

KANA Workbook



Association for Japanese-Language Teaching

AJALT

HIRAGANA · KATAKANA CHART

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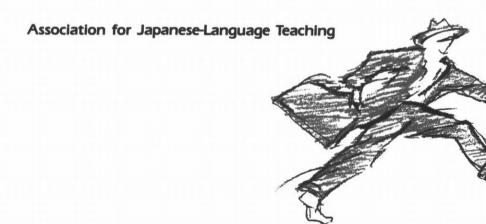
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JAPANESE FOR BUSY PEOPLE Kana Workbook

JAPANESE FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Kana Workbook



Acknowledgments

The book was compiled by four AJALT teachers:

Mss. Kyoko Ishikure, Miyako Iwami,
Satoko Mizoguchi, and Junko Shinada.

They were assisted by Ms. Miho Shimada.

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The Association maintains a web site on the Internet at www.ajalt.org and can be contacted over the Internet via info@ajalt.org by teachers and students who have questions about this textbook or any of the Association's other publications.

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INTRODUCTION

It is the hopeful aim of the authors of this book to help students to master kana—both hiragana and katakana—much more easily and quickly than ever before. It is our further hope that our readers will consist not only of those whose native tongue is English, but also students of non-English-speaking countries who don't have workbooks such as this available in their mother tongue but who are conversant with English.

The text for the exercises found herein is based on Japanese for Busy People, volume I (JBPI), published by Kodansha International Ltd. To be more precise, the vocabulary and sentence structure borrow from lessons 1 through 10 and are introduced here in much the same order. Thus, while learning to read and write kana, the student will at the same time acquire vocabulary and become familiar with sentence structure. Once having finished Kana Workbook, the student should be able to read at the level of JBPI's Lesson 11, "Reading Review."

An Overview of the Book

Before embarking on the workbook itself, the student may find it worthwhile to get a general notion of its contents. That is what the remainder of the Introduction is devoted to. Note, first of all, however, that there is a kana table on the inside of the front cover, showing all the hiragana and katakana covered in this book, along with the appropriate romanization.

HIRAGANA 1

- The pronunciation of hiragana using the kana table
 - Here you will listen carefully to the pronunciation of each hiragana syllable on the tape while studying the table. You should do this until both pronunciation and chart become virtually second nature.
- Coming to grips with the forms of hiragana
 - The exercises in this section will give you a good visual sense of the formal features of hiragana.
- · Writing the basic syllables
 - After becoming familiar with how hiragana appear to the eye, here you will practice writing the basic syllables. The exercises are designed to help you to reproduce hiragana shapes as accurately as possible.
- · Writing words
 - First read the hiragana while concealing the romanization. Then practice writing the

hiragana while concealing the models. After some practice, try writing while listening to the tape rather than relying on the romanization in the book.

Reading and writing modified syllables (yō-on), long vowels (chō-on), and double consonants (soku-on)

The exercises here follow much the same pattern as those for the basic syllables above.

HIRAGANA 2

· Reading and writing sentences

Through the reading and writing exercises in this section you will learn particle usage and sentence structure at the introductory level. Lesson 3 of JBP1 should be completed before tackling this part of the book.

In Lessons 1 and 2 you will write sentences with spaces after particles and between words in order to make them easier to read. From Lesson 3 on, however, you will write in the continuous style, without spaces, which is the customary way of writing Japanese.

In the reading exercises, you are introduced to dialogues in a natural conversational style, so that you can gain some proficiency in the spoken language while learning to read and write, thus killing two birds with one stone. The exercises here are arranged so that you can gradually become accustomed to writing in the vertical style.

Note that the symbol • indicates sections that are recorded on the accompanying cassette tape.

KATAKANA

• Coming to grips with the forms of katakana

Katakana are so simple in form that you may find it difficult to memorize them. For this reason, we start by providing some visual clues. First of all, we introduce katakana that resemble their hiragana equivalents. Then we categorize the other katakana into groups of similar shapes.

· Reading and writing

The exercises here are much the same as those for *hiragana*, which you will have already completed and become familiar with.

• Words written in katakana

The words forming the exercises in this section will be restricted to the names of common, everyday objects.

Transliteration of foreign words

One function of *katakana* is to transliterate foreign words into Japanese. Here you will be given a few guidelines to help you with this not-always-easy task.

HIRAGANA



BASIC SYLLABLES

Pronunciation

The Vowels

a	i	u	e	0	
あ	l,	う	え	お	
ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ	

The first line of the syllabary consists of the five vowels a, i, u, e, o. They are short vowels, enunciated clearly and crisply. Pronounce the English sentence below, making all of the vowels short, and you will have the approximate sounds. The u is pronounced without moving the lips forward. The o is similar to the initial sound of "old," but it isn't a diphthong, so don't round the lips.

Ah, we soon get old.

a iueo

Consonants plus vowel and n

The rest of syllabary consists of syllables formed by a consonant and a vowel. Most Japanese consonants are pronounced with the lips or the tip of the tongue more relaxed than in English. For example, if the t in kite is pronounced too strongly and with a good deal of aspiration, it will be heard as kitte. So be especially careful to pronounce p, t, and k with less aspiration than in English.

	a	i	u	e	0
1.	か	#	<	17	2
k	カ	+	2	ケ	コ
	が	*	〈 *	げ	ご
g	ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ

The consonant k is pronounced more softly than in English.

X す せ 2 shi S セ ス ぜ 7. 2 ji zu Z # ゼ ズ

At the beginning of a word, the g in ga, gi, gu, ge, go is hard (like the "g" in "garden"), but when occurring in the middle of a word or in the last syllable, it is often nasal, as in eiga ("movie"). The particle ga, too, is usually nasalized, though nowadays many people use a hard g.

The breath is expelled less forcefully in the Japanese consonant than the English. Shi is a near equivalent of the English "she," but is enunciated with the lips unrounded. Note that there is no Japanese syllable si.

The breath is expelled less forcefully with the Japanese consonant than the English. When za, zu, ze, zo come at the beginning of a word, the z is affricative, sounding like "ds" in "kids." In the middle of a word or in the last syllable, however, it is fricative, sounding like the "z" in "zoo." Ji is an affricate at the beginning of a word, like the "je" in "jeep," but fricative in a middle position, like "si" in "vision." Note that Japanese doesn't have the syllable zi.



	a	i	u	e	0
t	た	ち chi		て	۲
τ	9	チ	ツ	テ	1
	だ	ぢ	づ	で	ど
d	ダ	ji F	zu "	デ	۲

The aspiration of this consonant is weaker than in English. Chi is pronounced like "chi" in "children." Tsu is pronounced with the consonant ts similar to the "ts" in "cats." Note that Japanese doesn't have the syllables ti or tu.

 \sharp and \Im are pronounced ji and zu. The syllable di and du do not exist. In general, ji and zu are written U and \Im , but in a few rare cases custom calls for \Im and \Im .

	な	1=	ね	ね	0
n	ナ	=	Z	ネ	1

This consonant is similar to the "n" in "nice," but is less prolonged.

h	は	U	ئ، fu	^	IJ
	/\	E	フ	^	ホ
	ば	び	: زر	~:	ΙĬ
b	バ	Ľ	ブ	~:	ボ
	ぱ	ぴ	٠,٢٠	~	IF
p	18	ピ	プ	~	ポ

The breath is not expelled as strongly as in English. In fu, the consonant is made differently from the "f" in English "foot." It is produced by expelling air through lightly compressed lips, much like blowing out a candle.

This consonant is pronounced nearly the same as English "b."

ま み む め も マ ミ ム メ モ

This consonant is pronounced with less aspiration than English "p."

This consonant is similar to the "m" in "mind," though not quite as prolonged.



	a	i	u	e	0
	ゃ		ゅ		ょ
y	ヤ		ュ		3

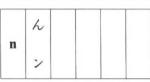
Japanese y is pronounced with the tongue in a more relaxed position than the "y" in "year."



Japanese r is produced by tapping the tip of the tongue lightly against the teethridge. It is never pronounced with the tip of the tongue curled back.



W is pronounced with the lips rounded, but not so tightly or forcefully as with the "w" in "wait."



N is the only independent consonant not combined with a vowel. Occurring at the end of a word, it has a somewhat nasal sound. Otherwise it approximates the English "n." If it is followed by syllables beginning with b, m, or p, however, it is pronounced more like "m," and is accordingly spelled as an "m" in this book. Special care is needed when the syllabic n is followed by a vowel, as in the word kin'en (ki-n-en, "no smoking"). Note the difference in syllable division between this word and kinen (ki-ne-n, "anniversary").

