



Course outline – 30 Weeks

Language: Japanese

Level: 3

Coursebook: **Japanese for Busy People 2:** revised 4th Ed, by Association for Japanese Language Teaching AJALT, (Kodansha International, 2023)

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It is essential to be able to read and write in Hiragana and Katakana for this course.

Please note that this is a proposed course outline, it may vary depending on the level of the group.

Topics and Vocabulary	Grammar	Communicative Objectives
<p><u>Lesson 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Asking for adviceShopping / travel plan / party planTreating your friends at a restaurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Somewhere / anywhere どこか,Something / anything なにか,Someone / anyone だれかなにが/ 何が/ だれが/ どこが +いいでしょうか。The comparative: making comparisons between 2 items:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(item 1) のほうが (item 2) より – adjective or verbWh-question:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Which one between item 1 and item 2?どちらが ...か。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Talk about something you cannot specify.You want to decide what / why / when / who / where based on someone's advice.Being able to give advice to someone by comparing one item to another.Being able to compare 3 or more items (following the advice and) doing something to see how it goes.Being able to ask someone what / when / where / whom he/she would prefer.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The superlative: making comparisons among 3 or more items: • (a group of items) で (item 1) が いちばん – adjective or verb • Wh-question 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ なにが (what) ○ だれが (who) ○ どこが (where) ○ いつが (when) • Wh-question 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Among a limited a selection of 3 to several items, (which one) どれが • (asking someone's preference): なにが/ いつが/ どこが/ だれが いいです か。 	
<p><u>Lesson 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choosing a souvenir • Stating your decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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。 • The comparative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Item 1)は (Item 2) より – adjective /verb • The superlative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Item 1)は いちばん – adjective / verb • (Item 1) に します。 • Useful phrase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ もっと/ もうすこし Ad. のは ありませんか。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want to make some action • Being able to imply that you need advice / help. • Singling out a souvenir for comparison • Describe the characteristics of the souvenir, using comparison. • Describing the characteristics of the receiver of the souvenir, using comparison • Stating the decision (what you will buy / order)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to state the size or characteristics of an item you wish to buy
<p><u>Lesson 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for a lost item 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting a noun sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence 1 ~ noun で、 sentence 2 Connecting an な adjective sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence 1 ~ な adjective て、 ~ sentence 2 V- ています The current state: the further application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q: どんな Noun ですか。 Going / coming / returning somewhere to do something: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to describe a lost item by connecting the relevant descriptions. Being able to describe a thing / person /place using ています (states in effect) Being able to say that you are coming to pick up your lost item.
<p><u>Lesson 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building rapport with Japanese friends To show your interest in a person by asking for an explanation about a person's hobby / job / circumstances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the plan forms of verb: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation for “んですか。” and “んです。” sentences. Verb plain forms: present affirmative / negative Reference: dictionary form and ない - form Asking for explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> んですか。 ‘ないんですか。 Offering explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> んです。’ ないんです。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for explanations Offering explanations Being able to explain your hobby / job with frequency expressions

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency expressions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 hour a day 'ないんです。 ○ Two days a week しゅうに ふつか ○ Once a month つきに 1かい ○ Twice a year ねんに 2かい ○ Approximately ぐらい 	
<p><u>Lesson 5</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inviting a friend to your leisure activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of verb た • State your past experiences. • Ask someone about his /her past experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ V-たことがあります。(+か。 • 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。 • Declining an invitation by explaining your circumstances: いっしょに V-ませんか。'ざんねんですが、～んです。 • The plain forms of verbs: past tense • Reference た form and なかった form • Past tense • Asking for explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ たんですか。 ○ なかったんですか。 • Offering explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ たんです。 ○ なかったんです。 • Stating the time using various expressions: • Eg. Its five minutes to two 2じ5ふんまえです。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being able to talk about past experiences. • Being able to invite a friend to your leisure activity using a prelude remark. • Being able to decline an invitation by explaining your circumstances. • Asking for explanations • Offering explanations about past events

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<p><u>Lesson 6</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving advice to a sick friend Making arrangements during a meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should do verb: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V- たほうが いいですよ。(た-form) V- ないほうが いいですよ。(ない - form) Asking for and offering explanations using adjective sentences and noun sentences Offering explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense: んです。', 'ないんです。 Past tense: たんです。', 'なかったんです。 Using adverbs which are originated from adjectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (い - adjective) (adverb): く - ending (な - adjective) (adverb): に - ending Do V somewhere then come (here): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> :Vてきます "No" answer to "have you done V yet?" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question: もう V-ましたか。 Answer: いいえ、まだ V-ていません。 Implying your dissatisfaction / disappointment / upset / indignation (stopping a sentence halfway through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> んですが... きのう しらべたんんですが...。(I researched it yesterday, but...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to make strong suggestions Asking for explanations Offering explanations using adjective-sentence and noun-sentence (present & past) Being able to describe actions with details Being able to make a contribution to the meeting by doing something somewhere and come back. Being able to express something is not quite right.

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<p><u>Lesson 7</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about a person's history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing a sequence of events – before: Verb dictionary form + まえに、 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. 日本にくるまえに、(before coming to Japan) duration of time + まえに、 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. 1ねんまえに、(one year ago,) expressing a sequence of events – after: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb てから、(て – form) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. 日本にきてから、(after coming to Japan) When: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noun + の とき <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g. びょうきのとき (when I am / was ill) い – Adjective とき <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. さむいとき (when you / I have / had free time) self-introduction using above sentence patterns 	<p>Being able to put extra information (a personal history) in your self-introduction.</p>
<p><u>Lesson 8</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-time no see! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To become (state) / to get to be (state): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> い adjective (い→く) + なります な adjective (な) + になります Noun + になります When 2: to describe when something happens or happened: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb plain form + とき <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. いくとき and いったとき 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to indicate a change of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather Persons appearance Peoples circumstances Transformation of towns etc Being able to describe the main action in relation with another action / condition

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plain form of adjective sentence and noun sentence. (The preparation for the quotation sentences) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (direct quotation) someone said “– quote-): (person) は (any sentence) といっていました。 ○ (indirect quotation) someone said that...quote: (person) は (any sentence) といっていました。 • I think (and Do you think?...) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plain form sentence: と おもいます • I don't think: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plain form sentence ending with ない : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ と おもいます 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being able to use casual style of Japanese to friends • Being able to write in a diary in casual style • Being able to quote what someone said • Being able to express your opinions • Being able to speculate.