

“Hanako” 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. (A list of what students know about Japan will be posted on the board for the class).
- Kanji sheets for students are printed in advance.

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分

- A. Personal introductions, ground rules, stand & bow
- B. What do you know about Japan? Modern Japanese culture
- C. Where is Japan? – Japan & Australia world maps
- D. What is Japan?
- E. Meet Hanako's family

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
- C. Homeroom
- C. *Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji & Writing*
- D. School supplies - Textbooks
- E. Lunch
- F. Cleaning the school
- G. Club activities

IV. Conclusion 5分

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

Desk Expectations

- Please have a pencil and something to write on.
- When we ask questions, please do not hesitate to answer. Guessing is welcome!
- If you would like to say something or have a question, please raise your hand. Please do not speak out.

1. Desk Expectation

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!"

2. Japan in a Suitcase

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 today to teach you about a middle school in Japan.

And we thank Mitsubishi and Weyerhaeuser for their support.

What do you know about Japan?

- Please write down as many things as you can think of about Japan for 2 minutes.

- Culture?
- Food & Drinks?
- Technology?
- Manga or Anything!



3. What do you know about Japan?

You have 2 minutes.

You can write just words if you want.

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 the students a moment to identify the picture.)



Modern Japan?



The image shows a horizontal timeline of robot development. It starts with a small mechanical arm in 1949, followed by various industrial robots in 1954, 1961, 1969, 1973, 1979, 1986, and 1997. The timeline ends with the ASIMO humanoid robot in 2014. The ASIMO logo is visible in the top right corner, and the text 'The Honda Humanoid Robot ASIMO' is written below it. The background is a light blue gradient.

History
Robot Development Process

Where is Japan?

A world map with a light blue background. The landmasses are shown in dark grey. Japan is highlighted in red, located in East Asia, east of the Korean Peninsula and China. Other countries like the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Africa, Europe, India, Australia, and various South American and African nations are also visible.[illegible]

WHAT IS JAPAN ?



A grayscale map of the world centered on Asia. Japan is highlighted in green, showing its location in East Asia. The map includes latitude and longitude lines.

5

- Cars and motorcycles
- Computers and other high tech
- Video games
- Robots
- Heavy equipment

- How is this map different?
- Now Australia is in the center. The orientation is different.
- People living in different places have different perspectives, and the map reflects the different perspective.

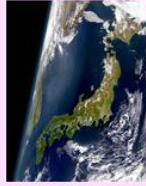
(Let the students think a few moments before going to the next slide.)



~ A Country ~

Island in the Pacific Ocean
off the coast of China

- Capital?
- Ethnic Groups?
- Size?
- Population?
- *Can you compare these to America?*



9. A Country

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

Japan

- Capital: Tokyo
- Ethnic groups: 98.5% Japanese, 1.5% other
- Size: Japan 145,900 sq mi (California 163,700 sq mi)
- Population: 127,960,000

America

- Capital: Washington DC
- Ethnic groups: from all over the world
- Size: 3.79 million square miles (9.83 million km²) Population: over 312 million people



10. Japan in a Suitcase Presents: Hanako Goes to Middle School

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

Family & Living Style – 家族



11. Family & Living Style

Note: The leader will introduce the family members in English, and the Japanese assistant will say the Japanese word, and tell the students to repeat the word. Repeat all Japanese words twice, unless the students know Japanese well.

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 called "Genkan"



12. Entrance called "Genkan"

It is a custom in Japan to remove one's shoes when entering a home.

The area just inside the front or main entrance to a Japanese home is called a *genkan*. Always lower than the main floor of the house, it is here where you take off your shoes before stepping up onto the main floor of the house.

In Japanese homes, all entries have a small patch of tile or exposed concrete that is level with the outside and dedicated to the removal of shoes. But the main entry area (i.e. the "front door"), or *genkan*, is something between a porch and a glorified doormat, and occupies an integral place within the Japanese home.

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 invest in some new socks. Holes in the socks could be embarrassing!

School Uniforms 制服



13. School Uniforms

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?



14. 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. In Japanese public kindergartens, mothers take their kids to school (often by bicycle).

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



15. Uwabaki ~ Kutsubako

We all change into uwabaki 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 slipper meant to be used only indoors.



16. 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.



17. Homeroom

In Japan, students stay in the same homeroom all day while the 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.