Recognition of Forms

あいうえお かきくけこ さしすせそ

Find the parenthetical syllables in the rows at right.

•••

Reading (answers given below)

1. あか 2. いえ 3. かぐ 4. しお 5. かぎ 6. あお

^{1.} aka (red) 2. ie (house) 3. kagu (furniture) 4. shio (salt) 5. kagi (key) 6. ao (blue)

たちつてと なにぬねの はひふへほ

Find the parenthetical syllables in the rows at right.

(た) にこたなにこ (ち) ろうるちらち

(つ) しうつくてつ (て) しでこてくて tsu

(と) を と て と ち と (な) た な ば な は な

(に)にたこにいこ (ぬ) ねめぬぬなわ

(は) ばはぱけまは (ひ) ぴひびひぴひ

(;;) そ;;;; (<u>^</u>) つへぺくへべ

(13) はまほばほぼ

(た)(な)(は)になほばたはけぼなたはなたなは (で)(ど)(べ)とでへをどしべごぺてへでとどぺ de (て)(に)(の)たのてでにのこくてにめのにでた

(つ) (ぬ) (ち) しめつちらねへつぬめしくさちぬ

••

Reading

1. はな 2. おかね 3. さかな

^{1.} hana (flower) 2. okane (money) 3. sakana (fish)

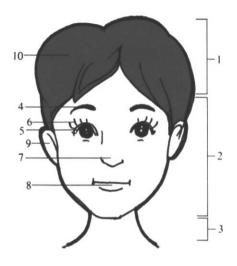
まみむめも やゆよ らりるれろ わをん

Find the parenthetical syllables in the rows at right.

(ま)(よ)(も) おまほもばよすよきまもおもまも (ら)(ろ)(る)るそうらろちるえらみろらおろる (め)(わ)(れ)れぬめねわむめまろわをれめねあ (を)(と)(て)さとつてをきへてでとどをてどへ (く)(し)(つ)くぐじつへしけじくつへてづしぐ (は)(ほ)(ま)ぼまははよすほばまけにはまよほ

(を)とをとをてを (ん)んえてんえん

Reading



- 1. あたま
- 2. かお
- 3. (Tr
- 4. まゆげ
- 5. 8
- 6. まつげ
- 7. はな
- 8. (5
- 9. 2.2
- 10. かみの け
- 11. わたしのめ
- 12. わたしのかお

Common Japanese Names

- 13. たなか 14. すずき 15. きくち 16. みやざき
- 17. まつもと 18. わたなべ 19. ふくだ 20. ぬまた

21. うえださんと やまださん

Listen to the tape and become thoroughly familiar with the pronunciation. Note that the vowel sounds i and u are unvoiced when they come between unvoiced consonants (p, t, k, s) or between an unvoiced consonant and a pause.

^{1.} atama (head) 2. kao (face) 3. kubi (neck) 4. mayuge (eyebrow) 5. me (eye)

^{6.} matsuge (eyelashes) 7. hana (nose) 8. kuchi (mouth) 9. mimi (ear)

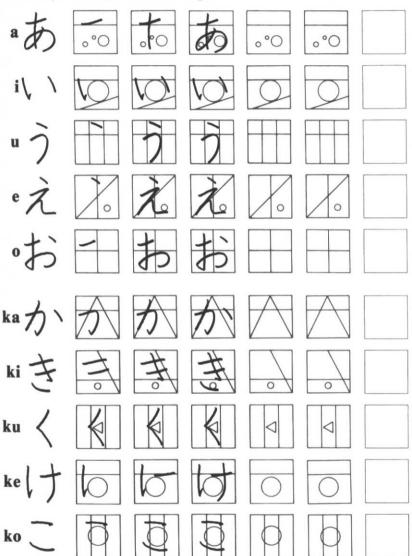
^{10.} kami no ke (hair) 11. watashi no me (my eye[s]) 12. watashi no kao (my face)

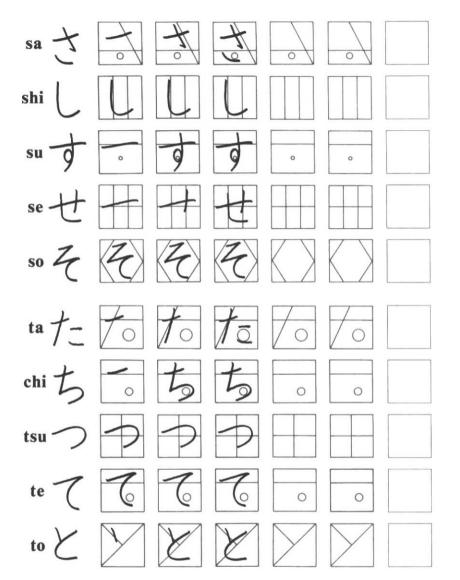
^{13.} Tanaka 14. Suzuki 15. Kikuchi 16. Miyazaki 17. Matsumoto

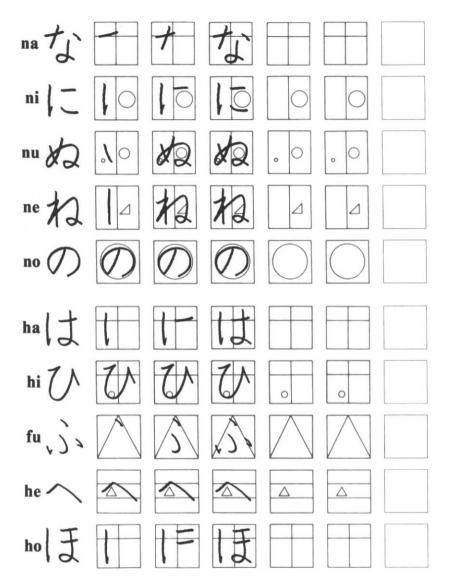
^{19.} Fukuda 20. Numata 18. Watanabe 21. Ueda-san to Yamada-san

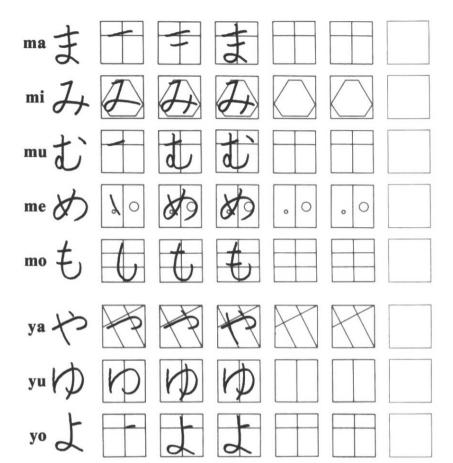
Writing

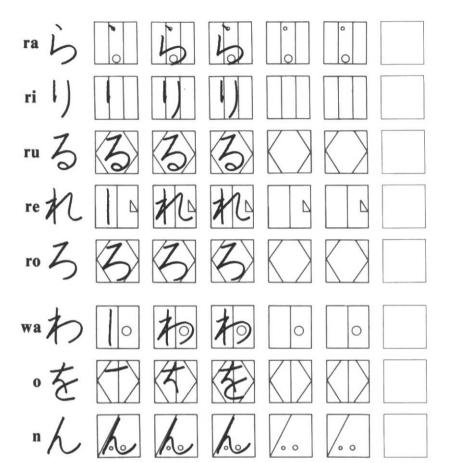
The gray lines are aids to accurate style. In writing kana, the stroke order is, as a rule, first from top to bottom, then from left to right.











The ' and ' markings of b^2 , $(\mathcal{X}, \text{ etc. should be written at the upper right-hand corner of these syllables. Write the following$ *hiragana*, following the examples.

ga	かゞ	za	3	da	だ	
gi	ぎ	ji	じ	ji	ぢ	
gu	< <u>`</u>	zu	ず	zu	づ	
ge	げ	ze	ぜ	de	て	
go	ご	zo	ぞ	do	と"	
ba	ば	pa	ぱ			
bi	び	pi	ぴ			
bu	2:	pu	25°			
be	べ	pe	~			
bo	ぼ	po	ぼ			

Reading and Writing

The following pairs consist of look-alike syllables. Read, write, and distinguish them.

あょ	a o	う	つ	u tsu	
± 3	ki sa	C	(1	ko i	
by t	nu ne	ま	IJ	ma ho	
7 3	te ko	め	ぬ	me nu	
L ŧ	shi mo	^	て	he te	
3 7	ru ro	ŋ	()	ri i	
II I	t ho ha	す	む	su mu	
たな	ta na	え	٠٤٠	e fu	
つと	tsu to	そ	て	so te	

Reading and Writing

First read the words, covering the romanization. Then write them, covering the hiragana.

