Yoshie Burrows Junko Glynn Jill Bignell SERIES CONSULTANT Professor Anthony J. Liddicoat STUDENT BOOK • 2ND EDITION JAPANESE LANGUAGE

iiTomo Second Edition

Engaging and interactive Japanese language learning for Junior Secondary Years

Clearly aligned to the Australian Curriculum, and all states' curricula, *iiTomo* Second Edition offers new components and updated features for a complete set of student and teacher resources.

Student Book

A clear and updated layout with an improved scaffolded 7–10 offering that focuses on support and engagement and allows flexibility of use.

Reader+

Reader+ gives you access to the eBook version of your Student Book as well as bonus multimedia content including audio tracks, new grammar animations, new stroke order animations, new dialogue-in-context videos, interactive games and worksheets.

Activity Book

Updated engaging activities offer even more differentiated learning opportunities and reinforcement of key skills.

Teacher Guide

An updated comprehensive teacher support, catering for beginning, relief and experienced teachers, making lesson preparation and implementation easier to save time. It includes full mapping of the series components, clear learning outcomes, answers and teaching support notes.

Teacher Reader+ and Audio Download

Access to all of the Student Reader+ content as well as a wealth of teacher material including tests and tests audio, answers to all tests and worksheets, audio scripts, all of the Activity Book pages with answers, weblinks and curriculum grids. Audio downloads also available for ease of access.



Also available: *iiTomo Senior* Student Book and Reader+ for Years 11 and 12.



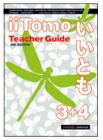
















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Title	おいたち	何語を話しま すか	ファストフードは ヘルシー?	どこで買いもの をしますか	みんなでワイ ワイ		
Content	Milestones Growing up	Language studies Nationalities Where you grew up	Fast food in Japan and Australia	Shopping Department stores in Japan	Leisure activities Theme parks		
Communicating	Have a conversation about past events Say when you did something for the first time Talk about an activity you did for the first time Ask and say how old you were when starting an activity	Discuss your nationality, birthplace and where you grew up Talk about the languages you and others speak Talk about how languages are studied Make a polite request	Discuss your favourite fast foods Talk about healthy food options Discuss Australian and Japanese fast foods	Ask and say where you shop Ask and say on which floor of a department store something is found Ask and say how much something costs Discuss where you shop and why you shop there	Talk about what someone is doing now Invite people and accept or decline invitations Suggest an alternative plan Arrange an outing		
Understanding	Read and write katakana words related to major milestones Understand and use the past tense of adjectives Understand and use おくりがな and ふりがな	Read and write katakana combination sounds with small ヤ, ユ and ヨ Conjugate verbs from ます-form into て-form Verb groups Use the て-form to make polite requests Use the て-form to talk about how languages are studied	Read and write katakana tertiary sounds Use the negative forms of adjectives Link adjectives using the てform Use どれ and どちら Use comparatives and superlatives	Use the counters かい、 千、万、つ Use the pronouns これ、 それ、あれ、どれ、この、 その、あの、どの Use どうして and から to ask for and state reasons	Introduction to plain form ~ています and ~ている Use the て-form to talk about actions happening now Use the negative form to offer invitations ~ませんか Use the polite volitional form to offer a suggestion ~ましょう		
Particles		から, (language)-で	でも, より	から (reason)	の		
Kanji	私, 才, 子, 友	英,国,話,聞	番, 気, 体	安, 店, 百, 々	曜, 週, 今		
Intercultural and cultural	Learn about some important celebrations in Japan Compare personal milestones for Australian and Japanese teenagers	Discover trends in language learning in Japan Learn about the changes to traditional Japanese society	Compare popular fast foods in Japan and Australia Discover foods available from Japanese fast food chains	Learn about shopping options in Japan Discuss how shopping in Japan reflects Japanese culture Compare department stores in Australia and Japan	Explore leisure activities enjoyed by families and young people in Japan Discover popular places the families and teenagers go to hang out in Japan Reflect on the similarities and differences in the ways Australian and Japanese teenagers spend their weekends		
Text types	Photo captions Haiku Online forum Timeline of major milestones	Photo captions Magazine article Profile Podcast Manga Homework list	Photo captions Online discussion Research summary Personal account Food flowchart Manga	Photo captions Department store floorplan Blog post Manga	Photo captions Manga Tourist website Facebook post Blog post		
Putting it all together	Create a manga Prepare a speech script	Create a family album	Write an article Write a personal account	Create a bilingual floorplan Present a dialogue	Write a dialogue Write a blog post		

