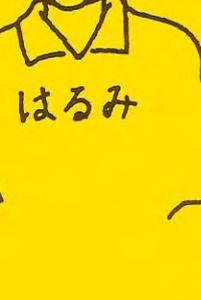


# Teaching Japanese For Juniors

# idea book

-3-



By Hiroko Nishibayashi

## KONNICHWA

There are many different ways of thinking about the use of *roomaji* and hiragana at primary school level. I think that it is important to teach Japanese using the Japanese writing system. This does not only apply to teaching Japanese. It is common for students to study languages that are not based on the roman alphabet.

Learning about the writing system means learning the language's history and its structure. This leads to learning the culture of the language. Therefore, when learning Japanese, I feel it is essential to learn Japanese using hiragana from the beginning.

However it isn't easy to teach hiragana at the same time as developing vocabulary and teaching oral Japanese, especially at primary school level where students who may lack interest or motivation have little incentive to study. I feel it is not good to force the students to learn hiragana by compulsory testing. If the students feel studying hiragana is arduous they will not enjoy learning Japanese very much, and I am afraid that this will give the students a negative feeling about learning foreign languages. In spite of this, it is still absolutely essential to spend time studying in order to learn hiragana. Subsequently, I don't force my students, I try to motivate them and encourage them to enjoy learning hiragana in fun ways.

I hope to introduce and demonstrate these techniques in this book. In my school these ideas and methods make it easier for general classroom teachers as well as students to learn hiragana. They practice hiragana together back in their classroom. This is immensely valuable as I am only able to teach each class for forty five minutes each week. Without using *roomaji*, I teach using hiragana. This way students learn Japanese with a correct accent. This prevents students becoming confused and using incorrect pronunciation with *roomaji*.

Even if your own knowledge of hiragana is limited, using the ideas in this book, I hope you will be able to learn with your students as you teach them. If you find this book helps you in your efforts to teach hiragana, I will be pleased.

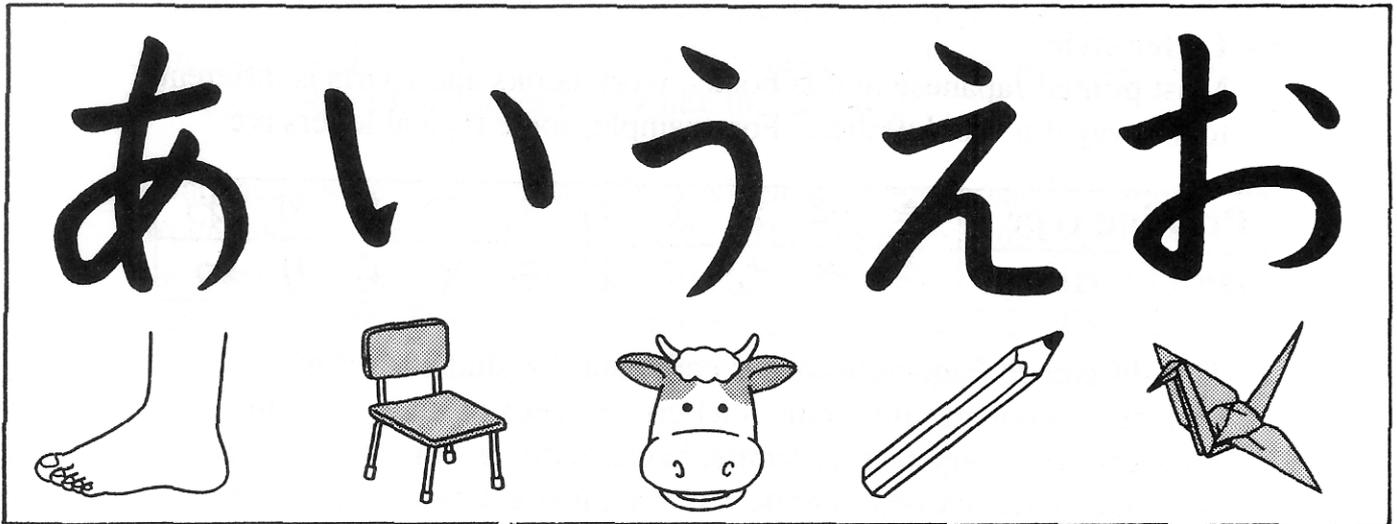
Hiroko Nishibayashi

# CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>1</b> Hiragana charts	3
<b>2</b> Letter Design	5
 - Hiragana card masters	6
 - Hiragana game card masters	14
<b>3</b> Individual hiragana recognition and reading	18
 - A method for developing hiragana recognition and reading	18
 - Reading test certificate master	33
 - Game and activity ideas for hiragana recognition	34
<b>4</b> Writing	60
 - <i>Tome, Harai, Hane</i>	60
 - Game and activity ideas for writing hiragana	61
 - Type A Writing practice sheets	62
 - Type B Writing practice sheets	67
<b>5</b> Fun Ideas and accessories	82
 - <i>Hanamaru</i> and Japanese style correction	82
 - Pointer	83
 - Label masters for use around the school	84
 - Hiragana chart for classroom teachers	89
<b>6</b> Appendix 1 - <i>roomaji</i> and <i>hiragana</i>	91

## 1. Hiragana charts

Hiragana charts are essential in the L.O.T.E. room or class room. The charts used at primary school level should be big, clear, simple and have more than one usage. Based on these points, I made ten different coloured hiragana charts.



### 1 - Size

My charts are 33cm × 98cm which is quite large. Thus, the charts can easily be recognised from anywhere in the classroom. They are permanently on display, so I don't spend time putting them up and taking them down. Because they are always up, I can easily use them whenever I want.

### 2 - Colours

I use ten separate charts for hiragana. Each chart is a different colour. The first chart is red and shows the first five letters, *a*, *i*, *u*, *e* and *o*. The next chart is blue and shows *ka*, *ki*, *ku*, *ke*, *ko*. The following five letters, *sa*, *shi*, *su*, *se*, *so* are on a green chart. Thus, I am using ten different colour charts. Because of the colour of the charts it is easy to involve colours in my lessons. For example, if I want a student to look at a certain chart I say "midori no chaato o mite kudasai." (Please look at the green chart.) or "kono hiragana wa murasaki no chaato ni arimasu." (This hiragana letter is on the purple chart.) This way, students can easily find hiragana.

### 3 - Pictures

Each letter has an accompanying picture to remind students of the sound of the letter. Because students have learned the correct sound of each word, the pictures will remind the students of the correct sound of the letters. Similarly, the letters will help the students remember what the pictures are. My students learn “*ashi no a, isu no i, ushi no u*” in a similar manner to “a for apple, b for ball, c for cat, etc...” This way students can learn the relationship between the letters and the pictures.

### 4 - Letter style

Most printed Japanese in text books, work books and charts is different to the way it is hand written. For example, some typical letters are:

<b>Printing type</b>	き さ な ふ む も や ら り わ
<b>Hand writing</b>	き さ な ふ む も や ら り わ

This difference frequently causes confusion for students. It is a problem if students copy printed letters. Friends of mine who study Japanese write very strange letters, because this is how they learned. Once they have learned to write this way, it is extremely difficult to correct this writing style.

At primary school, please use material that has been printed in the same style as hand writing. In particular, the letters used on hiragana charts must be designed appropriately, in hand written style. The letters on my hiragana charts show clearly where strokes stop, flick or taper. Using these charts, students can learn the correct writing style, even from just copying them.

### 5 - No *roomaji*

Throughout my whole Japanese program, I do not use *roomaji* because it causes incorrect pronunciation and pronunciation confusion for junior grade students who are just learning English phonics. Naturally there is no *roomaji* on the hiragana charts. This means it takes longer for students to learn hiragana, however, it also means that they learn it correctly.

#### Teaching Aid Information

The 10 Big Hiragana charts which are described above, are available as a set, or individually, from KYOZAI.

## 2. Letter Design

As mentioned in Chapter 1, it is important to be wary of the difference between printed letters and hand written letters. There are many different letter designs for printing, word processing and computing. They are often different from hand written styles. For example in English, the letters “a” and “g” are generally printed a and g, but are hand written *a* and *g*. If students, when learning English for the first time, learn these letters by copying them from a book, what would happen? Perhaps these students would end up writing these letters like this *a* and *g*.

In Japanese there are two major fonts which are Minchoo and Gothic. Stroke thickness is consistent in Gothic. Therefore the letters do not show where strokes stop, flick or taper. Because of this, I avoid using materials printed in Gothic. Even Minchoo has some letters which are designed very differently from the hand written styles, as illustrated below.

Even though the materials are not for writing practice, students learn the letter shape from them and some students try to write by copying them. Please use materials printed the same as or similar to hand written styles, especially in junior levels.

The following **Hiragana card masters** are presented in the hand written style which shows where strokes stop, flick and taper. **Hiragana game card masters** are hand written. By copying page 14 and page 15 on each side of the same piece of paper, you can make game cards which have letters on one side and pictures on the other side.

 Minchoo	 Gothic	 Hand written style	 Minchoo	 Gothic	 Hand written style
 Minchoo	 Gothic	 Hand written style	 Minchoo	 Gothic	 Hand written style
 Minchoo	 Gothic	 Hand written style	 Minchoo	 Gothic	 Hand written style



あ

い

う

え

お

か

キ

ク

ケ

コ

カ

シ

す

せ

そ

た

ち

っ

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'て' (te) is centered in the top-left cell of a 3x2 grid. The character starts with a horizontal stroke from left to right, then curves downwards and to the left, ending in a rounded tail.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'と' (to) is centered in the top-right cell. It begins with a downward stroke, then curves to the left and finally to the right, ending in a rounded tail.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'な' (na) is centered in the middle-left cell. It features a complex shape with a downward stroke, a horizontal crossbar, and a circular loop at the bottom.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'に' (ni) is centered in the middle-right cell. It consists of a vertical downward stroke followed by two curved strokes that form a shape similar to a '3'.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'ぬ' (nu) is centered in the bottom-left cell. It has a circular loop at the top, followed by a downward stroke and a rounded tail.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'ね' (ne) is centered in the bottom-right cell. It starts with a downward stroke, then curves to the right and finally to the left, ending in a rounded tail.

の

は

ひ

ふ

へ

ほ

ま

み

む

め

も

め

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'ゆ' (yu) is centered in the top-left cell of a 3x2 grid. The character is written with thick, rounded strokes, characteristic of the 'sōsho' style.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'よ' (yo) is centered in the top-right cell of a 3x2 grid. The character is written with thick, rounded strokes, characteristic of the 'sōsho' style.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'ら' (ra) is centered in the middle-left cell of a 3x2 grid. The character is written with thick, rounded strokes, characteristic of the 'sōsho' style.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'り' (ri) is centered in the middle-right cell of a 3x2 grid. The character is written with thick, rounded strokes, characteristic of the 'sōsho' style.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'る' (ru) is centered in the bottom-left cell of a 3x2 grid. The character is written with thick, rounded strokes, characteristic of the 'sōsho' style.

A large, bold, black cursive Japanese character 'れ' (re) is centered in the bottom-right cell of a 3x2 grid. The character is written with thick, rounded strokes, characteristic of the 'sōsho' style.

ろ

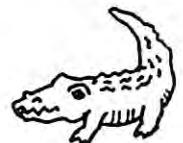
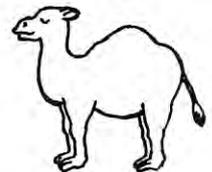
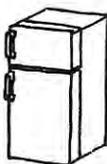
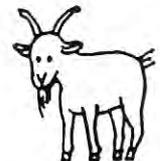
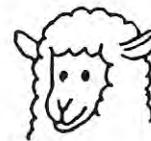
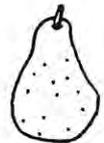
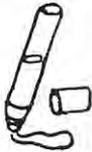
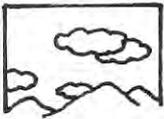
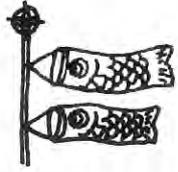
わ

を

ん

 Hiragana game card masters 

あ	い	う	え	お
か	き	く	け	こ
さ	し	す	せ	そ
た	ち	つ	て	と
な	に	ぬ	ね	の
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ
ま	み	む	め	も
や		ゆ		よ
ら	り	る	れ	ろ
わ				を
ん				



が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご
ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
だ	ぢ	づ	で	ど
ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ぺ	ぽ

きゃ	きゅ	きょ
ぎゃ	ぎゅ	ぎょ
しゃ	しゅ	しょ
じゃ	じゅ	じょ
ちゃ	ちゅ	ちょ

ぢゃ	ぢゅ	ぢょ
にゃ	にゅ	にょ
ひゃ	ひゅ	ひょ
びゃ	びゅ	びょ
ぴゃ	ぴゅ	ぴょ
みゃ	みゅ	みょ
りゃ	りゅ	りょ

### 3. Individual hiragana recognition and reading

#### 🌟 A method for developing hiragana recognition and reading 🌟

I conduct Japanese reading tests at my school. For this method I divide all hiragana into ten different levels. As students learn the letters in each level, they take a reading test. The test involves students reading words containing letters up to the level being tested. The tests are voluntary and are conducted outside class hours. When a student passes a test, he or she is given a certificate at assembly. This way students have a sense of satisfaction and they are motivated to go on to the next level. As the levels increase, so do the number of words that students can read, thus students not only receive a certificate, but are motivated by their own progress. Naturally this makes their normal class study easier, therefore more enjoyable and they study harder, and start to learn by themselves. This method is working very well at our school. In 1995 I had some students as young as grade one who became able to read stories written in hiragana out loud.

The letters for each level:

#### Level 1

*a, i, u, e, o* and simple one stroke letters *ku, shi, tsu, te, he, n*.

あいうえおくしつてへん

#### Level 2

Level 1 plus *chiisai tsu* and *ka, ki, ku, ke, ko, ga, gi, gu, ge, go*.

っかきくけこがぎぐげご



I teach that the *chiisai tsu* is silent, but it makes the sound before it "jump".

#### Level 3

Level 2 plus *sa, shi, su, se, so, za, ji, zu, ze, zo*

さしすせそざじずぜぞ

#### Level 4

Level 3 plus *ta, chi, tsu, te, to, da, ji, zu, de, do*

たちつてとだちづでど

**Level 5**Level 4 plus *na, ni, nu, ne, no*

なにぬねの

**Level 6**Level 5 plus *ha, hi, fu, he, ho, ba, bi, bu, be, bo, pa, pi, pu, pe, po*

はひふへほばびぶべぽぱぴぷぺぽ

**Level 7**Level 6 plus *ma, mi, mu, me, mo*

まみむめも

**Level 8**Level 7 plus *ya, yu, yo, ra, ri, ru, re, ro*

やゆよらりるれろ

**Level 9**Level 8 plus *wa, o, \_\_ha (read wa), \_\_he (read e)*

わを \_\_は \_\_へ

**Level 10**Level 9 plus combination sounds with *chiisai ya, yu, yo*

や ゆ よ



When students pass Level 10, they always want to read more so I created Level 11, which is a story written in hiragana about a farmer and a large turnip.

**Conducting the reading test**

One to one. Point to one word at a time. The student reads the word you point to, without referring to hiragana charts. Depending on the fluency of the student I usually ask between ten to thirty words.

On the following page there are sample words for each level reading test and a story for Level 11. Please note that words normally written in katakana are written in hiragana. A certificate master is also included.

## Level 1 Reading Test

あお	つくえ	くし
うし	おうえん	しあい
あつい	いくつ	へいてん
あし	おいしい	おんしつ
いえ	うんてん	してつ
て	へい	あいて
うえ	つえ	いんく
くつ	へんしん	うつくしい
おおい	うんてい	しへい
てんてん	あんしん	つくし
くん	てつ	ていえん
えん	いし	てあて
あい	え	しんくう
いいえ	しお	ていてつ
くい	しんしつ	へいし
てんし	いつ	くく

## Level 2 Reading Test

あか	おかし	いんかん
おおきい	えいご	うえき
いか	しか	えき
こけし	かい	がいくじん
かき	あしか	おんがく
てんき	あんき	げんかん
くうこう	いしがき	きかい
けんか	いっこ	きって
いけ	えいが	こえ
あき	おかしい	こうてい
かお	かいはん	がいくかん
きく	かかし	しんごうき
あご	がっこう	げんこつ
ぎんこう	げんき	かぐ
がいく	くぎ	かぎ
うがい	かがく	てんぐ

## Level 3 Reading Test

いす	さんかっけい	うさぎ
せんせい	うそつき	さいご
さん	そくす	じっけん
けいさつかん	さい	すいえい
おへそ	さけ	さんそ
すいか	せき	せかい
おかあさん	せっけん	すうがく
さんすう	てっじん	せんそう
せんす	へんじ	そうじ
しんかんせん	せんすいかん	せんざい
すし	ざっそう	こうつうじこ
ぞう	ずがこうさく	かんじ
すずしい	じかん	ざっし
ごぜん	ぜんそく	じしん
かぜ	ざいす	しんぞう
さんじ	そうじき	すいぞくかん

## Level 4 Reading Test

たいこ	きた	たいくつ
おと	おとうと	つち
ちいさい	ちず	てつだい
たこ	とけい	おとこ
いたい	かたち	えんとつ
こたつ	とかけ	かた
くち	ちかてつ	てつどう
うえとした	さとう	いちがつ
そと	とくぎ	たいし
こたえ	だいこん	たいいく
てんと	でんち	どく
とうだい	どこですか	だいくさん
どあ	だんせい	ていでん
でんき	どうぞ	ときどき
だいすき	うで	どうぐ
でんたく	せきどう	だいがく

## Level 5 Reading Test

ねこ	にし	なつ
いぬ	ねつ	なぞなぞ
きつね	おに	におい
たぬき	ながい	にんにく
にんげん	きたない	おんな
おにいさん	おぞうに	なっとう
おねえさん	にく	ねぎ
のど	さかな	たな
おなか	おとな	のうか
せなか	かに	たね
なし	たつのおとしご	ぬの
ねんど	なす	ねったい
にんじん	にじ	ねだん
なんがつ	なんさい	なぜ
なんにち	なんねんせい	のう
なんじ	なんにん	いのしし

## Level 6 Reading Test

はし	ふうせん	はちとはえ
ひっじ	ほんだな	ひきだし
ほし	はい	はしご
ふじさん	ひがし	ふえ
にほんご	ひこうき	ふね
ふたご	ばんざい	ぱん
ひとで	はいく	ぺんぎん
ふとん	こくばん	とんぼ
ひざ	えび	せんぷうき
ひじ	にっぽん	かば
ひしがた	かんぺき	べんとうばこ
ばいきん	ぼく	ふてばこ
ぼうし	いっぱい	かばん
えんぴつ	ばす	かびん
ふた	ぴんく	そば
へび	おばけ	いっぶん