- 1. うち
- uchi

- 2. くるま
- kuruma

3. かさ

- kasa

- 4. しごと
- shigoto

- 5. みず
- mizu

- 6. かぎ
- kagi

- 7. べんごし
- bengoshi

- 8. なつ
- natsu

- 9. ひと
- hito

- 10. ほん
- hon

- 11. でんち
- denchi

- 12. みかん
- mikan

8. summer 9. person 10. book 11. battery 12. tangerine

^{1.} house, home 2. car, vehicle 3. umbrella 4. job, work 5. water 6. key 7. lawyer



MODIFIED SYLLABLES

Pronunciation: Consonants plus ya, yu, yo

Although the following are written with two kana, they are pronounced as single syllables. The y, which sounds like the "y" in "year," is pronounced between the initial consonant and the following vowel.

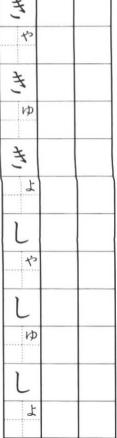
[ya	yu	yo
k	きゃ	きゅ	± L
K	++	キュ	キョ
_	ぎゃ	きゅ	ぎょ
g	ギャ	ギュ	ギョ
	Lp	Lp	Lı
S	sha >+	shu シュ	sho ショ
j	じゃ ja ジャ	じゅ ju ジュ	じょ jo ジョ
c	ちゃ cha チャ	ちゅ chu チュ	ちょ cho チョ
n	にゃ	1= m	によ
"	=+	ニュ	ニョ

	ya	yu	yo
	ひゃ	ひゅ	ひょ
h	ヒャ	ヒュ	ヒョ
	びゃ	びゅ	びょ
b	ビャ	ビュ	ビョ
	ぴゃ	ぴゅ	ぴょ
p	ピャ	ピュ	Ľэ
	みゃ	みゅ	みょ
m	ミャ	ミュ	3.3
	りゃ	n p	りょ
r	リャ	リュ	リョ

Writing

Although, as you have already learned, a consonant plus ya, yu, or yo is pronounced as a single syllable, it is written with two kana and occupies the space for two characters. In such cases, va, vu, and vo are written small, approximately one-fourth the size of a normal kana. In horizontal writing, they are written small in the lower left quadrant of the square. In vertical writing, they appear small in the upper right quadrant. Write the following hiragana, following the examples.

_			
kya	き	や	*
kyu	き	ゆ	や
kyo	ŧ	よ	*
gya	ぎ ぎ ぎ	や	ıф
gyu	ぎ	ゆ	*
gyo	ぎ	よ	よ
sha	L	や	L
shu	L	ゆ	や
sho	L	よ	L
ja	じ	や	IÞ
ju	じ	ゆ	 L
jo	じ	よ	よ



ち	や	
ち	ID I	
ち	よ	
1:	や	
1:	ゆ	
1:	よ	
V	や	
V	ゆ	
ひ	よ	
び	や	
び	IÞ	
び	よ	
ぴ	や	
ぴ	ゆ	
ぴ	よ	
	ちちににしひひひびびびぴぴ	ちちににひひひびびびびびびびぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴ

	 $\overline{}$
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myu	2	ゆ	
myo	2	よ	
rya	ŋ	や	
ryu	ŋ	ゆ	
ryo	ŋ	j.	

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OTHER SYLLABLES

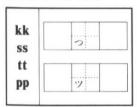
Pronunciation

Long Vowels

ā	ああ アー	
ī	いいイー	
ū	うう ウー	
ē		えい
ō	おおオ	おう

Long vowels are a doubling of single vowels. Be particularly careful to pronounce them as a continuous sound, equal in value to two short vowels. The way long vowels are written varies from case to case. With aa, ii, uu, the single vowel is simply doubled: bb, condots, condots cond

Double Consonants



The first consonant of the double consonants kk, pp, tt, and ss is written with a small \circ . \circ here indicates a one-syllable pause, during which the mouth prepares itself for the pronunciation of the next syllable. Take kitte, for example. After pronouncing ki, pause for the length of one syllable, shaping your mouth for the pronunciation of te. And then pronounce it—te. With ss, as in zasshi, see that a small amount of air is emitted between the teeth before pronouncing the following syllable. The small \circ and \circ that indicate double consonants are written in different quadrants according to whether the text is horizontal or vertical.





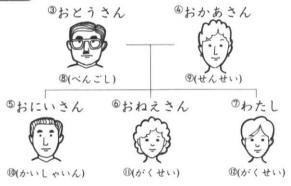


Reading and Writing

FATHER'S DIARY

3がつ	(March)		sangatsu	
10 (Mon.)	げつようび		getsu-yōbi	
11 (Tues.)	かようび	①かい き	ka-yōbi	
12 (Wed.)	すいようび		sui-yōbi	}
13 (Thurs.)	もくようび		moku-yōbi	
14 (Fri.)	きんようび		kin-yōbi	\
15 (Sat.)	どようび	②えいが	do-yōbi	_}
16 (Sun.)	にちようび		nichi-yöbi	

MY FAMILY



[⊕] kaigi (meeting) ② eiga (movie) ③ otō-san (father) ④ okā-san (mother)

Soni-san (elder brother) Sone-san (elder sister) Dwatashi (l, me) Bbengoshi (lawyer)

[®] sensei (teacher) ® kaishain (company employee) ®® gakusei (student)

Reading

- A) 1. ひとつ 2. ふたつ 3. みっつ
 - 4. よっつ 5. いつつ 6. むっつ
 - 7. ななつ 8. やっつ 9. ここのつ
 - 10. とお
 - 11. いっぽん 12. いっぷん 13. ごふん
 - 14. ざっし 15. きって 16. きっぷ
- B) 1. きょう 2. しゅうまつ 3. かいしゃ
 - 4.ひしょ 5. おちゃ 6. じゅうしょ
 - 7. ゆうびんきょく 8. しゃしん 9. とうきょう
 - 10. ちゅうごく 11. しゃちょう 12. りょこう
 - 13. びょういん 14. ごしゅじん 15. たんじょうび

A) 1. hitotsu (one) 2. futatsu (two) 3. mittsu (three) 4. yottsu (four) 5. itsutsu (five) 6. muttsu (six) 7. nanatsu (seven) 8. yattsu (eight) 9. kokonotsu (nine) 10. tō (ten) 11. ippon (one bottle, pencil, etc.) 12. ippun (one minute) 13. gofun (five minutes) 14. zasshi (magazine) 15. kitte (stamp) 16. kippu (ticket)

B) 1. kyő (today) 2. shūmatsu (weekend) 3. kaisha (company) 4. hisho (secretary)
5. ocha (tea) 6. jūsho (address) 7. yūbinkyoku (post office) 8. shashin (picture)
9. Tökyő (Tokyo) 10. Chūgoku (China) 11. shachő (president) 12. ryokő (travel)
13. byőin (hospital) 14. goshujin (your/his/her husband) 15. tanjöbi (birthday)

Reading and Writing

First, read the words, covering the romanization. Then write the words, covering the hiragana.

^{1.} one minute 2. address 3. eight 4. stamp

^{5.} trip 6. Wednesday 7. (older) brother 8. secretary

9.	めいし	meishi	
10.	せんせい	sensei	
11.	きのう	kinō	
12.	でんしゃ	densha	
13.	ばんごう	bangō	
14.	たんじょうび	tanjōbi	
15.	とけい	tokei	
16.	5 じ10ぶん	goji juppun	5 10

^{9.} calling (business) card 10. teacher 11. yesterday

^{12.} train 13. number 14. birthday

^{15.} watch, clock 16. ten minutes after five

Reading

1. おげんきですか。

はい、げんきです。

2. どうもありがとうございます。

どういたしまして。

3. いってきます。

いってらっしゃい。

4. ただいま。

おかえりなさい。

5. さようなら。

しつれいします。

^{1.} O-genki desu ka. (How are you?) Hai, genki desu. (Fine, thank you.)

^{2.} Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu. (Thank you very much.) Dō itashimashite. (You are welcome.)

