

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 11 | juu-ichi | 20 | _____ |
| 12 | juu-ni | 30 | san-juu |
| 13 | _____ | 40 | _____ |
| 14 | _____ | 50 | go-juu |
| 15 | juu-go | 60 | roku-juu |
| 16 | juu-roku | 70 | _____ |
| 17 | _____ | 80 | hachi-juu |
| 18 | juu-hachi | 90 | _____ |
| 19 | juu-kyuu | | |

2. Write the following ages in *roomaji*.

2	3	5	6
ni-sai	san-sai	-sai	roku-sai
9	4	7	
-sai	-sai	-sai	
1	8	10	

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

_____ desu-ka?

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

for kids who are _____, _____ and _____ year olds. It is called

_____.

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

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

* 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

おおさか

せかせか

()

()

()

おそい

すし

おいしい

()

()

()

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

18 years old _____

41 years old _____

50 years old _____

20 years old _____

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