Activity: Kiritsu, Rei, Chakuseki 起立-礼-着席
お願いします (丁寧語)

JIS leader and volunteer teach: standing up, bowing, and sitting down

- 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 *onegaishimasu* 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.

Faculty Office (Not a lounge) 職員室



1st period: KOKUGO (Japanese)

• 3 Basic Types

- Hiragana (46alphabets)
- Katakana (46alphabets)

– Kanji

- 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



Let's look at the textbooks from Japan!

- Can you guess what's subject do you have ?
- Are there any textbooks that open from the back?



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18. 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.

19. 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 elementary grade Japanese students memorize. Hold up the 1st-grade *kanji* poster for the students to see.

20. Let's look at the textbooks from Japan!

Activity: Looking at Japanese School Textbooks

Pass out textbooks to the students. If there aren't enough, have 2 students share 1 textbook.

- Do you know what kind of textbook you are looking at?

Math

Social Studies

Biology

English

Japanese

Science

World History

Home Economics

Geography

Etc.

21. Kanji Time

Activity: 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



22. 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 給食 (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.

What to eat?



23. What to eat?

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?



24. Lunch Scene

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

"Cleaning"



25. Cleaning

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...



26. Cleaning, part 2

...and even the toilets!



27. "Club": After School Activities

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 Activities



Volleyball
Basketball
Tennis
Swimming
Track
Baseball
Kendo

28. Athletic Activities

Read off the slide.

Cultural Activities



Drama
Garden
Craft
Brasband
Traditional tea ceremony
Traditional flower arrangement
Announce club
Homemaker club
English club

29. Cultural Activities

Read off the slide.

What's this?

"Juku" After School - school



-
-

High schools require passing an Entrance Exam to attend (Not compulsory education)



30. 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 school and club activities, many Japanese junior high school students go to *juku* because they will take difficult tests at the end of junior high school to enter their high school of choice. *Juku* (sometimes called "cram school") helps them prepare for the 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.

As of April 2003:

6th Grade : 35.6% go to *Juku*

9th Grade : 62.5%

31. High School Entrance Exams

Compulsory education covers elementary and junior high school for 9 years. So high schools in Japan require passing an entrance exam to attend.

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

These extra studies often start earlier - some even from pre-school to enter a choice kindergarten. There are entrance exams for choice 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 the exams of the schools of their choice.

We have "Mac" & "Sutaba"



32. 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?

"Jidōhambaiki"

Hot & Cold drinks
Alcohol & Cigarettes
Magazines & Videos

Foods
Tickets
Toys




33. 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 *hanbai* - sell, to sell
機 *ki* - a machine

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



34. Kombini

Walking home/kombini/jihanki

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.

Kombini are 7-11 stores, Lawson, Family Mart and others.

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

Vending machines (*jihanki*) are popular in Japan.

They sell juice, soda, sweets, crackers, sandwiches, hot noodles with broth, flowers, subway tickets, batteries, ice cream, and much more.

Sometimes students stop at photo booths called *purikura*.

Several friends might sit together for fun and silly photos, add stickers and decorations to them, and print out sets so everyone can have one.



35. Evening Time

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

Dinner

Japanese families usually eat dinner together.

Note: Make sure JIS students see that the dinner table is a **LOW** table, and that the family is sitting on the floor.

Bathroom



36. 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. Tub is filled with very hot water, and covered to stay warm.
2. Each family member in turn takes a shower and scrubs very clean. Then they soak in the hot water. They do not drain the water. It is still hot and clean for the next person.
3. When the whole family has showered and soaked, the tub is drained.

Is this different from what you do? How many of you take a quick shower in the morning instead?

- Discuss the difference between Japanese bathrooms and American bathrooms.
- Old Japanese toilet Vs. new Japanese washlet
Q? What do you think of sharing of the tub?



37. Saving Water

We can discuss the other eco habits in Japan, like the large and small flush on the toilet, or how the toilet tank is filled with water from the sink, or the lack of paper towels in bathrooms (people use their own handkerchiefs or air dryers). *Bentō* box and *ohashi* as well.

Bedtime



38. Bed Time ~

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

Like many Japanese homes, some of Hanako's family members sleep on a tatami floor, with a futon (a foldable mattress).

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* ("Get a good sleep." Like saying "Good night".)

Closing

Compare / Contrast

39. Compare/Contrast

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?

Any Questions



40. Any questions?

Do you have anything you would like to ask?



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ありがとう

&

さようなら

41. 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！！！！