

“Hanako” Outline 50分

Teacher Preparation Before School Visit

Classroom teachers have been asked to prepare students in advance.

- ◆ Students introduced to Japan before presentation (A list of what students know posted on board)
- ◆ Kanji sheets printed in advance

Student Volunteers Needed

- ◆ Wearing school uniforms (2: 1 boy/1 girl)
制服着用 2名 (男子1名・女子1名)
- ◆ Writing kanji on whiteboard
漢字を白板に書く 2名

Volunteer Preparation Before Class

- ◆ Ask teacher to set up PPT “Hanako”
- ◆ Put all suitcase contents on table
- ◆ Take books out of *kaban*, place on table
- ◆ Check if teacher printed *kanji* sheets
- ◆ Find writing space for ひらがな、カタカナ、漢字
- ◆ Ask teacher to stay in classroom for any help needed

Try to remember: calling the teachers Ms. XXX or Mr. XXX is common in America

If you don't remember teacher's name call her or him just “Teacher”

I. Introduction 5分

- A. Personal introductions 自己紹介
- B. What do you know about Japan?
- Modern Japanese culture
- C. Where is Japan? 日本はどこか
- Japan & Australia world maps
- D. What is Japan? 日本とは何か
- E. Meet Hanako's family
花子さんの家族一同の紹介

II. Hanako's Morning 8分

- A. Getting ready to leave for school
- by the entrance - *Genkan*
- B. School uniforms - Boys & Girls uniforms
- C. Leaving home
- D. Walking to school

III. Hanako in School 22分

- A. Arriving at school
- B. Assemblies - アセンブリー
- C. Homeroom - ホームルーム
- C. *Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji & Writing*
- D. School supplies - Textbooks
- E. Lunch - 給食
- F. Cleaning the school - 掃除
- G. Club activities - 部活

IV. Conclusion 5分

- A. Juku & evening activities
- B. Evening time at home
- C. Ending - Questions



1. Please Participate!

Before we start, the most important rule for today is, "Raise your hands if you want to say something. I'm sure that you will have no problem doing it!"

"We are from Japan-America Society and are in the class to talk about school life in Japan. But first, what do you know about Japan?"



2. Hanako Goes to Middle School

Leader and all volunteers do self-introductions

私の名前は_____です。日米協会から来ました。
どうぞよろしくお願いします（礼をする）

What language did we speak? Yes, Japanese.
We are here to teach you about a middle school in Japan.
And we thank Weyerhaeuser for their support.



3. What things come to mind ... ?

You have 2 minutes.

What about culture?
What food do you like?
What about technology?
Do you like *manga*?



4. Japanese Culture, Food & Drinks, Manga

These are some examples of Japanese culture.
Which ones do you recognize?

(As you click each image, give students a moment to identify the picture.)



5. Food & Drink

Do you recognize these foods?
(Presenter points to each photo and asks class to name)

What is your favorite Japanese food?

Technology



6. Technology

What kinds of technology come from Japan?
(Give students time to answer.)

Examples: Nintendo, Blue-Ray, Robotics, Cars, DS, etc.

Manga & Anime



7. Manga & Amine

Do you recognize these?
What is your favorite manga? Anime?

What Brands are from Japan?



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8. What Brands are from Japan?

Do you recognize these brands?
Yes, these all come from Japan!

Where is Japan?

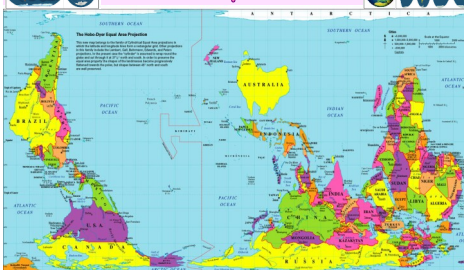


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9. Where is Japan?

Who wants to come up and find Japan on the Map?

What Map Is This?



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10. What Map is This?

Where does this map come from?
Now where is Japan on this map?

You see, everyone sees the world from their own eyes!

Japan is...

Population: 127 million 75% mountains

4 Islands Vibrant Capital (Tokyo)

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11. What is Japan? Japan is...

What do you know about Japan?

(Let the students think a few moments before going to the next slide.)