## Level 7 Reading Test

ごみばこ	うみ	なみ
まど	しま	むずかしい
みかん	はさみ	むしば
むし	すなはま	こめ
めがね	まめ	くだもの
まんが	ひみつ	ねずみ
けむし	おすとめす	みみず
もも	ものさし	さめ
みなさん	みみ	たまご
きもの	おひなさま	すずめばち
くま	みじかい	かものはし
けんだま	まずい	おおかみ
すもう	まいにち	うみへび
むんたい	どくぐも	うま
あめ	けしごむ	みなみ
みず	かめ	むすことむすめ

## Level 8 Reading Test

やぎ	とり	まる
ふゆ	ようちえん	くらげ
ゆきだるま	ゆめ	あひる
よる	ひる	はりもぐら
もくようび	くろとしろ	かたつむり
らくだ	れいぞうこ	へや
のり	でんしれんじ	やね
よこ	てれび	やさい
てんきよほう	まゆげ	ゆうき
ろくがつむいか	さる	よてい
みどり	とら	はる
りんご	らいおん	やかん
かえる	きりん	ゆうびん
ろば	いるか	ようふく
あり	くじら	あらし
うれしい	こうもり	よろい

## Level 9 Reading Test

わたし	あわ	にわ
わに	うわぎ	よわむし
わし	わけ	うわさ
わすれもの	おわり	いいわけ
わるい	しわ	わがまま
にわとり	すわってください	わごむ
かわいい	やわらかい	わりばし
うきわ	わらべうた	ふくわらい
こわい	なわとび	へいわ

すみません。でんわを かしてください。

いいですよ。どうぞ。 ありがとう。 どういたしまして。

おはようございます。 こんにちは。 こんばんは。

わたしのなまえは、ひろこです。どうぞよろしく。

はじめまして。 こちらこそ。 ごめんなさい。

みなさん、こくばんを みてください。 かみをください。

やまへ 行きました。 がっこうへ 行きました。 さようなら。

## Level 10 Reading Test

きゅうきゅうしゃ	きょうりゅう	しょうがっこう
たんじょうび	ろっぴゃく	ちゅうがっこう
じゃんけんぽん	ぴよこぴよこ	ゆうびんきょく
きょうしつ	さんびゃく	そつぎょうしき
しゃしん	びゅんびゅんごま	こくちょう
としょしつ	きんぎょ	じょうぎ
はくしゅ	ぴゅうぴゅう	やきゅう
ちょうとっきゅう	ねこ にゃあ	しゃっくり
ちょうちん	しょうじょ	しゅくだい
おちゃ	しょうねん	りゅうがくせい
ぎゅうにゅう	にょう にょう	みゃく
びょういん	おもちゃ	みょうじ
じかんわりびょう	ちゅうごく	りょうり
ひゃく	だちょう	じゅんけっしょう
りょう	しょうじき	じどうしゃ
しゃこ	おたまじゃくし	じゅうしゃ

## Level 11 Reading Test

### おじいさんとおおきなかぶ

おじいさんが、かぶのたねをまきました。

「あまい、あまい かぶになれ。

おおきな、おおきな かぶになれ。」

あまい、とてつもなく おおきな かぶができました。

おじいさんは、かぶをぬこうとしました。

「うんとしよ、どっこいしよ。」

けれども、かぶはぬけません。

おじいさんは、うまをよんできました。

うまがおじいさんをひっぱって、おじいさんが

かぶをひっぱって、

「うんとしよ、どっこいしよ。」

それでも、かぶはぬけません。

うまは、うしをよんできました。

うしが うまを ひっぱって、うまが おじいさんを  
ひっぱって、おじいさんが かぶを ひっぱって、  
「うんとしよ、どっこいしよ。」

まだまだ、かぶは ぬけません。

うしは、いぬを よんできました。

いぬが うしを ひっぱって、うしが うまを ひっぱって、  
うまが おじいさんを ひっぱって、おじいさんが  
かぶを ひっぱって、

「うんとしよ、どっこいしよ。」

まだまだ、かぶは ぬけません。

いぬは、ねこを よんできました。

ねこが いぬを ひっぱって、いぬが うしを ひっぱって、  
うしが うまを ひっぱって、うまが おじいさんを  
ひっぱって、おじいさんが かぶを ひっぱって、

「うんとしよ、どっこいしよ。」

まだまだ、まだまだ ぬけません。

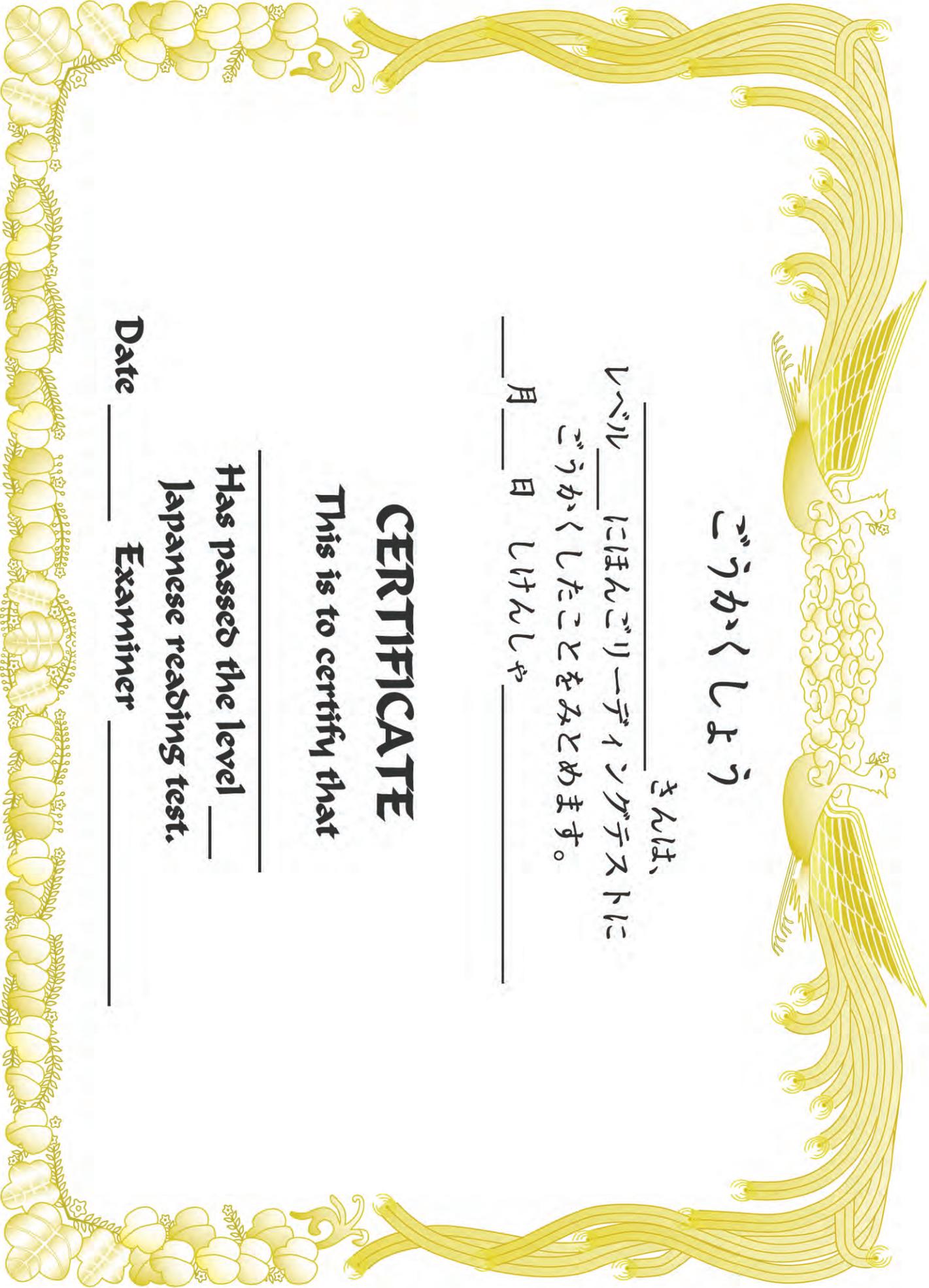
ねこは、ねずみをよんできました。

ねずみがねこをひっぱって、ねこがいぬを  
ひっぱって、いぬがうしをひっぱって、うしが  
うまをひっぱって、うまがおじいさんをひっぱって、  
おじいさんがかぶをひっぱって、

「うんとこしょ、どっこいしょ。」

やっと、かぶは、ぬけました。

おわり



ごうかくしょう

\_\_\_\_ さんは、

レベル \_\_\_\_ にほんごリーディングテストに  
ごうかくしたことをみとめます。

\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_ 日 しけんしゃ \_\_\_\_

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

\_\_\_\_\_  
Has passed the level \_\_\_\_  
Japanese reading test.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner \_\_\_\_\_

## 🔦 Game and activity ideas for hiragana recognition 🔦

### 1 - Simple games

#### (1) Cleaning board game

Words or letters that students have learned are written randomly on the board. Have a student come to the board and erase the word or letter you call out.

#### (2) Write a word that students are familiar with on the board with one letter missing. Students read what is written and guess what the word is in order to guess the missing letter.

#### (3) *Shiritori*

Divide the class into two teams. One student from each team plays *Janken* to see who starts the game. The winning team calls out a word beginning with “*a*”. The teacher or a student writes the last letter of that word in hiragana on the board. The other team must then call out a word beginning with that letter. If they are able to do this, it is the first team’s turn to do the same.

If a team is unable to come up with a word they lose. If the team say a word which ends in “*n*”, they lose, as no words begin with “*n*”. A team is not allowed to use a word which has been used previously in that game.

### 2 - Card games

#### (1) Recognition game

Picture cards are placed face up on the floor or a table. Players sit in a circle around the cards. The teacher shows a word written in hiragana. Students pick up the picture which corresponds to the word.

#### (2) *Karuta*

This game can be played with hiragana cards or the *karuta* picture cards introduced on page 72. The cards are placed face up. The teacher or a student calls out a hiragana sound, word or phrase. 4, 5 or 6 players race to take the card that corresponds to what is called.

**(3) Speed recognition**

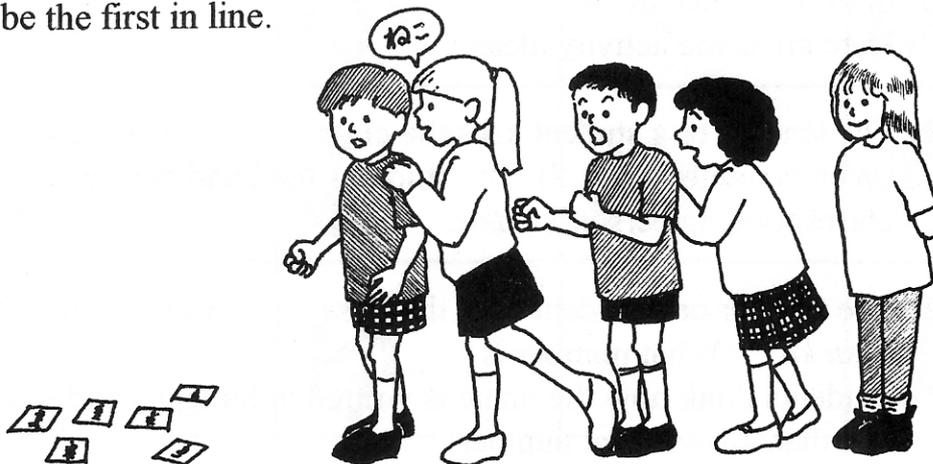
Two players in front of the class. Each takes one hiragana or word card. At the class count *ichi - ni - san* (one - two - three) they show their cards to each other. The first to recognise and call out their partner's card wins and remains to face a new challenger.

**(4) Matching game**

Two related sets of cards are required. For example, picture cards and hiragana word cards or the same hiragana word cards in different colours. Cards are placed face down and one card from each group is turned over by a player who then calls them out. If they match, the pair can be kept.

**(5) Secret whispers**

A set of "secret hiragana word cards" are placed face up at the front of the classroom. The class is arranged into two to four teams sitting or standing in rows. The first person from each row is told or shown a secret word by the teacher. These students then return to their own row and whisper the secret to the next person in line. The secret is passed down the line from one student to the next until the last student has heard it. The last student then comes to the head table and picks up the "secret card". The first student to hold up a secret card wins a point for his/her team, then returns to be the first in line.



- (6)** Up to ten hiragana cards are placed on the board. Have the students memorise the cards. Get students to close their eyes and then turn one card over, so students can not see what it is. Ask the students to open their eyes and say what the missing letter is.

### 3 - Hiragana chart making

Enlarge the blank hiragana chart on the following page to A3 in size. For each hiragana letter students find a word which begins or ends with that letter and draw a picture of the word in the box. These pictures will remind the student of the hiragana sounds. Each student will have their own personal and original hiragana chart.



There is a chart master with pictures. If you use this, an activity idea is to have students colour in a picture when they are able to recognise the letter or say the word.

### 4 - Worksheets “*Hiragana kuizu*” (Hiragana Quiz)



Match the pictures and the hiragana letters, for example  is *enpitsu*. *Enpitsu* starts with *e* so students find *e* and join the dots. The exceptions in these worksheets are *kaeru* and *hon*, as the matching letter is the last letter of those words. This is because few words start with *ru* and no words start with *n*.

### 5 - Worksheet “*Namae wa nan desu ka.*” (What are their names?)

There are lots of children’s faces drawn with their names printed underneath on this worksheet. This worksheet can be used for lots of different activities.

Here are some activity ideas.

- (1) The teacher or a student asks the class “*\_\_\_ ban wa dare desu ka.*” (Who is number *\_\_\_*?) The students read and answer the corresponding person’s name.
- (2) The teacher or a student asks the class “*\_\_\_ san/kun wa nan ban desu ka.*” (What number is *\_\_\_*?) Students think how the name is written in hiragana and search for it and then answer that number.
- (3) Students are given an allocated time period and try to recognise as many names as they can in the given time. Students may circle in the people whose names they recognise.

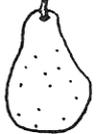
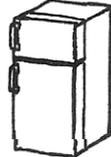
# ひらがなひょう

あ	い	う	え	お
か	き	く	け	こ
さ	し	す	せ	そ
た	ち	つ	て	と
な	に	ぬ	ね	の
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ
ま	み	む	め	も
や		ゆ		よ
ら	り	る	れ	ろ
わ				を

ん

なまえ:

# ひらがなひょう

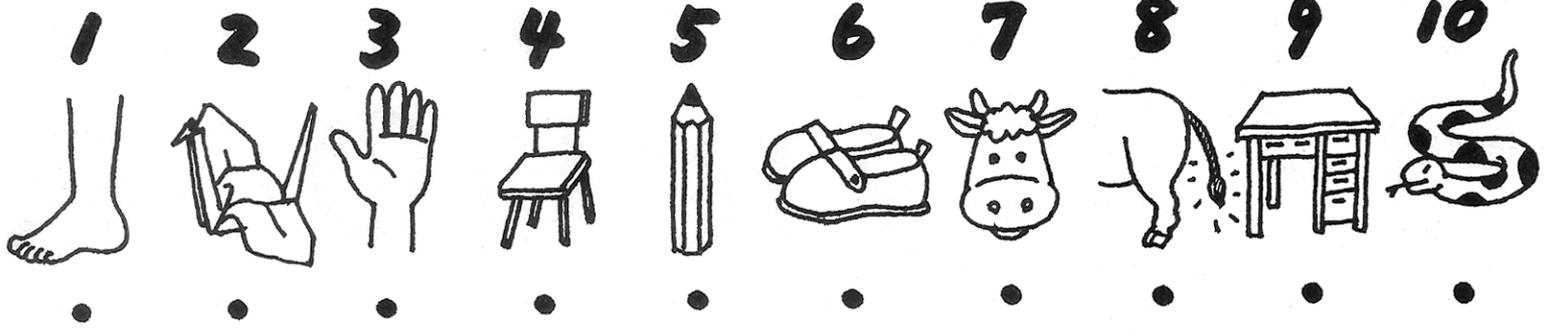
あ 	い 	う 	え 	お 
か 	き 	く 	け 	こ 
さ 	し 	す 	せ 	そ 
た 	ち 	つ 	て 	と 
な 	に 	ぬ 	ね 	の 
は 	ひ 	ふ 	へ 	ほ 
ま 	み 	む 	め 	も 
や 		ゆ 		よ 
ら 	り 	る 	れ 	ろ 
わ 				を 

ん 

なまえ:

# どのひらがな？(1)

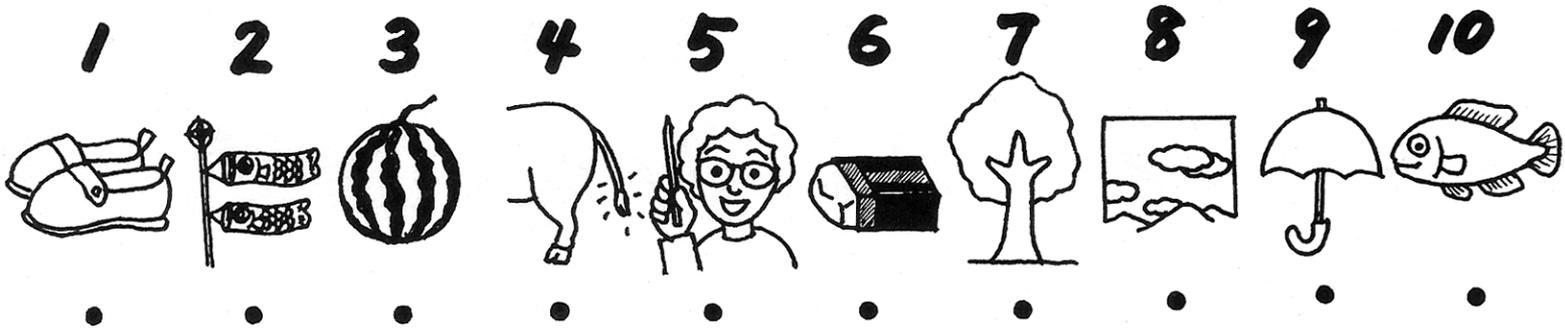
なまえ( )



て あ い お く え し つ う へ

# どのひらがな？(2)

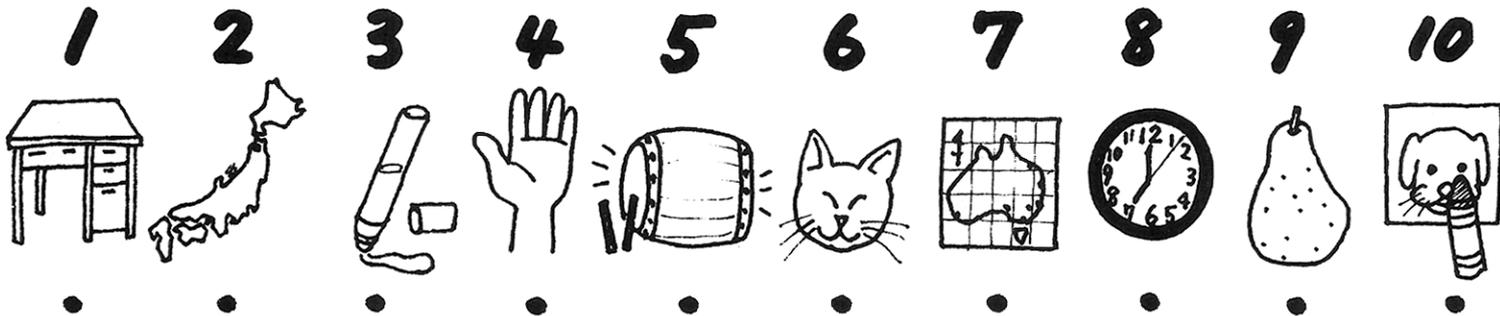
なまえ( )



