



Course outline –30 weeks

Language: Japanese

Level: 3

Course book: Japanese for Busy People II with CD: revised 3rd edition, by Association for Japanese Language Teaching (AJALT), (Kodansha International Ltd, 2012)

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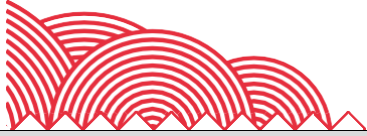
Please note that this is a proposed course content, it may vary depending on the level of the group.

PLEASE NOTE THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO BE ABLE TO READ AND WRITEN IN HIRAGANA AND KATAKANA FOR THIS COURSE

Topics and Vocabulary	Grammar	Communicative Objectives
<p><u>JFBP2 – Lesson 1:</u> Asking for advice Shopping / travel plan / party plan Treating your friends at a restaurant</p>	<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 verb • Wh-question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (which one between item 1 and item 2?) ○ どちらが ...か。 • 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"> ○ 何が (what) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about some something you cannot specify • You want to decide what / what / 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"> ○ だれが (who) ○ どこが (where) ○ いつが (when) • Wh-question 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Among a limited selection of 3 to several items, (which one) どれが • てみます。 • (asking someone's preference): なにが/ いつが/ どこが/ どれが いいですか。 	
<p><u>JFBP2 – Lesson 2:</u> Choosing a souvenir Stating your decision</p>	<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/ どれが/ 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) • Being able to state the size or characteristics of an item you wish to buy
<p><u>JFBP2 – Lesson 3:</u> Searching for a lost item</p>	<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 で、 ~ sentence 2。 • Connecting an い adjective sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sentence 1 ~い adjective <て、 ~ 	<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.



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	<p>sentence 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: • (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><u>JFBP2: Lesson 4</u> Building rapport with Japanese friends To show your interest in a person by asking for an explanation about a person's hobby / job / circumstances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the plain forms of verbs: <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。 • 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 	<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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<p>JFBP2: Lesson 5 Inviting a friend to your leisure activity</p>	<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。'さんねんですが、～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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. 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
<p>JFBP2: Lesson 6 Giving advice to a sick friend Making arrangements during a meeting</p>	<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: なんです。'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"> • 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



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (い-adjective) (adverb) : <-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): • んですが.... • きのう しらべたんですが...。(I researched it yesterday, but...) 	<p>quite right.</p>
<p>JFBP2: Lesson 7 Talk about a person’s history</p>	<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 it is / was cold) ○ な- Adjective とき <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ E.g. ひまな とき (when you / I have / 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being able to put extra information (a personal history) in your self-introduction.



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	<p>had free time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-introduction using above sentence patterns 	
<p>JFBP2: Lesson 8 Long-time no see!</p>	<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 <u>plain form</u> +とき <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ E.g. いくとき and いったとき • 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 (plain form) 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 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 • Being able to use casual style of Japanese to friends • Being able to write a diary in casual style. • Being able to quote what someone said • Being able to express your opinions • Being able to speculate