Getting there in JAPANESE

Leisure Activities



Debbie Corder, Cathy Roughan, Jenny Short, Gwen Wells

Leisure Activities

スポーツとしゅみ



Gwen Wells would like to dedicate this book to her parents, Rachel and John Jones of Gwauncaegurwen, Wales

Published by Heinemann Education, a division of Reed Publishing (NZ) Ltd, 39 Rawene Road, Birkenhead, Auckland. Associated companies, branches and representatives throughout the world.

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ISBN 0 86863 0926

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First published 1994

Illustrations by Kako Sato
Apple Computer used by authors was kindly loaned by Apple Business Centre
Printed in Concept Print, New Zealand

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Preface

Leisure Activities looks at the ways in which the Japanese spend their free time. It covers different kinds of sports, some traditional Japanese games, popular traditional and modern pastimes and traditional events that mark important times of the Japanese year.

Because this is the fourth in the Getting There in Japanese series and the final book in the series written for Form Six, fewer new grammatical structures are introduced in this book as it is intended to consolidate previously learned structures. At the end of this book, students will be able to talk about Japanese sport and leisure activities and their own. They will be able to express preferences, provide descriptions and comparisons, and use more advanced questioning techniques.

Familiar speech is introduced in this book. Many students will encounter this form of speech on trips to Japan or through meeting Japanese exchange students. It is not intended that students actively start using familiar speech but that they have the opportunity to listen to it and become more confident in their understanding of it. They must also know when it is appropriate to use familiar speech as opposed to polite speech and an example of a typical situation is in Unit 5. Unit 10 contains descriptions of some of the main events and festivals in Japan, many of which students may already have come across. They have been included to provide students with the means to talk about them in Japanese.

A cassette tape with all the reading passages and listening exercises is available with each of the books in the series. They have been recorded at a speed that will provide a challenge to students without disheartening them, and hence prepare them better for communicating with Japanese. We strongly recommend that the tapes are used in conjunction with the books, and even more so with this book because of the aim to provide students with the opportunity to listen to familiar speech. The tape also contains specific examples of intonation in familiar speech patterns, an aspect which is crucial to understanding the correct meaning.

We would like to thank Masaaki Mizoguchi for his valuable contribution to the writing of the reading passages in this book, to Noriko Tubman for her contribution to exercises in Unit 2 and to Mihoko Mori, Yukari Ito and Minoru Kawahara for their contributions to the listening passages. We would also like to thank Mieko MacInnes and Hiroshi Ishida for proofreading the text and always being available for consultation. Finally, but not least of all, our thanks to Jenny Wu for her commitment in producing the kanji for this book.

Key

The following logos appear frequently throughout the book. They are an indication of what type of lesson you will be starting.

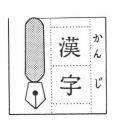
New Kanji



Vocabulary Practice



Kanji Practice



Speaking Practice



New Grammar



Listening Practice



Grammar Practice



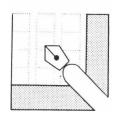
Reading Practice



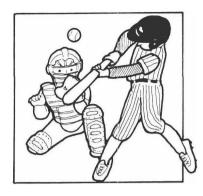
New Vocabulary

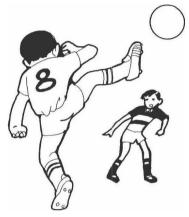


Writing Practice

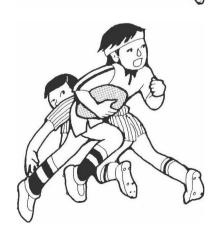


UNIT 1









どんな スポーツを しますか

アンさんと 友だちは ほうか後 スポーツについて 話して います。

アン: 「日本では どんな スポーツが さかん ですか。」

たけし: 「そうですね。 やきゅうと サッカーが 人気が あります。 ニュージーランドでは どうですか。」

アン: 「ラグビーや クリケットが さかん ですね。」

たけし:「ほかの スポーツは どうですか。」

アン: 「女の子は ネットボールを します。 ネットボールは バスケットボールに にた スポーツ ですが、バックボードは ありませんし、ドリブルが できません。 ところで、日本の 高校では どんな スポーツを しますか。」

よし子: 「えーと、やきゅうや ラグビーや サッカーや バスケットボールを します。 バレーボールも さかん ですよ。 これ から たけしくんと やきゅうの しあいを 見に 行きますが、いっしょに 行きませんか。」

アン: 「いいですね。 ぜひ 行きたい です。」



たんご

ほうか後(ほうかご)	after school*
さかん (な)	popular/extensive*
にる	to resemble*
バックボード	backboard*
ドリブル(を する)	to dribble (a ball)*
これから	now/from now on
ぜひ	definitely

