

“Taro” Outline 50分

Teacher Preparation Before School Visit

Classroom teachers have been asked to prepare students in advance.

- ◆ Students will wear name tags or have name cards on their desks.
- ◆ Students are introduced to Japan a day or two before the presentation.
- ◆ Kanji sheets for students are printed in advance.

Student Volunteers Needed

- ◆ Wearing school hats & *Randoseru* (5)
通学帽子とランドセル 5名
- ◆ Passing out textbooks (3-5)
教科書配布 3名～5名
- ◆ Lunch Helpers (5)
給食係 5名

Preparation Before Class

- ◆ Ask teacher to set up PPT “Taro”
- ◆ Put all suitcase contents on table
- ◆ Ask teacher to print *kanji* sheet for class
- ◆ Bell (or anything in classroom that can be used to call attention)
- ◆ If there is not then 合図の確認
- ◆ Writing space for ひらがな、カタカナ、漢字
- ◆ Ask teacher to stay in classroom to help choose student volunteers as 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 minutes 自己紹介・「出発」 5分

- A. Personal introductions, ground rules, stand & bow
- B. What do you know about Japan?
- C. Where is Japan? – Japan world map
- D. Fly to Japan
- E. Meet Taro's family

II. Taro's Morning - 8 minutes 朝の準備・通学 8分

- A. Getting ready or school – By the 玄関
- B. ランドセル
- C. Leaving home
- D. Walking to school

III. Taro in School - 22 minutes 学校に到着・その一日 22分

- A. Arriving at school
- B. In the classroom
- C. *Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji* & Writing
- D. School supplies - Textbooks
- E. Lunch
- F. Recess
- G. Ending the School Day

IV. Conclusion - 5 minutes 「帰国」・QA 5分

- A. Fly home from Japan
- B. Question & Answer
- C. Ending

Taro Presentation Outline & Notes



1. Desk Expectation

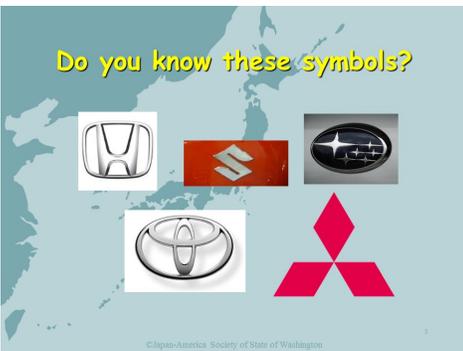
Leader: *Before we start, the most important rule for today is, raise your hands if you want to say something. I'm sure that you will have no problem doing it!*

JISの全員は日本語で自己紹介する: お早うございます(こんにちは)。私の名前は、XXXです。宜しくお願いします。



2. Taro Goes to Elementary School

Leader: *Today we are going to meet a 3rd-grader named Tarō and go with him to his school!*



3. Do you know these symbols?

Leader: *Do you know these? (Use pointer to indicate each logo.)*

or

Can anybody name those logos?

Other questions:

What car does your family drive?

How about your dad's car?

HONDA? NISSAN? TOYOTA?

Yes, these are Japanese car makers!



4. What else is from Japan?

Leader: *Do you know these?*

Volunteer: *Click on each picture and wait for students to respond.*



5. Where is Japan?

Leader: *Do you know where Japan is? (Pick student to point)*

Click 1: *Let's learn how to say "Japan" in Japanese. Listen carefully!*

Volunteer: *Say "日本" slowly and clearly. Repeat 2X 「日本」を大きい声で ゆっくりと2度繰り返す。*

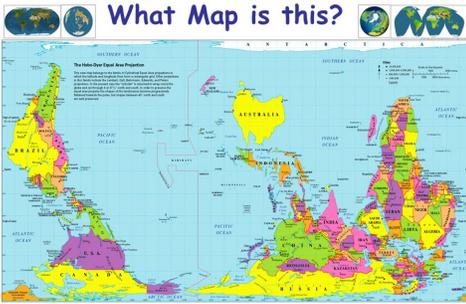
Click 2:

Leader: *How about Seattle? - Yes, good job!!!*

Let's say "Seattle" in Japanese.