Content City and Neighbo Direction Communicating Describeneigh Ask for direction Discuss life in Location となり そば、Use あり say w peop Particles に (direction から Kanji 町, 住, 達 litter に し Discuss and cultural Discove and		School trips Travel time and transport Talk about where you stayed Ask and say how long you stayed in a place Ask and say how long it takes to travel from one place to another Talk about activities you did during a school trip Ask and say what is allowed or not allowed The negative past form of adjectives Use the counters 日、週、月	Part-time work Spending money Talk about part time jobs Talk about whether you have a part-time job Say why you work and describe your skills Talk about how you spend your money The potential form of verbs	何になりたいですか Careers and aspirations What you are good at and like to do Ask and say what you are good at and like to do Discuss what you want to do in the future Give reasons for your chosen career Use the たい-form to	Japanese eyes Cultural similarities and differences Talk about your family and house with a host family Talk about the things that surprised Japanese exchange students Discuss similarities and differences between schools in Japan and in Australia Make casual invitations
Neighb Direction Communicating Describ neight Ask for direction Discuss life in Discuss live in Japan Discuss and cobetwooun	bourhood ions be your ghbourhood or and give ections is life in the city and in the country on words 近く、 り、前、後ろ、中、 、、みぎ、ひだり ります and います to where things and	Travel time and transport Talk about where you stayed Ask and say how long you stayed in a place Ask and say how long it takes to travel from one place to another Talk about activities you did during a school trip Ask and say what is allowed or not allowed The negative past form of adjectives Use the counters 目、	Talk about part time jobs Talk about whether you have a part-time job Say why you work and describe your skills Talk about how you spend your money	What you are good at and like to do Ask and say what you are good at and like to do Discuss what you want to do in the future Give reasons for your chosen career	Cultural similarities and differences Talk about your family and house with a host family Talk about the things that surprised Japanese exchange students Discuss similarities and differences between schools in Japan and in Australia Make casual invitations
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となり そば、 Use あり say w peop Kanji 町, 住, 3 Intercultural and cultural Discove and cultural Discove betw coun	り、前、後ろ、中、 、、みぎ、ひだり ります and います to where things and	of adjectives Use the counters 日、		Use the たい-form to	11 +h - 7 f 1
から Kanji 町, 住, i Intercultural Discove and cultural live ir Japar Discuss and c betw coun		Use ~たり、~たり to list activities Use the て-form to ask and give permission Use the て-form to say that something is not allowed	Use the dictionary form of verbs and ことができます to express 'can do'	express desire Use ことが好きです and ことがどくいてす to say you like doing and are good at doing something Know when to use とくい and じょうず Use ~てみたいです to say you want to try something to see what it is like	Use the て-form to join sentences Use the て-form of verbs or adjectives to explain surprise or amazement Use ほとんど、あまり with the negative form of verbs to express 'hardly ever', 'rarely' and 'seldom' Use です in the polite and plain forms The past positive plain form The negative plain form
Intercultural Discove and cultural live in Japan Discuss and cultural between coun	ections), が, の, を,	に (staying in/at) から, まで	にて(what something is for)		
and cultural live ir Japar Discuss and c betw coun	, 近, 前, 後	東, 京, 間, 来, 電, 車	使, 書, 読, 千, 万, 毎	仕, 事, 外, 男, 女	会, 家, 族, 帰
Reflect	ver what it is like to in rural and urban an st he similarities differences ween city and intry life in Japan d Australia to on how people w life in the country	Explore popular school trip destinations Learn about Japan's transportation system Learn about different types of accommodation in Japan Reflect on activities and rules on Japanese school trips	Learn about teenagers' part-time jobs in Japan Discover how teenagers in Japan spend their money	Learn about Japanese people who work overseas Identify similarities and differences in the aspirations of Australian and Japanese teenagers	See Australian daily life from a Japanese student's point of view Learn about aspects of Australian life that a Japanese student might find surprising or interesting Explore the differences and similarities between Australian and Japanese students' daily lives Reflect on the importance of cultural sensitivity when hosting Japanese students
Мар	· ·	Photo captions Map Email Interview transcript List of rules Blog post Manga	Photo captions Website Graphs Job advertisement Personal account Report	Photo captions Job ranking Magazine article Blog post Personal account	Photo captions Email Manga Journal Photo story Letter
Putting it all Create a together	e a documentary	Create a travel blog	Write a reflective essay	Write an interview script	Create a manga story