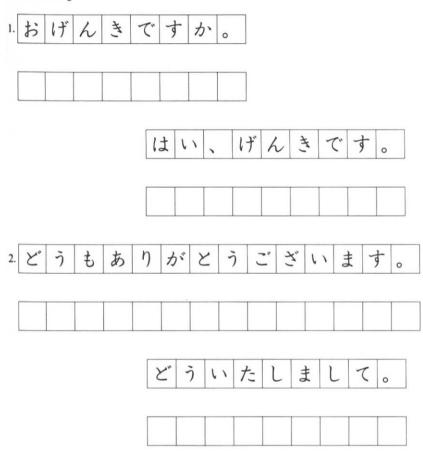
^{3.} Itte kimasu. (I'm going.) Itte rasshai. (See you later.)

^{4.} Tadaima. (I'm back [home].) Okaerinasai. (Welcome back [home].)

^{5.} Sayonara. (Good-bye.) Shitsurei shimasu. (Good-bye.)

Writing

Write the sentences, following the examples. The punctuation , and occupy one square. When writing horizontally, they are written in the lower left-hand quadrant. See p. 52 for vertical writing.



^{1.} O-genki desu ka. (How are you?) Hai, genki desu. (I'm fine.)

^{2.} Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu. (Thank you.) Do itashimashite. (You're welcome.)

HIRAGANA 2



Reading

STRUCTURE

~は~です。

- 1. これは ほんです。
- 2. それは はなです。
- 3. あれは かさです。
- 4. あれは ぎんこうです。
- 5. わたしは たなかです。
- 6. たなかさんは にほんじんです。

Note that the particle wa is written l1, not b. When reading aloud, pause slightly after the particles.

Writing (Write the sentences, following the examples.)

- これははなです。
- 2. あれはぎんこうです。
- 3. たなかさんはにほんじんです。

^{1.} Kore wa hon desu. (This is a book.)

^{2.} Sore wa hana desu. (That is a flower.)

^{3.} Are wa kasa desu. (That is an umbrella.)

^{4.} Are wa ginkō desu. (That is a bank.)

^{5.} Watashi wa Tanaka desu. (My name is Tanaka. [I'm Tanaka.])

^{6.} Tanaka-san wa Nihon-jin desu. (Mr. Tanaka is a Japanese.)



Reading

- I A: これは なんですか。
 - B: それは かぎです。
 - A: これも かぎですか。
 - B:いいえ、それはめいしです。
- II A:かとうさんですか。
 - B: はい、かとうです。
 - A: たなかです。はじめまして。どうぞよろしく。
 - B:かとうです。どうぞよろしく。

I A. Kore wa nan desu ka. (What's this?)

B. Sore wa kagi desu. (That's a key.)

A. Kore mo kagi desu ka. (Is this also a key?)

B. Iie, sore wa meishi desu. (No, that's a business card.)
Note that めいし (meishi) is pronouced mēshi, with a long ē.

II A. Katō-san desu ka. (Are you Mr. Kato?)

B. Hai, Katö desu. (Yes, I am.)

A. Tanaka desu. Hajimemashite. Dözo yoroshiku. (My name's Tanaka. How do you do? I'm very glad to meet you.)

B. Katō desu. Dōzo yoroshiku. (My name's Kato. Nice to meet you.)



Reading

STRUCTURE

~0~

- 1. これは わたしの くるまです。
- 2. それは たなかさんの とけいです。
- 3. あれは はやしさんのです。
- 4. やまださんは かとうさんの ひしょです。
- 5. こちらは とうきょうでんきの たなかさんです。
- 6. これは うちの でんわばんごうです。

Writing

_	れ	は	わ	た	L	0	<	る	ま	て	す	0		
や	ま	だ	3	6	は	か	2	う	3	6	0	ひ	L	
で	す	0												

^{1.} Kore wa watashi no kuruma desu. (This is my car.)

^{2.} Sore wa Tanaka-san no tokei desu. (That's Mr. Tanaka's watch.)

^{3.} Are wa Hayashi-san no desu. (That's Mr. Hayashi's.)

^{4.} Yamada-san wa Katō-san no hisho desu. (Ms. Yamada is Mr. Kato's secretary.)

^{5.} Kochira wa Tōkyō Denki no Tanaka-san desu. (This is Mr. Tanaka from Tokyo Electric.)

^{6.} Kore wa uchi no denwa-bangō desu. (This is my home telephone number.)



Reading

- I A: これは ゆかわさんの くるまですか。
 - B: ええ、わたしのです。
 - A: あれは どなたのですか。
 - B: あれは かわむらさんの くるまです。
- II A:わたしの めいしです。どうぞ。
 - B: どうも ありがとうございます。 これは かいしゃの でんわばんごうですか。
 - A:いいえ、それは うちのです。 かいしゃの でんわばんごうは 451-7699です。
- A:ごしょうかいします。こちらは ぬまたさんです。 ぬまたさんは とうきょうでんきの べんごしです。
 - B: ぬまたです。はじめまして。どうぞよろしく。
 - A: こちらは ねぎしさんです。 ねぎしさんは はやしさんの ひしょです。

C: はじめまして。ねぎしです。どうぞよろしく。

- I A. Kore wa Yukawa-san no kuruma desu ka. (Is this your car, Mr. Yukawa?)
 - B. Ee, watashi no desu. (Yes, it's mine.)
 - A. Are wa donata no desu ka. (Whose is that?)
 - B. Are wa Kawamura-san no kuruma desu. (That's Mr. Kawamura's car.)
- II A. Watashi no meishi desu. (This is my business card.) Dōzo. (Please [take it].)
 - B. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu. (Thank you very much.)
 - Kore wa kaisha no denwa-bangō desu ka. (Is this your company's telephone number?)
 - A. Iie, sore wa uchi no desu. Kaisha no denwa-bangō wa yon-gō-ichi-no-nana-roku-kyū-kyū desu.
 - (No, that's my home number. The company's number is 451-7699.)
- A. Go-shōkai shimasu. Kochira wa Numata-san desu. (Let me introduce you. This is Mr. Numata.)
 - Numata-san wa Tökyō Denki no bengoshi desu. (Mr. Numata is a lawyer at Tokyo Electric.)
 - B. Numata desu. Hajimemashite. Dözo yoroshiku. (I'm Numata. How do you do?)
 - A. Kochira wa Negishi-san desu. Negishi-san wa Hayashi-san no hisho desu. (This is Ms. Negishi. She is Mr. Hayashi's secretary.)
 - C. Hajimemashite. Negishi desu. Dōzo yoroshiku. (How do you do? I'm Negishi. I'm very glad to meet you.)



Reading

STRUCTURE

~は~では ありません。

- 1. これ<u>は</u> わたしの ほん<u>では ありません</u>。
- 2. それは うちの じゅうしょでは ありません。
- 3. きむらさんは かいしゃいんでは ありません。
- 4. あれは にほんの くるまでは ありません。
- 5. これは きょうの しんぶんでは ありません。
- 6. この きっては ちゅうごくのでは ありません。

Note that dewa is written TIL, not Th.

Writing

-	4	_	,	ry	0)	5	1)	17	れ	4
					0	6	せ	ま	ŋ	あ

٦	0	ŧ	つ	て	は	ち	ゆ	う	ご	<	0	で	は
あ	ŋ	ま	せ	h	o								

^{1.} Kore wa watashi no hon dewa arimasen. (This is not my book.)

^{2.} Sore wa uchi no jūsho dewa arimasen. (That is not my home address.)

^{3.} Kimura-san wa kaishain dewa arimasen. (Mr. Kimura is not a company employee.)

^{4.} Are wa Nihon no kuruma dewa arimasen. (That is not a Japanese car.)

^{5.} Kore wa kyō no shimbun dewa arimasen. (This is not today's newspaper.)

^{6.} Kono kitte wa Chūgoku no dewa arimasen. (This postage stamp is not a Chinese one.)



Reading

- I A: この えいがは にほんの えいがですか。
 - B: いいえ、にほんのでは ありません。
 - A: どこの えいがですか。
 - B: ちゅうごくのです。
- Ⅱ A:これは ゆうびんきょくの でんわばんごうですか。
 - B: いいえ、ゆうびんきょくのでは ありません。
 - A: ゆうびんきょくの でんわばんごうは なんばんですか。
 - B:788-9904です。
 - A: がっこうの でんわばんごうは?
 - B: がっこうの でんわばんごうは 226-8768です。

- I A. Kono eiga wa Nihon no eiga desu ka. (Is this a Japanese movie?)
 - B. Iie, Nihon no dewa arimasen, (No, it's not.)
 - A. Doko no eiga desu ka. (Where is the movie from?/Where was the movie made?)
 - B. Chügoku no desu. (It's a Chinese movie.)
- II A. Kore wa y\u00fcbinkyoku no denwa-bang\u00f6 desu ka. (Is this the telephone number of the post office?)
 - B. lie, yübinkyoku no dewa arimasen. (No, it's not the post office's.)
 - A. Yübinkyoku no denwa-bangō wa nan-ban desu ka. (What is the telephone number of the post office?)
 - B. Nana-hachi-hachi-no-kyū-kyū-zero-yon desu. (It's 788-9904.)
 - A. Gakkō no denwa-bangō wa? (What about the telephone number of the school?)
 - B. Gakkö no denwa-bangö wa ni-ni-roku-no-hachi-nana-roku-hachi desu. (The telephone number of the school is 226-8768.)