Volunteer: *Same as above*

Leader: *How does this map look different from American world maps?*
Click 3: *Today we will go to Japan, but first let's see another map.*



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6. What Map is This?

Leader: How is this map different? (Wait for students to answer.)

Yes! Now Australia is in the center, and on top.
This is another way to see the world.
People who live in different places see the world from a different point of view.



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7. How many hours to fly from Seattle to Japan?

Leader: How long does it take to fly to Japan? - Yes, 10 hours!
Do you know how to count 1 to 10 in Japanese?
Let's fly to Japan now! Stand up! Click your seatbelts!
Spread your wings!
Let's count from 1 to 10 for every hour of our trip. Ready?
Repeat after ~san, 「一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十」

Volunteer: Spreads arms and sways back and forth while saying, "ICHI - NI - SAN - -" etc.

ボランティア:手を広げて、飛行機のふりをして「1...2...3...」



かぞく Kazoku
" Family"
おとosan
おかsan
おとoto

8. Kazoku 「お父さん・お母さん・弟」

Leader: This is Taro and his family.

In Japanese "family" is called: 「かぞく」

ボランティア:「か-ぞ-く」をゆっくりと2度繰り返す

Leader: Let's learn how to say 'mom' and 'dad' in Japanese!
Repeat after ~san, in big voices!

Volunteer: "Otōsan, Okāsan, Otōto" X2

ボランティア:「お父さん、お母さん、弟」 X2



げんかん

ランドセル

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9. Genkan 「玄関・ランドセル」

Leader: What's Taro doing? Yes, he is putting on his shoes.

This area we call 「げんかん」. To go into the house you step up at 玄関. Shoes are put away in a 靴箱, a shoe cabinet.

What else do you see? Backpack? (Called ランドセル)

How is this randoseru different from yours?

How many years do you use your backpack?

We use randoseru for 6 years, therefore it is more expensive than yours. It's about \$300.

ボランティア:「玄関、ランドセル」 X2



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10. "Itte kimasu! Itte rasshai!" 「行ってきます・行ってらっしゃい」

Leader: What's happening here? Yes, Taro is leaving for school.
His Mother and brother stay at home and see him off.

We have special words for saying "Good bye" in everyday life:
"いってきます" means good bye, but it is used only when you are planning to come back. Repeat after ~san.

How about Mom? What does she say? We have another special word. "行ってらっしゃい" means, "Come back safe!"
These words are a pair.

ボランティア:「行ってきます、行ってらっしゃい」 X2

How do students get to school?



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11. How do students get to school?

Leader: *How do you get to school? Walk? Ride a bus?
In Japan there are no school buses, so students walk.*

*Why do students wear yellow hats on the way to school?
Helps keep students safe. Yellow means caution.*

12. Activity #1 「行ってきます・いってらっしゃい」

Leader: *Remember “行ってきます” & “いってらっしゃい”?
Let's practice those words together.*

Volunteer: *Choose 6 students to come forward; 5 to wear caps and 1 to wear randoseru. 生徒を6人前にもってもらって、5人に帽子をかぶらせて、後一人にランドセルを背負わせる。「行ってきます」を練習させる*

*Let's go to school following ~san.
The rest of you, and me, will stay at home and waive.
We say “いってらっしゃい”*

Students wearing caps and randoseru follow leader around the classroom saying “行ってきます” and waving their hands to the “at home” group.



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GAKKŌ

School Buildings



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13. Gakkō

Leader: *This is Taro's elementary school.
How does it look different from your school?*

ボランティア：「学校」 X2

What are all these shoes?!



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14. What are all these shoes?

