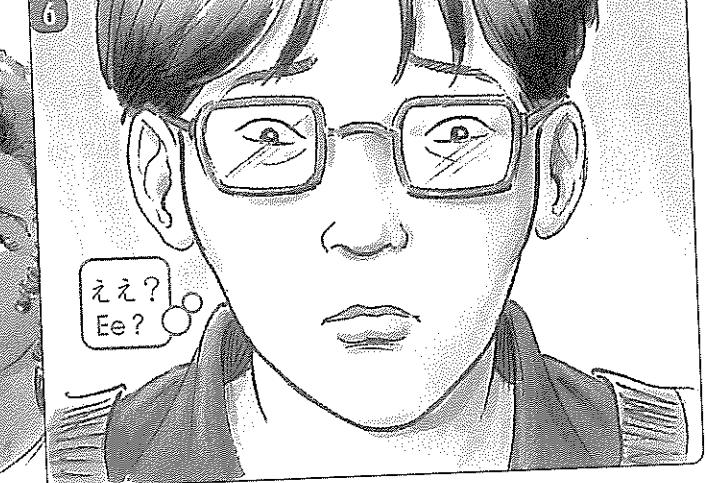
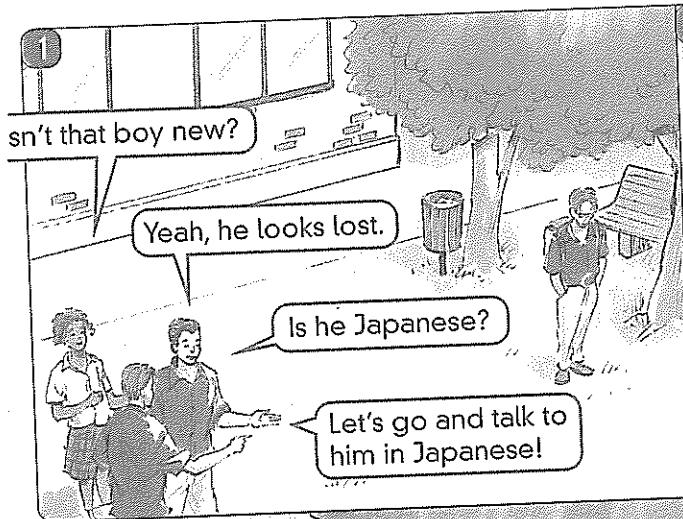


なんねんせいですか Nan nensei desuka

What grade are you in?

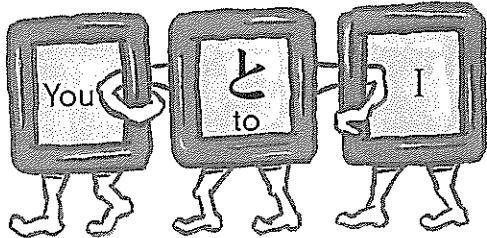




Particles

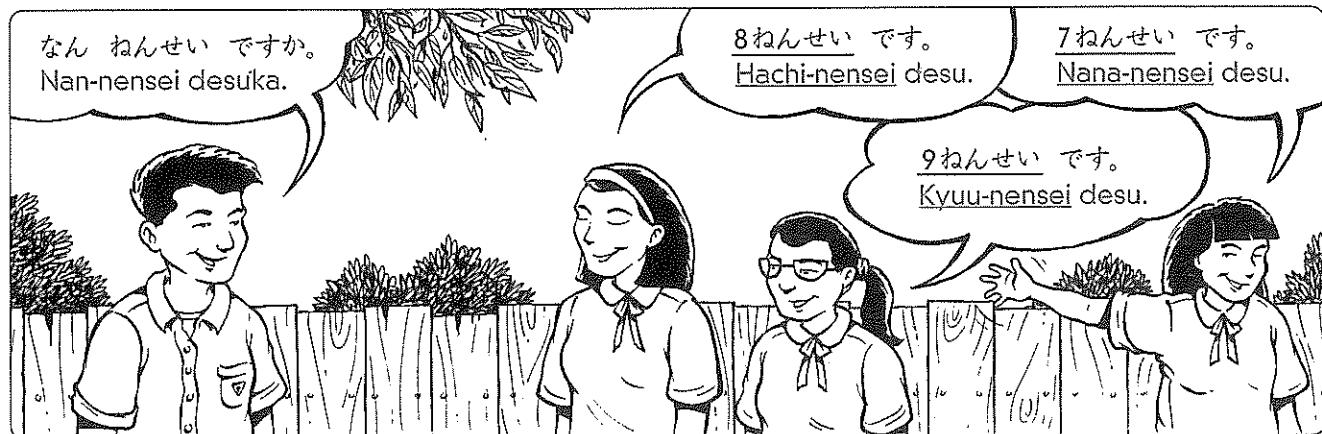
Go-jikan-me to roku-jikan me

The word **と** to in **たいいくは 5じかんめと 6じかんめ** です。Taiiku wa go-jikan-me to roku-jikan-me desu is another particle. Like the particle **に** ni it has a number of meanings. You will learn the other meanings later. This **と** only occurs between nouns and means *and*, so this sentence means *Phys. Ed is in period 5 and period 6.*