Reading

STRUCTURE ~ \(\tau \) \(\tau

- 1. かいしゃは 9じから 5じまでです。
- 2. ぎんこうは ごぜん 9じから ごご 3じまでです。
- 3. かいぎは ごぜん 8じはんから 11じまでです。
- 4. ひるやすみは 12じから ごご 1じ15ふんまでです。
- 5. なつやすみは 7がつ 15にちから 8がつ 30にちまでです。
- 6. やすみは もくようびから げつようびまでです。

Writing (Write the following romanized sentences in hiragana.)

V '1 1 "1 " 1 1 1 1

desu.	ade d	i-ji ma	ūich	kara	han	i-ji	hach	gozen	wa g	igi v	Kai
u.	a desi	i kara	nich	jūgo	gatsı	chi-į	a shi	ımi v	yasu	tsu-y	Nat
u	a dest	i kara	liich	Jugo	gaist	C111-{	a 51110		yasu	isu-y	Ival

^{1.} Kaisha wa ku-ji kara go-ji made desu. (Office hours are from 9:00 to 5:00.)

^{2.} Ginkō wa gozen ku-ji kara gogo san-ji made desu. (Banks are open from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.)

Kaigi wa gozen hachi-ji han kara jūichi-ji made desu. (The meeting is from 8:30 in the morning to 11:00.)

^{4.} Hiru-yasumi wa jūni-ji kara gogo ichi-ji jūgo-fun made desu. (Lunch time is from 12:00 to 1:15 PM)

Natsu-yasumi wa shichi-gatsu jūgo-nichi kara hachi-gatsu sanjū-nichi made desu. (Summer vacation is from July 15 till August 30.)

Yasumi wa moku-yōbi kara getsu-yōbi made desu. (Our vacation is from Thursday to Monday./We are on vacation from Thursday to Monday.)



Reading

- I A:いま なんじですか。
 - B: 7じはんです。
 - A: がっこうは なんじからですか。
 - B:8じからです。
- Ⅱ A: ひるやすみは なんじまでですか。
 - B: | じ20ぷんまでです。
 - A: かいぎは なんじから なんじまでですか。
 - B: ごご 2じはんから 4じまでです。
- Ⅲ A: すぎうらさんは きょう やすみですか。
 - B: ええ。 きのうから すぎうらさんは なつやすみです。
 - A: すぎうらさんの なつやすみは いつまでですか。
 - B: 8がつ 25にちまでです。

I A. Ima nan-ji desu ka. (What time is it now?)

B. Shichi-ii han desu. (It's 7:30.)

A. Gakkō wa nan-ji kara desu ka. (What time does school start?)

B. Hachi-ji kara desu. (It begins at 8:00.)

II A. Hiru-yasumi wa nan-ji made desu ka. (What time [when] does lunch time end?)

B. Ichi-ji nijuppun made desu. (It ends at 1:20.)

A. Kaigi wa nan-ji kara nan-ji made desu ka. (What time does the meeting begin and end?)

B. Gogo ni-ji han kara yo-ji made desu. (It's from 2:30 to 4:00 P.M.)

III A. Sugiura-san wa kyō yasumi desu ka. (Is Mr. Sugiura off today?)

B. Ee. Kinō kara Sugiura-san wa natsu-yasumi desu. (Yes, he went on summer vacation yesterday.)

A. Sugiura-san no natsu-yasumi wa itsu made desu ka. (How long will Mr. Sugiura's summer vacation last?)

B. Hachi-gatsu nijūgo-nichi made desu. (Until August 25th.)



Reading

STRUCTURE	~ &	ください。	

- 1. みずを ください。
- 2. くろい かさを ください。
- 3. その あかい はなを 10ぽん ください。
- 4. この りんごを むっつ ください。
- 5.62えんの きってを 10まい ください。
- 6. あの おおきい とけいを みせて ください。

Note that the particle o is written &, not &.

Writing

Mizu o l	kudasai.						
Kono rii	ngo o m	uttsu	kuda	sai.			
Rokujūn	ii-en no	kitte	o jū-ı	mai ku	dasai.	T	_
Ano ōki	i tokei o	mis	ete ku	ıdasai.			

^{1.} Mizu o kudasai. (Please give me some water./Water, please.)

^{2.} Kuroi kasa o kudasai. (Please give me a black umbrella./I'd like a black umbrella.)

^{3.} Sono akai hana o juppon kudasai. (Please give me ten of those red flowers.)

^{4.} Kono ringo o muttsu kudasai. (Please give me six of these apples.)

^{5.} Rokujūni-en no kitte o jū-mai kudasai. (Please give me ten ¥62 postage stamps.)

^{6.} Ano ŏkii tokei o misete kudasai. (Please show me that big clock.)



Reading

- I A: この でんちは いくらですか。
 - B: それは ひとつ 128えんです。
 - A: これは?
 - B: それは 180えんです。
 - A: じゃ、これを ください。
- Ⅱ A: すみません。62えんの きってを 20まい ください。
 - B:はい、どうぞ。
 - A: それから 41えんの きってを 15まい ください。 いくらですか。
 - B: 1.855えんです。
- Ⅲ A:いらっしゃいませ。
 - B: あの かさを みせて ください。
 - A:どれですか。
 - B: あの あおい かさです。
 - A:これですか。どうぞ。
 - B: その ちいさい かさは いくらですか。
 - A: これは 3,000えんです。
 - B: じゃ、この かさを ください。
- I A. Kono denchi wa ikura desu ka. (How much is this battery?)
 - B. Sore wa hitotsu hyakunijūhachi-en desu. (One of those is ¥128.)
 - A. Kore wa? (How about this one?)
 - B. Sore wa hyakuhachijū-en desu. (That one is ¥180.)
 - A. Ja, kore o kudasai. (Well, give me this one then.)
- II A. Sumimasen. Rokujūni-en no kitte o nijū-mai kudasai. (Excuse me. 1'd like twenty ¥62 postage stamps.)
 - B. Hai, dozo. (Here you are.)
 - A. Sorekara yonjūichi-en no kitte o jūgo-mai kudasai. (Then I'd like fifteen ¥41 postage stamps, please.)
 - Ikura desu ka. (How much does that come to?)
 - B. Senhappyakugojūgo-en desu. (That's ¥1,855.)
- III A. Irasshaimase. (May I help you?)
 - B. Ano kasa o misete kudasai. (Please show me that umbrella./I'd like to see that umbrella.)
 - A. Dore desu ka. (Which one?)
 - B. Ano aoi kasa desu. (The blue umbrella.)
 - A. Kore desu ka. Dozo. (This one? Here you are.)
 - B. Sono chiisai kasa wa ikura desu ka. (How much is that small umbrella?)
 - A. Kore wa sanzen-en desu. (This is \(\forall 3,000.)
 - B. Ja, kono kasa o kudasai. (I'll take this umbrella then.)



Reading

STRUCTURE ~~/に~ます。 ~~/に~ました。

- 1. わたしは あさって たいしかんへ いきます。
- 2. むらたさんは きのうの ばん 9じに うちに かえりました。
- 3. はやしさんの ともだちは あした にほんへ きます。
- 4. わたしたちは しゅうまつに きょうとに いきます。
- 5. はやしさんの おくさんは せんしゅうの どようびに なりた くうこうへ いきました。
- 6. もう 10じですから へやへ かえります。

Watashi wa asatta taishikan a ikimasu

7. せきぐちさんは きょねん おおさかから とうきょうに きました。

Note that both ni and e can be used to indicate the direction of movement. The particle e is written \sim .