Leader: *What is Taro doing?
Yes, he is taking his shoes off and putting them into the shoe cubby at the school entrance.*

Does anybody remember what this is? Yes, “くつばこ”!

*We switch to inside shoes called “うわばき”
We even have a different pair for gym.*

ボランティア：「上履き」 X2

Don't forget to change into “UWABAKI” (indoor school shoes)

They leave their street shoes in cubbies at the entrance



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15. Don't forget to change into “UWABAKI”

Leader: *This is a cubby for ランドセル.
くつばこ is for your shoes.*

Kiritsu Rei Chakuseki



16. Kiritsu Rei Chakuseki

Leader: *What are they doing? They are greeting the teacher. Every morning we do this.*

Activity #2: きりつ れい ちゃくせき

Leader: *Let's take a look at XXX-san's example.*

"きりつ" means standing up.

"れい" means bowing

"ちゃくせき" means sitting down.

In Asia, people bow a lot. Now let's try this! OK, Ms. xxx would you stand in front of your class, please? Thank you!!

Leader & volunteer demonstrate first.



17. In the Classroom

Leader: *How is this the same or different from your classroom? What is Taro doing? Yes, Taro is reading a book to the others.*

In Japan every student gets their textbooks for free, which means they use the same reading material.

What else do you notice?

KOKUGO (Language Arts)

Japanese has 3 ways of writing

Hiragana (46 letters)

Katakana (46 letters)

Kanji (Chinese characters)



Kanji Memorization

1st grade (80)

2nd grade (160)

3rd grade (200)

4th grade (200)

5th grade (185)

6th grade (181)

Total 1006 Kanji by 6th grade
Another 939 Kanji by 9th grade

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18. Kokugo (Language Arts)

Leader: *How many letters are in the English alphabet? Yes, 26.*

Japanese has 3 ways of writing.

There are 2 alphabets: "hiragana" and "katakana"

Hiragana, which has 46 letters, is the basic method of writing. Katakana, which also has 46 letters, is for foreign words.

Then there is kanji. Kanji are like little pictures of something. First graders learn 80 kanji, and when they finish sixth grade, they will have learned 1006. 一年生の漢字表を見せる

Hiragana



a
i
u
e
o

Katakana



19. Hiragana Katakana

Leader: *These 2 columns are the first 5 letters in hiragana and katakana. The letters in the middle are how they sound.*

You can see, they both sound the same, but they look very different! Let's say them out loud. Repeat after ~ san:

ボランティア: 「あ」 「い」 「う」 「え」 「お」

What does it look like?

Kanji

Hint: Something in nature...

木

川

山



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20. Kanji Time

Leader: *What do these Kanji look like? (Wait for students to guess.) Yes! You guessed right!*

Activity #3: Writing on kanji sheet

Leader: *Now let's practice kanji! Hold one finger up in the air and follow ~-san as she writes the kanji on the board. Very good! Now let's fill in the blank squares.*

Volunteer writes each kanji on the board (or on OHP) while leader asks students to follow the strokes. Can try "air" kanji (writing in the air with hand, elbow, head, etc.) before writing on paper.

Let's look at textbooks from Japan!

☞ What subject you have ?



☞ Can you find hiragana, katakana or kanji?

☞ Do any textbooks open from the back?

21. Let's look at textbooks from Japan!

Leader: We are going to look at textbooks from Japan. Please share with your friends.

Can you recognize hiragana, katakana or kanji.
What subject you have?
Do any textbooks that open from the back?

In Japan, we have textbooks that open just like yours and ones that open from the back such as this Japanese literature book.

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22. Kyūshoku Lunchtime

Leader: 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 Taro does in his school.
In Taro's school students eat school lunch.
The food is prepared by cooks in the school kitchen.

Why are they wearing white coats, hats and face masks?
Yes, for safety!

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23. Serving lunch

Leader: 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.