す し く こ せ き か け さ そ

# どのひらがな？(3)

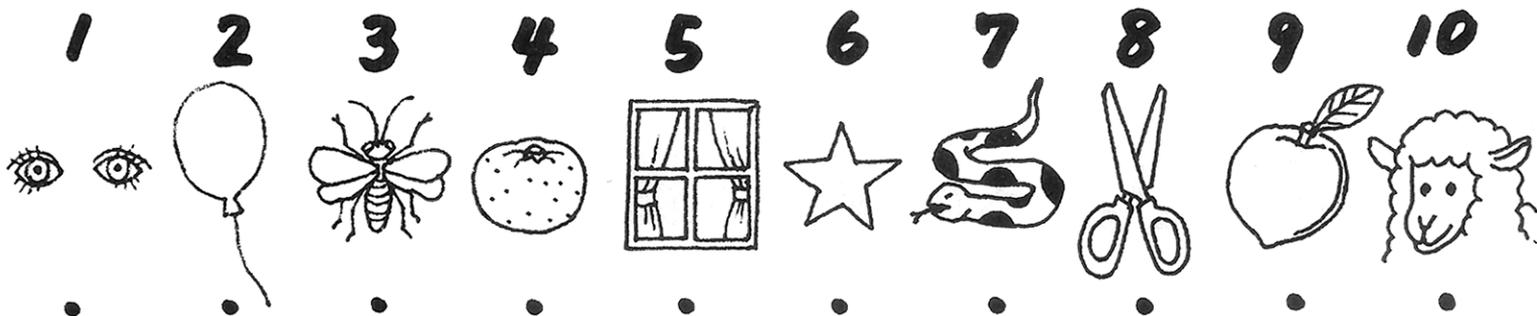
なまえ( )



な ぬ ね ち ね ち の て た つ に

# どのひらがな？(4)

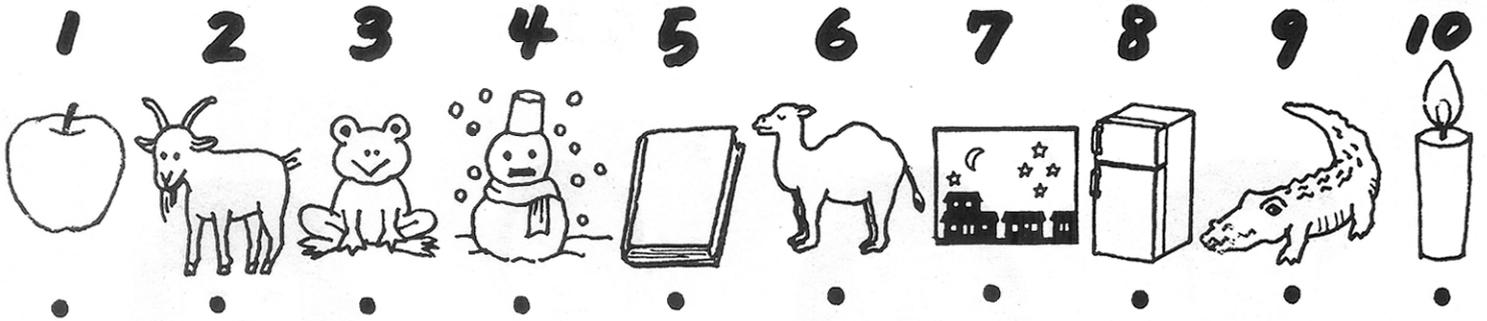
なまえ( )



は も ひ ほ へ む ま ふ め み

# どのひらがな？(5)

なまえ( )



やりんるよゆられろわ

か	お	け	も	ら	い	の	く
ふ	む	す	ま	よ	う	ひ	し
ね	な	み	ほ	え	こ	ろ	つ
わ	あ	ゆ	は	さ	り	る	て
れ	を	わ	に	き	と	ん	く
	や	ぬ	た	せ	ち	っ	そ

なまえ:

ひらがな

# なまえはなんですか

なまえ:

1.



あきら

2.



なほこ

3.



としお

4.



ももこ

5.



はるみ

6.



たけし

7.



せいこ

8.



さおり

9.



よしあき

10.



そのこ

11.



ようへい

12.



りえ

13.



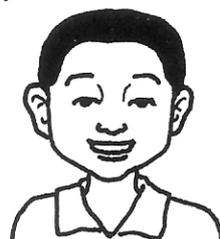
すすむ

14.



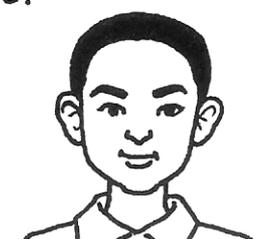
ゆみ

15.



さとし

16.



こういち

17.



ひろみ

18.



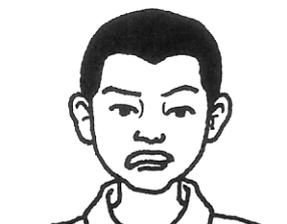
かつや

19.



れいこ

20.



たくま

**6 - Worksheets “*Hiragana ikutsu aru kana*”** (How many hiragana are there?)

This worksheet is a good activity for students to complete for homework as they can work through it individually. There are varying numbers of hiragana letters printed on these worksheets. Students count the number of each hiragana and write this number in kanji down the bottom next to the letter.

**7 - Worksheet “*Dono hiragana*”** (Which hiragana?)

Teacher tells the students “(hiragana letter) o (colour) de nutte kudasai.” (Colour (letter) in (colour).) For example “*a* o *midori* de nutte kudasai.” (Colour *a* in *green*.) Students must be able to recognise hiragana and colours. Then colour in the right letter in the right colour.

**8 - Worksheets “*Kotoba o sagashimashoo*”** (Search for words)

Similar to a word search game, lots of hiragana are printed in the square. Students look for words relating to the topic and circle them. The words may be written horizontally, vertically or diagonally, but not back to front or bottom to top. Words may share common letters. Each puzzle has twelve words to find. Words that would normally be written in katakana are written in hiragana for these puzzles.



If the students have learned how to write hiragana, they can write the words they find. This is a good activity for writing practice.

**Worksheet topics and hidden words**

**1 Colours and Shapes**

*aka* (red), *ao* (blue), *midori* (green), *kuro* (black), *shiro* (white), *murasaki* (purple), *chairo* (brown), *haiiro* (gray), *maru* (circle), *sankaku* (triangle), *shikaku* (square), *hishigata* (diamond)

**2 Classroom Objects**

*enpitsu* (pencil), *hasami* (scissors), *keshigomu* (eraser), *nori* (glue), *kami* (paper), *tsukue* (desk), *isu* (chair), *hon* (book), *tokei* (clock), *gomibako* (rubbish bin), *kokuban* (blackboard), *todana* (cupboard)

**3 Animals**

*neko* (cat), *inu* (dog), *buta* (pig), *kitsune* (fox), *ushi* (cow), *uma* (horse), *hitsuji* (sheep), *yagi* (goat), *kaeru* (fox), *nezumi* (mouse), *hebi* (snake), *wani* (crocodile)

**4 Body parts**

*atama* (head), *kata* (shoulders), *hiza* (knee), *ashi* (foot), *me* (eye), *mimi* (ear), *kuchi* (mouth), *hana* (nose), *te* (hand), *onaka* (stomach), *senaka* (back), *oshiri* (buttocks)

**5 Family**

*ojiisan* (grandfather), *obaasan* (grandmother), *otoosan* (father), *okaasan* (mother), *oniisan* (older brother), *oneesan* (older sister), *otooto* (younger brother), *imooto* (younger sister), *watashi* (me), *boku* (me (for boys)), *ojisan* (uncle), *obasan* (aunt)

**6 Weather**

*hare* (fine/sunny), *ame* (rain), *kumori* (cloudy), *yuki* (snow), *arashi* (storm), *kaze ga tsuyoi* (strong wind), *arare* (hail), *kiri* (fog), *atsui* (hot), *samui* (cold), *attakai* (warm), *suzushi* (cool)

**7 Household objects**

*mado* (window), *tsukue* (desk), *isu* (chair), *soojiki* (vacuum), *denwa* (telephone), *tokei* (clock), *hondana* (bookshelf), *yoofukudansu* (wardrobe), *denki* (light), *terebi* (television), *reizooko* (fridge), *denshi renji* (microwave oven)

**8 Adjectives**

*ookii* (big), *chiisai* (small), *atsui* (hot), *samui* (cold), *nagai* (long), *mijikai* (short), *oishii* (delicious), *mazui* (yucky), *futoi* (thick), *hosoi* (thin(not used for flat things)), *kawaii* (cute), *kitanai* (dirty)

**9 Fruit and Vegetables**

*ringo* (apple), *ichigo* (strawberry), *momo* (peach), *nashi* (pear), *mikan* (mandarin), *banana* (banana), *sakuranbo* (cherry), *suika* (watermelon), *tamanegi* (onion), *ninjin* (carrot), *hoorensou* (spinach), *piiman* (capsicum)

**10 All topics**

*tanuki* (raccoon dog), *ringo* (apple), *sankaku* (triangle), *murasaki* (purple), *enpitsu* (pencil), *okaasan* (mother), *chiisai* (small), *yuki* (snow), *piiman* (capsicum), *tsukue* (desk), *atama* (head), *denwa* (telephone)











# とのひらがな(1)

おまえ:

え

く

う

し

あ

く

ん

お

し

そ

つ

# とのひらがな(2)

おまえ:

き

か

こ

に

し

け

ご

げ

く

か

き

# とこのひらがな (3)

なまえ:

た し ぜ  
す せ  
せ

# とこのひらがな (4)

なまえ:

て た つ  
た と ち  
と う て  
ち

# エのひらがな(5)

おまえ:

な き え

ぬ の ね

う け た

に た

# エのひらがな(6)

おまえ:

ふ ひ へ

ぼ ほ ぶ

ぶ ぶ は

ほ び

# とこのひらがな(7)

おまえ:

ほ

ま

ふ

ぬ

は

む

な

ぬ

み

も

ぬ

# とこのひらがな(8)

おまえ:

り

れ

る

ら

ゆ

ま

ず

る

は

ほ

よ

# とこのひらがな(9)

なまえ:

むね

むね

むね

むね

# とこのひらがな(10)

なまえ:

たにけ

たにけ

たにけ

たにけ

# ことばをさがしましょう

(1) いろいろかたち

なまえ:

あ	お	そ	な	ゆ	む	は	よ	て	く	べ
い	こ	れ	あ	に	ら	ら	わ	み	す	ろ
う	え	や	の	ん	さ	ど	ち	ひ	と	め
さ	み	ど	り	し	き	り	や	ふ	く	し
ね	し	さ	か	き	い	れ	い	り	せ	か
へ	も	ん	ひ	し	が	た	ろ	を	ほ	く
ん	ろ	か	ま	き	む	ら	る	つ	い	ま
し	の	く	を	た	ん	ち	ぐ	ん	ろ	る
て	ろ	ん	は	い	い	ろ	ぬ	あ	か	け

# ことばをさがしましょう

(2) きょうしつにあるもの

なまえ:

こ	を	れ	や	か	へ	に	の	は	め	ら
ほ	く	ふ	ち	み	と	だ	な	い	さ	は
ん	ぬ	ば	そ	え	た	わ	い	ず	な	み
ん	つ	く	ん	え	を	ぐ	り	す	て	ろ
ひ	ね	せ	す	ん	と	ま	じ	う	こ	び
む	さ	あ	を	び	ん	み	け	し	ご	む
ご	み	ば	こ	つ	い	か	へ	つ	も	と
と	だ	ん	し	る	け	お	き	び	の	け
わ	け	ほ	よ	つ	く	え	つ	ゆ	り	い

# ことばをさがしましょう

(3) どうぶつ

なまえ:

ら	ね	を	ぶ	た	う	け	せ	こ	う	し
く	こ	け	や	み	ん	ま	ぶ	か	え	る
ち	ん	そ	い	し	よ	き	あ	め	ひ	へ
い	ぬ	う	へ	さ	り	て	き	く	つ	び
お	さ	う	つ	ら	い	め	つ	ほ	ゆ	か
く	へ	わ	に	お	る	べ	ね	い	も	ぎ
し	わ	ま	ち	や	み	く	れ	ね	ず	み
ぶ	だ	け	む	ゆ	み	た	ぬ	さ	え	く
あ	い	す	や	ぎ	ろ	ひ	ひ	つ	じ	め

# ことばをさがしましょう

(4) からだのぶぶん

なまえ:

め	は	な	む	か	す	ん	と	か	か	て
う	け	に	ふ	せ	な	か	は	の	え	た
あ	ち	む	し	ら	せ	も	ほ	と	た	あ
た	な	へ	く	つ	み	れ	つ	し	ほ	ぬ
ま	ひ	ぎ	て	を	み	う	ぺ	ひ	ろ	ち
み	こ	め	と	ま	あ	く	う	り	へ	く
き	お	な	か	ん	よ	ひ	ゆ	み	わ	ち
さ	し	み	ぬ	る	お	お	し	り	そ	い
あ	し	え	あ	く	く	へ	み	や	ひ	ぎ

# ことばをさがしましょう

(5) かぞく

なまえ:

と	も	わ	お	か	あ	さ	ん	お	え	お
お	う	た	か	ね	い	お	じ	さ	ん	と
に	と	し	へ	つ	し	ひ	す	た	あ	う
い	く	い	も	う	と	さ	て	ぼ	こ	さ
さ	せ	お	よ	み	お	ほ	ん	く	な	ん
ん	ち	ば	の	り	ば	ね	ら	か	め	お
あ	か	さ	ふ	を	あ	や	え	ゆ	ま	と
じ	ぬ	ん	む	れ	さ	い	と	さ	ん	う
し	お	じ	い	さ	ん	け	そ	き	ん	と

# ことばをさがしましょう

(6) てんき

なまえ:

あ	ら	れ	す	に	ひ	の	さ	き	ゆ	き
か	ぜ	が	つ	よ	い	め	く	う	と	こ
あ	は	わ	へ	を	ぬ	ま	い	ほ	き	す
つ	み	よ	る	ら	あ	は	や	を	り	ず
い	お	し	か	は	め	そ	れ	ん	い	し
な	ゆ	ん	あ	き	め	ち	ろ	ゆ	わ	い
く	か	り	ら	れ	た	も	つ	て	を	え
も	ね	き	し	む	い	く	で	け	き	し
り	う	さ	む	い	ふ	あ	っ	た	か	い

# ことばをさがしましょう

(7) いえにあるもの

なまえ:

ま	と	ほ	ん	だ	な	け	た	ぬ	さ	つ
あ	ど	は	や	な	ぶ	で	ん	き	ま	く
か	ち	む	ろ	わ	ん	ん	う	ら	ね	え
ぞ	の	の	む	ひ	を	わ	で	と	も	き
に	そ	う	じ	き	れ	へ	ん	る	け	せ
ね	い	ひ	ゆ	こ	ず	る	し	し	て	い
よ	う	ふ	く	だ	ん	す	れ	べ	り	て
く	う	ほ	す	こ	つ	ひ	ん	め	よ	れ
い	す	れ	い	ぞ	う	こ	じ	み	お	び

# ことばをさがしましょう

(8) けいようし

なまえ:

ち	な	が	い	さ	き	え	そ	ま	え	く
ち	た	た	う	の	た	ち	に	ほ	ず	し
い	な	ふ	む	や	な	ほ	に	そ	お	い
さ	せ	す	か	わ	い	い	へ	い	ぬ	て
い	ね	ま	ろ	き	ゆ	り	よ	あ	つ	い
さ	む	い	み	つ	ふ	な	ら	ぬ	ひ	み
あ	な	か	れ	も	と	る	が	め	け	じ
お	お	き	い	こ	い	は	ゆ	へ	と	か
ん	い	ず	す	し	く	け	お	い	し	い

# ことばをさがしましょう

(9) やさいとくだもの なまえ:

え	さ	す	に	へ	む	た	ぬ	り	ん	ご
て	い	ち	ご	に	よ	ま	め	ゆ	る	い
か	ほ	り	や	ん	ぜ	ね	ね	ん	ろ	き
と	ま	も	と	じ	ほ	ぎ	わ	ば	な	な
け	ほ	う	れ	ん	そ	う	ん	じ	の	な
ふ	お	ち	び	せ	げ	た	な	し	み	か
ひ	な	み	あ	い	ど	え	あ	ち	か	へ
も	こ	れ	ら	そ	ま	ら	ん	に	ん	じ
か	も	し	さ	く	ら	ん	ぼ	う	く	つ

# ことばをさがしましょう

(10) まとめ なまえ:

さ	う	む	く	あ	ん	ば	み	つ	く	え
ん	せ	え	ゆ	た	ぬ	き	ど	ひ	え	け
か	つ	ご	ぺ	ま	へ	を	い	な	ん	そ
く	と	み	お	か	あ	さ	ん	ぬ	び	び
し	や	ぼ	お	ろ	を	べ	む	す	つ	い
い	を	こ	さ	び	た	し	け	ら	こ	ま
で	た	ぬ	ぎ	り	ち	い	さ	い	さ	ん
た	ん	も	ら	ん	の	ほ	ゆ	き	に	き
き	ぬ	わ	ふ	ご	か	よ	ね	ち	で	あ

## 4. Writing

As I mentioned before, when you teach how to write hiragana, please use appropriate samples. Letter samples written the following way are **not recommended**. This is because they do not show where strokes stop, flick or taper and many are printed differently to the way they are hand written.



If incorrect writing habits are learned from the very start, the habits are very difficult to correct.

### ☞ *Tome, Harai, Hane* ☞

*Tome* means the stroke stops and ends.



*Harai* means the stroke tapers to a finish.



*Hane* means the stroke ends with a flick.



When teaching how to write, as well as teaching stroke order, please also take care with *tome*, *harai*, and *hane*.



## 🔦 Game and activity ideas for writing hiragana 🔦

### 1 - Finger writing in the air

After students have learned how to write hiragana, but before they actually practice on paper, please have them practice writing using their finger in the air. Say the stroke numbers as you “write” each stroke in the air, and reflect the stroke endings in your voice intonation.



It will be of great advantage if you are able to master mirror writing of hiragana, because this will enable you to observe your students actions and abilities as you demonstrate the stroke order and style.

### 2 - Writing practice sheets

There are two types of practice sheets following.

**Type A** practice sheets' letters are not in Japanese alphabetical order. The letters are in order of increasing difficulty. The first sheet has only very simple single stroke letters. These sheets are designed for students who are able to recognise all hiragana letters. If the students already know the correct alphabetical order, when they learn how to write them, they should start by learning the easier letters.