Particles 177
Counting 180

How to use iiTomo

Let's explore what's in your *iiTomo* Second Edition Student Book, Reader+ and the Activity Book.

Classroom expressions

On page viii, you will find some useful **classroom expressions** that your teacher will be using and some you can learn to build on what you learnt in *iiTomo 1* and *iiTomo 2*. Have a go at practising these and using them during your Japanese lessons!

Chapter opener page

The first page of every chapter offers three **Let's get started** inquiry questions to consider as a group. The first question is factual, the second conceptual and the last debatable. They



allow you to tap into your general knowledge and personal experience. Then, take the time to discuss the authentic visuals in class to predict what you will be learning about, and do the related tasks on your Activity Book chapter opening page which provides some cultural insights too. In your Reader+, there is a video you may want to watch now and revisit later on, or wait until you get into the chapter to watch it. Each episode features Japanese and their Australian teenage friends and gives you the opportunity to discover real life situations at your level.

The Student Book chapter opener page also contains the learning goals for that unit:

- **Communicating** outlines the new communication skills you will be learning
- Understanding lists the different language items you will be covering, including new kanji
- Intercultural and cultural shows some of the cultural and intercultural discoveries and comparisons you will make to continue developing your intercultural understanding.

My hiragana and My katakana

These pages are where you will find *hiragana* and *katakana* revision.

My kanji

These pages present *kanji* learning for the chapter including support for learning stroke order and application practice to read and write *kanji* quickly and confidently.



In your Reader+, stroke order animations will support you with your script writing skills and you will find a character writing sheet which you can copy or print out for this purpose. The Activity Book includes some extra activities to help you practise your writing too.

You will find handy *hiragana* and *kanji* reference charts inside the back cover of this book.

Talk time

On these pages, you will get the opportunity to listen to and speak Japanese. Use the audio to rehearse your pronunciation and practise the speaking drills with a partner or in the class



group. All new vocabulary is glossed on the page. Key sentence structures and grammar points are presented in red boxes with references to the relevant **Got it?** page.

Check it out!

On these pages, you will be able to read a variety of text types in Japanese. From brochures to personal presentations, to emails and websites, have a go at putting your Japanese



reading skills into practice and answering the comprehension prompts on the page.

Go for it!

Use your speaking skills to practise everything you have learnt so far. Practise with the conversation first, and then have a go at creating your own.



Got it?

Refer to these pages to develop your understanding of how the Japanese language works. They provide a list of the key language seen in that chapter and include clear simple



grammar explanations and supportive examples.

In your Reader+, animations present the main grammar points in a visual way. You may watch these in class and/or in your own time.

At the back of your book, reference pages provide a summary of the main language content. On page 174, the **verb tables** are a great reference to consult when you are unsure how to use the different verb forms in Japanese.

Find out more!

These pages are where you will see everything you have learnt in the chapter come together in a manga or an online blog post. Here you put into practise your listening, speaking, reading and writing skills while continuing to enhance your intercultural skills.

Vocabulary

At the end of each chapter is a summary of the new language introduced in the chapter. The list of words and phrases are arranged by topic. You will find a complete electronic copy of the list in your Reader+. You can also look up words in the end of book Japanese–English and English–Japanese vocabulary lists.

Putting it all together!

The last page of each chapter includes some interesting activities to choose from. You will work independently or collaboratively to put into practise the language and skills you have learnt, using technology when needed. You may start working on a project before finishing the chapter.

