



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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Topics and vocabulary	Grammar	Communicative objectives
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 1) Asking for advice (Shopping, travel plan, party plan)</p> <p>Treating your friends at a restaurant</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/ いつが/ だれが/ どこが +いいでしょうか。</p> <p>(The comparative: Making comparisons between 2 items) (item1)のほうが (item2)より { Adjective Verb</p> <p>Wh-Question: (Which one between item1 and item2?) どちらが ...か。</p> <p>(The superlative: Making comparisons among 3 or more items) (A group of items) で (item1)がいちばん Adjective Verb</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>Being able to compare <u>3 or more items</u>.</p>



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	<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>(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, ...?)</p> <p>(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: もっと/ もうすこし Ad. のは ありませんか。</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>(JFBP2 Lesson 3)</p>	<p>(Connecting related sentences)</p>	



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<p>Searching for a lost item</p>	<p>(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 (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>Frequency expressions</p>	<p>Asking for explanations/ Offering explanations</p>



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	<p>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>Introduction of Verbた-form State your past experiences And ask someone about his/her past experiences 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。</p> <p>いっしょに V-ませんか。 'ごんねんですが、 ~んです。': Declining an invitation by explaining your circumstances.</p> <p>(The plain forms of verbs : past tense) Reference: た-form and なかった- form</p> <p>(past tense) Asking for explanations : 'たんですか。' 'なかったんですか。' Offering explanations : 'たんです。' 'なかったんです。'</p> <p>Stating the time using various expressions. 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>



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<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 6) Giving an advice to a sick friend</p>	<p>You should do verb. V-たほうが いいですよ。 (た-form)</p> <p>You should not do verb. V-ないほうが いいですよ。 (ない-form)</p> <p>Asking for and offering explanations using Adjective sentences and Noun sentences.</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) : <-ending (な-adjective) (adverb) : に-ending</p>	<p>Being able to make strong suggestions.</p> <p>Asking for explanations/ Offering explanations using Ad- sentence and Noun-sentence (present & past)</p> <p>Being able to describe actions with details</p>
<p>Making arrangements during a meeting</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 しらべたんですが...</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>



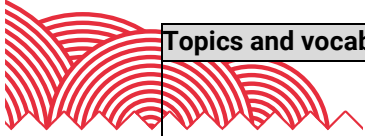
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<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 7)</p> <p>Talk about a person's history</p>	<p>(I researched it yesterday, but...)</p> <p>Expressing a sequence of events (1) : Before Verb Dictionary form+まえに、 Eg. 日本に くるまえに、 (Before coming to Japan)</p> <p><u>Duration of time</u> + まえに、 Eg. 1ねんまえに、(one year ago,)</p> <p>Expressing a sequence of events (2) : After Verb てから、 (て-form) Eg. 日本に きてから、 (After coming to Japan)</p> <p>When (1) : 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>Self-introduction using above sentence patterns</p>	<p>Being able to put an extra information (a personal history) in your self-introduction.</p>
<p>(JFBP2 Lesson 8)</p> <p>Long time no see!</p>	<p>To become (state)/ to get to be (state)</p> <p>: いadjective(い→く)+なります : なadjective(な)+に なります</p>	<p>Being able to indicate a change of weather, persons' appearance and their circumstances, the transformation of towns etc.</p>



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	<p>: noun+に なります</p> <p>When (2) To describe when something happens or happened</p> <p>: (Verb <u>plain form</u>)+とき Eg いくとき いったとき</p> <p>The plain form of Adjective sentence and noun sentence. (The preparation for the quotation sentences)</p> <p>(Direct quotation) Someone said, “ - quote - .” :(person)は「any sentence。」と っていましたた。</p> <p>(Indirect quotation) Someone said that...quote. :(person)は (plain form)と っていましたた。 I think... (and Do you think...?) : (plain form sentence)と おもいます I don't think... : (plain form sent. ending with ない)と おもいます</p>	<p>Being able to describe the main action in relation with another action/ condition.</p> <p>Being able to use casual style of Japanese to friends. Being able to write a diary in casual style.</p> <p>Being able to quote what someone said. Being able to express your opinions. Being able to speculate.</p>
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