**Type B** practice sheets' letters are presented in Japanese alphabetical order. The first sheet covers *a, i, u, e, o* the second *ka, ki, ku, ke, ko* and so on. If students are learning to write at the same time as learning how to recognise hiragana or if students are used to using the Japanese alphabetical order, the type B sheets will be more appropriate.



There are many different ways of thinking about these techniques but I believe it depends on the student's level and ability as to which method is the most appropriate.

# Type A Writing practice sheets

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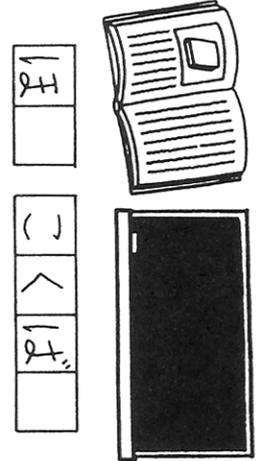
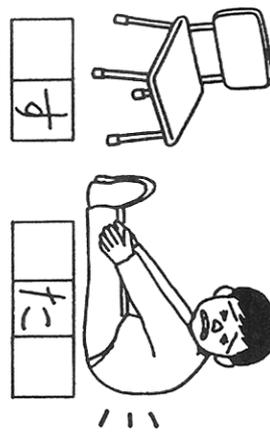
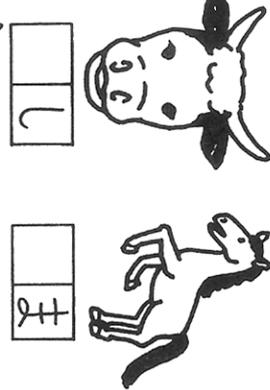
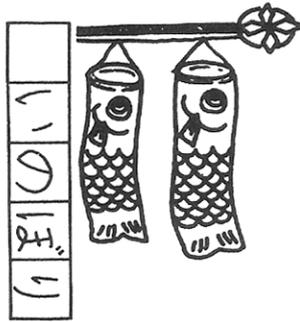
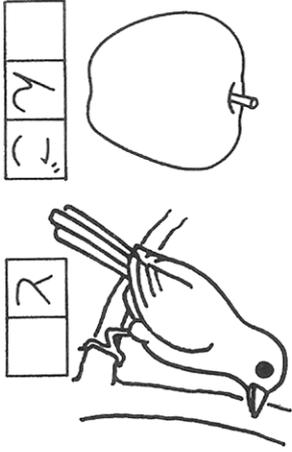
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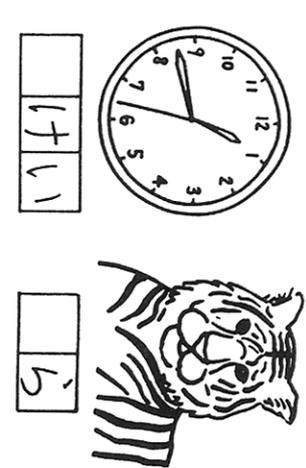
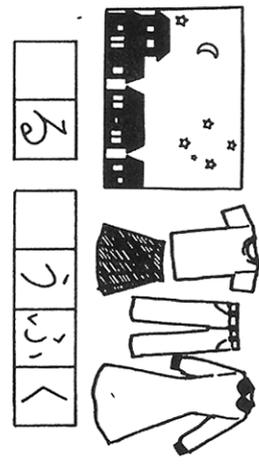
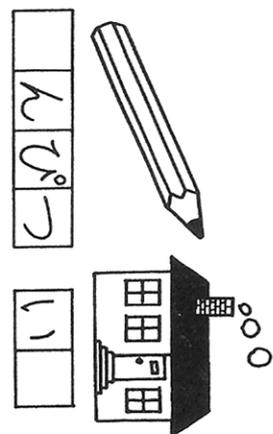
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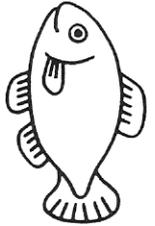
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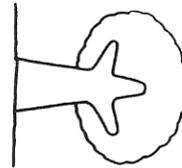


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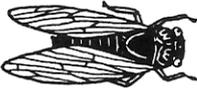


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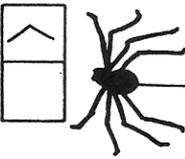


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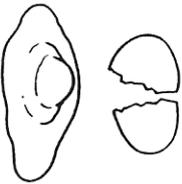


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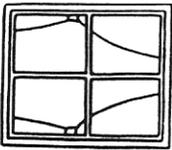


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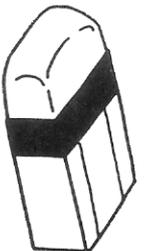


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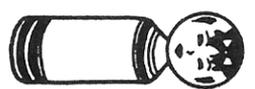


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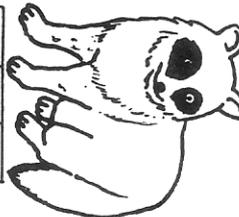


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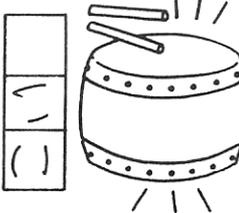


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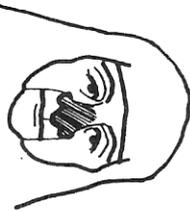
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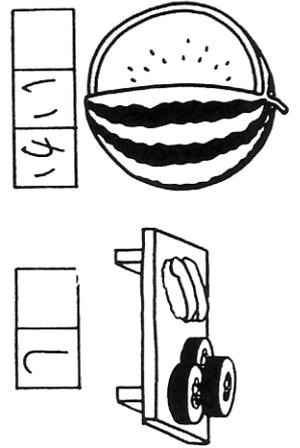


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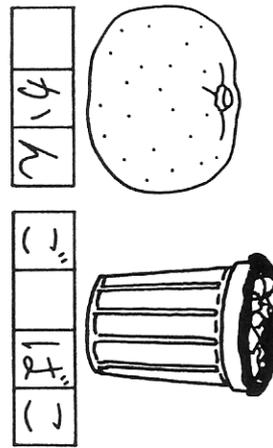


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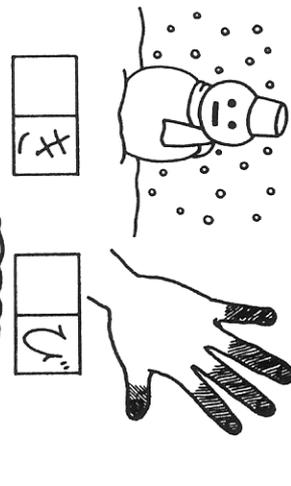
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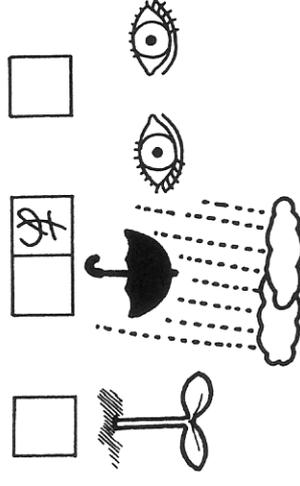
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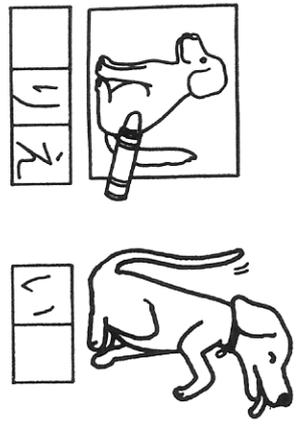
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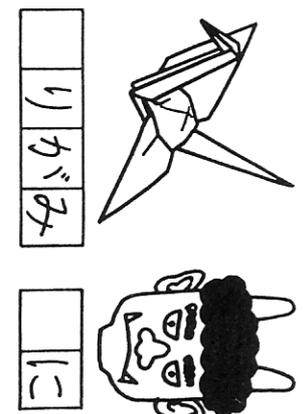
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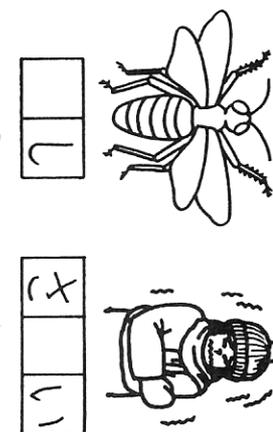
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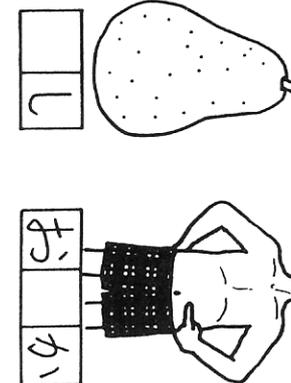
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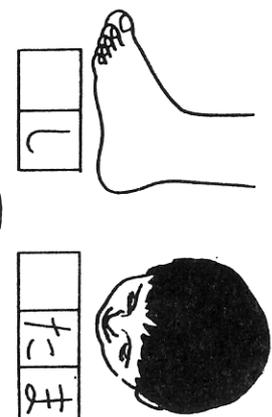
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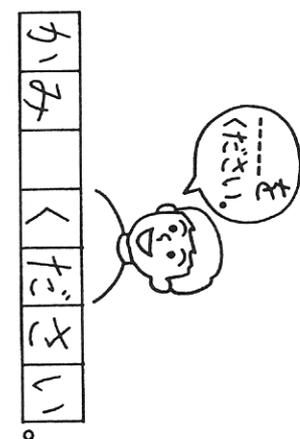
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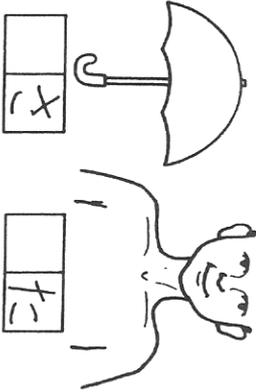
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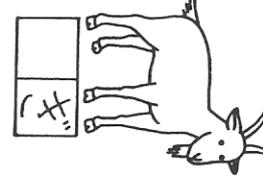
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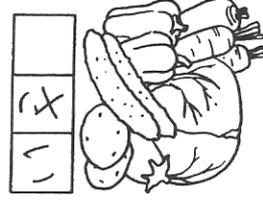
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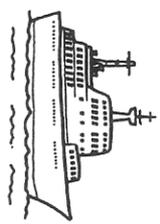
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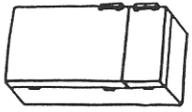
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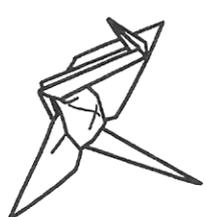
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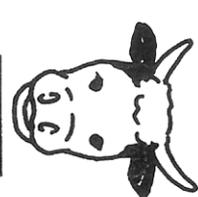
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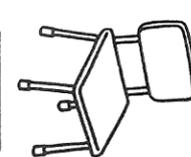
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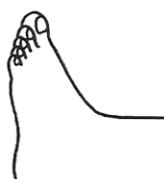
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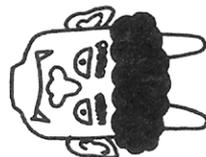
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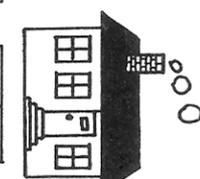
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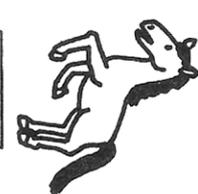
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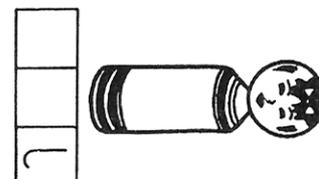
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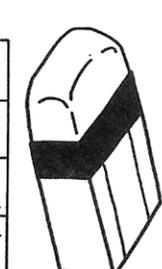
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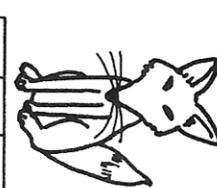
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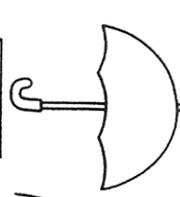
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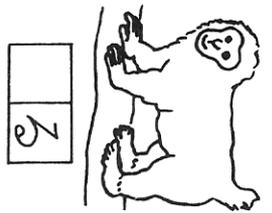
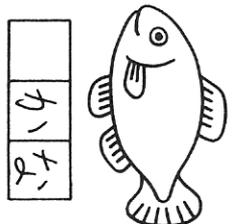
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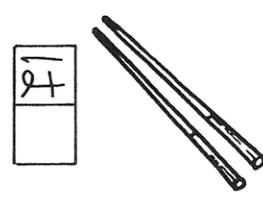
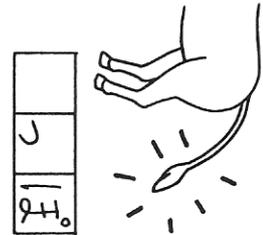
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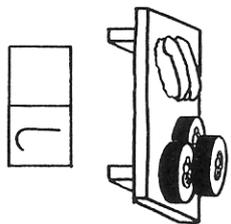
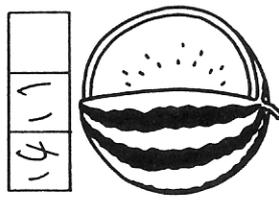
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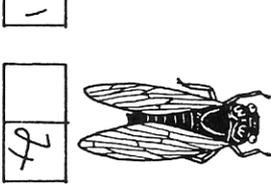
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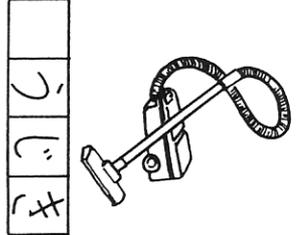
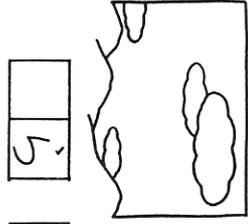
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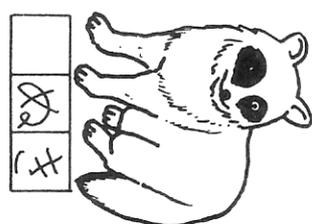
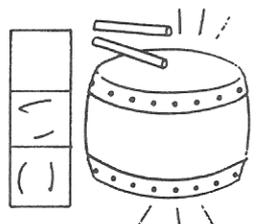


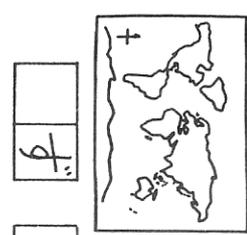



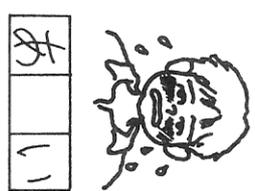
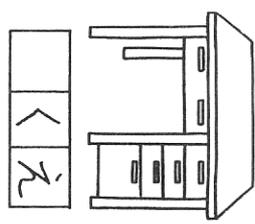



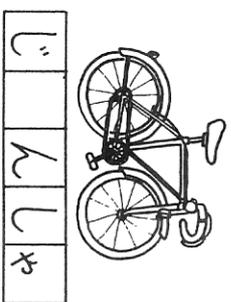
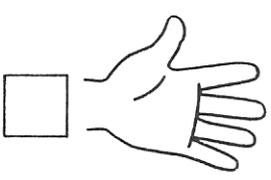



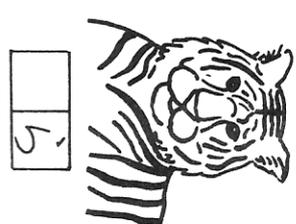
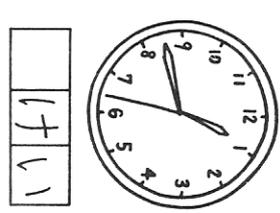



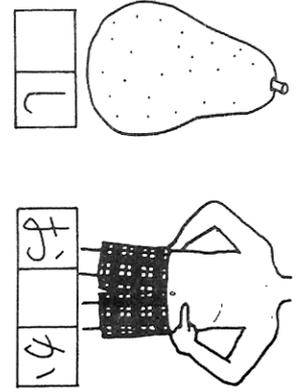



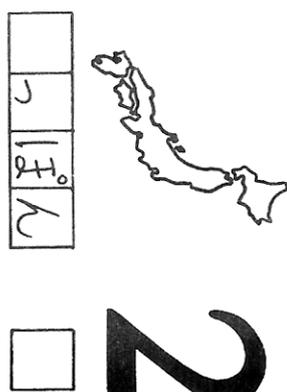



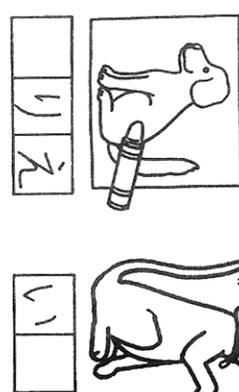
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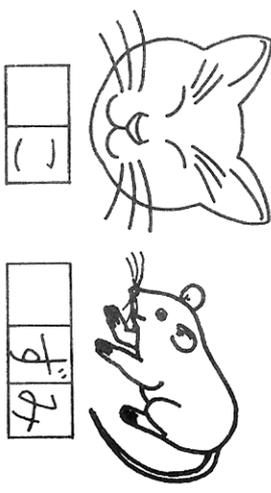
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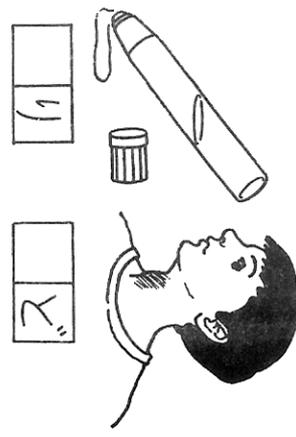
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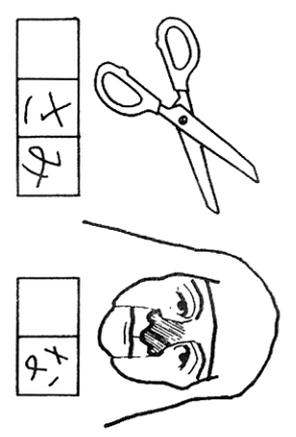
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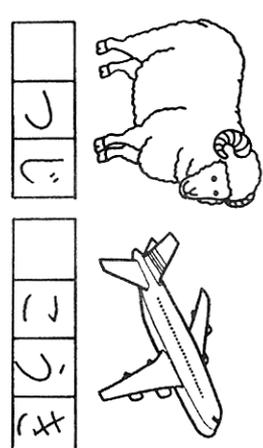
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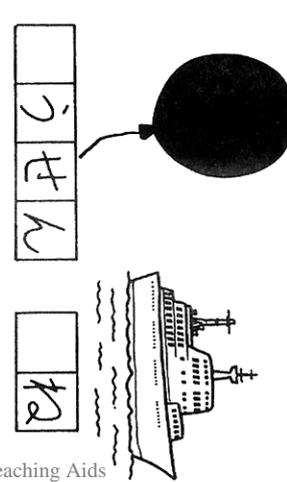
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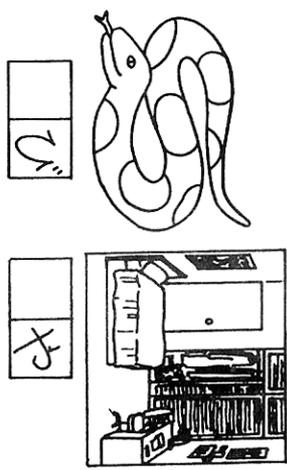
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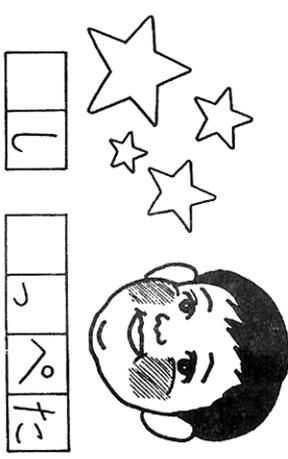
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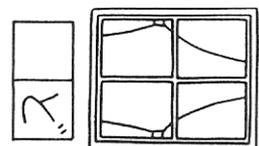
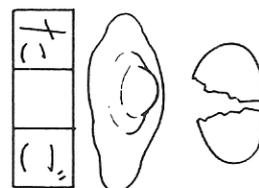
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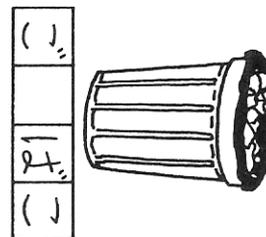
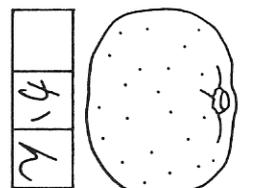
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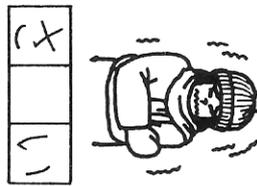
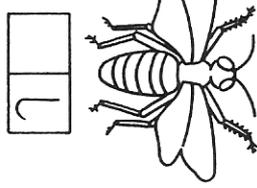
1 2 3 ま				
一 = ま				