New structures

Conversational forms (familiar) Invitations

Language note Conversation fillers

Notice the use of $\lambda - \xi$ in the dialogue. You will often hear words or phrases such as $\lambda - \xi$, $\delta \mathcal{O} \delta$, $\delta \mathcal{O} \delta \lambda$, $\xi \delta \mathcal{O} \delta \lambda$ in conversational Japanese. These may be used in a variety of ways, but are frequently used as a stop-gap when the speaker is thinking about what to say, or looking for the right words. The main difference between them is $\delta \mathcal{O} \delta$ is used before asking a favour $(\delta \mathcal{O} \delta, \delta \lambda \pm \xi \lambda \ldots)$ and $\lambda - \xi$ is used when working something out. They are rather like 'Um ...', 'Well ...', 'Let me see, ...', and so forth. In such conversation fillers it is not uncommon to see a mixture of hiragana and katakana as in $\lambda - \xi$.



読むれんしゅう

つぎの しつもんに 英語で 答えて 下さい

- 1 アンさんは だれと 何について 話して いますか。
- 2 日本でも ニュージーランドでも おなじ スポーツが さかん ですか。 せつめい して ください。
- 3 ニュージーランドで 女の子に 人気のある スポーツは 何ですか。
- 4 ネットボールは どんな スポーツに にて いますか。
- 5 日本の 高校で よく する スポーツは 何 でしょうか。

You read this kanji for the first time in the passage:



RW58

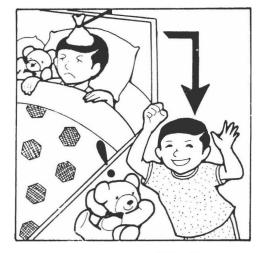
层	,	٢	た	KI	spirit atmosphere
又	气	氕	気		

気 is read as

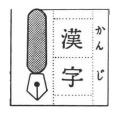
きin

天気(てんき)	weather
元気(げんき)	healthy/well
電気(でんき)	electricity
空気(くうき)	air
気おん(きおん)	(air) temperature
気持ち(きもち)	feeling*
気分(きぶん)	feeling*
気を つける	to take care
びょう気	sick
人気が ある	to be popular*

気分が わるい



気分が いい



漢字の れんしゅう

漢字の 読みかたを ひらがなで 書いて ください

- 1 山田さんは おきゃくさんが 家を 出るときに、 「気を つけて 帰って ください。」と 言います。
- 2 山の くう気が きれいなので、びょう気が すぐ なおる でしょう。
- 3 いい 天気 ですね。 今日 どこかへ ドライブ に 行きませんか。
- 4 ニュージーランドは ふゆの 気おんが そんなに 下がりません。 なつの 気おんも そんなに 上がりません。
- 5 お元気 ですか。 ええ、おかげさまで、とても 元気 です。
- 6 くらく なって きました。電気を つけても いいですか。
- 7 ちょっと 気分が わるいから お母さん、今日 学校を やすんでも いい?
- 8 天気が よくて、気持ち いい ですね。
- 9 ニュージーランドや オーストラリアでは ラグビーが とても 人気が あります。
- 10 かぜで びょう気の 人は 天気の わるい日には そとに 出ません。

Language note 気分、気持ち

気分 and 気持ち are very similar in meaning. Both refer to how you are feeling about things and can be used in phrases meaning 'feel sick' and 'feel well'. Both can be used to express 'it feels good/pleasant' and 'it feels bad/unpleasant'.

But 気分 is more common in statements about health and wellbeing, and 気持ち is more common in statements about enjoyment. Notice that the が is frequently omitted in the phrase 気持ち いい and 気持ち わるい.



気持ちが いい

気持ちが わるい





れんしゅう しましょう

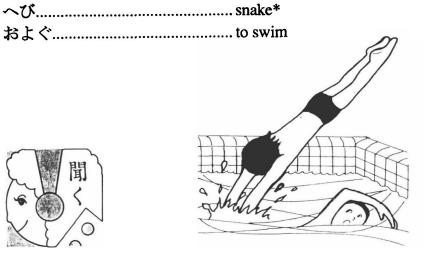
英語で 書きなさい

たんご

聞くれんしゅう

Listen again to the conversation at the beginning of this unit. This time the speakers will use informal language. Follow the passage as it is written at the beginning of this unit, and note the changes that have been made to the following:

- 田中さんは 今朝から 気分が わるい。 1
- 「まあ、田中さん。 気分が わるいんですか。」 2
- 「今日は 気分は いかが ですか。」 3 「おかげさまで、きのうより いい です。」
- へびは 気持ち わるい です。 4
- 5 つかれた時、おふろに 入ると 気持ち いい です。
- なつの あつい日に、うみで およぐのは 6 気持ち いい です。



In the reading passage, Anne and her friends were using polite language. However, Japanese people generally use an informal style when they converse among friends.