Icons used in iiTomo 3+4 Student Book

- Listen to Japanese native speakers and practise your comprehension and pronunciation skills.
- Watch video content to support you when learning grammar patterns and stroke order or view a dialogue related to the content of the chapter.
- Develop your intercultural language learning awareness. Observe, notice, explore, compare and record your point of view.
- Work out Japanese language using deductive and thinking skills.
- Learn something extra about Japanese culture or language!
- Develop your 21st century skills through activities that involve collaboration, communication, critical thinking, creativity and ICT skills.

The *iiTomo 3+4* student components are:

- iiTomo 3+4 Reader+
- iiTomo 3+4 Student Book
- iiTomo 3+4 Activity Book

We hope you will find your *iiTomo* resources clear and supportive and that they will give you an enjoyable, relevant and rewarding learning experience.

Japanese classroom expressions

日本語のきょうしつのことば 🗈

Let's continue using Japanese classroom expressions. Listen and repeat these phrases so that you can use them regularly. Refer to page viii of your *iiTomo 1* Student Book and page viii of your *iiTomo 2* Student Book for more classroom expressions.





Let's begin at page 10. 10ページからはじめましょう。 Let's begin at page 10, line 9. IOページの9行目からはじめましょう。 はじめのだんらくを読んでください。 Please read the first paragraph. ぎょう 上から2行目を読んでください。 Please read the second line from the top. ぎょう Please read the third line 下から3行目を読んでください。 from the bottom. Do/Did you understand? わかりますか。/わかりましたか。 (何が/どんなことが) わかりましたか What did you learn? (どうして/なぜ) ですか。 Why is that so?/How come? どのアクティビティーが What activities did you enjoy? おもしろかったですか。 にているところは何ですか。 What are the similarities? ちがうところは何ですか。 What are the differences? Please line up in (a row/ two (1れつ/2れつ/3れつ) にならんで rows /three rows). ください。 ペアになりましょう。 Let's make pairs. 3人のグループをつくりましょう。 Let's make groups of three. しゅくだいは明日までです。 Your homework is due

来週テストをします。

つぎはだれですか。

いそいでください。

あと(___) 分です。

はやく



Could you explain it もう一どせつめいしてください。 again? Hiragana is easy. ひらがなはやさしいです。 ぶんぽうはむずかしいです。 Grammar is hard. Similarities are (___). にていることは (___) です。 ちがうことは (___) です。 Differences are (___). What I enjoyed or learnt たのしかったことは (___) です。 is (___). What I found surprising おどろいたことは (___) です。 is (___). I learnt about () from __) についてわかりました。 this unit. Aについてよくわかります。 I understand A well. I understood A well. Aについてよくわかりました。 I think (___). (___) だとおもいます。

tomorrow.

Who is next?

Please hurry up.

(___) more minutes.

week.

Quickly

Slowly

There will be a test next

おいたち

LET'S GET STARTED!

- What are the major milestones in your life?
- Do your milestones reflect Australian culture? How?
- To what extent does where you live influence your milestones?





そつぎょうしきのしゃしんです。



Communicating

- Discuss past events
- Say when you did something for the first time
- Talk about an activity you did for the first time
- Ask and say how old you were when a significant event happened

Understanding

- Read and write katakana words related to major milestones
- Read and write four kanji: 私, 才, 子, 友
- Understand and use おくりがな and ふりがな
- Understand and use the past tense of adjectives

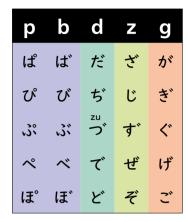
Intercultural and cultural

- Learn about some important celebrations in Japan
- Compare personal milestones for Australian and Japanese teenagers

Before you start this chapter go to page 1 of your Activity Book.

My hiragana

You have been using hiragana, katakana and kanji throughout your Japanese learning. Let's explore some new features of hiragana.



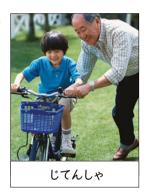
n	W	r	у	m	h	n	t	S	k		
h	わ	ら	や	ŧ	は	な	た	さ	か	あ	a
		ij		み	ひ	に	5	Shi	き	()	i
		る	ゆ	む	ふ、	ぬ	†su	す	<	う	u
		11		め	^	ね	て	せ	け	え	е
	ž	3	ょ	ŧ	ほ	の	۲	そ	2	お	0

Practise reading the following hiragana words. Pay attention to the long vowel sounds and combined sounds with small や, ゆ or よ.