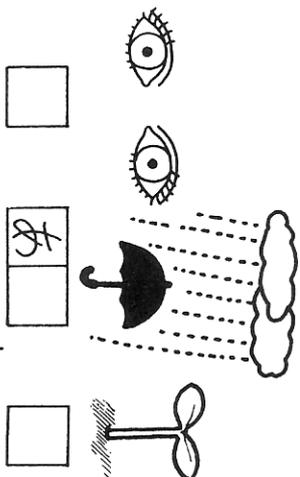
1 2 み				
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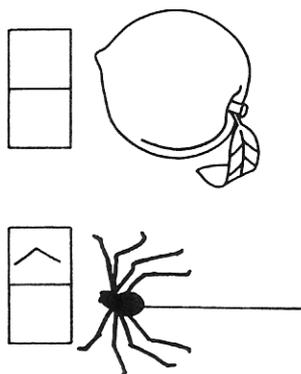
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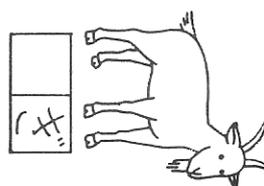
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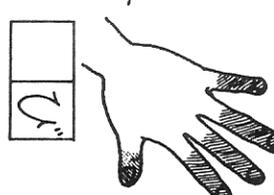
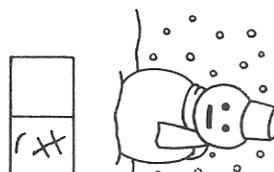
1 2 3 も				
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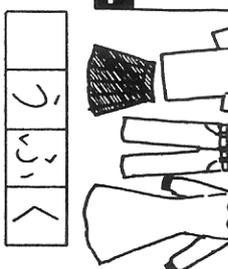
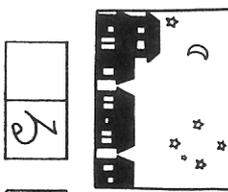
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ゆ				
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1 2 ゆ				
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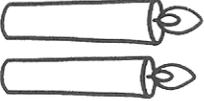
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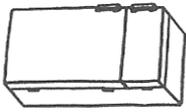
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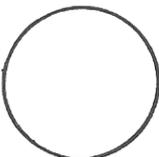
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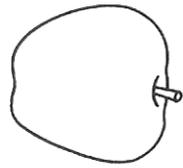
か	え



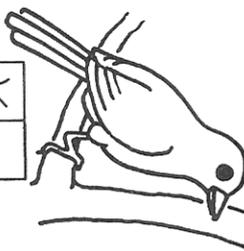
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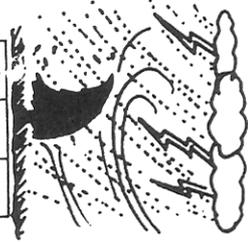
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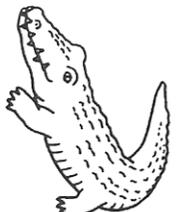
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### 3 - Secret writing

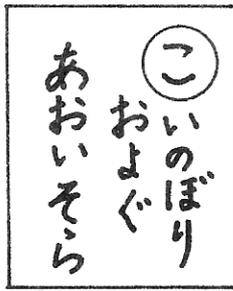
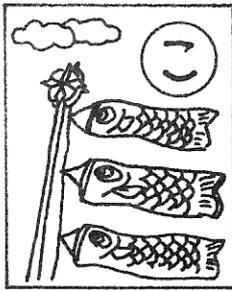
Play “secret whispers” but instead of whispering the sound of the hiragana, students write the hiragana on the next person’s back with their finger.



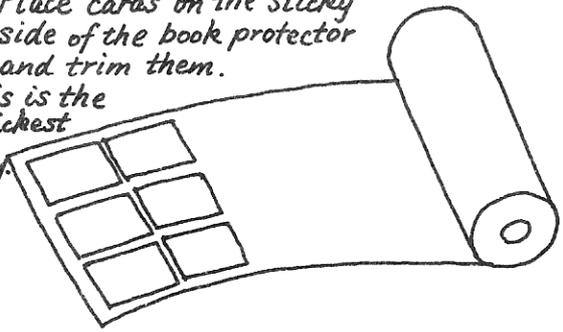
Some younger children are ticklish. If your students are too ticklish, you will not be able to play this game.

### 4 - Karuta card making

Each student is given one or two letters to make a word card and a picture card for. The given letter must be circled. This way a class can make a *karuta* set. *Karuta* game is similar to snap. Picture cards are placed face up and the teacher or a student holds all word cards, and reads them out one by one. Players compete to snap the card with the letter which matches the word called out.



Place cards on the sticky side of the book protector and trim them.  
This is the quickest way.

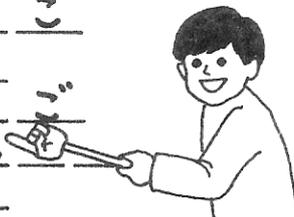


I have found from experience that it is best to cover these cards with a book protector (such as “Contact”) on one side at least. I have found that laminated cards are too hard and are not safe to play with.

### 5 - Hiragana writing games

- (1) The teacher shows the class a picture. The students write what the picture is in hiragana in their exercise book or on paper. To assist the students, draw a number of dashes on the board corresponding to the number of hiragana letters in the word (see illustration below). If there are letters the students are yet to learn, the teacher can write them above the corresponding dash.

(1) り              ご  
 (2) な            
 (3)        ち    ご  
 (4) さ くら    ご  
 (5) も          



- (2) Instead of showing a picture, the teacher can call out a word.
- (3) The teacher calls out a word backwards. For example, if the teacher calls out *go-chi-i*, the students write down that word in the right order and answer what it is. In this case, *go-chi-i* is *i-chi-go* and this means strawberry.
- (4) Hangman

## 6 - Hiragana bingo

You don't have to make lots of different types of bingo cards yourself. Depending on the students ability, give them blank bingo cards with 9, 16 or 25 blank squares. Call out hiragana letters and have the students write the letter you call in any box they wish. Repeat this until all cards are full. You should now have a class set of different bingo cards. This is a great exercise for both recognition and writing. When students have completed filling in the cards, you can begin playing bingo. Call out a hiragana letter, and have the students mark that letter on their sheet.



To be fair to the students and to build the excitement I use hiragana cards for the selection.

If students complete an entire row either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, they call out "bingo". Bingo sheet masters are on the following page.

## 7 - Hiragana test sheets

The following sheets may be used for hiragana tests, writing practice or be used as an activity after learning new vocabulary. Here are some ideas for their usage.

- (1) Cover the pictures and then copy the work sheets. Students trace the dots in the boxes to write words. As they recognise a word, they draw a picture of it.
- (2) Erase some of the dotted letters from some of the boxes, then copy as worksheets. Students look at the picture and try to identify the word, then write the missing letters in the boxes.

- (3) Combine (1) and (2). Erase either some pictures or some letters. Students fill in the picture and letter blanks.
- (4) Erase all dotted letters for a complete writing test.

The test sheets cover twelve topics: Body parts, Weather, Family members, Household objects, Classroom objects, Adjectives, Vegetables, Fruit, Japanese goods, Animals, Space and Transport.

ひらがな  
びんご

なまえ:


ひらがな  
びんご

なまえ:


# ひらがな びんご16

なまえ:



なまえ:

ひらがな  
びんご25

# ひらがな びんご16

なまえ:

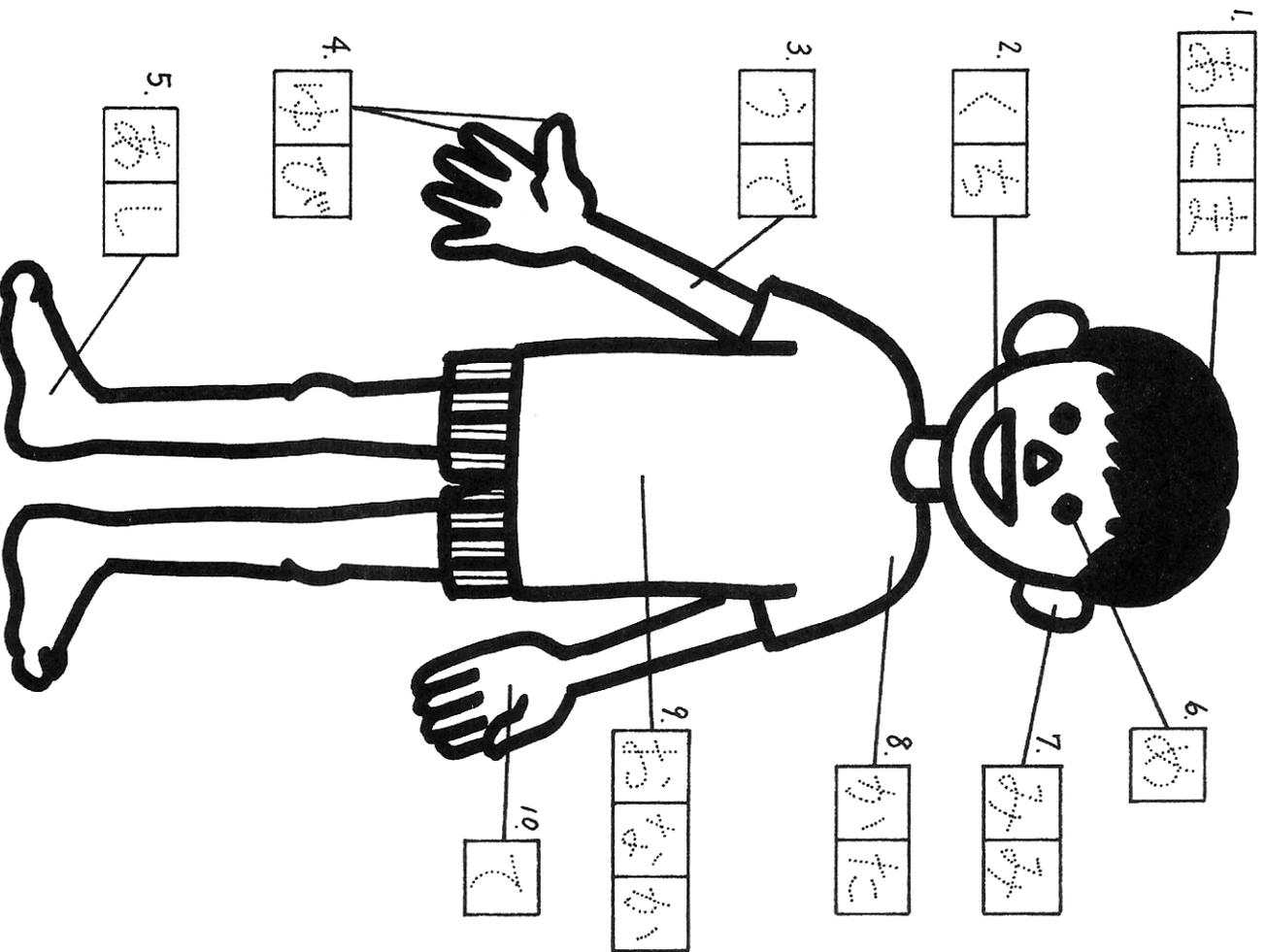


なまえ:

ひらがな  
びんご25

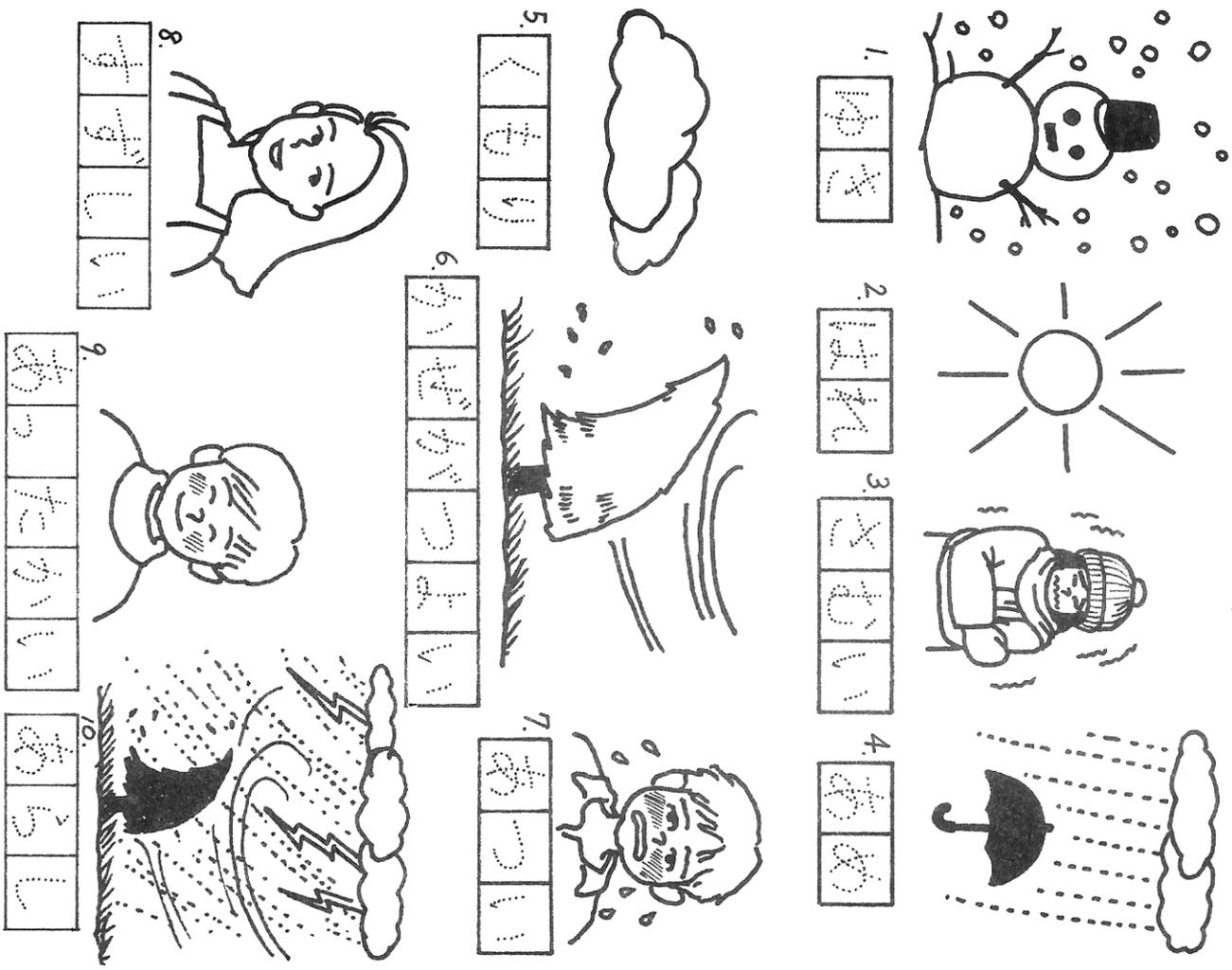
# ひらがなテスト

なまえ:



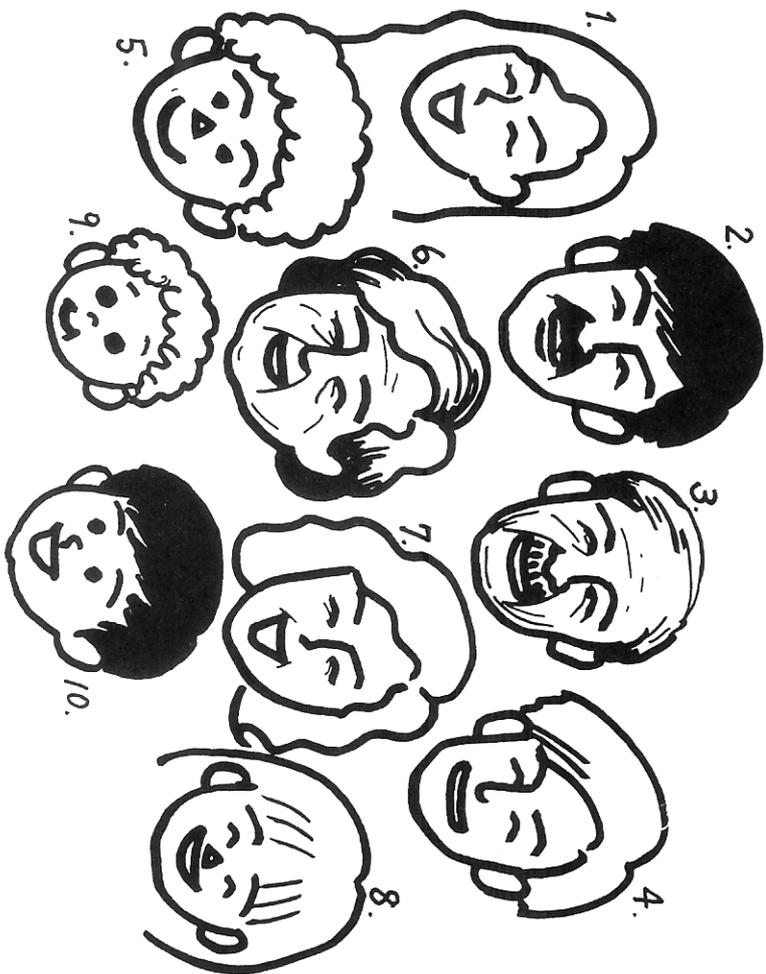
# ひらがなテスト

なまえ:



# ひらがなテスト

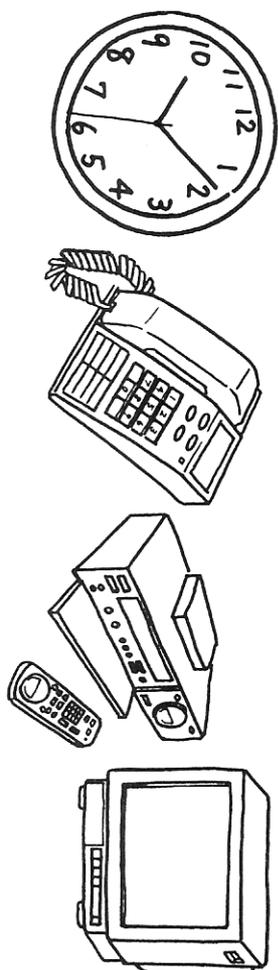
おまえ:



1. おねえさん
2. おとうさん
3. おじいさん
4. おにいさん
5. おとうと
6. おばあさん
7. おかあさん
8. いもうと
9. あかちゃん
10. わたし

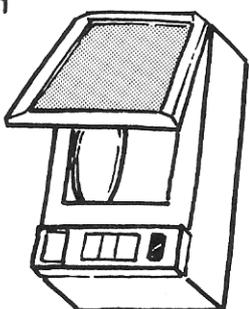
# ひらがなテスト

おまえ:



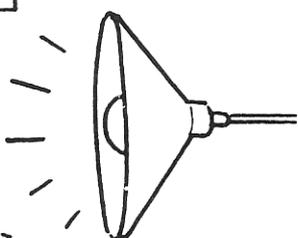
1. とけい
2. 電話
3. ステレオ
4. テレビ

6. 椅子



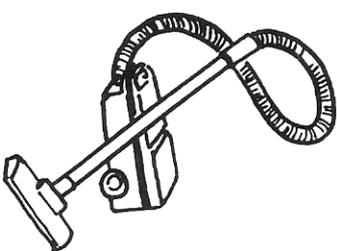
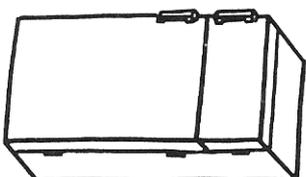
5.

