

1. Fill in the blanks.

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|----|------------------------------|----|-----------------|
| 11 | juu-ichi | 20 | <u>ni-juu</u> |
| 12 | juu-ni | 30 | san-juu |
| 13 | <u>juu-san</u> | 40 | <u>yon-juu</u> |
| 14 | <u>juu-yon / juu-shi</u> | 50 | go-juu |
| 15 | juu-go | 60 | roku-juu |
| 16 | juu-roku | 70 | <u>nana-juu</u> |
| 17 | <u>juu-nana / juu-shichi</u> | 80 | hachi-juu |
| 18 | juu-hachi | 90 | <u>kyuu-juu</u> |
| 19 | juu-kyuu | | |

2. Write the following ages in *roomaji*.

2	3	5	6
ni-sai	san-sai	go -sai	roku-sai
9	4	7	
kyuu-sai	yon-sai	nana-sai	
1	8	10	
is-sai	has-sai	jus-sai	

3. You want to ask someone's age. What would you say?

Nan-sai desu-ka?

4. (a) In Japan, it is customary to have a special celebration on November 15th

for kids who are 7, 5 and 3 year olds. It is called

Shichi-go-san.

(b) Another special age for young Japanese people is 20. It means they have

become adults. The special word for this age is hatachi.

* January 15th is Coming-of-Age Day. This has been changed since the year 2000, and now Coming-of-Age Day is observed on the second Monday of January.

5. Write the reading of the following *hiragana*.

ごさい

(go-sai)

おそい

(osoi)

おおさか

(Oosaka)

すし

(sushi)

せかせか

(sekaseka)

おいしい

(oishii)

6. (a) When you talk about age, you need to put -sai after the number.
 (b) Write the following ages in *roomaji*.

18 years old

juu-has-sai

41 years old

yon-juu-is-sai

50 years old

go-jus-sai

20 years old

hatachi

7. *Ohayoo(-gozaimasu)* is generally used until around 10:00 AM, and then people gradually change to Konnichi-wa. However, once you greet someone in the morning, you don't greet him/her again. Instead, you may just bow.