Japan is a very crowded country. The population is almost entirely Japanese.

- ◆ Population: 127 million
- ◆ Capital: Tokyo
- ◆ Ethnic groups: 98.5% Japanese, 1.5% other
- ◆ 4 main islands

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Hanako Goes to Middle School
A day with Hanako

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12. Hanako Goes to Middle School

Now we will follow Hanako through her school day.
Let's meet Hanako's family!

Vocabulary Note:

- ◆ Leader introduces vocabulary in English,
- ◆ Japanese assistant says Japanese word, and tells students to repeat the word.
- ◆ Repeat Japanese vocabulary 2X, unless students know Japanese.

Family - 家族 - Kazoku

Father
Otōsan

Mother
Okāsan

Brother
Otōto

Sister
Imōto

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13. Family - 家族 - Kazoku ~ Introducing Hanako's Family

- ◆ "The man standing at the back is Hanako's father."
Father in Japanese is, "otōsan." (Repeat 2x)
- ◆ The woman standing next to him is her mother. Mother is, "okāsan." (Repeat 2x)
- ◆ Hanako is in her uniform, ready for school.
- ◆ Her little brothers are standing next to her. Little brother is, "otōto."
- ◆ Her little sister is standing in front. Little sister is, "imōto."

Entrance - 玄関 - Genkan

Remove Shoes Here Kutsubako

Inside porch Outside porch Main level

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14. Entrance - 玄関 - Genkan

It is a Japanese custom to remove shoes to enter a home. The main entrance to a Japanese home is called *genkan*. You can see it's always lower than the main floor of the house. Here is where you take off your shoes.

After stepping up into the main part of the house, please turn your shoes so that they face the outside.

Note: Before you go to Japan, you might want to buy some new socks. Holes in socks could be embarrassing!

School Uniforms - 制服 - Seifuku

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15. School Uniforms - 制服 - Seifuku

School uniforms are common in many Japanese public and private schools.

Activity: Wearing School Uniforms

- ◆ Ask 1 boy and 1 girl to come forward and put on the uniforms (Try to find a smaller boy or girl, or else the uniforms may not fit).
- ◆ Make sure one of them carries the *kaban*.

How do you get school?



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16. How do You Get to School?

In Japan, the school year begins in April and ends in March. Elementary school is 6 years, and junior and senior high 3 years each.

There are no school buses in Japan. Public elementary schools and junior high schools are close enough for students to walk (in big cities like Tokyo, no bicycles are allowed, but in smaller towns, bicycles are OK).

17. Kutsubako - Uwabaki

We all change into indoor shoes when we enter the school building. In school, as in their home, Japanese students are required to take off the shoes they wear outdoors and put on their *uwabaki*, a kind of soft shoe meant to be used only indoors.



Kutsubako

"Uwabaki"
Indoor School Shoes



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Assemblies - 集会 - Shūkai Weekly & Special



18. Assemblies ~ Weekly & Special

In Japan, in addition to weekly assemblies, there are both 入学式 (School Entrance Ceremonies) and 卒業式 (School Graduations) for kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, high school and college.

Homeroom ホームルーム



19. Homeroom

In Japan, students stay in the same homeroom all day while teachers move from class to class. Japanese students stand and greet their teacher at the beginning of each class when the teacher arrives, and also at the end.

20. Activity #1: Greeting the Teacher

JIS leader and volunteer teach classroom greeting

- ◆ When class starts we greet the teacher.
- ◆ The homeroom leader says: *Kiritsu* (Stand up), *Rei* (Bow) and *Chakuseki* (Sit down).
- ◆ Have students stand up and practice *onagai shimasu* with bowing.
- ◆ Explain about showing respect to the teacher, parents, and elders through greetings.
- ◆ Perform *kiritsu/rei/chakuseki* demonstration with JIS co-leader.
- ◆ Have class do this activity with their teacher standing in front of the classroom.

Activity #1 Greeting the Teacher

Listen
Carefully to
the Commands!

In Japanese schools, we always greet the teacher at the beginning and end of class.

1. Kiritsu
きりつ



Stand Up!

2. Rei
れい



Bow!

おねがい
します
Onagai
Shimasu

3. Chakuseki
ちやくせき



Sit Down!