5. せんれんこ

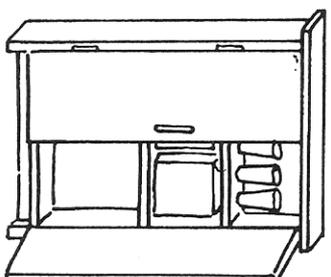


7.

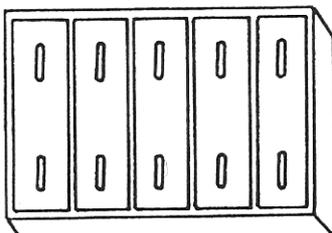
7. れいそうこ



8. そうじき



9. 卓

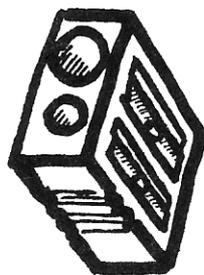


10. たんす

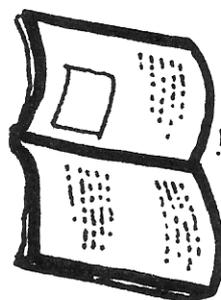
# ひらがなテスト

なまえ:

1. えんぴつ



2. ほん



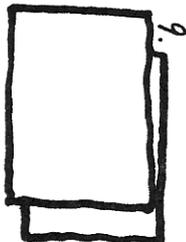
3. けしき



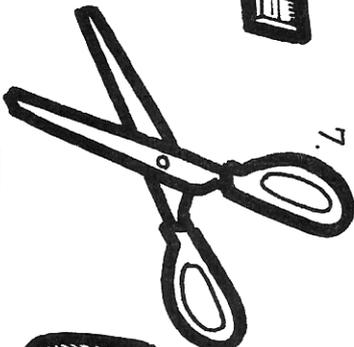
6. じゆうぎ



9. けしき



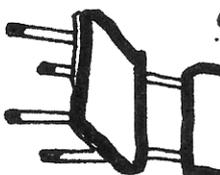
7. はさみ



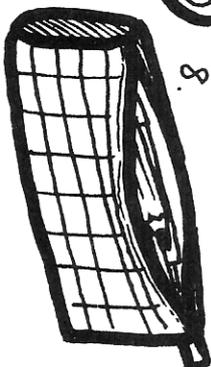
4. のり



5. いす



8. ぶんご



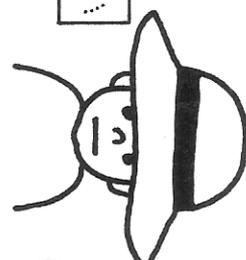
10. けしき



# ひらがなテスト

なまえ:

1. おおせい



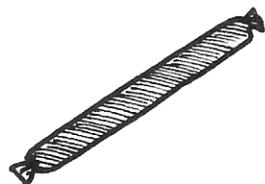
2. ちいせい



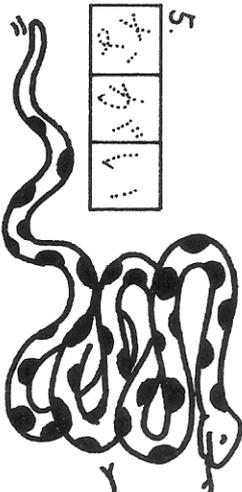
3. ぶんご



4. ほんご



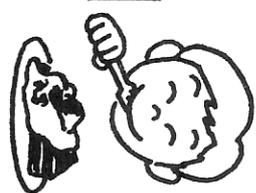
5. なかみ



6. みじかい



7. おおせい



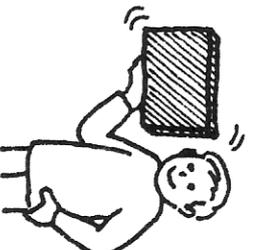
8. ちいせい



9. おおせい

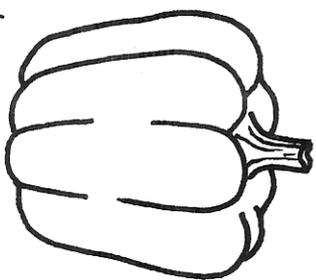


10. おおせい

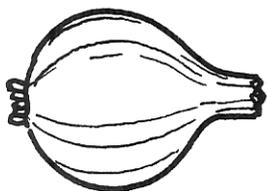


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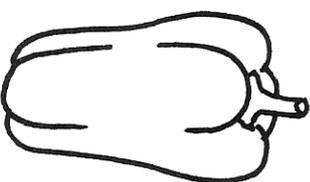
なまえ:



1. かぼちゃ



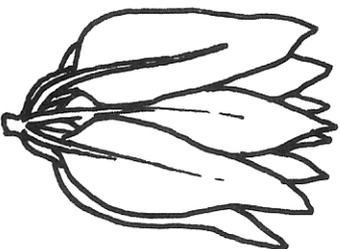
2. たまねぎ



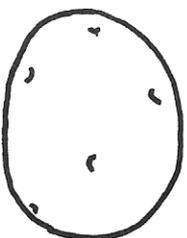
3. びいまん



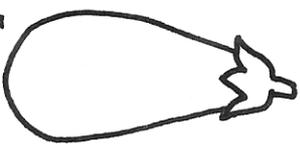
4. きゅう



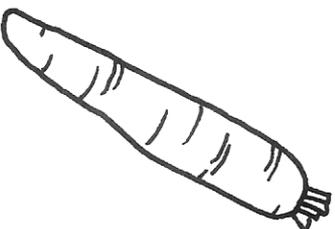
5. ほうれんそう



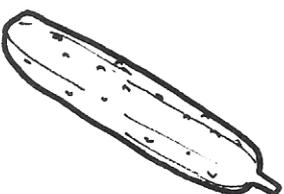
6. じゃがいも



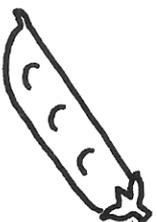
7. なす



8. にんじん



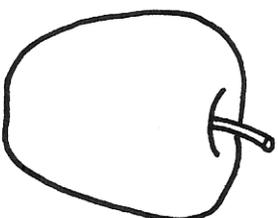
9. きゅうり



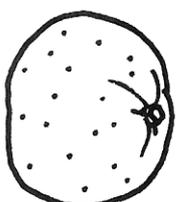
10. えんどう

# ひらがなテスト

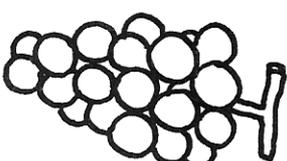
なまえ:



1. りんご



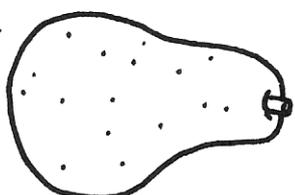
2. みかん



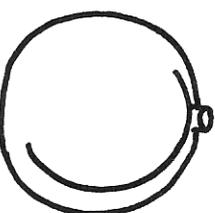
3.ぶどう



4. いちご



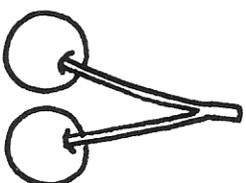
5. なし



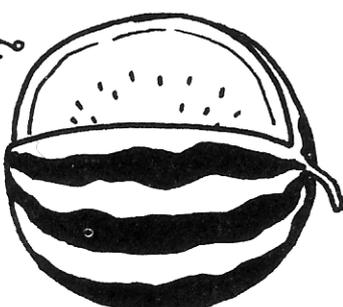
6. もも



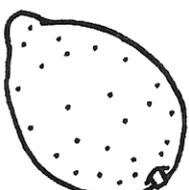
7. ばなな



8. さくらんぼ



9. すいか



10. れもん

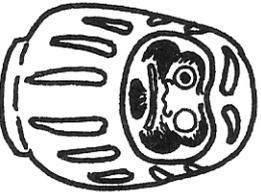
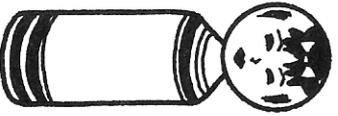
# ひらがなテスト

がまえ:

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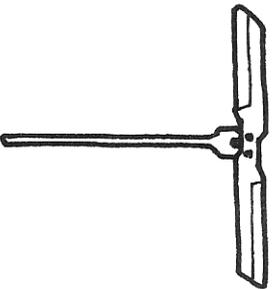
2. 茶碗



4. 花火



5. けんたま

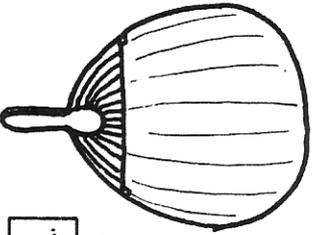


6. たけとんぼ

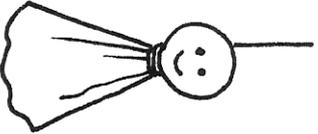


7. こいのぼり

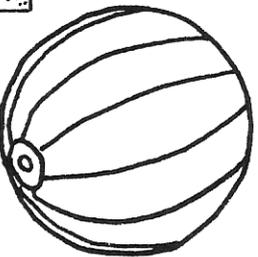
8. うちわ



10. かみふしせん



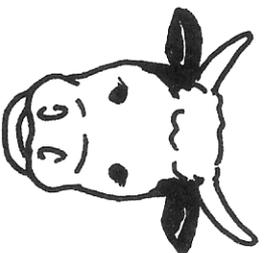
9. てるてるぼろけ



# ひらがなテスト

がまえ:

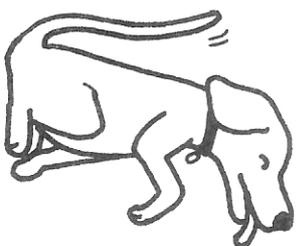
1. うし



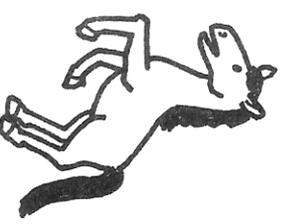
2. ねこ



3. いぬ



4. うま



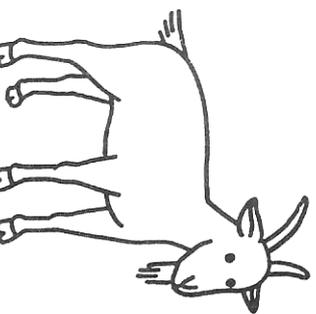
5. ぶた



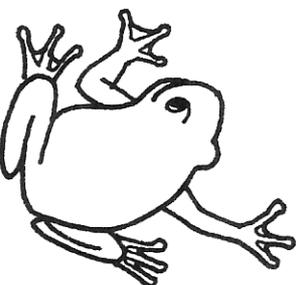
6. ひつじ



7. やぎ



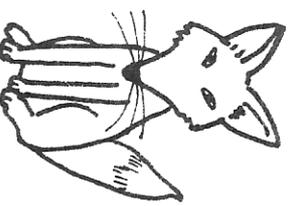
8. かえる



9. ねずみ

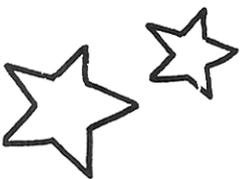
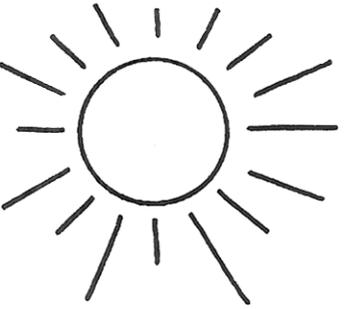
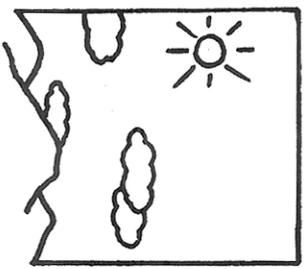


10. きつね



# ひらがなテスト

なまえ:



1. そら

2. たいよう

3. つき

4. ほし

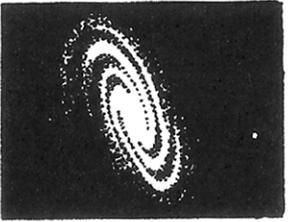
6. ざんげんぼし



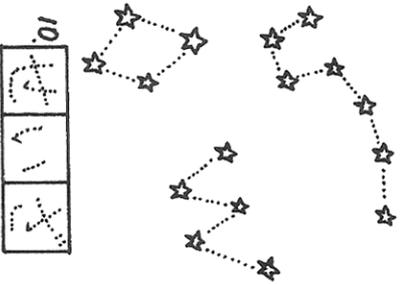
5. ちきゅう

7. すいせい

9. ちきゅうのかわ



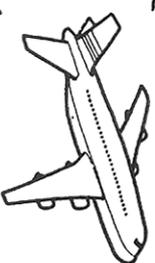
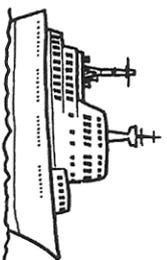
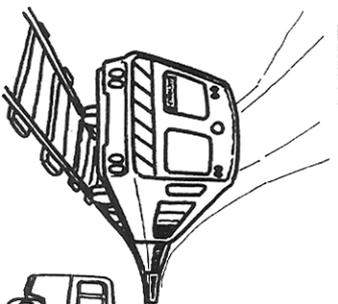
8. ぞんが



10. せいてい

# ひらがなテスト

なまえ:



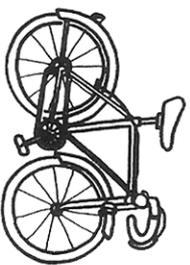
1. せんりや

2. ばす

3. ふね

4. ひこうき

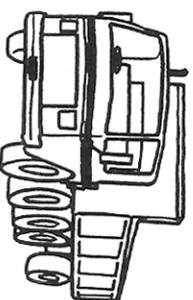
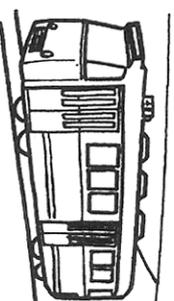
6. じやうしや



5. じてんしゃ

7. たくし

9. じやうし



8. せんりや

10. じやうし

## 5. Fun Ideas and accessories

### 💡 *Hanamaru* and Japanese style correction 💡

In Japan, when we correct students' tests or worksheets, we put a circle  on (not beside) the correct answers. When answers are wrong, we place a tick  or a cross  on the incorrect answers. Try to correct in Japanese style.

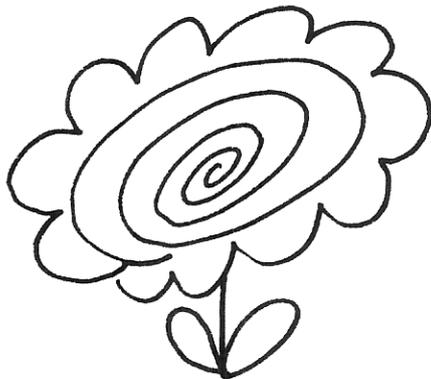
On worksheets with a good result we draw a *hanamaru* to say "well done!" Often *hanamaru* is given for perfect or near perfect results. A *hanamaru* is the drawing illustrated below.



Many people use stamps, but I find that my students are always pleased to be rewarded with a *hanamaru* because they are unique.

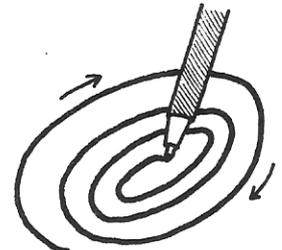
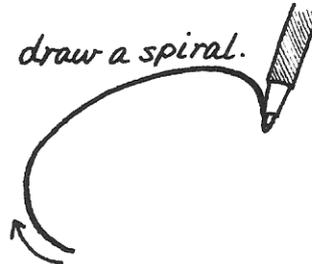
### How to draw a *hanamaru*

*Hana maru*



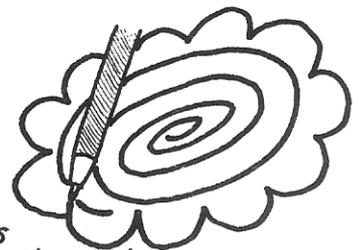
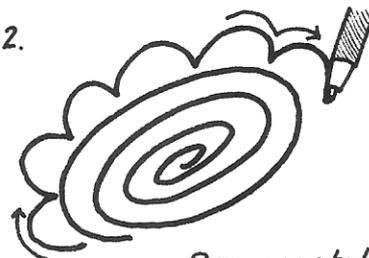
Using *aka* (red) pen,

1. draw a spiral.



