ぱぴ			
U°			
,),			
^°			
IJ			
ば	あ		
U°	()		
,),	う		
\sim			
IF			

Connect katakana with hiragana that has the same pronunciation.

才 ア 力 7

セ サ

ウ 1 ケ 丰 工

コ シ ス 1

9

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テ

あ お

か そ せ

え 7

きこ ち け

と

さ

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IJ

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N T	T	Class:
Name:	Date:	1 1000:

Fill hiragana in the blanks and make a chart from A through N.

	A	1	U	E	0
K					
S					
т					
N					
н					
M					
Y					
R					
w					

N

Name:_____ Date:_____ Class:_____

Small "や," "ゆ," "よ"

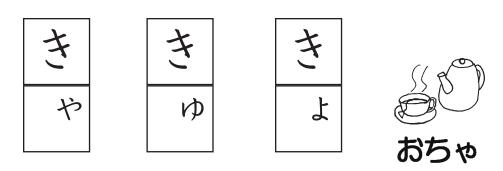
Writing the """," """," and """ smaller and creates the single syllable ya, yu, yo.

Compare:

When writing horizontally, \forall , \not D, and \not L are written small in the lower left-hand part of the square.

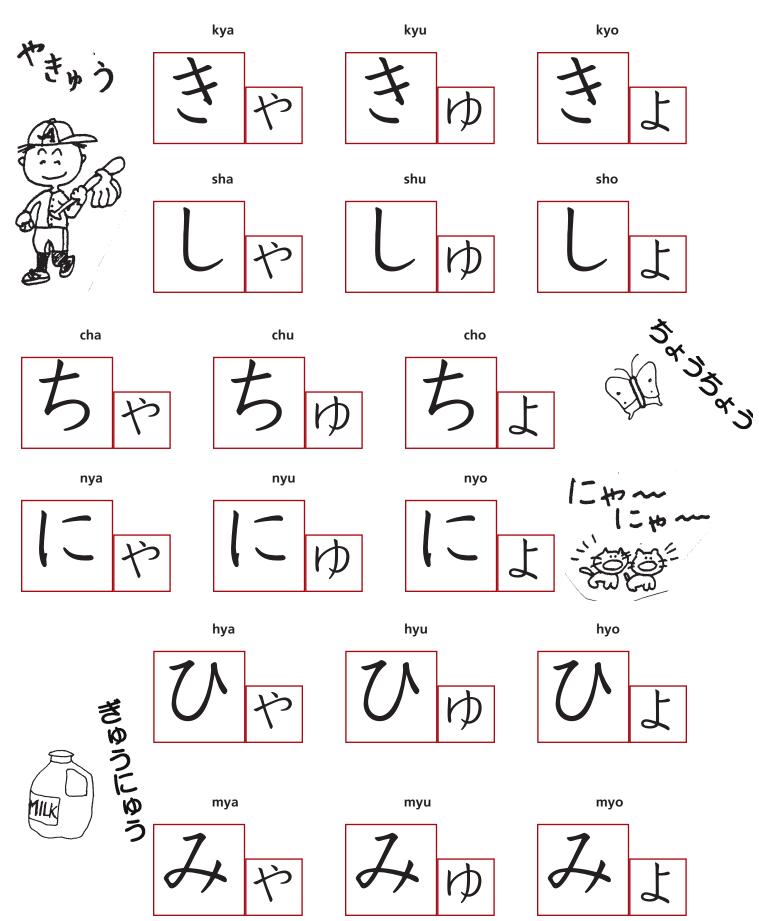


When writing vertically, \forall , \emptyset , and \downarrow are written small in the upper right-hand part of the square.



Practice reading and writing these hiragana.

Name:_____ Date:_____ Class:____



Name:_

Date:_

Class:_

gya

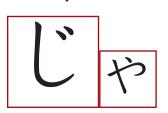


gyu

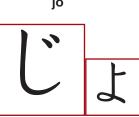


gyo



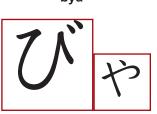




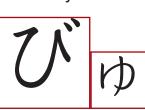




bya



byu





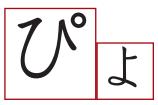
なういん





pyu





Name:	Date:	C1	
Name.	Date.	Class:	

しや	ぎ	ぎゅ	ぎ	き	き	き
や	よ	ゆ	や	よ	ゆ	や
			よ			ゆ
172						

_____ Date:____ Class:__

ぢ	ち	ちゅ	ち	ľ	ľ	じや
や	よ	ゆ	や	よ	ゆ	や
		ぢ			ぢ	
		よ			ゆ	
						170

Name:	Date:	Class:	

V	V	ひゆ	V	1	1	1
や	よ	ゆ	や	よ	ゆ	や
			V			V
			よ			ゆ
174						

Date:_

1)	みよ	4	4	V°	U°	U°
や	よ	ゆ	や	よ	ゆ	や
		1)			1)	
		よ			ゆ	
						175

Name:	Date: Class:
1. Write the following in Japan katakana or hiragana, or a com	nese. Determine whether the following subjects should be written in bination of both.
1. Japanese	7. Spanish
2. Music	8. Dance
3. Latin	9. Chinese
4. Fine Arts	10. P.E.
5. English	11. Computer
6. Math	
2. Write the following in Japan	nese.
1. Japanese teacher	にほんごのせんせい (nihongo no sensei)
2. Science teacher	
3. Math teacher	
4. French teacher	
5. Who is he/she/it?	(dare desu ka)
	せんせいはだれですか。 is pronounced "wa" (not "ha"). It is an example of a grammatical You will learn more about these later. Write this sentence in the
7. Who is your German teacher?	