Faculty Office - 職員室 - Shokuinshitsu Not a Faculty Lounge



21. Faculty Office (Not a Lounge)

Students are in homerooms for the entire day; it is the teachers who move from room to room.

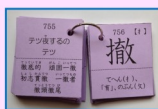
When they are not teaching, they are usually at their desk in the *shokuinshitsu*, or teacher's group office.

KOKUGO (Language Arts) Japanese has 3 ways of writing

1. Hiragana (46 letters) → あ い う え お
2. Katakana (46 letters) → ア イ ウ エ オ
3. Kanji (Chinese characters) → 漢字

Kanji Memorization

7th grade kanji: 316
8th grade kanji: 285
9th grade kanji: 333
extra credit: 196
9th grade total: 1,130



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22. 1st Period: Kokugo (Language Arts)

あいうえお、アイウエオ、漢字シート
Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji / Writing

The leader explains to the class about *hiragana* and *katakana* syllabaries, and how many *kanji* in each middle school grade Japanese students memorize.

Next click will bring up sample textbook kanji table.

Let's look at textbooks from Japan!

- Can you guess what subjects you have?
- Are there any textbooks that open from the back?



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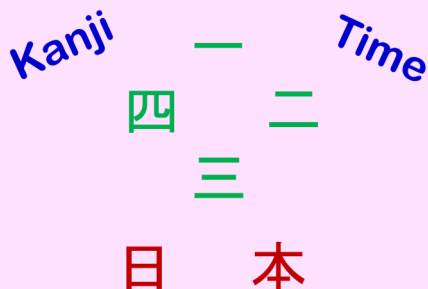
23. Let's Look at Textbooks from Japan!

Activity #2

Looking at Japanese School Textbooks

There aren't enough, so have 2 students share 1 textbook.

- ◆ Do you know what kind of textbook you are looking at?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Math | Science |
| Social Studies | World History |
| Biology | Home Economics |
| English | Geography |
| Japanese | Etc. |



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24. Kanji Time

Activity#3: Kanji Sheets

- ◆ Point to *kanji* on slide.
- ◆ Say them together with class. Pronounce *ichi, ni, san*, etc.
- ◆ Assistant writes each *kanji* on the board (or on OHP) and asks students to follow the strokes.
- ◆ Can try "air" *kanji* (writing in the air with hand, elbow, head, etc.) before writing on paper.

Lunch Time - 昼食 - Chūshoku



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25. Lunch Time

It's time for lunch. Where do you eat lunch in your school? Do you bring a lunch or eat a school lunch? Let's see what Hanako does in her school.

In Hanako's school students eat school lunch prepared by cooks in the kitchen from scratch at school. In some schools students bring their own lunch to school in *bento bako* (lunch boxes).

In Japan, sharing a meal is a way of deepening friendships, so students eat lunch in the classroom with classmates and their teacher. Most schools do not have cafeterias.



26. Japanese Lunches

What do you see in the *obentō*?
 What do you see on the lunch tray?
 How are they different from American lunches?
 What about the lunch purchased from the convenience store?



27. Lunch Scene

Spending all day together, even eating lunch together, helps the students form deep bonds of friendship.



28. Cleaning - Sōji

Every day, we all clean the school.
 There are no janitors in Japanese schools.
 The students clean their school every day.

They clean their classrooms...



29. More Cleaning!

...and even the toilets!



30. School Clubs - Kurabu

In junior high and high schools almost every student joins an after-school club or intermural team at their school.

These clubs can include indoor or outdoor activities like sports, example tea ceremony, kendo, chorus, music, track and field, etc.

Athletic Clubs



Volleyball
Basketball
Tennis
Swimming
Track
Baseball
Kendō (fencing)
Kyūdō (archery)

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31. Athletic Clubs

Volunteer: Read off the slide.

Cultural Activities



Drama
Gardening
Arts & Crafts
Brass Band
Tea Ceremony
Flower
Arrangement
Broadcasting
Homemakers
English

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32. Cultural Clubs

Volunteer: Read off the slide.

What's this?

Cram School - 塾 - Juku



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33. What's this?

Juku is a bit like summer school: students go because they have fallen behind at school or because they want to get ahead.

