

Japanese

The list of topics is indicative only (as typically encountered at those levels) to help prospective students select the most appropriate course. When topics and grammar points appear under several levels, they will be either a revision and/or more in-depth study of the topic/grammar area. Most grammar structures and vocabulary items are of course encountered again and often reinforced in subsequent levels.

Progression	Development	Typical topics	Grammar
Beginners	Step 1	Introduction to Japanese alphabets Greetings & introductions Family Birthdays, festivities Numbers 0 – 10 000, decimals, fractions Time: clock, time words Everyday objects Colours Sizes Everyday locations Shopping Transport, travelling Likes & dislikes Parts of the body Staying at a hotel	Wh- questions Particle [place] ni Verbs Question Which one? Indicating words - This / That is <Noun> (Ko, So, A) Particle 'mo' = also /too 'o' = object marker - Noun o Action Verb (to show , to see, to eat , to drink) Particle 'no' Verbs to go, to come, to return in the present & past Hiragana あういえお かきくけこ しすせそ たちつてと なにぬねは ひふへほ まみむめも やゆよ らりるれろ W わを Some common words in Katakana & Kana
	Step 2	Countries Buildings Rooms, furniture Position of things, directions Daily routine Expressing frequency Giving reasons Making compliments, expressing gratitude Invitations Asking for permission	Verbs Imasu/arimasu Particle : や ya & も mo A ya B Dare/Nani + mo + arimasen/imasen Particles: ni, ne, yo Action verbs Reason clause + kara Adjectives in present, past & negative forms i/na adjectives Particle 'no' as apposition Verb + mashō/mashō ka/masen ka Some common words in Katakana & Kana

Elementary (continued next page)	Step 1	Greetings & introductions Shopping Time Festivals & events Suggesting, offering & refusing Asking & giving reasons Means of communication	I verb O Wh- questions I/Na adjectives Verb endings Regular 1 & 2 verbs and irregular verbs Te-form Particles wa, ka, no, ga, ni, ne, yo, kara, made, dewa, soshite, sorekara Verb Nai-form Kanji 一 二 三 四 五 年 月 日 六 七 八 九 十 東 西 南 北 入 出 口 百 千 万 円 何 曜 日 月 火 水 木 金 土 週 間 家 父 母 親 子 兄 弟 姉 妹 犬 漢字ハンドアウト 時 半 分 今 年 毎 漢字ハンドアウト 朝 昼 夜 午 前 後
	Step 2 (continued next page)	Signs Habitual actions & current state Sores, services, products Socialising Hobbies Likes & dislikes Skills Health & the body Comparing things Decisions, experiences Describing things	3 uses of Vte + Imasu Ga (but) conjunction Ga Suki / Kirai Wakari mas Verb mashoo ka Masu + Kata Taku arimasen Comparatives & superlatives Verb + tai' n desu ga Verb Te mimasu Verb Ta-form + koto ga arimasu Noun ni shimasu Connecting 2 sentences with “de” Adjectives as Connectives

Elementary (continued)	Step 2 (continued)		Kanji 漢字シート電話 番号 住所英語 日本語 中国語 漢字ハンドアウト春 夏 秋 冬 季節 漢字ハンドアウト見 食 飲 聞 書 話 読
Lower Intermediate (continued next page)	Step 1	Greetings & introductions Asking for information & advice Expressing preference, stating decisions Making suggestions Shopping Clothing Searching for lost items The 4 seasons Expressing ability Japanese holiday resorts, events in Japan Talking about past experiences Describing Symptoms & Conditions	Comparatives & Superlatives Q words + ka Adjectives [L2 Word Power] Connectives for Verb (des) and adjectives <S1> DE,< S2> Connecting related sentences – using “de” How to use two or more adjectives in one sentence. Ongoing action or states in effect ~ te imasu Expressing Frequency <i>do / kai</i> Plain Form of Verbs (Past) Already: “mou” Vmashita. Not yet : “mada”- Vte+imasen Particle <i>yo / ne</i> Kanji: 山 川 田 海 島 右 左 上 中 下 見 食 飲 聞 書 読 回 行 帰 来 買 起 何 勉 強 話 大 小 高 安 新 古 近 元 気 好 楽 会 社 校 男 女
	Step 2 (continued next page)	Expressing a sequence of events Personal life stories Hobbies Schedules Invitations Giving reasons Feelings/emotions Expressing intentions	S1 <i>tekara</i> , S2 (after S1, S2.) V (plain form) <i>maeni</i> (Before V) When S1, S2 (N, i & na- adjective only): Casual Speech (present and past) Adverbial form of adjectives to modify Verbs Describing a change in state: i - adjective + <i>KU</i> <i>NARIMASU</i> , Na - adjective / Noun + <i>NI</i> Direct & indirect speech

