

Introductory Levels

4A

Words: 109

Say simple greetings

1 215 Read aloud the greeting.

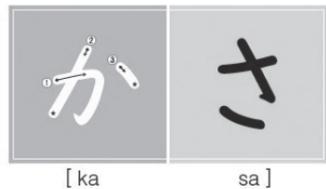


Hello.

こんにちは。
[ko n ni chi wa]

Read Hiragana

2 1-18 Read aloud the words. Trace the letters.



[ka] [sa]



umbrella

3A

Words: 132

Introduce yourself and family members

1 220 Read aloud the sentences, and then put a tick in the box.

かぞくをしょうかいします。
[ka zo ku] [sho ka i shi ma ku]



ちはかいしゃいんです。
ははせんせいです。

Let me introduce my family.
My father is an office worker.
My mother is a teacher.

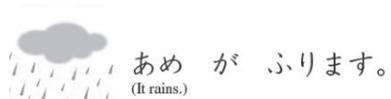
Write Hiragana

2 Write the appropriate letters in the boxes.

あ Line あ う お

か Line き け

Write short sentences in Hiragana (using 2 or 3 words)



あめがふります。
(It rains.)

2A

Words: 162

Understand simple sentences about everyday life

1 217 Read aloud the passage.

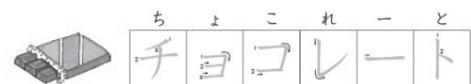
タクシーでデパートへいきます。
デパートはえきのとなりにあります。
おおきいデパートです。

(We) go to the department store by taxi.
The department store is next to the station.
(It) is a big department store.



Read and write Katakana

2 1-3 Read aloud the words, and then trace the letters.



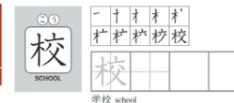
Beginner 1 Levels

Talk simply to people about various things in daily life

A

Words: 165
Kanji: 58

Begin studying Kanji!



Ask simple questions

2 Read the grammar points. Then trace and write the kanji.

Interrogative Form of Verb Sentences

がっこうにいきますか。
(I) will go to school.
→ 学こうにいきますか。
Will (you) go to school?

Use simple negative sentences

1 219 Read aloud the sentences. Then write the words in Japanese.

このもんだいはかんたんです。
This question is easy.
そのもんだいはかんたんではありません。
That question is not easy.
とてもむずかしいです。
(It) is very difficult.

B

Words: 288
Kanji: 63

Use practical expressions concerning time, place, price and quantity

1 1-12 Read aloud the sentences. Then translate the words into Japanese.

せんしゅうの火요일におおさかに行きました。
(I) went to Osaka on Tuesday last week.
しちじよんじふ分に家をでました。
(I) left home at seven forty.
しんかんせんで二時かんはんかかりました。
(I) took two and a half hours by bullet train.

C

Words: 232
Kanji: 64

Use more particles

1 1-4 Read the sentences adding the correct particle in the circle as the example.

木村さんはカレー○すきです。
As for Kimura-san, (she) likes curry.
→ 木村さんはカレーがすきです。

1 山田さんはラーメン○すきです。→
As for Yamada-san, (he) likes ramen.
2 母はたまねぎ○あまりすきです。
As for my mother, (she) doesn't like onions very much.

Understand some of the uses of particles

2 Read the grammar points. Then trace and write the kanji.

Usage of "へ" "に" and "から"

母はスーパーへいきます。
My mother goes to the supermarket.
母はスーパーにいきます。
My mother goes to the supermarket.

The particle "へ" emphasizes the direction of an action. In the above case, "へ" and "に" indicate the destination and can be used almost equally. However, the particle "に" which indicates the finishing point of an action, cannot be replaced by "へ".
×わたしたちはてん車へのります。

わたしはがっこうからかえります。
I go (home) from school.

"から" is a particle which indicates the starting point of an action. In this sentence, "home" is omitted. In Japanese, the object can be omitted as well as the subject when we understand it from its context.

Talk about past experiences

2 Read the grammar points. Then trace and write the kanji.

Past Verb Sentences

non-past*	past
赤ちゃんが生まれます。 The baby is born.	赤ちゃんが生まれました。 The baby was born.