After club activities, many Japanese junior high school students go to *juku* because they will take difficult entrance tests to enter their high school of choice. *Juku* (cram school) helps them prepare for high school entrance exams.

Sometimes *juku* is more fun than regular schools. *Juku* teachers sometimes teach in more active styles so students have the chance to learn in a different way.

High Schools Require an Entrance Exam
(Not compulsory education)



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34. High School Entrance Exams

Compulsory education covers elementary through junior high school. So high schools in Japan require passing an entrance exam to attend.

- ◆ Many students go to prep-school after their day school
- ◆ In Japan, entrance exams to prestigious schools are very competitive. Many students go to after-school schools to prepare for the exams.

These extra studies often start sooner - some even from pre-school to enter a good kindergarten. There are entrance exams for good kindergartens on up, especially for high schools and colleges. Therefore, many students go to "juku" after school for study groups or individual tutoring so that they can pass exams of the schools of their choice.

We have Makku & Sutaba



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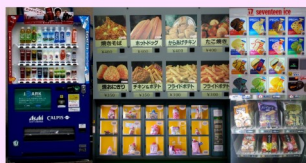
35. We have "Mac" & "Sutaba"

Since Japanese students walk to school and there are many convenience stores, e.g. Seven Eleven, on the way, many stop by for a snack on their way home.

What do you think they buy?

Vending Machines 自動販売機 - Jidōhambaiki

Hot & Cold drinks
Snacks & Ice Cream
Magazines & Videos



Food
Tickets
Toys

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36. Vending Machines - Jidōhambaiki

There are many, many different types of these machines in daily use in Japan.

The word for vending machine in Japanese is *jidōhambaiki* 自動販売機:

自動 *jidō* - self operating or automated
販売 *hambai* - sell, to sell
機 *ki* - a machine

Put it all together and you have an automatic selling machine, or vending machine.

Convenience Stores - Kombini

コンビニ



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37. Convenience Stores - Kombini

While walking home after clubs or after *juku* students like to "hang out" and relax with their friends. Many stop at a convenience store (*kombini*) for a snack or just to talk with friends.

Japanese *kombini* sell many different products, such as juice, soda, *onigiri*, *obentō*, instant *rāmen*.

Evening Time 帰宅後 Kitakugo



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38. Evening Time - 帰宅後 - Kitakugo

After participating in after school club and *juku*, Hanako gets home just in time for dinner.

Dinner

Japanese families usually eat dinner together.

Note:

- ◆ Dinner table is a LOW table
- ◆ Family is sitting on the floor

"Bathroom"



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39. "Bathroom"

Hanako's family has a nice soaking tub for a hot bath before going to sleep at night, like most Japanese houses do.

Japanese bathe every day.

Bathing Instructions

1. Wash and rinse body outside of tub
2. Soak in the hot water. Do not drain the water!
3. When everybody is finished, the tub is drained.

Is this different from what you do?

What do you think of sharing of the tub?

- ◆ Difference between old & new Japanese bathrooms

"Bathroom"



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40. "Bathroom"

Discuss eco habits in Japan:

- ◆ Large and small flush on the toilet
- ◆ Toilet tank is filled with water from the sink
- ◆ No paper towels in bathrooms (people use their own handkerchiefs or air dryers).

Bedtime



41. Bed Time

"When I lay a futon on the *tatami* mat, this room becomes a bedroom. We lay out four *futon* and sleep here!"

In the photo you can see the *oshiire* (a closet for storing the *futon* and sheets and blankets).
When the bedding is stored in the *oshiire*, the room can be used for other purposes during the day.

Q?

- ♦ What might this room be used for during the day?
- ♦ Do you think the *futon* looks comfortable?
- ♦ Teach *oyasumi nasai* - "Good night"

Any Questions?

42. Any Questions?

What is your impression of the Japanese school day?
What was the most surprising fact you learned?
Would you like to go to a Japanese school?

Do you have anything you would like to ask?



ありがとう
&
さようなら

43. ありがとう & さようなら

Now our presentation is done.
Thank you for being good listeners.
We hope you enjoyed our presentation.
The last word is "ありがとう" means thank you.

ありがとう～！
さようなら！！！！