

1. When your friends **come** to visit your home, you should say *asobi-ni* **kimasu**.

When you **go** to visit your friends, you should say *asobi-ni* **ikimasu**.

2. Complete the following sentences about the *Irasshai* party. Write in *roomaji*.

Gesuto-wa **kyuu**-nin kimasu.

Otona-wa nana-nin kimasu. Kodomo-wa **futari** kimasu.

Paatii-wa **roku**-ji ni hajimarimasu. Ku-ji-ni **owari** masu.

3. What are the preparation plans for the party? For (a) ~ (c), choose the correct person from the list. For (d), fill in the blank with the appropriate word in *roomaji*.

(a) (**S**)-wa furaido chikin-o tsukurimasu.

(b) (**P**)-wa keeki-o tsukurimasu.

(c) (**D**)-wa sarada-o tsukurimasu.

(d) Keith-kun-wa **sooji**-o shimasu.

(T) Tim-sensei
(P) Patterson-kun
(S) Susan-san
(D) Dawn-san

4. How do the students answer Tim-sensei's questions? Fill in the blanks in *roomaji*.

Patterson: **itsu**-tsu tsukaimashita.

Dawn: Retasu-to **tomato**-to serori-to kyuuri-o tsukaimashita.

Susan: Furaido chikin-o **tsukutte**-imasu.

5. Write the *roomaji* pronunciations for the following *kanji*.

来ます	今日	何人	来月	何月
(ki)	(kyoo)	(nan-nin)	(raigetsu)	(nan-gatsu)
来年	きよ年	今年	何年せい	日本
(rainen)	(nen)	(kotoshi)	(nan-nen)	(Nihon)

6. The Japanese word for **you** is *anata*. Japanese **wives** also call their **husbands** *anata*. Calling your superiors *anata* is not **polite** at all.

So, the only time you might use *anata* in Japanese is with **strangers**.

The words for **he** and **she** are *kare* and *kanojo*. Japanese girls refer to their **boyfriends** as *kare*, and boys refer their **girlfriends** as

kanojo. So, *anata*, *kare* and *kanojo* can be tricky words. When you are in doubt, always use the person's **name**.