



# Japanese in Term 3!

ko ni chi wa  
こ に ち は

## Years 4, 5 and 6

This term we are once again recording ourselves speaking in Japanese. Our students are fantastic at trying their best at listening to their own accent and adding and changing their tone and pitch when they speak in Japanese. Of course, its great to see everyone developing their self confidence and have a go at filming themselves in a relaxed and natural way.

The topic we are filming is what the description and phrases of what their family members like. Dislike and love to eat and drink.

Within writing, we are now learning about particles and sentence structure within Japanese and comparing it to English. We have learnt to put together simple sentences and used them to describe 2 of the many family members they love.





Some of the learning objectives we covered included:

Indicating likes and dislikes, using modelled statements such as **いぬ が すき です。**

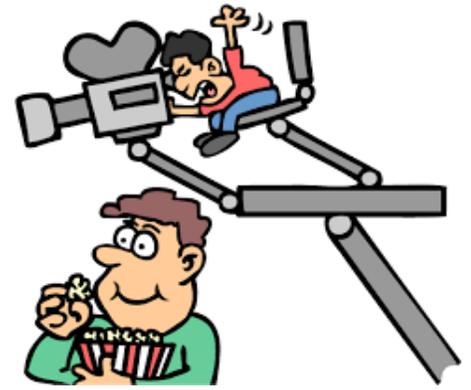
Describing friends and family, favourite things and objects, using visual, concrete and digital support material, for example, **これは ねずみ です。ちいさい です。**

**Japanese Art:** This term, we are also preparing for our Japanese open night which focuses on traditional art. Here is a sneak peak, briefly describing what we are doing:

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Year 1</b></p> <p>The role of the Geisha and samurai in modern Japan.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Year 2</b></p>  <p>Year 2 : Wood art Japanese culture always respects and appreciated nature and the qualities of wood.</p> <p>Our Year 2 classes have learnt to write their names in the Katakana alphabet and painted them onto slices of wood that can be used as magnets!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Year 3 Kabuki Masks</b></p>  <p>Kabuki is the traditional <a href="#">Japanese</a> classical drama which started about 400 years ago. It is known for its very stylized acting and the elaborate <a href="#">makeup</a> worn by the actors. The word kabuki means "singing and dancing".</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Year 4</b></p> <p>Scroll writing in Japanese culture.</p>  <p>A <i>kakemono</i> (掛物, "hanging thing"), more commonly referred to as a <i>kakejiku</i> (掛軸, "hung scroll"), is a Japanese <a href="#">scroll</a> painting or <a href="#">calligraphy</a> mounted usually with <a href="#">silk</a> fabric edges on a flexible backing, so that it can be rolled for storage.</p> <p>In year 4 we have studied some simple Japanese quotes and wrote them onto scrolls.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Year 5: Creating 3-D Japanese wooden dolls.</b></p> <p>Today, there are different designs of the kokeshi dolls with a more rounded shape that their traditional counterparts, with different facial expressions and richer colors. The result of these innovative techniques creates an attractive and beautiful doll</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Year 6 :Traditional Japanese patterns on Fans.</b></p>  <p>In ancient Japan, hand fans, such as oval and silk fans were influenced greatly by the Chinese fans. The earliest visual depiction of fans in Japan dates back to the 6th century with burial tomb paintings showed drawings of fans. The folding fan was invented in <a href="#">Japan</a>, with date ranging from the 6th to 9th centuries.</p>

Years 1,2,& 3

**Included in our written and verbal learning are some cultural aspects that are imbedded into Japanese learning and thinking.**



Learning how to greet others at different times of the day using appropriate gestures and forms of address: for example, せんせい (sensei)、 さようなら (sayonara)

Using culturally appropriate titles, forms of address and levels of politeness in everyday interactions with the teacher and peers, For example, Smith せんせい  
ありがとう ございます (arigato gosaimasu- thankyou very much)

Introducing self, using formal spoken language and appropriate non-verbal language such as bowing, for example.

Using formulaic Japanese phrases for everyday interactions such as giving and receiving, thanking, and offering wishes or congratulations, for example,

(どうも) ありがとう (domo arigato) thankyou very much

すみません (sumimasen) excuse me.

As always, we are learning and revising our Hiragana alphabet and will be setting goals in years 4-6 to focus on learning them all before the end of the year!

Here is a copy of the chart below so it can be printed off and used at home if you wish.

さようなら  
sayonara

	あ	か	さ	た	な	は	ま	や	ら	わ	ん
あ	か	さ	た	な	は	ま	や	ら	わ	ん	
a	ka	sa	ta	na	ha	ma	ya	ra	wa		
い	き	し	ち	に	ひ	び	み	り			
i	ki	shi	chi	ni	hi	bi	mi	ri			
う	く	す	つ	ぬ	ふ	ぶ	む	ゆる			
u	ku	su	tsu	nu	fu	bu	mu	yu	ru		
え	け	げ	て	ね	へ	べ	め	れ			
e	ke	ge	te	ne	he	be	me	re			
お	こ	ご	と	の	ほ	ぼ	も	よ	ろ	を	ん
o	ko	go	to	no	ho	bo	mo	yo	ro	wo	nn