Writing

ō jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.	atas											_	-	-
ō jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.														Т
ō jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.	1										1			
ō jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.														
5 jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_				-	-	-
5 jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.														
5 jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.														
ō jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.		1												
5 jū-ji desu kara, heya e kaerimasu.														
b ju-ji desu kara, neya e kacimiasu.		_	1											
	5 : 6	;; d	2011	kor	o h	01/0	0 k	arin	2001					
	ōjū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				
	5 jū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				_
	5 jū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				Т
	5 jū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				Ι
	ō jū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				
	ō jū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				
	lo jū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				
	5 jū	-ji d	esu	kara	a, h	eya	e ka	aerin	nası	1.				

^{1.} Watashi wa asatte taishikan e ikimasu. (I'm going to the embassy the day after tomorrow.)

^{2.} Murata-san wa kino no ban ku-ji ni uchi ni kaerimashita. (Mr. Murata went home at nine last night.)

Hayashi-san no tomodachi wa ashita Nihon e kimasu. (Mr. Hayashi's friend is coming to Japan tomorrow.)

^{4.} Watashi-tachi wa shumatsu ni Kyoto ni ikimasu. (We are going to Kyoto over the weekend.)

Hayashi-san no okusan wa senshü no do-yöbi ni Narita Kükö e ikimashita. (Mr. Hayashi's wife went to Narita airport last Saturday.)

^{6.} Mō jū-ji desukara heya e kaerimasu. (It's already 10 o'clock, so I'm going back to my room.)

Sekiguchi-san wa kyonen Ōsaka kara Tökyö ni kimashita. (Mr. Sekiguchi came to Tokyo from Osaka last year.)

Hayashi-san	no	tomodacl	ni v	wa	ashita	Nihon	e	kimasu.
	+		1					

•_•

Reading

I A: いまから よこはまへ いきます。

B:かいしゃへ かえりますか。

A:いいえ、かえりません。

II A: こんにちは。よく いらっしゃいました。どうぞ こちらへ。

B: しつれいします。

A: どうぞ おかけ ください。

Ⅲ A:なつやすみに どこへ いきますか。

B:ともだちと きゅうしゅうへ いきます。

A: ひろしまにも いきますか。

B: いいえ、ひろしまには いきません。

I A. Ima kara Yokohama e ikimasu. (I'm going to Yokohama right now.)

B. Kaisha e kaerimasu ka. (Will you return to the office?)

A. Iie, kaerimasen. (No, I won't.)

II A. Konnichiwa. Yoku irasshaimashita. (Hello [welcome]!) Dözo kochira e. (Please come in.)

B. Shitsurei shimasu. (May I [come in]?)

A. Dōzo okake kudasai. (Yes, please have a seat.)

III A. Natsu-yasumi ni doko e ikimasu ka. (Where will you go for your summer vacation?)

B. Tomodachi to Kyūshū e ikimasu. (I'm going to Kyushu with a friend.)

A. Hiroshima ni mo ikimasu ka. (Will you be going to Hiroshima, too?)

B. Iie, Hiroshima ni wa ikimasen. (No, I won't [be going to Hiroshima].)



Reading

STRUCTURE ~は~でした。 ~は~では ありませんでした。

- 1. かねださんは とうきょうでんきの べんごしでした。
- 2. おとといは わたしの たんじょうびでした。
- 3. きのうは やすみでは ありませんでした。
- 4. きのうは どようびでは ありませんでした。

Writing

Ototoi	11/0	watashi	no	tanishi	dachita
Ototoi	wa	watasiii	110	tanjour	desiiita.

			-				
					-		
1 1	1 1	1 1					
1 1	1 1						
		1 1					
	-	-				-	
1 1	1						
	 1						

Kinō	wa	vasumi	dewa	arimasen	deshita
MIIIO	wa	yasuiiii	ucwa	allillascii	ucsilita.

KIIIO	** **	Justin	 	15011	40011	iree.		
							T	
				1 1				

Kaneda-san wa Tökyö Denki no bengoshi deshita. (Mr. Kaneda was a lawyer at Tokyo Electric.)

^{2.} Ototoi wa watashi no tanjobi deshita. (The day before yesterday was my birthday.)

^{3.} Kinō wa yasumi dewa arimasen deshita. (Yesterday was not a holiday.)

^{4.} Kinō wa do-yōbi dewa arimasen deshita. (Yesterday was not Saturday.)

Kan	eda-san	wa	Tokyo	De	nkı	no	bei	ngo	shi	desi	nita.	
		_	\rightarrow	_	_							



Reading

- せんしゅう ぎんざで この かさを かいました。 とけいも かいました。かさは 8,500えんでした。 とけいは 39,000えんでした。
- きのうは どようびでした。しごとは 12じまででした。
 きのうは ともだちの たんじょうびでした。ともだちとばんごはんを たべました。そしてえいがを みました。

dinner with him/her. Then we saw a movie.)

Senshū Ginza de kono kasa o kaimashita. Tokei mo kaimashita. Kasa wa hassengohyakuen deshita. Tokei wa sanmankyūsen-en deshita.

⁽I bought this umbrella in Ginza last week. I bought a watch, too. The umbrella was \\$8,500. The watch was \\$39,000.)

^{2.} Kinō wa do-yōbi deshita. Shigoto wa jūni-ji made deshita. Kinō wa tomodachi no tanjōbi deshita. Tomodachi to ban-gohan o tabemashita. Soshite eiga o mimashita. (Yesterday was Saturday. 1 worked until 12:00. Yesterday was my friend's birthday. 1 had



Reading and Writing

Write the following sentences vertically in the squares. The punctuation mark $_{\circ}$ is written in the upper right-hand quadrant of the square.



Hayashi-san wa senshū Kyōto no shisha kara Tōkyō e kimashita. Soshite asatte Kyōto ni kaerimasu.

(Mr. Hayashi came to Tokyo from the branch office in Kyoto last week. He is going back to Kyoto the day after tomorrow.)



Write the following sentences vertically in the squares.

	1	ま	に	か	わ	む	ら	ナ	h	بح	お	<	さ	h	かべ	11	ま
す	0	U	よ	<	ど	う	1-	お	と	5	0	7	2	お	ん	な	0
7	カヾ	11	ま	す	٥	だ	11	ど	-	ろ	に	は	だ	れ	ŧ	11	ま
せ	6	0															

	ころにはだれもいません。		がいます。しょくどうにおとこの	いまにかわむらさんとおくさん
		だいど	とこの	くさん

Ima ni Kawamura-san to okusan ga imasu. Shokudō ni otoko no ko to onna no ko ga imasu. Daidokoro ni wa dare mo imasen.

(Mr. Kawamura and his wife are in the living room. A boy and a girl are in the dining room. There is no one in the kitchen.)

KATAKANA



















ELEVATOR





Katakana in Daily Life

Katakana is used in the following ways:

- 1. For words of foreign origin
- 2. For onomatopoeia

e.g.: $9 \times 9 \times (wan \ wan) = bowbow$ $= + - = + - (ny\bar{a} ny\bar{a}) = meow$ コケコッコー (kokekokkō)=cock-a-doodle-doo

3. For emphasis

Katakana Chart

ア	1	ウ	エ	オ					
あ	11	う	え	お					
a	i	u	e	0	_				
カ	丰	7	ケ	コ	7	グ	ギ	グ	ゲ
か・	*	<	17	2	,	5:	*	ζ.	げ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko		ga	gi	gu	ge
サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ		ザ	ジ	ズ	セ
ż	l	す	せ	そ		4.	ľ	す	ぜ
sa	shi	su	se	so	L	za	ji	zu	ze
9	チ	ツ	テ	1	;	9"	ヂ	""	テ
た	ち	2	て	۲	-	だ	ぢ	づ	て
ta	chi	tsu	te	to	ļĽ	da	ji	zu	de
ナ	=	ヌ	ネ	1					
な	1:	1/2	h	0					
na	ni	nu	ne	no	_				
/\	E	フ	^	ホ	/	1º	ビ	ブ	ベ
11	U	-i-	^	13		Ĭ	び	-i:	~
ha	hi	fu	he	ho		oa	bi	bu	be
マ	::	4	×	モ	/	·°	ピ	プ	~
ŧ	2,	t.	めつ	ŧ		ľ	U	٠:٤-	~
ma	mi	mu	me	mo	L	oa	pi	pu	pe
ヤ		ユ		3					
45		M		ょ					
ya		yu		yo					
ラ	1)	ル	レ						
ら	ŋ	る	n	ろ					
га	ri	ru	re	го					
ワ				ヲ					
わ				を					
wa				0					
ン									
1									

