**6th Annual**

**JAPAN BOWL® OF CALIFORNIA**

**TEAM STUDY GUIDE**

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**Japan America Society of Southern California**

**About the Team Study Guide**

This is a short version of the Japan Bowl of California's *Official Competition Guide*.

It includes the lists of topics, both language and non-language, that will be covered at the 2018 6th Annual Japan Bowl of California, as well as the required *Kanji* and other language lists.

Section 1.0 explains the topics that will be covered at all levels. All competitors should read Section 1.0.

After that, it gives all of the language lists for the level in which you are competing.

Level III competitors should also study the Level II section.

Level IV competitors should also study the Level II and III sections.

The Team Study Guide is available as a WORD document so team members can download it, export it, and manipulate it as they want.  
  
Most of the information in this Study Guide also is available as Quizlets, which can be accessed from the National Japan Bowl website at www.japanbowl.org.

Team members should be sure to read the *Official Competition Guide* to the Japan Bowl, because it contains important information about:

* Team and student eligibility requirements
* Rules for the competition
* Hints on preparing for the competition, including reference sources

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**ALL LEVELS**

**Non-Language Topics**

No matter what your level is, study the non-language topics listed in the highlighted column below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Year 1 (2018)** | **Year 2 (2019)** | **Year 3 (2020)** |
| **History** | **Edo/Tokugawa Era** 1603-1868: well-known events, people, and terms | **The Modern Era (**Meiji, Taisho, Showa and Heisei) 1868-present: well-known events, people, and terms | **Classical/Medieval Era** 794-1603: the Heian, Kamakura, Muromachi, and Azuchi-Momoyama periods: well-known events, people, and terms |
| **Arts and**  **Culture (both traditional and modern)** | **Visual Arts**, including painting, prints, sculpture, ceramics, ikebana, handicrafts, classic films, and architecture (including landscape architecture) | **Literary Arts**, including famous authors and novels, Japanese literary forms, folk tales and children’s stories | **Performing Arts,** including kabuki, bunraku, noh, kyogen, theater and drama, traditional music, tea ceremony, etc. |
| **Social Sciences** | **Physical Geography**: Nature, the environment, flora and fauna, agriculture and fisheries, climate, natural phenomena and disasters, all related to Japan | **Japan’s political and economic systems**: politics, government, foreign affairs, national symbols; business and industry, transportation, famous companies and products | **Political Geography**: Names and locations of regions, major islands, prefectures, major cities, mountains, seas, lakes, rivers, etc. in Japan |
| **Daily Life and Society** | **Festivals, holidays, seasonal events, celebrations** | **Manners and etiquette in Japan,** **Japanese gestures and body language** | **Rites of life** (birth, school, marriage, death, etc.); **religion and religious practices** |
| **Popular Culture** | **Japanese popular culture**, with a focus on youth and "kawaii" culture, including anime, manga, pop music, fashion, characters and mascots, iconic foods, etc. | **Food, drink, clothing, houses, things in and around Japanese homes** | **Martial arts, sports, and traditional Japanese games** |
| **Current Events** | Major events and developments in Japan’s politics, economy, international relations and society during the 12 months prior to the National Japan Bowl.  **Note:** Current events questions will be asked only during the Championship Round. | | |
| **US-Japan relations** | The US-Japan connection: Interaction between the two countries in the topics listed above | | |

**Language Topics**

This Section describes the kinds of language topics that the Japan Bowl will include in the 2018 competition.

**Idiomatic Japanese**

The Japan Bowl includes idiomatic Japanese as a language enrichment topic. The Japan Bowl selects idiomatic expressions that are used frequently in Japan; have some cultural or historical interest; and/or express a common English idiom, but in a different way.

The lists of idiomatic expressions that will appear in the 2018 Japan Bowl are highlighted in yellow below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** |
| **Idiomatic Japanese** | **Language of feelings: expressions using**  ***ki* and**  ***kokor*o** | **Japanese idioms, proverbs, and *yojijukugo*　四字熟語** | **Expressions using the names of parts of the human body, such as *me* , *te* , etc.** |

**Gitaigo/Giongo (Onomatopoeic Expressions)**

Gitaigo and giongo (onomatopoeic expressions) are an important part of the Japanese language. Because the words repeat, they are also fun to hear and say.

