

Course outline – 30 weeks

Language: Japanese

Level: 4

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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Topics and vocabulary	Grammar	Communicative objectives
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 9)</p> <p>Talk about your treasure, a holiday place</p>	<div data-bbox="501 628 1111 743" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Please note that it is essential to be able to read and write confidently in Hiragana and Katakana for this course.</p> </div> <p>Forming Modifying Clauses</p> <p>Eg. 東京で買ったぼうし： the hat which I bought in Tokyo</p> <p>Nominalizing Sentences with の</p> <p>1 : ~のは、Noun です。</p> <p>日本にしゅっぱつするのは 来週です。 It is next week when I am leaving to Japan.</p> <p>きのう かいぎに行ったのは けんさんです。 It is Ken who went to the meeting yesterday.</p> <p>2012年にオリンピックがあったのは ロンドンです。 It is 2012 when we had the London Olympic games.</p>	<p>Talking about your belongings with extra information.</p>

<p>Talk about what activity you like, you are good at</p>	<p>マリアさんがおとしたのは 赤いかさです。 It is the red umbrella that Maria lost.</p> <p>田中さんがたのんだのは 天ぷら定食です。 It is the tempura set meal that Mr. Tanaka ordered.</p> <p>2 <u>Verb dictionary form + の</u> は Adjective description. 日本語を勉強するのは 楽しいです。 It is fun to study Japanese.</p> <p>3 : <u>Verb dictionary form + の</u> が、すきです。 Etc. 私は 花をそだてるのが 好きです。 I like growing flowers.</p> <p>4 : <u>Verb dictionary form + の</u> を わすれました。 etc. パンを買うのを わすれました。 I forgot to buy the bread.</p>	<p>Describing a buildings facilities</p> <p>Describing someone's personality</p> <p>Expressing your opinion about particular activity</p> <p>Describing the plan of a trip</p> <p>Recalling a trip you went</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 10) Asking for time off by telling a reason</p> <p>Talking about things you can do</p> <p>Talking about things facilities can offer</p>	<p><u>Giving a reason using ので</u> <u>Plain form sentence + ので</u>、 the main sentence.</p> <p><u>あたまがいたかったので</u>、学校を休みました。 I had a headache, so I stayed home off school.</p> <p><u>Introduction of the Verb potential form</u> カードで <u>はらえますか</u>。 <u>Can I pay</u> by card?</p>	<p>Telling why you want to do certain things</p> <p>Telling why you cannot / could not do certain things</p> <p>Combine the detailed monthly expressions to describe your schedule</p> <p>Talking about the services available at a department store/ a hotel</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 11) Selecting a vacation plan</p>	<p><u>Introduction of the Verb volitional form</u> Verb-う/ようと おもっています。 I am thinking about doing ...</p>	<p>Stating what you are thinking about doing in the near future</p>

	<p>来年、旅行に 行こうと おもっています。 I am thinking about going to Japan next year.</p> <p><u>Giving a reason using Verb-て form, Adjective-て form、 Noun-て form</u> あのみせは きれいで きにっています。 That restaurant is beautiful and I am pleased with it.</p> <p><u>Forming indirect questions</u> <u>Express that you are not sure about the topic.</u></p> <p>～かどうか わかりません。 I don't know whether ...</p> <p>おいしいか どうか わかりません。 I don't know whether it is tasty.</p> <p><u>Wh- question word</u> ～か、おしえてください。 (Please tell me when/ what/ what kind of/ how...)</p> <p>いつ えきに つくか おしえてください。 Please tell me when you are arriving.</p>	<p>Expressing your feelings and giving reasons for them.</p> <p>Being able to say sentences such as, "I don't know <u>whether it is tasty.</u>" and "Please tell me <u>when you are arriving at the station.</u>"</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 12) Planning an outing with friends</p> <p>Confirming the details of a trip</p>	<p><u>may/might expressions</u></p> <p>あしたは あめかもしれません。 It might rain tomorrow.</p> <p>じかんが ないかもしれません。 I may not have time.</p> <p><u>Talking about future events coming into being.</u> <u>Verbたら (1) : 'When' clause</u> <u>Verbたら+ present tense predicate.</u></p> <p>6時半になったら、じゅぎょうをはじめます。</p>	<p>Expressing uncertainty</p> <p>Being able to talk about something which is not definite.</p> <p>Being able to talk about the procedure of a task, the schedule of a trip etc.</p>

