

Course outline – 30 weeks

Language: Japanese

Level: 3

Course book:

**Japanese for Busy People II, Revised 3rd Edition.** Association for Japanese Language Teaching AJALT. Kodansha International Ltd; 3rd Revised edition (2012)

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Please note that we carry on with the same book in level 4.

Topics and vocabulary	Grammar	Communicative objectives
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 1) Asking for advice (Shopping, travel plan, party plan)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Please note that it is essential to be able to read and write in Hiragana and Katakana for this course.</p> </div> <p>somewhere/ anywhere どこか, something/ anything なにか, someone/ anyone だれか</p> <p>なにが/ 何が/ だれが/ どこが +いいでしょうか。</p> <p>(The comparative: Making comparisons between <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2 items</span>) (item1)のほうが (item2)より { Adjective Verb</p> <p>Wh-Question: (Which one between item1 and item2?)</p>	<p>Talk about something you cannot specify.</p> <p>You want to decide what/ when/ who/ where, based on someone's advice</p> <p>Being able to give advice to someone by comparing <u>one item to another</u>.</p>

<p>Treating your friends at a restaurant</p>	<p>どちらが ...か。</p> <p>(The superlative: Making comparisons among <b>3 or more items</b>) (A group of items) で (item1)が いちばん { Adjective Verb</p> <p>Wh-Question(1):なにが(what)/ だれが(who)/ どこが(where) / いつが (when)</p> <p>Wh-Question (2): among a limited selection of 3 to several items (which one) どれが</p> <p>V-てみます。</p> <p>(Asking someone's preference) なにが/ いつが/ どこが/ だれが いいですか。</p>	<p>Being able to compare <b>3 or more items.</b></p> <p>(Following the advice and ) doing something to see how it goes</p> <p>Being able to ask someone what/when/where/ whom he/she would prefer.</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 2) Choosing a souvenir and stating your decision</p>	<p>(I would like to... but, ...?) (ます-form stem)たいんですが なにが/ いつが/ だれが/ どこが +いいでしょうか。</p> <p>(The comparative) (item1)は (item2)より { Adjective Verb</p> <p>(The superlative) (item1)はいちばん { Adjective Verb</p> <p>(item1)に します。</p> <p>A useful phrase:</p>	<p>When you want to make some action, being able to imply that you need advice/ help.</p> <p>Singling out a souvenir for comparison. 1 Describe the characteristics of the souvenirs, using comparison. 2 Describing the characteristics of the receiver of the souvenir, using comparison. Stating the decision (What you will buy / order.)</p> <p>Being able to state the size or characteristics of an item you wish to buy</p>

	<p>もっと/もうすこし Ad. のは ありませんか。</p>	
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 3) Searching for a lost item</p>	<p>(Connecting related sentences) (Connecting a noun sentence) Sentence1: ~ Noun で、 ~ Sentence2。</p> <p>(Connecting a な-adjective sentence) Sentence1: ~ な-adjective で、 ~ Sentence2。</p> <p>(Connecting a い-adjective sentence) Sentence1: ~ い-adjective くて、 ~ Sentence2。</p> <p>V-ています (The current state: The further application ) Q: どんな Noun ですか。</p> <p>(Going/ Coming/ returning somewhere to do something) (ます-form stem )に いきます。 (ます-form stem )に きます。 (ます-form stem )に かえります。</p>	<p>Being able to describe a lost item by connecting the relevant descriptions.</p> <p>Being able to describe a thing, a person or a place, using て います (states in effect)</p> <p>Being able to say that you are coming to pick up your lost item.</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 4) Building rapport with Japanese friends</p> <p>(To show your interest in a person by asking for explanation about a person's hobby/ job/ circumstances)</p>	<p>(Introduction to the plain forms of verbs : the preparation for 'んですか。' and 'んです。' sentences)</p> <p>(Verb plain forms : present affirmative/ negative) Reference: Dictionary-form and ない-form</p> <p>Asking for explanations : 'んですか。' 'ないんですか。'</p> <p>Offering explanations: 'んです。', 'ないんです。'</p>	<p>Asking for explanations/ Offering explanations</p>