おくりがな

おくりがな are kana that appear at the end of a kanji stem to complete a sentence or to show readers that the ending should be inflected. It is also used to change the tenses of verbs and adjectives



ふりがな

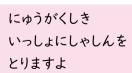
ふりがな are used to spell out the pronunciation of kanji. Furigana are smaller and sit above the main text they are supporting.



はい Haiku is a traditional form of

up of three lines.

The first line and last lines have five syllables and the middle line has seven syllables. Practise reading these *haiku* written by Japanese primary school students that describe significant events in their lives.



Entrance ceremony Let's take some photos Together



Cherry blossoms bloom New Grade Ones I am so happy

My katakana

You have learnt all the basic *katakana* in *iiTomo 2*. As you work through this chapter you will talk about significant events in your life in Japanese. These *katakana* words will help you.

Practise reading the names of these activities. Then add the particle ε and $\mathsf{LUBL}(\kappa)$, which means 'I started' to indicate that you have just started each activity.

р	b	d	Z	g
/ 3	バ	ダ	サ゛	ガ
ピ	ビ	ヸ ゚゚゚゙゙	ジジ	+ "
プ	ブ゛	" "	ズ	グ゛
~	ベ	テ゛	ゼ	ケ゛
ポ	ボ	ド	ソ゛	コ゛





My kanji

Below are four new *kanji* for you to use when talking about yourself. Looking at the photos, what do you think these characters mean?





To ask someone's age, say 何才ですか.
Note that in this instance, 何 is pronounced 'nan'.





- How do you feel when you learn new kanji?
- What do you enjoy about learning new kanji?
- What do you find challenging?









Talk time

七五三のしゃしんです 🗈

Here are some photos chosen by Japanese students showing major milestones in their lives. Practise these short dialogues, and then answer the questions below.

Remember the past tense of です is でした.



- **A** 七五三のしゃしんです。
- B 何才でしたか。
- A ぼくは5才でした。



- **A** ぶかつのしゃしんです。
- **B** 何才の時ですか。
- A 13才の時です。ぼくは中学2年生でした。



- A ようちえんのしゃしんです。
- B 何才でしたか。
- A 私は4才でした。



- A にゅう学しきの日のしゃしんです。
- B 何才の時ですか。
- **A** 6才の時です。
- What do we do in Australia for にゅう学しき?



 Think about photos you might use if you were talking about your life. What might your photos tell a Japanese person about living in Australia? Would you choose the same milestones if you were talking to a friend in Australia instead of to a Japanese teenager?

ようちえん kindergarten

~才の時 when I was — years old

七五三 a celebration for children of 3,

5 and 7 years of age

にゅう学しきの日 the day of the starting school

ceremony

Talk time

サッカーをはじめました 🗈

Read what each Japanese student says about their activity, noting when they started and what they thought. Then, practise the dialogues with a partner.



- **A** サッカーはどうでしたか。
- B たのしかったです。



- **A** バスケットはどうでしたか。
- B おもしろかったです。



- A ピアノはどうでしたか。
- B むずかしかったです。 でも、先生はよかったです。

Now practise using the prompts below.







p. 13

With a partner, talk about hobbies and sports you used to do and what you thought of them.

子どもの時 when I was a child はじめました started

L

「い-adjective」です。

[い-adjective] かったです。

いいです → よかったです。

[Age]の時、[activity]をはじめました。

Check it out!

ぼくのおいたち 🗈

山田くん chose five photos that show major events in his life.

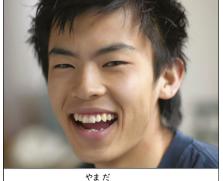




これは、ようちえんのしゃしん です。ぼくは3才でした。



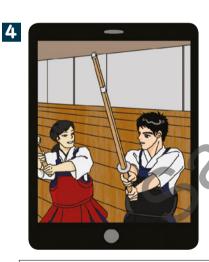
これは、七五三のしゃしんです。 5才の時です。ぼくは七五三の きものをきました。父と母と じんじゃに行きました。そして、 七五三のちとせあめを買いました。 おいしかったです。



山田くん



これは、小学校のにゅう学しきの 日のしゃしんです。ぼくは6才 でした。くろいランドセルを 買いました。うれしかったです。



中学1年生の時、けんどうを はじめました。学校でけんどうぶに はいりました。まい日、 れんしゅうをしました。 れんしゅうはたのしかったです。



中学2年生の時、ギターをはじめました。 むずかしかったです。でも、ぼくの ギターはかっこよかったです!