Lunch crew passes out chopsticks and bowls



Please do not open chopsticks until everyone is "served"

Place bowl and chopsticks exactly like



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24. Activity #5: Lunch crew passes out the chopsticks and bowls

Leader: But do not open chopsticks yet!
You have to know Japanese manners before you open.
After you receive your bowl and chopsticks please place them exactly like this picture.

Volunteer: Choose 5 volunteers to be lunch helpers.
ボランティア: 生徒を5人前に出してもらって、給食着を着せる

25. Itadakimasu!

Leader: Before a meal we say "Itadakimasu" which means, "Thank you for the meal."

Please watch what ~san does, and put your hands together and say, "Itadakimasu."

When everybody says "Itadakimasu," then we can eat.

Volunteer: Demonstrate saying "Itadakimasu" while bowing. お辞儀しながら「いただきます」と生徒にデモする。



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How to hold chopsticks



1. Tuck under thumb and hold tight.
2. Add second chopstick; hold it as you hold a pencil.
3. Hold first chopstick tight. Move the second one up and down.

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26. How to hold chopsticks

Leader: If anyone needs help, please raise your hand and someone will come and help you.

Leader and volunteer wander around the classroom encouraging and helping students. リーダーとボランティアがお箸の使い方を教えるために室を歩き回る。上手に使える生徒をほめる。

27. Gochisōsama

Leader: Now lunch time is over.
When we are finished eating in Japan, we say "Thank you for the good meal."

Let's learn it in Japanese. ごちそうさま
Again, put your hands together.

ボランティア: 「ごちそうさま」 X2

Gochisōsama



お箸の使い方

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We will collect all bowls



You may keep chopsticks and erasers

Please place them into your desk now

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28. We will collect all the bowls

Leader: You can keep your chopsticks and erasers, but please place those into your desk now.

Lunch helpers, please help us collect all bowls and bring them to the front. Thank you!

Jan-ken-pon!



29. Jan-ken-pon!

Leader: After lunch, what do you do? Recess!
We have recess, too.

How long is your recess?
In Japan recess is 15-20 long.
We play tag, soccer, dodge ball, just like in America.

Activity #6: Janken!
Class vs. presenter. Last student standing wins.

30. そうじ School cleaning

Leader: What do you do after recess?
We have cleaning time for 15 to 20 minutes in Japan.

Classes divide into smaller groups and spread around the school to clean.

clean their classrooms...



School Cleaning

そうじ

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31. Common rooms

Leader: They also clean up common rooms such as the music room, library, gym, etc...

M o r e



32. More Cleaning

Leader: Not only that, they also clean stairs, outside the school building, and even bathrooms.

It is very important to know how to take care of our own space.

Activity #7: 掃除

Leader: Let's clean up our classroom today.
Let's wipe the floor with this cloth. You did great job!

Please go back to your seats now.

- ◆ A carpet-free area is required for this activity. If there is not a carpet-free area, skip this activity. このアクティビティは絨毯のない場所が必要。教室に絨毯を敷いてない場所がない場合は省く。

Owari no kai End of the day in homeroom



33. Owari no kai

Leader: It's almost the end of the day.
At the end of the day, we greet the teacher again.
Do you remember? きりつ れい? Let's try to do it again!

But this time bow and say, "さようなら," which means good-bye.
And don't sit down again because we will fly back to Seattle.
So buckle up! Are you ready to fly back to Seattle?

ボランティア: 手を広げて、飛行機のふりをして「10...9...8...」



34. Any Questions

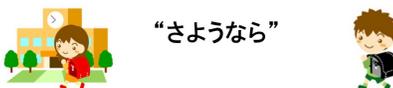
If there is any time at the end of class, students may ask questions.
時間が足りたら、生徒たちから質問を受けてもよろしいです。



“ありがとうございました”

35. ありがとうございます あようなら

Leader: You guys were great!
Thank you for listening to our presentation.



“さようなら”