*To form the past, change "ます" to "ました".

Communicate shop clerks at stores

1 1-10 Read aloud the sentences. Then translate the words into Japanese.

A: 七十五円のきゅうりを三本ください。
Please give (me) three 75 yen cucumbers.
それと、百十円のトマトを六こください。
And also, six 110 yen tomatoes, please.

Make more varied expressions by expressing degree

2 Read the grammar points. Then trace and write the kanji.

Adverbs of Degree

- もっと more
もっと大きいセーターはありませんか。
Are there (any) bigger sweaters?
- 一番 the most... the -est
このきょくが一番短いです。
This piece (of music) is the shortest.
- とても very, much
朝とても早い時間におきました。
(I) woke up very early in the morning.

Beginner 2 Levels

Understand familiar topics about social life and express your ideas to others in a simple way

D

Words: 235
Kanji: 80

Study the writing style used in newspapers and books

1 2-7 Read the story and write the kanji.

これは日本地図だ。
日本はアジアでもっとも東にある。
日本には四つの大きな島がある。
北海道、本州、四国、九州だ。
そのまわりは海だ。

This is a map of Japan.
Japan is located the furthest to the east in Asia.
There are four big islands in Japan.
(They) are Hokkaido, Honshu (main island), Shikoku, and Kyushu.
The surrounding (area) is sea.

E

Words: 317
Kanji: 82

Make requests and invitations

2 Read the grammar points.

Invitation Expressions 1

■ Invitation expressions in the formal style
By replacing the "～ます" of ます-form verbs with "～ましょう," it becomes an invitation expression in the formal style.
日本に行きます。→ 日本に行きましょう。
(We) will go to Japan. Let's go to Japan.
スキーをします。→ スキーをしましょう。
(We) will go skiing. Let's go skiing.

F

Words: 415
Kanji: 81

Have a basic conversation with doctors and staff at a hospital

1 2-17 ストーリーを読んで、漢字を書きなさい。
Read the story and write the kanji.

病院で
At the hospital

上野: すみません。ちょっと頭がいたくて、
体もだるいです。
金子: そうですか。今までにこの病院に
来たことはありますか。
上野: いいえ、初めてです。
金子: では、しんさつけんを
作るので、ほけんしょうを出してください。

Recognize the differences between two Japanese sentence styles

2 Read the grammar points.

Formal and Informal Style 2

In general, the FORMAL STYLE is used when speaking with people that are of superior status to yourself. The INFORMAL STYLE is used among those in close relationships like friends, or in newspapers and magazines.

	FORMAL	INFORMAL
affirmative non-past	社長がいます。 The president is (here).	社長がいる。 The president is (here).

To restate a sentence of the AFFIRMATIVE NON-PAST in the informal style, change "～います" in the formal style to "～いる".

Use the expressions used in informal, casual conversations

1 2-18 Read the story and write the kanji.

おいしゃさんが私をしんさつした。
のどを見て「かぜだね」と言った。
注射はしなかった。
よかった。
私は注射が大好きだ。

Express past, present, and future events

1 2-7 Read the example sentences and translate the words into Japanese.

おさいの時、私は体が弱かった。
When (I) was very young, I was physically weak.
小学生の時には、よく入院をした。
When (I) was an elementary school student, (I) was often hospitalized.
中学生になった時、けん道ぶに入って、
体をきたえた。
When (I) became a junior high school student, (I) joined the kendo club and trained (my) body.
今は、何か運動をしている時が、一番楽しい。
Now, (I) have the most fun when (I) am doing some kind of sport.

Explain reasons and the causes of things

2 表を完成しなさい。
Complete the table.

As (I) am thirsty, (I) will drink juice.	
のて	ジュースを飲む。
から	のどがかわくから、ジュースを飲む。

Understand some expressions about social rules and regulations

アメリカでは、車は右がわるを走らなければならない。
In the United States, (you) have to drive (cars) on the right-hand side.
しかし、日本では左がわるを走らなければならない。
But, in Japan (you) have to drive (cars) on the left-hand side.