Asking what grade someone is in

Saying what grade you are in



Asking about the timetable

Explaining the timetable

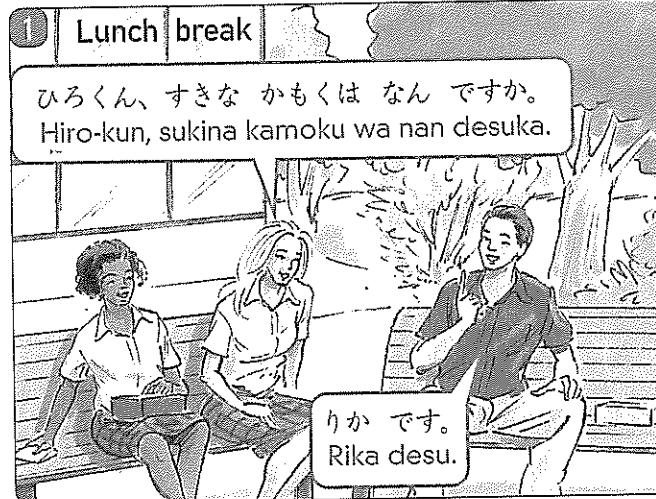


Unit 5

りかは おもしろい です

Rika wa omoshiroi desu

Science is interesting





できますか
Dekimasuka
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find out ...

- * what Hiro's favourite subject is?
- * why he likes the subject?
- * what Karen's favourite subject is?
- * why she likes the subject?
- * the word meaning *delicious*?
- * the expression for offering some food.

Particles

Tanoshi desu yo

The little word よ yo is a special particle. It always comes at the end of a sentence. Use it when you are asserting something. It is a bit like saying *I'm telling you*. It would be better to avoid using it to teachers and adults. You might sound too assertive.

Asking if a subject is easy

A woman with glasses asks, りかは やさしい ですか。 Rika wa yasashii desuka.

A boy holds up a card labeled 'A' and says, はい、やさしい です。 Hai, yasashii desu.

A boy holds up a card labeled 'D' and says, いいえ、むずかしい です。 lie, muzukashii desu.

Asserting that a subject is enjoyable ...

A boy says, たいいくは たのしい ですよ。 Taiiku wa tanoshii desu yo.

A boy says, たいいくは つまらない ですよ。 Taiiku wa tsumaranai desu yo.

Making contrasting comments

A student says, すうがくは むずかしい です。 Suugaku wa muzukashii desu.
でも、おもしろい です。 Demo, omoshiroi desu.

A teacher says, たなか せんせいは きびしい です。 Tanaka-sensei wa kibishii desu.
でも、おもしろい です。 Demo, omoshiroi desu.

Keiyōshi



Adjectives

Describing school subjects



Describing teachers

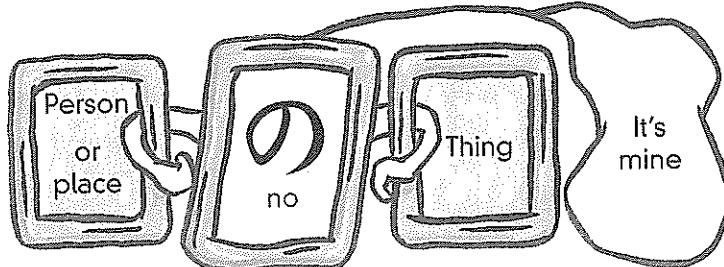


Particles

Boku no sukina kamoku

The little word の no is another particle. It signifies possession. Attached to わたし or ぼく, it changes I into my. Attached to any other noun, it works the same way as 's does in English. For example:

せんせいの sensei no the teacher's
がっこうの gakkō no the school's



Saying what your favourite subject is

Asking another's opinion



Asking someone's favourite food

Answering



Offering something

Saying thank you

Refusing



せんせい、みて ください

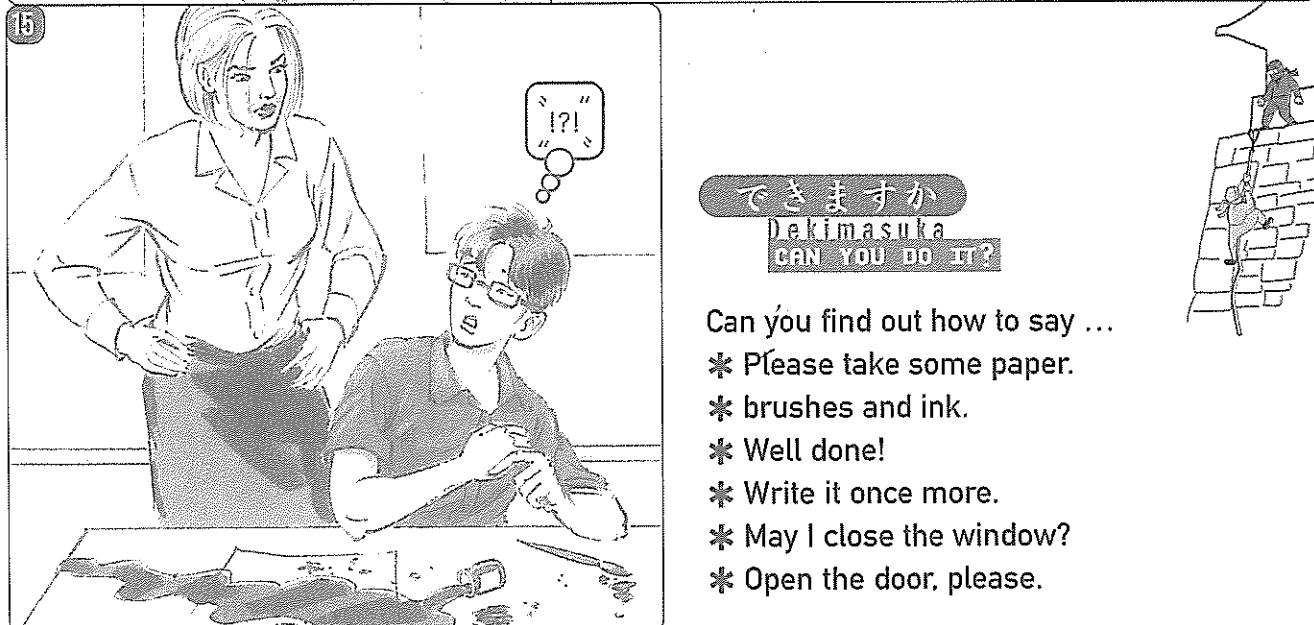
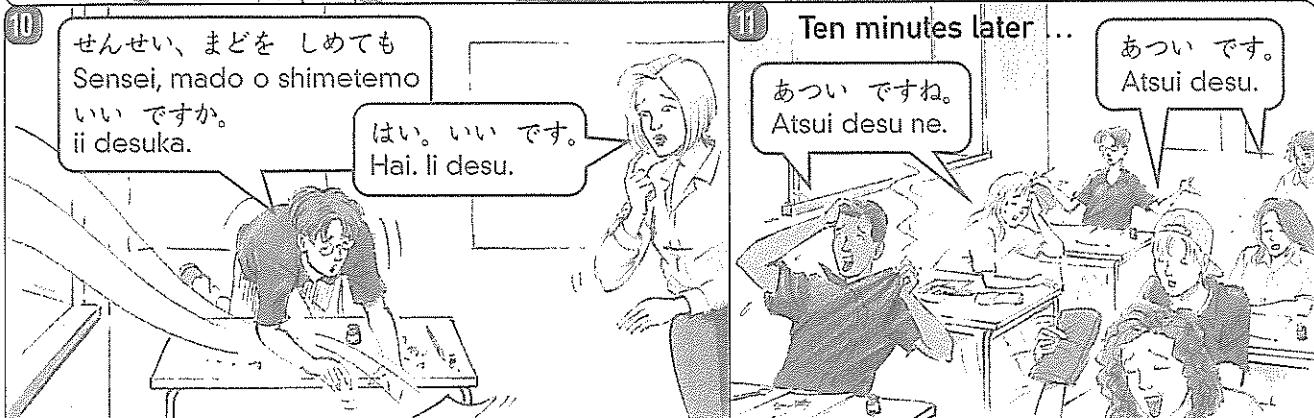
Sensei, mite kudasai!

Unit 6

Look at this, sensei!



まさしくん、みせて ください。
Masashi-kun, misete kudasai.



Can you find out how to say ...

* Please take some paper.

* brushes and ink.

* Well done!

* Write it once more.

* May I close the window?

* Open the door, please.

Particles

Did you notice that there is a little word を o before the request? This is particle を. It follows the object of the request and also the object of any action verb. For example: ドアを あけて ください。Doo o akete kudasai. Please open the door.

The door is the object that we will open, so ドア doo is followed by the particle を。

Asking someone to take something



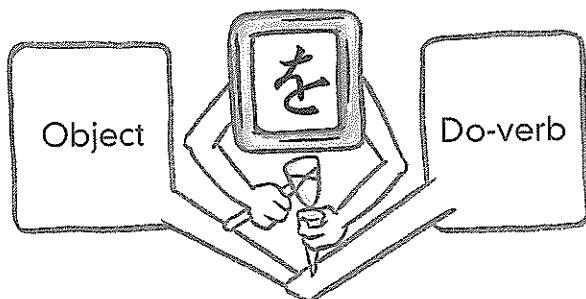
Asking someone to look at something



Asking someone to open something



Doo o akete kudasai



Asking someone to show you something



Asking someone to close something



Asking someone to do something again