	<p>When it is 6:30, we will begin the lesson. おてらについたら、お昼ごはんを食べます。 Once we arrive at the temple, we will have lunch.</p>	
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 13)</p> <p>Talking about changes in your town, job</p>	<p>Expressing a process of change : Verb <u>てきました。</u> A thing/ person is getting to (a state) To indicate that something has changed over time さむくなりました→<u>さむくなってきました</u> It's become cold. It is getting cold. 便利になりました→<u>便利になってきました</u> It's become convenient. It is getting convenient.</p> <p>Something が ふえました→<u>ふえてきました</u> Something increased. Something has increased.</p> <p>Something が へりました→<u>へってきました</u> Something decreased. Something has decreased.</p> <p>To indicate that something has begun to change あめが ふってきました。 It has begun to rain.</p> <p>Making hypothetical statements : たら (2) : 'If' clause (1) Verb/adjective/ noun たら+ present tense predicate.</p> <p>たからくじに あたったら、いえを かいたいです。 If I won a lottery, I would want to buy a house.</p> <p>がいこくで パスポートををなくしたら、どうしますか。 If you lost your passport in a foreign country, what would you do?</p>	<p>To be able to say you noticed some change has been happening, to do with a thing/ person/ place</p> <p>To be able to make 'If ...' statements.</p> <p>To be able to talk in casual manner with friends and family</p>

	<p>Introduction to casual conversation with family/ friends using the plain-form</p>	
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 14)</p> <p>I noticed something new/ unusual when I went home. (or office)</p> <p>Unfortunate events have happened ... (eg. Computer trouble)</p> <p>Shopping, travel, exercise</p>	<p><u>Verbたら</u> (3)</p> <p><u>verb</u>たら+past tense predicate. = 'The discovery たら' うちに 帰ったら、てがみが きていました。 When I got home, a letter had arrived.</p> <p>あさ おきたら 雪が ふっていました。 When I got up, it had been snowing.</p> <p><u>Verbてしまいました。</u></p> <p>さいふを なくしてしまいました。 I lost my wallet. (and I am upset.)</p> <p>友だちと けんかをしてしまいました。 I had an argument with my friend.(and I regret it.)</p> <p><u>Q: どうすれば いいでしょう(か)。</u> What should I do?</p> <p>Introduction of Conditional form (for verb/ adjective/ noun) <u>～ば/～なら(ば)</u></p> <p>(Verb/ い-adjective) ば、 : 'If' clause (2) (な-adjective/Noun) なら(ば)、</p> <p>(Verb ば clause) あめが ふれば ジョギングしません。 I will not do jogging if it rains. この本をよめば、わかりますよ。 If you read this book, you will understand.</p>	<p>Stating the result of an action or event. (Result: often an unexpected finding or a new situation)</p> <p>Talking about a problem has happened. (Often : you imply your regret, reluctance, resignation or embarrassment.) Asking for Suggestions about how to solve problems</p> <p>Being able to explain solutions based on the condition.</p>

	<p>(い-adjective ば clause) やすければ、かいます。 If (it is) cheap, I will buy it.</p> <p>(な-adjective なら(ば) clause) しずかなら、ねられます。 If (it is) quiet, I can sleep.</p> <p>(noun なら(ば) clause) あきなら、コートが ありますよ。 If (it is) Autumn, you need a coat.</p>	
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 15)</p> <p>Can you tell me how to use this ticket vending machine?</p>	<p><u>Action1 triggers Action/State2.</u> <u>Verb Plain form present</u> + と、Action /State2。 (Action1 ↑)</p> <p>このボタンを おすと、きっぷがでます。 If you press this button, a ticket will come out.</p> <p><u>Intransitive verbs and transitive verbs.</u> ドアが あきます。The door opens. ドアを あけます。(Someone) opens the door.</p> <p><u>Expressing necessity</u> Verbなければ なりません。Must do 'verb'</p> <p>8じまでに いえに 帰らなければなりません。 I must go home by 8 o'clock.</p>	<p>Being able to say (action/ state)2 will follow (action)1 inevitably.</p> <p>Giving a reason for rejecting an invitation</p>