**Katakana**

Teams will be asked to give the English equivalent of Japanese words written in katakana.  Here are some examples:

アルバイト    Part-time work

ウィンカー    Turn signal (on a car)

メキシコ    Mexico

チャンネル    Channel (on a TV)

ボタン        Button or peony

Students also will be expected to write some English words in katakana, as the Japanese commonly use and write them. Here are some examples:

Studio (TV/Radio) スタジオ

Television    テレビ

Germany    ドイツ

Taxi        タクシー

French fries フライドポテト

**Affective Expressions**

Affective expressions are words that, while short, express subtle nuances of the speakers intentions or emotions.

**Aisatsu**

Aisatsu are polite and generally “fixed” phrases that the Japanese use in particular situations. Knowing (a) when to use and (b) how to respond to these polite aisatsu phrases is an important part of interpersonal communication in Japan, and is integral to Japanese culture and society.

*For example, when a Japanese person leaves the house, (s)he will say* 行ってきます*. The person who stays behind sends them off by saying,* 行っていらっしゃい *.*

**LEVEL II LISTS**

**Required Kanji – Reading and Writing**

Students should be able to read and write these kanji and give their meanings in English. Most kanji, but not all, used in the Japan Bowl will come from these lists.  Students should also be able to read and write common kanji compounds formed by kanji in this list.

*a. Students should know the following kanji*

一    二    三    四    五    六    七    八    九    十    百    千    万    円

日    月    火    水    木    金    土    曜    先　昨    週    年    今    毎

何　時    間    午    前    後    分    半    回    末    上　 下    左    右

人    男    女    父    母    子    家    族　自    姉    兄    妹    弟    友

本  語    学    校    小    中    大　走    生    話    書    見    言    休

行    来    出    入    口    会    外    国    駅    山    川    島　花    草

米　田　文　空　名　止　正　立　私　彼　英　代　広      明

教　室　牛　犬　表　主　力    洋　堂　工　皿　声　茶　 枚

b. *Students should know common kanji compounds that use kanji in the above list, for example:*

週末    (しゅうまつ)

父母    (ふぼ)

出口    (でぐち)

米国    (べいこく)

休日    (きゅうじつ)

何本    (なんぼん)

**This Year’s Special Topics in Kanji**

*Level II students should be able to read, pronounce, and know the meaning of the following words and concepts:*

江戸時代 徳川　　 武士　　 農業　　 漁業

**Family Names in Kanji**

*Level II students should be able to read and pronounce the following family names:*

Tanaka        田中　      たなか

Yamada    山田        やまだ

Yamaguchi   山口        やまぐち

Nakamura    中村        なかむら

Kimura        木村        きむら

Hayashi    林 はやし

Honda         本田        ほんだ

**Place Names in Kanji**

*Level II students should be able to read and pronounce the following place names:*

**Major Cities of Japan**

Tokyo                東京        とうきょう

Kyoto               京都        きょうと

Osaka                大阪        おおさか

Yokohama         横浜        よこはま

Nagoya             名古屋        なごや

**Major Islands of Japan**

Honshu　　　  本州        ほんしゅう

Kyushu　　　   九州        きゅうしゅう

Shikoku              四国        しこく

Hokkaido           北海道        ほっかいどう

Okinawa             沖縄        おきなわ

**Oceans and Seas**

Pacific Ocean (Taiheiyo)     太平洋        たいへいよう

Sea of Japan (Nihonkai)     日本海        にほんかい

**Idiomatic Japanese**

*Level II students should learn the following:*

気が合う きがあう

Get along with someone/be compatible

気がある きがある

Be interested in someone or something/feel inclined to do something

気がきく きがきく

Be sensible/smart, tasteful/thoughtful/tactful/sensitive

気がちる きがちる

Get distracted/get off track

気がつく きがつく

Notice/realize something/become aware/be attentive

Recover consciousness/come to one’s senses

心が動く こころがうごく

Take a fancy to something/feel inclined/be moved or tempted to do something

心が通う こころがかよう

To understand each other well/relate to

心がせまい こころがせまい

Be narrow-minded

心が広い こころが広い

Be generous/broad-minded/big-hearted

心強い こころづよい

Feel supported/backed up/confident

**Gitaigo/Giongo (Onomatopoeic Expressions)**

*Level II students should learn the following:*

あつあつ　 からから　 さらさら　 たびたび

はらはら ふかふか　 ふわふわ　 ほかほか

らくらく わくわく

**Affective Expressions**

*Level II students should be able to understand and use the following affective expressions:*