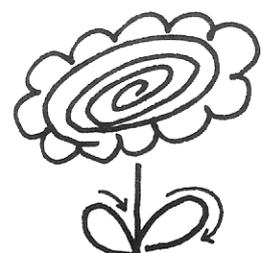
More circles mean a better result.

2.

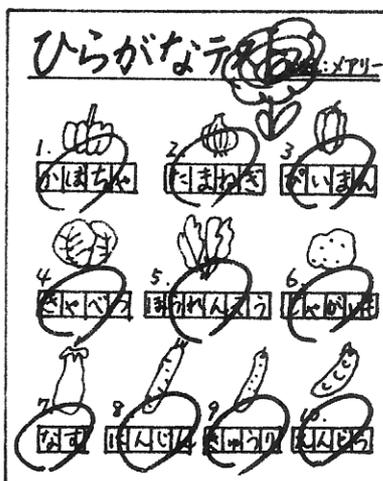


Draw petals around the spiral.

3.

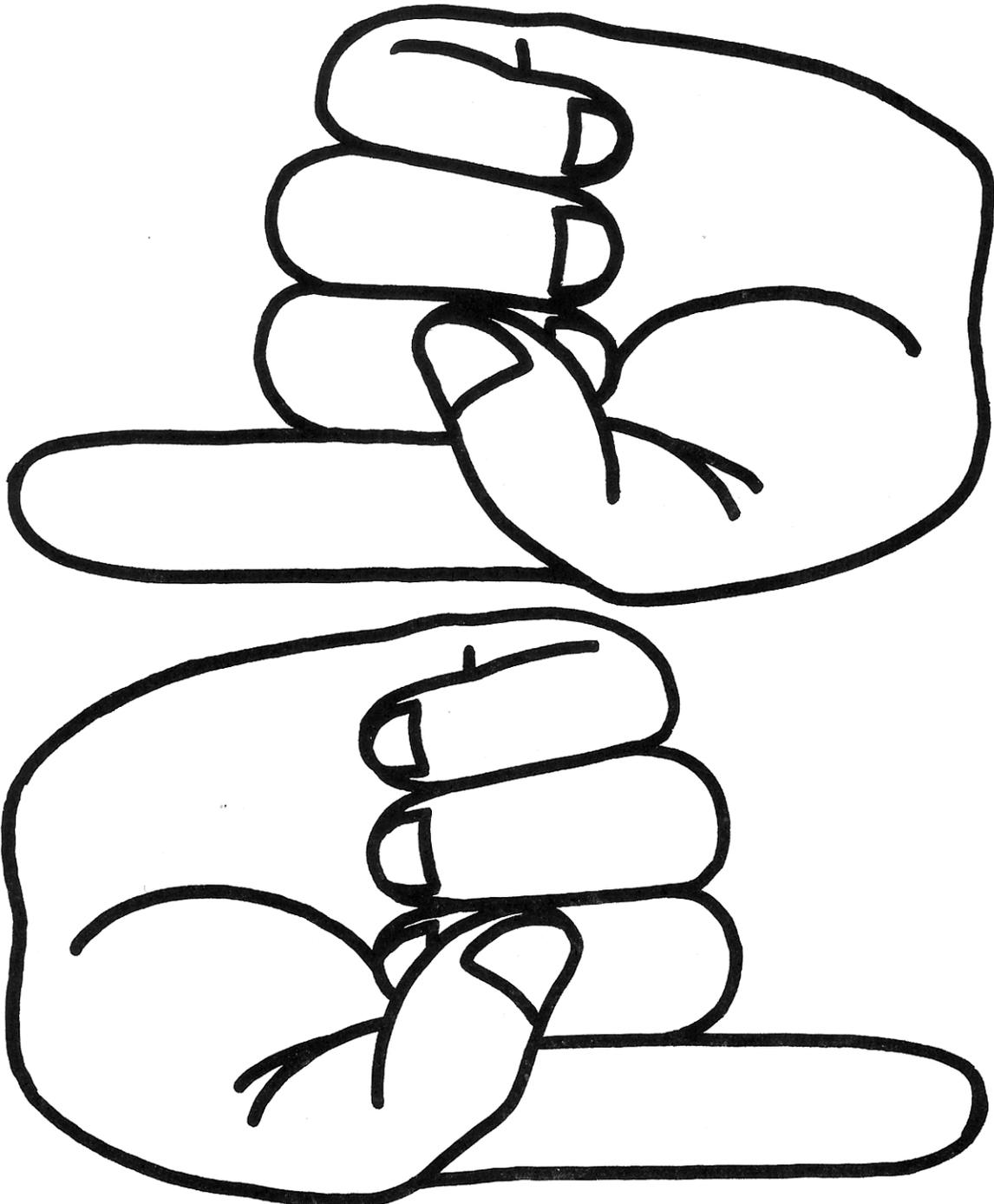


Draw a stem and leaves.



## Pointer

In lessons, we frequently point to charts and posters. Here is a unique pointer which makes students automatically pay attention. Copy the hand below, colour it, paste it on to stiff cardboard and cut it out. Tape or glue a stick to the back.



げんかん

*genkan* (entrance)

こうちょうしつ

*koochoo shitsu* (principal's room)

じむしつ

*jimu shitsu* (office)

しょくいんしつ

*shokuin shitsu* (staff room)

おてあらい

*otearai* (toilet)

ばいいてん

*baiten* (canteen)

にほんごきょうしつ

*nihongo kyooshitsu* (Japanese room)

ねんせい きょうしつ

\_\_\_\_\_ *nensei kyooshitsu* (grade \_\_\_\_\_ classroom)

プレップ きょうしつ  
ぷ れ っ ぷ

*pureppu kyooshitsu* (prep classroom)

ほしけんしつ

*hoken shitsu* (sick bay)

としよしつ

*tocho shitsu* (library)

ずこうしつ

*zuko shitsu* (art room)

おんがくしつ

*ongaku shitsu* (music room)

コンピューターしつ  
こ ん ぴ ゅ う た あ

*konpyuutaa shitsu* (computer room)

たいりくかん

*taikukan* (gymnasium)

たもくてききょうしつ

*tamokuteki kyooshitsu* (multipurpose room)

うんどがうじょう

*undoojoo* (sports ground)

たいいくそくこ

*taiku sooko* (sports shed)

しちょうかくしつ

*shichookaku shitsu* (audio visual room)

りかしつ

*rika shitsu* (science room)

かていかしつ

*kateika shitsu* (home economics room)

ちょうりしつ

*choori shitsu* (cooking room)

コピーしつ  
こ ひ い

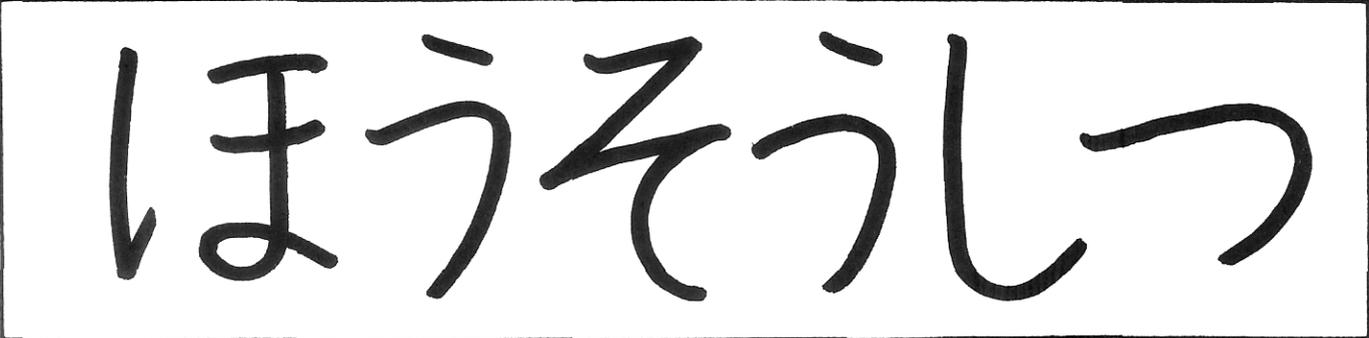
*kopii shitsu* (copy room)

そうご

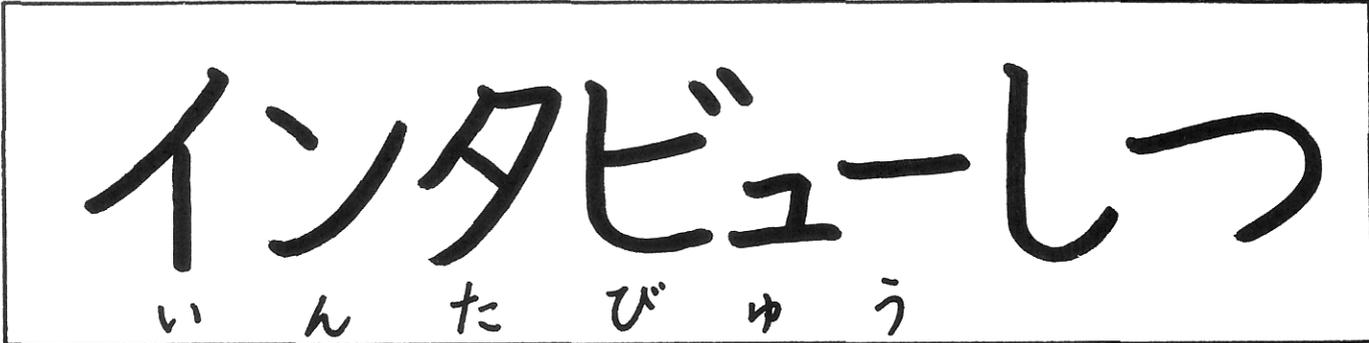
*sooko* (store room)

しりょうしつ

*shiryoo shitsu* (teaching materials store room)



*hoosooshitsu* (P.A. room)



*intabyuu shitsu* (interview room)

### 🌟 Hiragana chart for classroom teachers 🌟

It is desirable for classroom teachers to reinforce hiragana recognition in their own classroom. Conduct an in-service at your school - introduce classroom teachers to the correct hiragana sounds to enable them to practice hiragana with their students. A chart to aid teacher learning of hiragana follows. Teachers may use *roomaji* to assist them, however, naturally they don't show *roomaji* to the students.



Please take care with the basic vowel sounds “*a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, *o*” and the sounds written with “*r*” and “*f*”. The vowel sounds can be learned in order from the following: “*Come in ruby red Ron*”. The “*a*” sound is definitely not the same as the “*a*” sound in English phonics. The “*r*” sound is closer to an English “*l*” than it is to an “*r*” and the “*f*” sound is close to an English “*h*”. The “*g*” sound is always a hard sound as in “*good*”.

# Hiragana

あ <i>a</i>	い <i>i</i>	う <i>u</i>	え <i>e</i>	お <i>o</i>
か <i>ka</i>	き <i>ki</i>	く <i>ku</i>	け <i>ke</i>	こ <i>ko</i>
さ <i>sa</i>	し <i>shi</i>	す <i>su</i>	せ <i>se</i>	そ <i>so</i>
た <i>ta</i>	ち <i>chi</i>	つ <i>tsu</i>	て <i>te</i>	と <i>to</i>
な <i>na</i>	に <i>ni</i>	ぬ <i>nu</i>	ね <i>ne</i>	の <i>no</i>
は <i>ha</i>	ひ <i>hi</i>	ふ <i>fu</i>	へ <i>he</i>	ほ <i>ho</i>
ま <i>ma</i>	み <i>mi</i>	む <i>mu</i>	め <i>me</i>	も <i>mo</i>
や <i>ya</i>		ゆ <i>yu</i>		よ <i>yo</i>
ら <i>ra</i>	り <i>ri</i>	る <i>ru</i>	れ <i>re</i>	ろ <i>ro</i>
わ <i>wa</i>				を <i>o</i>

ん  
*n*

## 8. Appendix 1 - *roomaji* and *hiragana*

### 1. Hiragana charts

Please look at the <u>green</u> chart.	<i>midori no chaato o mite kudasai.</i>	みどりのチャート (ちゃあと) をみてください。
This hiragana letter is on the <u>purple</u> chart.	<i>kono hiragana wa murasaki no chaato ni arimasu.</i>	このひらがなはむらさきのチャート(ちゃあと)にあります。

### 3. Individual hiragana recognition and reading



There are many different romanising systems. I have chosen to show long vowel sounds as *aa*, *ii*, *uu*, *ee* and *oo*, instead of  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\bar{u}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ . When う “u” follows an “o” sound for example いもうと (*imouto*) the “u” sound is not pronounced as an “u”. The “ou” combination is pronounced as a long “o” sound. Thus *imouto* is pronounced *imooto*.

If my students pronounce the “u” as an “u” sound, I still let them pass their reading test.

In the following lists “ou” combinations are shown as “oo” in the *roomaji* column, as I believe this more accurately reflects how they are pronounced.

#### Level 1 reading test

blue	<i>ao</i>	あお
cow / bull / ox	<i>ushi</i>	うし
hot	<i>atsui</i>	あつい
foot	<i>ashi</i>	あし
house	<i>ie</i>	いえ
hand	<i>te</i>	て
up / on / top / above	<i>ue</i>	うえ
shoes	<i>kutsu</i>	くつ
many	<i>ooi</i>	おおい
dots / dotted line	<i>tenten</i>	てんてん
suffix used after boys' names	<i>kun</i>	くん
yen	<i>en</i>	えん
love	<i>ai</i>	あい

no	<i>iie</i>	いいえ
spike / stake / pile	<i>kui</i>	くい
angel	<i>tenshi</i>	てんし
desk	<i>tsukue</i>	つくえ
cheering / support	<i>ooen</i>	おうえん
How many?	<i>ikutsu</i>	いくつ
delicious	<i>oishii</i>	おいしい
drive	<i>unten</i>	うんてん
wall (fence)	<i>hei</i>	へい
cane / stick	<i>tsue</i>	つえ
transformation	<i>henshin</i>	へんしん
monkey bar	<i>untei</i>	うんてい
relief / peace of mind	<i>anshin</i>	あんしん
iron	<i>tetsu</i>	てつ
stone	<i>ishi</i>	いし
picture	<i>e</i>	え
salt	<i>shio</i>	しお
bed room	<i>shinshitsu</i>	しんしつ
when	<i>itsu</i>	いつ
comb	<i>kushi</i>	くし
match / game	<i>shiai</i>	しあい
close a store	<i>heiten</i>	へいてん
green house	<i>onshitsu</i>	おんしつ
private railroad	<i>shitetsu</i>	してつ
opponent / partner	<i>aite</i>	あいて
ink	<i>inku</i>	いんく (インク)
beautiful	<i>utsukushii</i>	うつくしい
paper money / note / bill	<i>shihei</i>	しへい
horsetail (plant)	<i>tsukushi</i>	つくし
garden	<i>teien</i>	ていえん
(medical) treatment	<i>teate</i>	てあて
a vacuum	<i>shinkuu</i>	しんくう
horseshoe	<i>teitetsu</i>	ていてつ
soldier	<i>heishi</i>	へいし
multiplication table	<i>kuku</i>	くく

## Level 2 reading test

red	<i>aka</i>	あか
big	<i>ookii</i>	おおきい
squid	<i>ika</i>	いか
wooden doll	<i>kokeshi</i>	こけし
persimmon / oyster	<i>kaki</i>	かき
weather	<i>tenki</i>	てんき
airport	<i>kuukoo</i>	くうこう
fight	<i>kenka</i>	けんか
pond	<i>ike</i>	いけ
autumn	<i>aki</i>	あき
face	<i>kao</i>	かお
chrysanthemum	<i>kiku</i>	きく
jaw / chin	<i>ago</i>	あご
bank	<i>ginkoo</i>	ぎんこう
foreign country	<i>gaikoku</i>	がいこく
gargling	<i>ugai</i>	うがい
sweet things / snack	<i>okashi</i>	おかし
English	<i>eigo</i>	えいご
deer	<i>shika</i>	しか
shellfish	<i>kai</i>	かい
sea lion	<i>ashika</i>	あしか
memorisation	<i>anki</i>	あんき
stone wall (outside)	<i>ishigaki</i>	いしがき
one (round object)	<i>ikko</i>	いっこ
movie	<i>eiga</i>	えいが
funny / strange	<i>okashii</i>	おかしい
seashore / coast / beach	<i>kaigan</i>	かいがん
scarecrow	<i>kakashi</i>	かかし
school	<i>gakkoo</i>	がっこう
healthy / cheerful	<i>genki</i>	げんき
nail	<i>kugi</i>	くぎ
science / chemistry	<i>kagaku</i>	かがく
seal / stamp	<i>inkan</i>	いんかん
potted plant	<i>ueki</i>	うえき
station	<i>eki</i>	えき
foreigner	<i>gaikokujin</i>	がいこくじん
music	<i>ongaku</i>	おんがく
entrance hall / front door	<i>genkan</i>	げんかん
machine	<i>kikai</i>	きかい

postage stamp	<i>kitte</i>	きって
voice	<i>koe</i>	こえ
school yard	<i>kootei</i>	こうてい
diplomat	<i>gaikookan</i>	がいこうかん
traffic lights	<i>shingooki</i>	しんごうき
fist	<i>genkotsu</i>	げんこつ
furniture	<i>kagu</i>	かぐ
key	<i>kagi</i>	かぎ
long-nosed goblin	<i>tengu</i>	てんぐ

### Level 3 reading test

chair	<i>isu</i>	いす
teacher	<i>sensei</i>	せんせい
three	<i>san</i>	さん
police man	<i>keisatsukan</i>	けいさつかん
belly button	<i>oheso</i>	おへそ
watermelon	<i>suika</i>	すいか
mother	<i>okaasan</i>	おかあさん
arithmetic / math	<i>sansuu</i>	さんすう
Japanese fan	<i>sensu</i>	せんす
Japanese bullet train	<i>shinkansen</i>	しんかんせん
sushi	<i>sushi</i>	すし
elephant	<i>zoo</i>	ぞう
cool	<i>suzushii</i>	すずしい
morning / a.m.	<i>gozen</i>	ごぜん
wind	<i>kaze</i>	かぜ
three o'clock	<i>sanji</i>	さんじ
triangle	<i>sankakkei</i>	さんかっけい
liar	<i>usotsuki</i>	うそつき
socks	<i>sokkusu</i>	そっくす(ソックス)
rhinoceros	<i>sai</i>	さい
rice wine	<i>sake</i>	さけ
cough	<i>seki</i>	せき
soap	<i>sekken</i>	せっけん
iron man	<i>tetsujin</i>	てつじん
answer / reply / response	<i>henji</i>	へんじ
submarine	<i>sensuikan</i>	せんすいかん
weed	<i>zassoo</i>	ざっそう
drawing and craft	<i>zugakoosaku</i>	ずがこうさく
time	<i>jikan</i>	じかん

asthma	<i>zensoku</i>	ぜんそく
legless chair	<i>zaisu</i>	ざいす
vacuum cleaner	<i>soojiki</i>	そうじき
rabbit	<i>usagi</i>	うさぎ
last	<i>saigo</i>	さいご
experiment	<i>jikken</i>	じっけん
swimming	<i>suiei</i>	すいえい
oxygen	<i>sanso</i>	さんそ
world	<i>sekai</i>	せかい
mathematics	<i>suugaku</i>	すうがく
war	<i>sensoo</i>	せんそう
cleaning	<i>sooji</i>	そうじ
detergent	<i>senzai</i>	せんざい
traffic accident	<i>kootsuujiko</i>	こうつうじこ
Kanji (characters)	<i>kanji</i>	かんじ
magazine	<i>zasshi</i>	ざっし
earthquake	<i>jishin</i>	じしん
heart	<i>shinzoo</i>	しんぞう
aquarium	<i>suizokukan</i>	すいぞくかん