... verbs

...the particles かや が

...です

Familiar Conversation

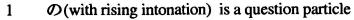


Until now, the final verbs (verbs which occur at the end of a sentence) which you have heard and read in conversations in this course have been predominantly in the です/~ます form. You have just heard how Japanese people would talk with friends or family using familiar speech.

It is not only final verbs in the plain form which make speech familiar. There are many other ways in which familiar speech differs from polite speech. Here are some guidelines to help you to understand the differences, but you may well come across variations in use according to the region and age of the speaker.

Note だ replaces です after nouns and な adjectives, but no form of です/だ is needed after an adjective in the plain form.

The following examples are on the tape. Listen carefully to the intonation.





Note After nouns and な adjectives, you can't use だ before の.
You use な instead.

か is still used sometimes as a question particle in familiar speech (especially by men).

When a question particle is omitted a question mark may be used.

いっしょに いかない?

The question particle may be omitted completely in familiar speech, and the question indicated by rising intonation at the end of the sentence.

いっしょに 行きますか。 ____ いっしょに 行く?



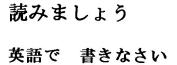


3 O(with falling intonation) may be used finally in a sentence to show that some sort of explanation is being given.

テニスが できません。 ___ テニスが できないの。

5 か, used mainly by women, is often used after statements about which the speaker feels strongly, or where a man might use よ. わ is usually used with positive connotations.

ぜひ 行きたい です。 ―― ぜひ 行きたいわ。





- a 昼ごはんに 何を たべるの?
- b こんばん えいがに 行かない?
- c お金が ないの?
- d 今日の しゅくだいは やさしいわ。
- e あたらしい 車が ほしいな。

Note Final particles such as ね、よ、か may still be heard in familiar speech.

6 It is not uncommon for non-final particles (especially は、が、を) to be omitted completely in familiar speech.

これを 食べても いいですか。 ―― これ 食べても いい?



7 The い of ~て いる is sometimes dropped in familiar speech.

あの ことを しっていますか。 —▶ あの こと しってるの?

何を していますか。 — 何 してるの?

8 けど replaces が (but)

ラグビーは あぶない スポーツ ですが、 テニスは あんぜん です。



ラグビーは あぶない スポーツ だけど、 テニスは あんぜん だ。

たんご

あんぜん (な)safety (safe)

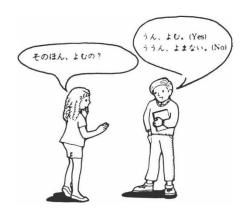
9 とか often replaces や.

やきゅうや つりや すいえいを します。



やきゅうとか つりとか すいえいを する。

10 Yes/No words



いいえ ── ううん

Note IF < occurs in boys' and young men's speech when speaking amongst equals.

きみ can be used for 'you' by men speaking in an informal situation.

わたし **→** ぼく あなた **→** きみ

れんしゅう しましょう

英語で 書きなさい



- a セーターとか ワンピース 買いたい。
- b きみの 本 じゃないの? うん、ぼくの じゃないよ。
- c たばこ すう? ううん、すわないよ。 からだに わるいから。
- d この ペン、かりていい? うん、いいよ。
- e すう学は むずかしいけど、おもしろいわ。

These are some of the main differences between polite language and familiar conversation. There are others and these will be introduced later. At this stage, you don't have to use these forms yourself, but it is useful to be able to understand them when they are spoken by exchange students at your school or by your host family during your visit to Japan.

聞くれんしゅう

You will hear three conversations between girls using conversational forms. Listen to them and complete the following in English.





		_	
ሳን	しい	h	1

- 1 Sanae asks Kazuko to ______
 - 2 They will meet at _____





かいわ 2

- 1 Asako invites Haruka to_____
- 2 Haruka declines because_____
- 3 Asako suggests that _____

かいわ 3

- 1 Sachiko invites Yayoi to _____
- 2 Yayoi wants to know_____
- 3 Sachiko tells her _____

たんご





Invitations

In the reading passage, Yoshiko invited Anne to go to a baseball game:

やきゅうの しあいを 見に 行きますが、 いっしょに 行きませんか。

Anne accepts:

いい ですね。 ぜひ 行きたい です。

Other possible ways she could have accepted this invitation are:

(formal)

ええ、よろこんで... ええ、行きましょう。

(informal) うん、行きたい。