	<p><b>Frequency expressions</b>  Eg 毎日 1じかん 1hour a day  しゅうに ふつか two days a week  つきに 1かい once a month  ねんに 2かい twice a year  +ぐらい(approx.)</p>	<p>Being able to explain your hobby/ job with frequency expressions</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 5)   Inviting a friend to your leisure activity</p>	<p><b>Introduction of Verbた-form</b>  <b>State your past experiences</b>  <b>And ask someone about his/her past experiences</b>  V-たことが あります。(+か。)</p> <p>‘んですが、’ :  a prelude to invite someone to an activity  +(invitation phrases) いっしょに いかがですか。  いっしょに V-ませんか。  ‘さんねんですが、 ~んです。’ :  <b>Declining an invitation by explaining your circumstances.</b></p> <p><b>(The plain forms of verbs : past tense)</b>  Reference: た-form and なかった-form</p> <p><b>(past tense)</b>  <b>Asking for explanations :</b>  ‘たんですか。’ ‘なかったんですか。’  <b>Offering explanations :</b>  ‘たんです。’ ‘なかったんです。’</p> <p><b>Stating the time using various expressions.</b>  Eg. 2じ5ふんまえ です。  It’s five minutes to two.</p>	<p>Being able to talk about past experiences.</p> <p>Being able to invite a friend to your leisure activity using a prelude remark.</p> <p>Being able to decline an invitation by explaining your circumstances.</p> <p>Asking for explanations/  Offering explanations about past events</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 6)  Giving an advice to a sick friend</p>	<p><b>You should do verb.</b>  V-たほうが いいですよ。 (た-form)</p> <p><b>You should not do verb.</b></p>	<p>Being able to make strong suggestions.</p>

<p>Making arrangements during a meeting</p>	<p>V-ないほうが いいですよ。 (ない-form)</p> <p>Asking for and offering explanations using <b>Adjective sentences</b> and <b>Noun sentences</b>.</p> <p>Offering explanations:        (present tense) 'んです。'; 'ないんです。'        (past tense) 'たんです。'; 'なかったんです。'</p> <p>Using adverbs which are originated from adjectives        (い-adjective) adverb) : &lt;-ending        (な-adjective) (adverb) : に-ending</p> <p>Do V somewhere and then come (here)        :Vてきます</p> <p>'No' answer to 'Have you done V yet?'</p> <p>Q: もう V-ましたか。        A: いいえ、まだ V-ていません。</p> <p>Implying your dissatisfaction, disappointment, upset or indignation (Stopping a sentence halfway through)        : んですが...。        Eg. きのう しらべたんんですが...。        (I researched it yesterday, but...)</p>	<p>Asking for explanations/        Offering explanations using <b>Ad-sentence</b> and <b>Noun-sentence</b> (present &amp; past)</p> <p>Being able to describe actions with details</p> <p>Being able to make a contribution to the meeting by doing something somewhere and come back</p> <p>Being able to express something is not quite right.</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 7)        Talk about a person's history</p>	<p>Expressing a sequence of events (1)        : Before        Verb Dictionary form + まえに、        Eg. 日本に くるまえに、        (Before coming to Japan)</p> <p><b>Duration of time</b> + まえに、</p>	<p>Being able to put an extra information (a personal history) in your self-introduction.</p>

	<p>Eg. 1ねんまえに、(one year ago)</p> <p><b>Expressing a sequence of events (2)</b>  : After  <b>Verb</b> てから、 (て-form)  Eg. 日本に きてから、  <b>(After coming to Japan)</b></p> <p><b>When (1)</b>  : Noun+の とき  Eg. びょうきの とき When I am/ was ill</p> <p>い-Adjective とき  Eg. さむいとき When it is/ was cold,</p> <p>な-Adjective とき  Eg. ひまなとき When you / I have/ had free time,</p> <p><b>Self-introduction using above sentence patterns</b></p>	
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 8)</p> <p><b>Long time no see!</b></p>	<p><b>To become (state)/ to get to be (state)</b>  : いadjective(い→く)+なります  : なadjective(な)+に なります  : noun+に なります</p> <p><b>When (2)</b>  <b>To describe when something happens or happened</b>  : (Verb <u>plain form</u>)+とき  Eg. いくとき  いったとき</p> <p><b>The plain form of Adjective sentence and noun sentence. (The preparation for the quotation sentences)</b></p> <p><b>( Direct quotation) Someone said, “ – quote - .”</b></p>	<p><b>Being able to indicate a change of weather, persons' appearance and their circumstances, the transformation of towns etc.</b></p> <p><b>Being able to describe the main action in relation with another action/ condition.</b></p> <p><b>Being able to use casual style of Japanese to friends.</b>  <b>Being able to write a diary in casual style.</b></p> <p><b>Being able to quote what someone said.</b>  <b>Being able to express your opinions.</b>  <b>Being able to speculate.</b></p>

	<p>: (person)は「any sentence. 」と っていました。</p> <p>(Indirect quotation) Someone said that...quote. :(person)は (plain form)と っていました。</p> <p>I think... (and Do you think...?) : (plain form sentence) と おもいます</p> <p>I don't think... : (plain form sent. ending with ない)とおもいます</p>	
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