#### Level 4 reading test

drum	<i>taiko</i>	たいこ
sound	<i>oto</i>	おと
small	<i>chiisai</i>	ちいさい
octopus / kite	<i>tako</i>	たこ
sore	<i>itai</i>	いたい
a low heated table	<i>kotatsu</i>	こたつ
mouth	<i>kuchi</i>	くち
up and down	<i>ue to shita</i>	うえとした
outside	<i>soto</i>	そと
answer	<i>kotae</i>	こたえ
tent	<i>tento</i>	てんと (テント)
lighthouse	<i>toodai</i>	とうだい
door	<i>doa</i>	どあ (ドア)
light / electricity	<i>denki</i>	でんき
like very much	<i>daisuki</i>	だいすき
calculator	<i>dentaku</i>	でんたく
north	<i>kita</i>	きた
younger brother	<i>otooto</i>	おとうと
map	<i>chizu</i>	ちず

clock	<i>tokei</i>	とけい
shape	<i>katachi</i>	かたち
lizard	<i>tokage</i>	とかげ
subway	<i>chikatetsu</i>	ちかてつ
sugar	<i>satoo</i>	さとう
special talent	<i>tokugi</i>	とくぎ
white raddish	<i>daikon</i>	だいこん
battery	<i>denchi</i>	でんち
Where is it?	<i>Doko desu ka.</i>	どこですか。
male	<i>dansei</i>	だんせい
please	<i>doozo</i>	どうぞ
arm	<i>ude</i>	うで
equator	<i>sekidoo</i>	せきどう
boring	<i>taikutsu</i>	たいくつ
soil	<i>tsuchi</i>	つち
assistance / help	<i>tetsudai</i>	てつだい
man	<i>otoko</i>	おとこ
chimney	<i>entotsu</i>	えんとつ
shoulder	<i>kata</i>	かた
railway	<i>tetsudoo</i>	てつどう
January	<i>ichigatsu</i>	いちがつ
ambassador	<i>taishi</i>	たいし
physical education	<i>taiku</i>	たいいく
poison	<i>doku</i>	どく
carpenter	<i>daikusan</i>	だいくさん
power blackout	<i>teiden</i>	ていでん
sometimes	<i>tokidoki</i>	ときどき
tool	<i>doogu</i>	どうぐ
university	<i>daigaku</i>	だいがく

### Level 5 reading test

cat	<i>neko</i>	ねこ
dog	<i>inu</i>	いぬ
fox	<i>kitsune</i>	きつね
raccoon dog	<i>tanuki</i>	たぬき
person / people	<i>ningen</i>	にんげん
elder brother	<i>oniisan</i>	おにいさん
elder sister	<i>oneesan</i>	おねえさん
throat	<i>nodo</i>	のど
stomach	<i>onaka</i>	おなか

back	<i>senaka</i>	せなか
pear	<i>nashi</i>	なし
clay	<i>nendo</i>	ねんど
carrot	<i>ninjin</i>	にんじん
what month	<i>nangatsu</i>	なんがつ
what date	<i>nannichi</i>	なんにち
what time	<i>nanji</i>	なんじ
west	<i>nishi</i>	にし
fever	<i>netsu</i>	ねつ
demon	<i>oni</i>	おに
long	<i>nagai</i>	ながい
dirty	<i>kitanai</i>	きたない
rice cake soup	<i>ozooni</i>	おぞうに
meat	<i>niku</i>	にく
fish	<i>sakana</i>	さかな
adult	<i>otona</i>	おとな
crab	<i>kani</i>	かに
sea horse	<i>tatsuno otoshigo</i>	たつのおとしご
eggplant	<i>nasu</i>	なす
rainbow	<i>niji</i>	にじ
how old	<i>nansai</i>	なんさい
what grade	<i>nannensei</i>	なんねんせい
how many people	<i>nannin</i>	なんにん
summer	<i>natsu</i>	なつ
riddel	<i>nazonazo</i>	なぞなぞ
smell	<i>nioi</i>	におい
garlic	<i>ninniku</i>	にんにく
woman	<i>onna</i>	おんな
fermented soy beans	<i>nattoo</i>	なっとう
spring onion	<i>negi</i>	ねぎ
shelf	<i>tana</i>	たな
farm house	<i>nooka</i>	のうか
seed	<i>tane</i>	たね
cloth	<i>nuno</i>	ぬの
tropics	<i>nettai</i>	ねったい
price	<i>nedan</i>	ねだん
why	<i>naze</i>	なぜ
brain	<i>noo</i>	のう
wild boar	<i>inoshishi</i>	いのしし

## Level 6 reading test

chopsticks / bridge	<i>hashi</i>	はし
sheep	<i>hitsuji</i>	ひつじ
star	<i>hoshi</i>	ほし
Mount Fuji	<i>fujisan</i>	ふじさん
Japanese	<i>nihongo</i>	にほんご
twins	<i>futago</i>	ふたご
star fish	<i>hitode</i>	ひとで
futon	<i>futon</i>	ふとん
knee	<i>hiza</i>	ひざ
elbow	<i>hiji</i>	ひじ
diamond (shape)	<i>hishigata</i>	ひしがた
germ	<i>baikin</i>	ばいきん
hat / cap	<i>booshi</i>	ぼうし
pencil	<i>enpitsu</i>	えんぴつ
pig	<i>buta</i>	ぶた
snake	<i>hebi</i>	へび
balloon	<i>fuusen</i>	ふうせん
bookshelf	<i>hondana</i>	ほんだな
yes / ash	<i>hai</i>	はい
east	<i>higashi</i>	ひがし
aeroplane	<i>hikooki</i>	ひこうき
hurrah	<i>banzai</i>	ばんざい
haiku poem	<i>haiku</i>	はいく
blackboard	<i>kokuban</i>	こくばん
prawn / shrimp	<i>ebi</i>	えび
Japan	<i>nippon</i>	にっぽん
perfect	<i>kanpeki</i>	かんぺき
me (for boys)	<i>boku</i>	ぼく
full / many	<i>ippai</i>	いっぱい
bus	<i>basu</i>	ばす (バス)
pink	<i>pinku</i>	ぴんく (ピンク)
ghost	<i>obake</i>	おばけ
bee and fly	<i>hachi to hae</i>	はちとはえ
a draw / drawers	<i>hikidashi</i>	ひきだし
ladder	<i>hashigo</i>	はしご
flute / recorder	<i>fue</i>	ふえ
ship / boat	<i>fune</i>	ふね
bread	<i>pan</i>	ぱん (パン)
penguin	<i>pengin</i>	ぺんぎん (ペンギン)

dragon fly	<i>tonbo</i>	とんぼ
fan	<i>senpuuki</i>	せんぷうき
hippopotamus	<i>kaba</i>	かば
lunch box	<i>bentoobako</i>	べんとうばこ
pencil case	<i>fudebako</i>	ふでばこ
bag	<i>kaban</i>	かばん
vase	<i>kabin</i>	かびん
buckwheat noodles	<i>soba</i>	そば
one minute	<i>ippun</i>	いっぷん

### Level 7 reading test

rubbish bin	<i>gomibako</i>	ごみばこ
window	<i>mado</i>	まど
mandarine	<i>mikan</i>	みかん
bug	<i>mushi</i>	むし
glasses	<i>megane</i>	めがね
comics	<i>manga</i>	まんが
hairy caterpillar	<i>kemushi</i>	けむし
peach	<i>momo</i>	もも
everyone	<i>minasan</i>	みなさん
kimono	<i>kimono</i>	きもの
bear	<i>kuma</i>	くま
a Japanese toy	<i>kendama</i>	けんだま
sumo	<i>sumoo</i>	すもう
problem	<i>mondai</i>	もんだい
rain / candy / lolly	<i>ame</i>	あめ
water	<i>mizu</i>	みず
sea	<i>umi</i>	うみ
island	<i>shima</i>	しま
scissors	<i>hasami</i>	はさみ
sandy beach	<i>sunahama</i>	すなはま
bean / pea	<i>mame</i>	まめ
secret	<i>himitsu</i>	ひみつ
male and female (animals)	<i>osu to mesu</i>	おすとめす
ruler	<i>monosashi</i>	ものさし
ear	<i>mimi</i>	みみ
hina doll	<i>ohinasama</i>	おひなさま
short	<i>mijikai</i>	みじかい
yukky / distasteful	<i>mazui</i>	まずい
everyday	<i>mainichi</i>	まいにち

poisonous spider	<i>dokugumo</i>	どくぐも
eraser	<i>keshigomu</i>	けしごむ
turtle / tortoise	<i>kame</i>	かめ
wave	<i>nami</i>	なみ
difficult	<i>muzukashii</i>	むずかしい
rotten tooth	<i>mushiba</i>	むしば
uncooked rice	<i>kome</i>	こめ
fruit	<i>kudamono</i>	くだもの
mouse / rat	<i>nezumi</i>	ねずみ
worm	<i>mimizu</i>	みみず
shark	<i>same</i>	さめ
egg	<i>tamago</i>	たまご
wasp	<i>suzumebachi</i>	すずめばち
platypus	<i>kamonohashi</i>	かものはし
wolf	<i>ookami</i>	おおかみ
sea snake	<i>umihebi</i>	うみへび
horse	<i>uma</i>	うま
south	<i>minami</i>	みなみ
son and daughter	<i>musuko to musume</i>	むすことむすめ

### Level 8 reading test

goat	<i>yagi</i>	やぎ
winter	<i>fuyu</i>	ふゆ
snowman	<i>yukidaruma</i>	ゆきだるま
evening / night	<i>yoru</i>	よる
Thursday	<i>mokuyoubi</i>	もくようび
camel	<i>rakuda</i>	らくだ
glue	<i>nori</i>	のり
side	<i>yoko</i>	よこ
weather forecast	<i>tenkiyohoo</i>	てんきよほう
June 6	<i>rokugatsu muika</i>	ろくがつむいか
green	<i>midori</i>	みどり
apple	<i>ringo</i>	りんご
frog	<i>kaeru</i>	かえる
donkey	<i>roba</i>	ろば
ant	<i>ari</i>	あり
happy	<i>ureshii</i>	うれしい
bird	<i>tori</i>	とり
kindergarden	<i>yoochien</i>	ようちえん
dream	<i>yume</i>	ゆめ

daytime	<i>hiru</i>	ひる
black and white	<i>kuro to shiro</i>	くろとしろ
fridge	<i>reizooko</i>	れいぞうこ
microwave oven	<i>denshirenji</i>	でんしれんじ(レンジ)
television	<i>terebi</i>	てれび(テレビ)
eye brow	<i>mayuge</i>	まゆげ
monkey	<i>saru</i>	さる
tiger	<i>tora</i>	とら
lion	<i>raion</i>	らいおん(ライオン)
giraffe	<i>kirin</i>	きりん
dolphin	<i>iruka</i>	いるか
whale	<i>kujira</i>	くじら
bat	<i>koomori</i>	こうもり
circle	<i>maru</i>	まる
jellyfish	<i>kurage</i>	くらげ
white duck	<i>ahiru</i>	あひる
echidna	<i>harimogura</i>	はりもぐら
snail	<i>katatsumuri</i>	かたつむり
room	<i>heya</i>	へや
roof	<i>yane</i>	やね
vegetable	<i>yasai</i>	やさい
courage	<i>yuuki</i>	ゆうき
appointment / plan	<i>yotei</i>	よてい
spring	<i>haru</i>	はる
kettle	<i>yakan</i>	やかん
post	<i>yuubin</i>	ゆうびん
western style clothes	<i>yoofuku</i>	ようふく
storm	<i>arashi</i>	あらし
armor	<i>yoroi</i>	よろい

### Level 9 reading test

me	<i>watashi</i>	わたし
crocodile / aligator	<i>wani</i>	わに
eagle	<i>washi</i>	わし
forgotten goods	<i>wasuremono</i>	わすれもの
bad	<i>warui</i>	わるい
chicken	<i>niwatori</i>	にわとり
cute	<i>kawaii</i>	かわいい
swimming float	<i>ukiwa</i>	うきわ
scarry	<i>kowai</i>	こわい

bubble	<i>awa</i>	あわ
jacket / coat	<i>uwagi</i>	うわぎ
reason	<i>wake</i>	わけ
finnish / end	<i>owari</i>	おわり
wrinkle	<i>shiwa</i>	しわ
Please sit down.	<i>Suwatte kudasai.</i>	すわってください。
soft / tender	<i>yawarakai</i>	やわらかい
children's song	<i>warabeuta</i>	わらべうた
skipping (rope)	<i>nawatobi</i>	なわとび
garden	<i>niwa</i>	にわ
coward	<i>yowamushi</i>	よわむし
rumor	<i>uwasa</i>	うわさ
excuse	<i>iiwake</i>	いいわけ
selfish	<i>wagamama</i>	わがまま
rubber band	<i>wagomu</i>	わごむ (ゴム)
half-split chopsticks	<i>waribashi</i>	わりばし
fukuwarai game	<i>fukuwarai</i>	ふくわらい
peace	<i>heiwa</i>	へいわ
Excuse me.	<i>Sumimasen.</i>	すみません。
May I please use your telephone?	<i>Denwa o kashite kudasai.</i>	でんわをかして ください。
It's alright.	<i>Iidesuyo.</i>	いいですよ。
Please.	<i>Doozo.</i>	どうぞ。
Thank you.	<i>Arigatoo.</i>	ありがとう。
You're welcome.	<i>Dooitashimashite.</i>	どういたしまして。
Good morning.	<i>Ohayoogozaimasu.</i>	おはようございます。
Hello.	<i>Konnichiwa.</i>	こんにちは。
Good evening.	<i>Konbanwa.</i>	こんばんは。
My name is <u>Hiroko</u> .	<i>Watashi no namae wa Hiroko desu.</i>	わたしのなまえは、 <u>ひろこ</u> です。
How do you do.	<i>Doozo yoroshiku.</i>	どうぞよろしく。
Pleased to meet you.	<i>Hajimemashite.</i>	はじめまして。
Me too. / ditto	<i>Kochirakoso.</i>	こちらこそ。
Sorry.	<i>Gomennasai.</i>	ごめんなさい。
Everybody, please look at the black board.	<i>Minasan, kokuban o mite kudasai.</i>	みなさん、こくばんを みてください。
Please give me paper.	<i>Kami o kudasai.</i>	かみをください。
I went to the mountains.	<i>Yama e ikimashita.</i>	やまへいきました。
I went to school.	<i>Gakkoo e ikimashita.</i>	がっこうへいきました。
Goodbye.	<i>Sayoonara.</i>	さようなら。

## Level 10 reading test

ambulance	<i>kyuukyuuusha</i>	きゅうきゅうしゃ
birthday	<i>tanjoobi</i>	たんじょうび
jankenpon	<i>jankenpon</i>	じゃんけんぽん
classroom	<i>kyooshitsu</i>	きょうしつ
photograph	<i>shashin</i>	しゃしん
library room	<i>toshoshitsu</i>	としょしつ
applause	<i>hakushu</i>	はくしゅ
super express	<i>chootokkyuu</i>	ちやうとっきゅう
butterfly	<i>choocho</i>	ちやうちよ
green tea	<i>ocha</i>	おちゃ
milk	<i>gyuunyuu</i>	ぎゅうにゅう
hospital	<i>byooin</i>	びょういん
timetable	<i>jikanwarihyoo</i>	じかんわりひょう
one hundred	<i>hyaku</i>	ひゃく
trip (travel)	<i>ryokoo</i>	りょこう
garage	<i>shako</i>	しゃこ
dinosaur	<i>kyooryuu</i>	きょうりゅう
six hundred	<i>roppyaku</i>	ろっぴゃく
	<i>pyokopyoko</i>	ぴよこぴよこ
three hundred	<i>sanbyaku</i>	さんびゃく
a Japanese toy	<i>byunbyungoma</i>	びゅんびゅんごま
gold fish	<i>kingyo</i>	きんぎょ
	<i>pyuupyuu</i>	ぴゅうぴゅう
a game	<i>neko nyaa</i>	ねこにゃあ
girl	<i>shoojo</i>	しょうじょ
boy	<i>shoonen</i>	しょうねん
	<i>nyoro nyoro</i>	によろによろ
toy	<i>omocha</i>	おもちゃ
China	<i>chuugoku</i>	ちゅうごく
ostrich	<i>dachoo</i>	だちょう
honest	<i>shoojiki</i>	しょうじき
tadpole	<i>otamajakushi</i>	おたまじゃくし
primary school	<i>shoogakkoo</i>	しょうがっこう
junior high school	<i>chuugakkoo</i>	ちゅうがっこう
post office	<i>yuubinkyoku</i>	ゆうびんきょく
graduation ceremony	<i>sotsugyooshiki</i>	そつぎょうしき
black swan	<i>kokuchoo</i>	こくちょう
ruler	<i>joogi</i>	じょうぎ

baseball	<i>yakyuu</i>	やきゅう
hiccup	<i>shakkuri</i>	しゃっくり
homework	<i>shukudai</i>	しゅくだい
foreign student	<i>ryuugakusei</i>	りゅうがくせい
pulse	<i>myaku</i>	みやく
surname	<i>myooji</i>	みょうじ
cooking	<i>ryoori</i>	りょうり
semi final	<i>junkesshoo</i>	じゅんけっしょう
car	<i>jidoosha</i>	じどうしゃ
address	<i>jyuusho</i>	じゅうしょ

### Game and activity ideas for hiragana recognition

Hiragana Quiz	<i>Hiragana kuizu</i>	ひらがなクイズ
pencil	<i>enpitsu</i>	えんぴつ
frog	<i>kaeru</i>	かえる
book	<i>hon</i>	ほん
What are their names?	<i>Namae wa nan desu ka.</i>	なまえはなんですか。
Who is number ____?	<i>____ ban wa dare desu ka</i>	____ばんはだれですか。
What number is ____?	<i>____ san/kun wa nan ban desu ka.</i>	____さん/くんはなんばんですか。
How many hiragana are there?	<i>Hiragana ikutsu aru kana</i>	ひらがないくつあるかな
Which hiragana?	<i>Dono hiragana</i>	どのひらがな
Colour <u>a</u> in <u>green</u> .	<i>a o midori de nutte kudasai.</i>	<u>あ</u> を <u>みどり</u> でぬって ください。
Search for words	<i>Kotoba o sagashimashoo</i>	ことばをさがしましょう

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