<p>Lower Intermediate (continued)</p>	<p>Step 2 (continued)</p>		<p>When: Verb+toki Forming Modifying Clauses Nominalising sentences using NOWA Expressing potentiality -TE/DE for giving reasons Verb volitional form + to omotte-imasu. Forming indirect questions ~ ka dou ka</p> <p>Kanji: 白 赤 青 黒 色 旅 図 館 映 画 天 雨 晴 雪 思 言 去 車 町 歩 名 駅 公 園 病 院 手 足 口 耳 目 入 出 開 閉</p>
<p>Intermediate (continued next page)</p>	<p>Step 1</p>	<p>Describing possibilities Expressing a condition that triggers an event/action Instructions Emotions Hypothetical statements Business conversations Past experiences Expressing regret Computers Expressing necessity, duty & obligations Habitual actions Buildings</p>	<p>May or might - 「かもしれまん」 -ta +ら / -ta+とき -te + きました indicating change -tara - If-clause to make hypothetical statements -toki + past tense 「-たら」 clauses to state the result of an action or event 「-してしまいました」 to indicate that an action or event has been completed - 「-たらば」 for conditional statements Intransitive vs transitive verbs なあ - final particle of exclamation</p> <p>Writing: 館 名 泊 円 意 電 話 番 号 駅 売 上 下 倍 万 特 別 口 雨 車 自 動 待 打 合 急 内 外 雪 天</p>

<p>Intermediate (continued)</p>	<p>Step 2</p>	<p>Expressing difficulty Expressing uncertainty Expressing better alternative Expressing consequence Remembering Decisions Expressing being used to something Noticing things Permission Wishes/wants How to do something</p>	<p>V (plain) ことになっている N (or sentence + の)は初めてです V (stem) にくい - ~らしい V ししないで V ばいいのに なかなか~ない か分からない X しかない Negation V ないで V していただけないでしょうか ~ば~ほど the more..., the more... 必ずしも~というわけではない N ばかり nothing but V べき should 別に (-ない) not particularly ~ようだ it seems that / N のように like N V さえ even V てくる becoming V ないで済む V/adj すぎる too much V (plain) わけにはいかない cannot help - V(plain)のため に in order to ~ても even if V ず N によると according to Passive sentences Causative sentences</p>
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<p>Higher Intermediate (continued next page)</p>	<p>Step 1</p>	<p>Indicating Means / Attendant Circumstances Describing Deliberate Effects Expressing Purpose</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Expressing Completion / Describing Change: Effected Changes Expressing Purpose Describing Simultaneous Actions</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Global Warming Expressing Ideas that Run Contrary to Expectation Expressing Lack of Obligation Giving Examples of Events or Actions Stating Decisions Making Suggestions Based on Supposition</p>	<p>Nominalising Sentences (Plain) こと</p> <p>～て／～で、～ないで／～ずに without ～である ～ように</p> <p>Incompletion of Past, Present, Future Actions ～ている、～ていた ～く／にする ～ために ～ながら</p> <p>～ても ～なくてもいい ～たり、～たり ～ことになる、ことにする ～なら</p> <p>Kanji 野 菜 教 質 問 無 農 使 広 業 料 理 悪 晩 勉 強 法 力 地 切 球 化 世 界 題 温 以 起 台 風</p>
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<p>Higher Intermediate (continued)</p>	<p>Step 2</p>	<p>Describing the Actions of Giving and Receiving Services Expressing Intention</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Business greetings Honorifics (1) Key Expressions (2) Basic Patterns (3) Honorific Verbs for Giving and Receiving</p>	<p>~てもらう、~てくれる、~てあげる つもり</p> <p>Using Causative and Causative-passive Structures ~れる/られる</p> <p>Using Passive Structures ~せる/させる</p> <p>Indicating a Span of Time During Which an Action or Event Occurs ~あいだ (に)</p> <p>いらっしゃる お~になる、お~する ~ていただく、~てくださる、 ~てさしあげる</p> <p>Kanji 商 代 貸 借 送 映 画 写 真 歌 券 席 乗 走 説 明 通 訳 死 建 件 持 育 道 考 歩 習 運 転 注 黒 米 英 楽 色 赤 青 銀 茶 工</p>
<p>Advanced (not available)</p>	<p>Step 1</p>		
	<p>Step 2</p>		