go

zo

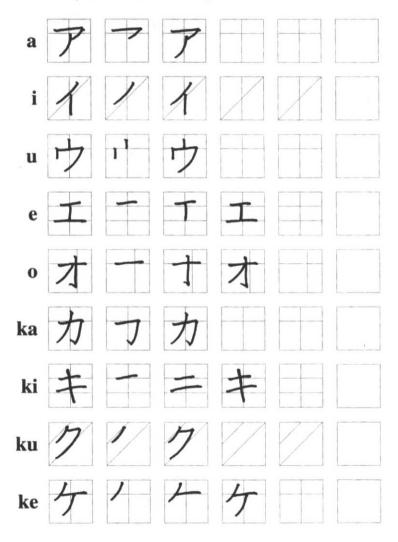
do

ボ ほ bo ポ ほ po

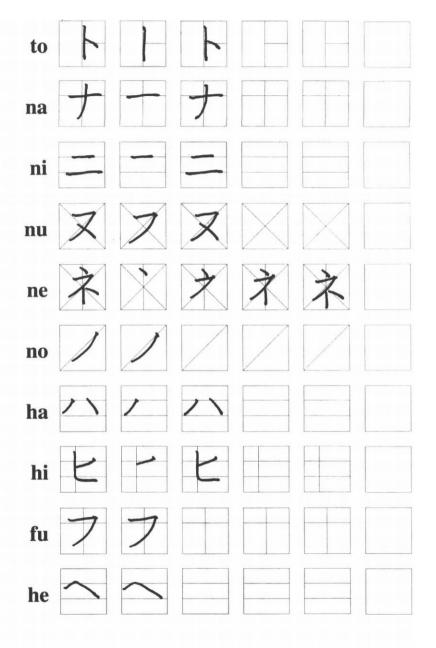
BASIC SYLLABLES

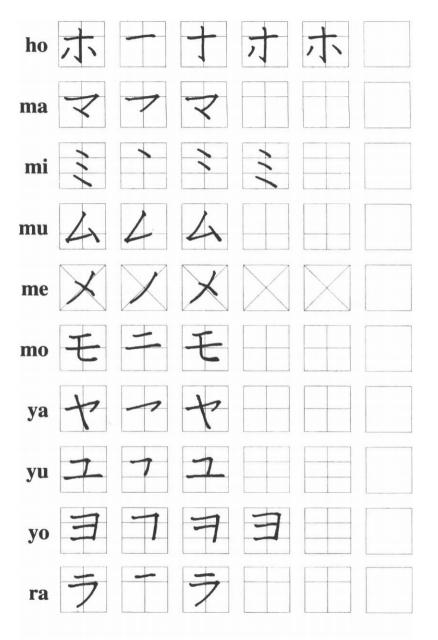
Writing

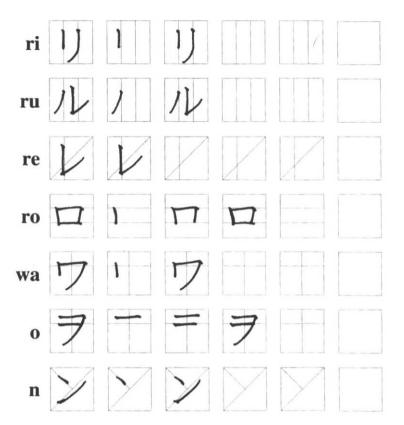
The gray lines are aids to accurate style. As with hiragana, in writing katakana, the stroke order is, as a rule, first from top to bottom, then from left to right.











The following look-alike katakana are easily confused. Read and write them.

シ	ツ	shi tsu	7	9	ku ta	
ウ	ワ	u wa	Ł	エ	hi e	
サ	ナ	sa na	マ	ム	ma mu	
P	4	a mu	オ	ホ	o ho	
ワ	フ	wa fu	ヌ	ス	nu su	
_	111	ni mi	×	ナ	me na	
1	<i>)</i> \	no ha	ル	レ	ru re	
イ	٢	i to	ソ	ン	so n	
チ	テ	chi te	3	コ	vo ko	

MODIFIED SYLLABLES

Reading and Writing

- Modified syllables (e.g., kya, kyu, kyo) and double consonants are written in katakana in the same way as in hiragana.
- 1. キャベツ 2. キャスト 3. ギリシャ
- 4. シャンペン 5. ジャスト 6. ショック
- 7. キッチン 8. コップ 9. ショッピング
- 1. kyabetsu (cabbage) 2. kyasuto (cast) 3. Girisha (Greece)
- 4. shampen (champagne) 5. jasuto (just) 6. shokku (shock)
- 7. kitchin (kitchen) 8. koppu (cup) 9. shoppingu (shopping)
- 2. Long sounds are represented by a dash, -.
- 10. ビール 11. ボール 12. コーヒー
- 13. スキー 14. デパート 15. スープ
- 10. biru (beer) 11. böru (ball) 12. köhī (coffee)
- 13. sukī (ski) 14. depāto (department store) 15. sūpu (soup)
- 3. Some syllables (sounds), such as English "di," "ti," "fa," do not exist in the Japanese syllabary and therefore can't be transliterated directly into katakana. They are represented by such combinations as seen in the following examples.
- 16. デュエット 17. デューク 18. ディスコ
- 19. ファイト 20. フェンス 21. フィールド
- 22. フォーク 23. ヴァイオリン
- 24. ヴィーナス 25. ヴェニス 26. スウェーデン
- 27. パーティー 28. テューター 29. クォーツ
- 30. クォリティー
- 16. duetto (duet) 17. dūku (duke) 18. disuko (disco)
- 19. faito (fight) 20. fensu (fence) 21. firudo (field)
- 22. főku (folk) 23. vaiorin (violin)
- 24. Vīnasu (Venus) 25. Venisu (Venice) 26. Suēden (Sweden)
- 27. pātī (party) 28. tyūtā (tutor) 29. kuōtsu (quartz)
- 30. kuoritī (quality)



First read the words in *katakana*, covering the romanization. Then write them, covering the *katakana*.

1.	P	×	IJ	カ	Amerika	
2.	イ	ギ	IJ	ス	Igirisu	
3.	フ	ラ	ン	ス	Furansu	
4.	۴	イ	ツ		Doitsu	
5.	_	ユ	_	ヨーク	Nyūyōku	
6.	口	ン	۲	ン	Rondon	
7.	ス	111	ス		Sumisu	
8.	ホ	ワ	イ	\	Howaito	
9.	フ	`ラ	ウ	ン	Buraun	

^{1.} America 2. England 3. France

^{4.} Germany 5. New York 6. London

^{7.} Smith 8. White 9. Brown

kamera

2. テレビ

terebi



3. ラジオ

rajio



4. バス

basu



5. キロ

kiro



6. グラム

guramu



7. ビル

biru



8. パンン

pan



9. デパート

depāto



10. スーパー

sūpā



^{1.} camera 2. television 3. radio 4. bus

^{5.} kilo 6. gram 7. building 8. bread

^{9.} department store 10. supermarket



The following words are from the illustration on p. 68, 69. First read the words in *katakana*, covering the romanization. Then write them, covering the *katakana*.

1. サラダ sarada 2. コーラ kōra 3. ピザ piza 4. チーズ chīzu 5. バナナ banana 6. チョコレート chokorēto 7. スカート sukāto 8. ズボン zubon 9. ネクタイ nekutai 10. ジャケット jaketto