e:			Date:	Class:		
		8. Who is your	ПППоП			
		Chinese teacher?		(wa)		
		9. Who is your Music teacher?				
		ose the appropriate Japanese s in the parentheses. (See y	•	following situations and put their and 81 to 84.)		
()	Greeting someone arou	and 8 o'clock at night.			
()	2. Before eating.				
()	3. Someone in your hous	e comes home from an errar	nd and you say		
()	4. Greeting someone on a	•			
()	,	e from running an errand.			
()	ě .	and 2 o'clock in the afternoo	on.		
()	7. Saying good-bye to the	•			
()	8. Saying good-bye to a c	lose friend of yours.			
()	9. Introducing yourself.	• •			
()	•	and 7 o'clock in the morning	5.		
()	11. Apologizing to someor				
()	12. Saying good night to y	-			
()	13. Greeting someone on a	•			
()	14. You are leaving home	on an errand. e is leaving to run an errand	and you say		
()	16. Thanking someone.	e is leaving to full all eliand	and you say		
()	17. Greeting someone on a	a hot and humid day			
()	18. After eating.				
()	19. Someone has thanked	you. In return, you say			
()		or she is well by way of a gre	eting.		
()	21. Greeting someone on a	a rainy day.			
a.	はじ	めまして。	b. ごちそうさま。	c. いってらっしゃい。		
		ばんは。(konbanwa)	e. じゃ、また。	f. おげんきですか。		
		うなら。	h. いただきます。	i. よくふりますね。		
_			n. いたたさまり。 k. ただいま。			
•		すみなさい。		I. さむいですね。		
		しあついですね。 	n. おはようございます	0		
ο.	こん	にちは。(konnichiwa)	p. いってまいります。			
q.	どう	もすみません。	r. おかえりなさい。			
s.	() ()	え、どういたしまして。	+ いいおてんきですね	0		

u. どうもありがとうございます。

Name: Date: Class:

State the results of your survey with respect to what/who your classmates like and dislike. Using the sentence structures given below, construct six sentences.

XはYがすきです。 (X likes Y.)

X wa Y ga suki desu.

Example: トムはメロンがすきです。

(Tom likes melon.)

tomu wa meron ga suki desu.

XはYがきらいです。 (X dislikes Y.)

X wa Y ga kirai desu.

Example: ジェニーはピザがきらいです。

(Jenny dislikes pizza.) jenii wa piza ga kirai desu.

Both \sharp (wa) and $\mathfrak{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}$ (ga) in the examples above are grammatical elements called particles. You will learn more about them later.

e: Date:	Class:
Make questions as shown in the examples. $ eta$ at question marker	the end of each sentence is a particle which serves
Example 1: Who is your Math teacher?	
すうがくのせんせいはだれですか。	suugaku no sensei wa dare desu ka. (l‡ = particle "wa")
1. Who is your Humanities teacher?	
Example 2: What is your fall sport?	
あきのスポーツはなんですか。	aki no spootsu wa nan desu ka.
2. What is your winter sport?	
Example 3: How much is the coffee? コーヒーはいくらですか。	koohii wa ikura desu ka.
3. How much is the hot chocolate (hotto	chokoreeto)?
Example 4: Where is the Disney World?	
ディズニーワールドはどこですか。	dizunii waarudo wa doko desu ka.
4. Where is Memorial Hall (memoriaru h	nooru)?
Example 5: Do you like hamburger?	
ハンバーガーはすきですか。	hanbaagaa wa suki desu ka.
5. Do you like potato chips (poteto chip)	

Name: Date: Class:

 \mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{T} (arimasu) is a verb and the Japanese equivalent of to be or exist. It should be noted that this verb is used to indicate the existence of an inanimate object only and a different verb is used to indicate the existence of an animate being such as a person or an animal.

Depending on the context, あります (arimasu) may also serve as the Japanese equivalent of an expression possession or availability. For example, one may say レモネードはありますか。 (remoneedo wa arimasu ka.) "Do you have (a glass of) lemonade?" to a beverage stand attendant in order to find out about the availability of lemonade. The attendant may respond by saying either はい、あります。 (hai, arimasu.) "Yes, I have." or いいえ、ありません。 (iie, arimasen.) "No, I don't."

Answer the following questions as shown in the example.

Example: Q: "ka" はありますか。 A: いいえ、ありません。
(Q: "ka" wa arimasu ka. A: iie, arimasen. Q: Is there a "ka?" A: No, there is not.)

- 1. $\lceil U \rfloor$ only 0 only 1 only 1
- 2. 「む」のカードがありません。「み」のカードはあります。Q: "mi" はありますか。 A: ______
- 3. 「ほ」のカードがありません。「へ」のカードはあります。Q: "ho" はありますか。 A: ______
- 4. 「ゆ」のカードがありません。「よ」のカードはあります。 Q: "yo" はありますか。 A: ______
- 5. 「ろ」のカードがありません。「る」のカードはあります。 Q: "ru" はありますか。 A: _____
- 6. 「こ」のカードがありません。「い」のカードはあります。 Q: "ko" はありますか。 A: ______

).* 	Date:	Class:
1. Does yo example.	our school have the following equipment, facil	lities, and amenities? Respond as shown in
Example:	Q: ホッケーリンクはありますか (Q: hokkeerinku wa arimasu ka. <i>Do</i> A: はい、あります。(A: hai, arim	you have a hockey rink?)
1. Q:	プールはありますか。swimming pool	
A:		_
2. Q:	りょうはありますか。 dormitory	
A:		_
3. Q:	インターネットはありますか。into	ernet
A:		_
guidelines	e above models in mind, complete the followings	
A:	カメラは	o
	カメラは。	
В:		

B: いいえ、_____。