きっと            せっかく    まず　　    やはり        さすが

**Aisatsu**

*Level I aisatsu phrases:*

おはようございます

こんにちは

こんばんは

おやすみなさい

行ってきます  - 行っていらっしゃい

ただいま - おかえりなさい

ごめんなさい

おげんきですか

はじめまして

(よろしく) おねがいします

ありがとうございます / ました –どういたしまして

*Level II students are expected to know how to use and respond to the Level I aisatsu listed above, as well as to the following phrases:*

いただきます ‐ごちそうさまでした

おかわりはいかがですか

おだいじに

しつれいします

おたんじょうび　おめでとうございます

もしもし

ごめんください

おひさしぶりです

ようこそ

**LEVEL III LISTS**

**Required Kanji – Reading and Writing**

*a. Level III students should know the following kanji, plus those in the Level II list*

朝    昼　夜   春    夏    秋    冬    天    気    雨    雪    風    魚    肉

南    北    東   西    所    帰    海    村    町    市    都    電    車　方

耳    目    手   足    頭    体    心    持    思    元    病    強    弱　同

売    買    安   高   低    新　古    色    赤    青    白    黒    好   銀

衣    食    住   活   品　物    着    飲    料    理    紙　店    屋    切

勉    試   験   運    動   聞    音    楽    歌    絵    芸    術　院　読

和　々　起　飯　港　親　寺　昔　員　供　以　台　両　払

結　婚　野　真　発　的　服　授　貸　館　宿　様　計　忘

研　究　内　絶　対　信　経　配　重　記　守　若　幸　夕

県　区　丁

*b. Level III students should know common kanji compounds that use kanji in the Level II and III lists, for example:*

気持    (きもち)

着物    (きもの)

生活    (せいかつ)

物語    (ものがたり)

帰国    (きこく)

**This Year’s Special Topics in Kanji**

*Level III students should be able to read, pronounce, and know the meaning of the following words and concepts, plus those in the Level II list:*

将軍 　 幕府　　 鎖国　　 開国　　 日米和親条約

**Family Names in Kanji**

*Level III students should be able to read and pronounce the following family names, in addition to the family names listed for Level II:*

Takahashi    高橋          たかはし

Yamamoto    山本　       やまもと

Matsumoto    松本        まつもと

Inoue               井上        いのうえ

Kobayashi    小林         こばやし

Yoshida    吉田         よしだ

Matsushita    松下        まつした

**Place Names in Kanji**

*Level III students should be able to read and pronounce the following place names, in addition to the place names listed in Level II:*

**Cities of Japan**

Fukuoka            福岡        ふくおか

Sapporo            札幌        さっぽろ

Hiroshima        広島        ひろしま

Sendai               仙台        せんだい

**Regions of Japan**

Kanto               関東        かんとう

Kansai               関西        かんさい

Tohoku            東北        とうほく

Chubu               中部        ちゅうぶ

Chugoku           中国        ちゅうごく

**Idiomatic Japanese**

*Level III students should learn the following idioms, in addition to the Level II idioms:*

気をつかう きをつかう

Pay attention to another’s needs/fuss or worry about/attend to/take into consideration

気をつける きをつける

Take care/pay attention/be careful

気をひく きをひく

Attract someone’s attention

気をとりなおす きをとりなおす

Pull oneself together/completely rethink

心をこめる こころをこめる

Do wholeheartedly/put one’s heart into something

心をゆるす こころをゆるす

To trust/relax one’s guard

心をおににする こころをおににする

To steel oneself/harden one’s heart

心を入れかえる こころをいれかえる

Thoughtfulness, care, concern, consideration

**Gitaigo/Giongo (Onomatopoeic Expressions)**

*Level III students should learn the following, in addition to those at Level II:*

きっと　 ぐっと　 さっと　 じっと

ずっと　 そっと　 どっと　 ぱっと

**Affective Expressions**

*Level III students should be able to understand and use the following affective expressions, in addition to those at Level II:*

ついでに        どうせ    　    つまり        まさか        じつは

**4.9    Aisatsu**

*Level III students are expected to know how to use and respond to the following phrases, in addition to those at Levels I and II:*