^{1.} salad 2. cola 3. pizza 4. cheese 5. banana

^{6.} chocolate 7. skirt 8. trousers 9. necktie

^{10.} suit jacket

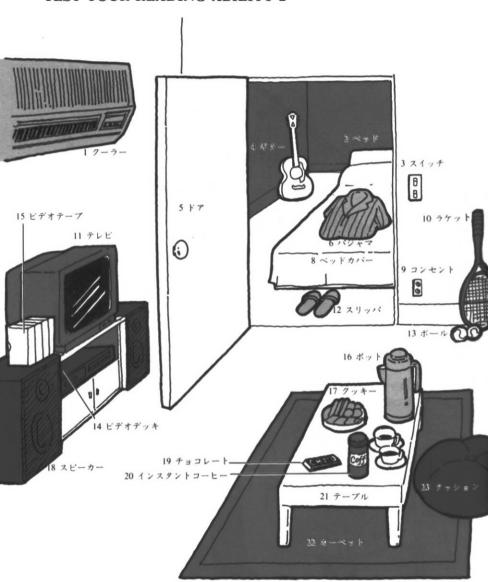
TEST YOUR READING ABILITY 1

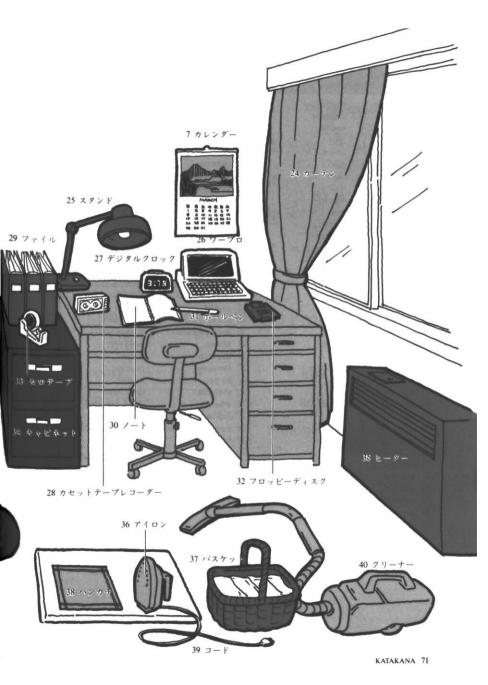






TEST YOUR READING ABILITY 2





TEST YOUR READING ABILITY 1 ANSWERS

	ANS	WERS	ANSWERS					
1	shanderia	chandelier	1	kūrā	cooler, air conditioner			
2	tabako	cigarette	2	beddo	bed			
3	sētā	sweater	3	suitchi	switch			
4	paipu	pipe	4	gitā	guitar			
5	kõhī	coffee	5	doa	door			
6	sukāfu	scarf	6	pajama	pajamas			
7	sukāto	skirt	7	karendā	calendar			
8	sofā	sofa	8	beddokabā	bedspread			
9	uisukī	whisky	9	konsento	wall socket/outlet			
10	wain	wine	10	raketto	racket			
11	burandē	brandy	11	terebi	television			
12	sõsēji	sausage	12	surippa	slippers			
13	gurasu	drinking glass	13	bōru	ball			
14	hamu	ham	14	bideodekki	video deck			
15	chīzu	cheese	15	bideotēpu	videotapes			
16	sarada	salad	16	potto	thermos jug			
17	painappuru	pineapple	17	kukkī	cookies			
18	banana	banana	18	supīkā	speaker			
19	bīru	beer	19	chokorēto	chocolate			
20	meron	melon	20	insutantokõhī	instant coffee			
21	orenji	orange	21	tēburu	table			
22	kõra	cola	22	kāpetto	carpet			
23	tēburukurosu	tablecloth	23	kusshon	cushion			
24	naifu	knife	24	käten	curtain			
25	fōku	fork	25	sutando	desk lamp			
26	supūn	spoon	26	wāpuro	word processor			
27	piza	pizza	27	dejitarukurokku	digital clock			
28	piano	piano	28	kasettotēpurekōdā	cassette tape recorder			
29	iyaringu	earring	29	fairu	file			
30	waishatsu	dress shirt	30	nõto	notebook			
31	nekkuresu	necklace	31	bōrupen	ball-point pen			
32	nekutai	necktie	32	furoppīdisuku	floppy disk			
33	jaketto	suit jacket	33	serotēpu	scotch tape			
		The state of the s						

34 kyabinetto

37 basuketto

38 hankachi

35 hītā

36 airon

39 ködo

40 kurinā

cabinet

heater

basket

code

handkerchief

vacuum cleaner

iron

TEST YOUR READING ABILITY 2

34 kakuteru

35 beruto

36 sütsu

38 baggu

39 zubon

40 haihīru

37 wanpīsu

cocktail

belt

suit

a dress

trousers

high-heeled shoes

purse

TEST YOUR WRITING ABILITY

Try writing the following English words in katakana, following the examples.

jam→ジャム	hotel→ ホ テ ル
sport(s)→ スポーツ	test→テスト
lunch → ランチ	match→マッチ
super→スーパー	top→ トップ
soup→スープ	party→パーティー
ı tennis→	2. golf→
3. milk→	
4. concert→	5. box→
6. maker→	7. user→
8. system→	9. money→
10. schedule→	
II. computer→	

^{1.} テニス 2. ゴルフ 3. ミルク 4. コンサート 5. ボックス tenisu gorufu miruku konsāto bokkusu

^{6.} メーカー 7. ユーザー 8. システム 9. マネー měkā yūzā shisutemu manē

^{10.} スケジュール 11. コンピューター sukejūru kompūtā

•••

TEST YOUR WRITING ABILITY

coat, court
$$\rightarrow 2 - 1$$
bath, bus $\rightarrow 1/2$
food, hood $\rightarrow 2 - 1/2$
light, right $\rightarrow 2/2$

^{1.} ライター 2. リーダー 3. ホール 4. ソース raitā rīdā hōru sōsu

^{5.} ローン 6. ボール rōn bōru

READING REVIEW



READING REVIEW

- 1 きのう バスで ぎんざへ いきました。デパートで レコードを かいました。きっさてんで ジュースを のみました。そして タク シーで うちに かえりました。
- Kinō basu de Ginza e ikimashita. Depāto de rekōdo o kaimashita. Kissaten de jūsu o nomimashita. Soshite takushī de uchi ni kaerimashita.

I went to Ginza by bus yesterday. I bought a record in a department store. I had some juice in a coffee shop. Then I went home by taxi.

 Sumisu-san wa sengetsu Amerika kara Nihon e kimashita. Ashita okusan ga kimasu. Raigetsu okusan to Igirisu ni ikimasu.

Mr. Smith came to Japan from America last month. His wife is coming tomorrow. He is going to England with her next month.

 Ima ni ökii terebi ga arimasu. Tsukue no ue ni tēpureködā ga arimasu. Daidokoro ni rajio ga arimasu.

There is a big television in the living room.

There is a tape recorder on the desk. There is a radio in the kitchen.

ります。だいどころに ラジオが ありますのくえの うえに テープレコーダーが あつくえの うえに テープレコーダーが ありきす。 いきます。 らいげつ おくさんと イギリスにいきます。



4

きのうはやすみでした。あさからとてもいいてんきでしたから、 ともだちとテニスをしました。ドイツたいしかんのちかくにテニ スコートがあります。くるまでテニスコートまでいきました。う ちからテニスコートまでくるまで15ふんぐらいです。11じごろう ちへかえりました。

ともだちもうちにきました。うちでシャワーをあびました。そ してジュースをのみました。ひる ふたりでサンドイッチをたべ ました。それからビールものみました。

ごご ぎんざでフランスのえいがをみました。 とてもロマンチックなえいがでした。そのあとデパートでかいものをしました。 あしたはしゅじんのたんじょうびですから、ネクタイをかいました。 それからシャンペンもかいました。

Vocabulary

テニスコート tenisukōto (tennis court) シャワーをあびます shawā o abimasu (take a shower)

ロマンチック romanchikku (romantic) そのあと sono ato (after that)

Kinō wa yasumi deshita. Asa kara totemo ii tenki deshita kara, tomodachi to tenisu o shimashita. Doitsu taishikan no chikaku ni tenisukōto ga arimasu. Kuruma de tenisukōto made ikimashita. Uchi kara tenisukōto made kuruma de jūgo-fun gurai desu. Jūichi-ji goro uchi e kaerimashita.

Tomodachi mo uchi ni kimashita. Uchi de shawā o abimashita. Soshite jūsu o nomimashita. Hiru futari de sandoitchi o tabemashita. Sorekara bīru mo nomimashita.

Gogo Ginza de Furansu no eiga o mimashita. Totemo romanchikku na eiga deshita. Sono ato depāto de kaimono o shimashita. Ashita wa shujin no tanjōbi desu kara, nekutai o kaimashita. Sorekara shampen mo kaimashita.

Yesterday was a holiday. It was very fine from morning, so I played tennis with a friend. There is a tennis court near the German embassy. We went to the tennis court by car. It takes about fifteen minutes from my house to the court by car. I got home about 11:00.

My friend came home with me. We took a shower. Then we had some juice. We had sandwitches together for lunch. We also had some beer.

We saw a French movie in Ginza in the afternoon. It was a very romantic movie. After that, we did some shopping in a department store. Tomorrow is my husband's birthday, so I bought a necktie. And then I bought some champagne, too.

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- is fully integrated with the Japanese for Busy People series

THE AUTHORS: The Association for Japanese-Language Teaching (ALALT) has been recognized as a nonprofit organization by the Ministry of Education since 1977. It was established to meet the practical needs of people who are not necessarily specialists on Japan but who wish to communicate effectively in Japanese. In 1992 the Association was awarded the Japan Foundation Special Prize.



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