaidō

5 Write the following words in hiragana.

a today

b study

c together

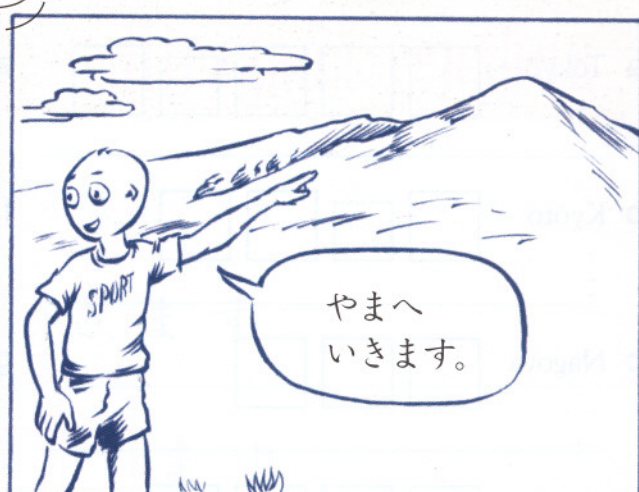
d a little

e junior high school

f primary school

g senior high school

h social studies





チェック しましょう

Chekku shimashō!

Verbs	
いきます	go
いきましょう	Let's go
ききましょう	Let's listen
しましょう	Let's do it
たべましょう	Let's eat
みましょう	Let's watch

Suffixes	
～たち	plural ending

Adverb	
いっしょ (に)	together

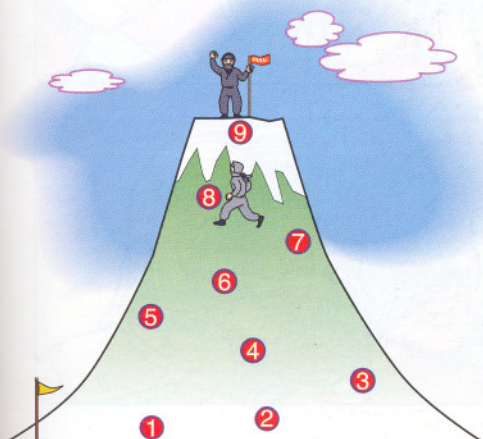
Question words	
だれ	who

Expressions	
そうしましょう	Let's do that
ごめんなさい	Sorry

Food	
やきとり	grilled chicken
ポップコーン poppukoon	popcorn

Nouns	
えいが	movies
キャンプ kyanpu	camp
コーラス koorasu	choir
サーフィン saafin	surfing
つり	fishing
デート deeto	date
ぶんかさい	open day

Places			
アデレード Adereedo	Adelaide	シドニー Shidonii	Sydney
うみ	sea	にほん	Japan
オーストラリア Oosutoraria	Australia	パース Paasu	Perth
おばけやしき	haunted house	ブリスベン Burisuben	Brisbane
かわ	river	ホバート Hobaato	Hobart
キャンベラ Kyanbera	Canberra	まち	town
ケアンズ Keanzu	Cairns	メルボルン Meruborun	Melbourne
こうえん	park	やま	mountain(s)



I can:

- ☐ ask where someone is going
- ☐ say where I am going
- ☐ ask who is going with someone
- ☐ say who is going with me
- ☐ invite someone to go with me
- ☐ invite someone to do four more things
- ☐ make the plural of ぼく and わたし
- ☐ say the names of seven Australian cities in Japanese
- ☐ read and write most things I can say using hiragana.