ご入学　おめでとうございます

ごけっこん　おめでとうございます

ごしゅっさん　おめでとうございます

ごそつぎょう　おめでとうございます

ごくろうさまでした

おつかれさまでした

よくいらっしゃいました

おじゃまします

どうぞお入りください

先日はありがとうございました

よい旅を

**LEVEL IV LISTS**

**Required Kanji – Reading and Writing**

*a.   Level IV students should know the following kanji, plus those in the Level II and III lists*

世    界    地    図    鉄    道    旅    場    線    階    門    戸    次    当

歩    通    遅    引    開    閉    始    終    待    考    急    決    使    寒

暑    早    近    遠    多    少    最    悪    全    部    用    知    配    作

化    卒    業    仕    事    映    画    医    者    神    社    農　産    漢

字    科    由    興    味    習    特    別    不    無    非    常   便    利

未　長　短　意　有　働　連　度　留　注　死　転　借　建

歳　題　痛　残　番　説　案　顔　情　悲　怒　変　比　笑

相　横　調　査　違　果　感　答　質　問　続　府　号

*b. Students should know common kanji compounds that use kanji in the Level II, III, and IV lists, for example:*

便利    (べんり)

歩道    (ほどう)

近代    (きんだい)

最高    (さいこう)

都市化   (としか)

**This Year’s Special Topics in Kanji**

*Level IV students should be able to read, pronounce, and know the meaning of the following words and concepts, plus those in the Level II and III lists:*

# 自然 災害　　 地震　　 環境　　 気候

**Family Names in Kanji**

*Level IV students should be able to read and pronounce the following family names, in addition to the family names listed for Levels II and III:*

Sato 佐藤 さとう

Watanabe 渡辺 わたなべ

Ito 伊藤 いとう

Kato 加藤 かとう

Sasaki 佐々木 ささき

Shimizu 清水 しみず

Suzuki 鈴木 すずき

Nomura 野村 のむら

**Place Names in Kanji**

*Level IV students should be able to read and pronounce the following place names, in addition to the place names listed for Levels II and III:*

**Cities of Japan**

Kobe                神戸 こうべ

Kawasaki 川崎 かわさき

Nara 奈良 なら

Nikko 日光 にっこう

Nagasaki 長崎 ながさき

**Major Prefectures of Japan**

Kanagawa       神奈川        かながわ

Aichi                愛知        あいち

Hyogo               兵庫        ひょうご

**Mountains, peninsulas, seas**

Mt Fuji 富士山        ふじさん

Japanese Alps 日本アルプス    にほんアルプス

Izu 伊豆         いず

Inland Sea 瀬戸内海  せとないかい

**Airports**

Narita              成田        なりた

Haneda            羽田        はねだ

Itami 伊丹 いたみ

**Well-known areas of Tokyo**

Ginza                銀座        ぎんざ

Shinjuku           新宿        しんじゅく

Ueno                上野        うえの

Shibuya            渋谷        しぶや

Akihabara        秋葉原        あきはばら

Harajuku           原宿        はらじゅく

Asakusa             浅草        あさくさ

**Idiomatic Japanese**

*Level IV students should learn the following idioms, in addition to those in the Level II and III lists:*

気に入る きにいる

Be pleased with someone or something/to suit

気にかける きにかける

Weigh on one’s mind/be concerned or worried about

心にひびく こころにひびく

To resonate/strike a chord with something

心にしみる こころにしみる

To have a deep/warm/keen feeling or impression about something

心にきざむ こころにきざむ

To remember

**Gitaigo/Giongo (Onomatopoeic Expressions)**

*Level IV students should learn the following, in addition to those in the Level II and III lists:*

うっかり　 がっかり　 すっかり

しっかり　 ばっかり/ばかり　 ぽっかり

**Affective Expressions**

*Level IV students should be able to understand and use the following affective expressions, in addition to those at Levels II and III:*

むしろ            けっきょく    あくまで    とにかく　     いかにも

**Aisatsu**

*Level IV students are expected to know how to use and respond to the following phrases, in addition to those at Levels I, II, and III:*

ごしゅうしょうさまでした

おかげさまで

お先にしつれいます

何もございませんが

つまらないものですが

ごぶさたしています / おります

先日はしつれいしました

長い間お世話になりました

おそれ入ります

つまらないものですが

申しわけございません