Comprehension questions

- 1 What extracurricular activities did 山田くん do?
- 2 How did he feel about these activities?

- What are some significant events from your life?
- Use a Venn diagram to identify similarities and differences between 山田くん's and your own milestones.

おいたち personal history

これ this

きもの kimono

ちとせあめ special Iollies for the 七五三 ceremony

くろい black

ランドセル school backpack

(Q)

Talk time

はじめてスキーをしました 🗈

Read and practise the dialogues with a partner.



- **A** はじめてスキーをしました。
- B どうでしたか。
- A スキーはかんたんでした。



- A 7才の時、はじめてやきゅうをしました。
- B どうでしたか。
- A れんしゅうはたいへんでした。 でも、コーチの先生はしんせつでした。



- A はじめてえいかいわをならいました。
- B どうでしたか。
- **A** 先生はすてきでした。



- **A** 5才の時、はじめてひこうきにのりました。
- **B** ああ、そうですか。どうでしたか。
- A そらのくもはとてもきれいでした。

はじめて for the first time スキー skiing かんたん(な) simple; easy たいへん(な) troublesome; hard コーチ coach しんせつ(な) kind そら sky くも cloud

[な-adjective]です。

[な-adjective]でした。

Check it out!

きゅうどうをはじめました 🗈

Some Japanese teenagers have uploaded photos online to talk about their milestones.

子どもの時、ドラムを はじめました。ちょっと むずかしかったです。だから、 まい日れんしゅうしました。



たか 15才

2

きょ年、友だちとわだいこの コンサートに行きました。 わだいこグループは すてきでした。だから、 わだいこをはじめました。



18オ

3

12才の時、アーチェリーを はじめました。学校ではじめて アーチェリーをしました。 れんしゅうはたいへんでした。 でも、おもしろかったです。



じゅん 19オ

高校 | 年生の時、きゅうどうを はじめました。きゅうどうの きものとどうぐは かっこよかったです。 だから、きゅうどうぶに はいりました。



ゆうか 18オ

5

ぼくは12才の時、はじめて えいかいわをならいました。 オーストラリア人の先生と はなしました。先生は しんせつでした。でも、 かいわのレッスンは にがてでした。



こうすけ 17オ

Comprehension questions

- Why did Taka practise the drums every day? What does this show about the kind of person he is?
- 2 What was the reason why Mayu started playing wadaiko?
- When did Jun start archery and how did he find it?
- Based on the information Kosuke has given, describe his English conversation skills.

ドラム drum

わだいこ Japanese drum

archery (Western) アーチェリー

きゅうどう Japanese archery

どうぐ equipment • Why do you think Japanese students take part in both traditional and Western activities?



• How do you feel about some of the traditional sports and music of your country?

Check it out!

ポールくんのおいたち

ポール drew a timeline showing some of the milestones of his life. Using Paul's life story as a model, create a similar timeline for your own life.



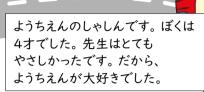
1才の時です。ぼくは、目が大きかったです。

小学校 3 年生の時、クリケットを はじめました。よくれんしゅうを しました。コーチはしんせつでした。



16才の時、うんてんの

ぼくは16才の時、うんてんの れんしゅうをはじめました。 くるまのうんてんは たのしかったです。



5才の時のしゃしんです。ぼくはプレップでした。はじめて日本語をならいました。 日本語のゲームはたのしかったです。 でも、ひらがなはにがてでした。



12才の時、フットボールをはじめました。 ぼくのチームは大きかったです。 そして、つよかったです。だから、 れんしゅうはたいへんでした。

How do Paul's life milestones compare to yours?



プレップ Prep, the year between kindergarten and Year 1 in some Australian states

チーム team

うんてん driving