



2課  
ようごとぶん

Lesson 2  
Words and phrases

Leksyon 2  
Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
あわせる	put together	pagsamahin
おぼえましょう	let's learn; let's memorize	tandaan
ぶん	mathematical expression	mathematical expression
つくりましょう	let's write; let's make up a sentence	sumulat; gumawa
しき	math formula; equation	math formula; equation
こたえ	answer	sagot
かきましょう	let's write	isulat natin
よみましょう	let's read	basahin natin

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
2こと1こ。あわせると3こになります。	2 (things) and 1 (thing). Put them together, and that makes 3 (things).	2 (dalawang bagay) at 1 (isang bagay). Pag pinagsama ay magiging 3 (tatlong bagay).
おぼえましょう	let's memorize	tandaan natin
ぶんをつくりましょう。	Write an appropriate mathematical expression.	Isulat ang tamang (mathematical) expression.
ぶんとしきとこたえをかいてよみましょう。	Write the correct (mathematical) expression, equation and answer and then read out your work.	Isulat ang tamang (mathematical) expression, equation at sagot, at basahin ang ginawamo.



## 2課/Lesson 2 /Leksyon 2

### 【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

(1 位数) + (1 位数) / 合併場面における加法
(1 digit) + (1 digit) / putting things together, in the case of addition.
(1 digit) + (1 digit)/pagsasama ng mga bagay sa kaso ng pagdaragdag

### 【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

あわせると / [ ] 個になります。 / awaseruto / [ ] koni narimasu.
Put them together and that makes ( ) things.
Pagpinagsama ay nagiging ( ) bagay/piraso.

### 【日本語に関する注意点】 Notes on Japanese words Mga Paalaala Tungkol sa Salitang Hapon

<p>日本語では、物を数えるときの単位として「個」「本」など様々な種類があります。また数えるものによって数字や単位の発音も変化します。この課では、使用頻度が高く子供たちも慣れている「個」を1番目に、次に数字の読み方が変わらない「枚」を採り上げました。3番目に提示した「冊」は「個」同様、数字の読み方が変化します。「いち」は「いっさつ」「はち」は「はっさつ」、「じゅう」は「じっさつ・じゅっさつ」と変化します。4番目に提示した「本」はさらに複雑で、数字だけでなく単位まで「ほん」「ぼん」「ぼん」と変化します。最後に提示した人数の数え方は、はじめの「ひとり」「ふたり」を覚えれば、あとは「～にん」なので覚えやすいでしょう。</p> <p>【参照】付録2：数えましょう！</p>
<p>In Japanese, there are a variety of counters that are used for counting things, such as, “~ko” and “hon”. Also, the way we pronounce the numbers as well as their counters vary depending on the kind of things being counted. In this lesson, we considered the different kinds of counters based on the highest frequency of use and those that the children are most familiar with, and first in line would be “~ko”, followed by “~mai” because the reading of the numbers here doesn’t change. Considered to be in 3rd place is “~satsu”, which, just like “~ko”, the reading of its numbers vary. The reading changes in 1 “ichi” which is read as “issatsu”, in 8 “hachi” which is read as “hassatsu”, and in 10 “juu” which is read as “jissatsu” or “jussatsu”. Presented in 4th place is “~hon” which is considered really complicated because of the changes in the reading, not only of the numbers but of the counters as well, like, “~hon”, “~pon”, and “~bon”. Finally, we show here the counter for the number of persons, in which case, if the first two numbers are memorized - “hitori” and “futari”, it would be easy to memorize the rest because you just add “~nin” to the succeeding numbers.</p> <p>(Reference) Appendix 2: Let’s Memorize!</p>
<p>Mayroong iba’t-ibang uri ng pambilang ng mga bagay sa salitang Hapon katulad ng “~ko”, “~hon” at iba pa. Gayundin, depende sa uri ng bagay na binibilang, umiiba rin ang pagbigkas ng mga numero at mga pambilang nito. Sa yunit na ito ay binigyang halaga ang mga uri ng pagbilang na madalas gamitin at nakasanayan na ng mga bata, unang-una ang “~ko”, at kasunod nito ang pambilang na kung saan ay hindi nag-iiba ang pagbigkas ng numero katulad ng “~mai”. Ang itinuturing pangatlo ay ang “~satsu” na katulad ng “~ko” na nag-iiba ang pagbigkas ng mga numero. Nag-iiba ang bilang sa: “ichi” ay “issatsu”, ang “hachi” ay “hassatsu”, at ang “juu” ay “jissatsu” o “jussatsu”. Ang itinuturing na pang-apat ay ang “~hon” na maliban sa masalimuot ito ay nag-iiba rin ang pagbigkas hindi lamang ng numero kung hindi pati na rin ang uri ng pambilang nito: “~hon”, “~bon” at “~pon”. Sa panghuli ay ipinapakita ang pambilang para sa kung ilang tao na kung saan, kapag natatandaan ang naunang dalawang bilang “hitori” at “futari”, ay madali nang isaulo ang kasunod nito dahil dadagdagan na lamang ito ng “~nin”.</p> <p>(Reperensya) Appendix 2: Tandaan Natin!</p>



## 2 あわせると

Awaseru

to

(1位数) + (1位数) / 合併場面における加法の意味

1			
2	2 こと <u>1</u> こと。	あわせると	3 こと になります。
	Niko to ikko.	Awaseru to	sanko ni narimasu.
	<input type="text"/> と <input type="text"/> 。	あわせると	<input type="text"/> になります。
	<input type="text"/> to	Awaseru to	<input type="text"/> ni narimasu.



## 2

えをみて、ぶんをつくりましょう。

E o mite

bun o tsukurimashoo.

1			
2			
①			
②			

## 2 Put them together and ... Pag pinagsama ay ...

1			
	2 things and 1 thing.	Put them together and	that makes 3 things.
	2 bagay at 1 bagay.	Pag pinagsama ay	maging 3 bagay.
	<input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	Put them together and	that makes <input type="text"/> things.
	<input type="text"/> at <input type="text"/> .	Pag pinagsama ay	maging <input type="text"/> bagay.



## 2

Look at the picture and write an appropriate mathematical expression.  
Tingnan ang larawan at isulat ang tamang mathematical expression.

①			
②			

3

【ぶん】 2こと1こ。あわせると3こになります。  
bun Niko to ikko. Awaseru to sanko ni narimasu.



【しき】 2 + 1 = 3  
shiki ni tasu ichi wa san

しき shiki □ + □ = □  
たす plus は wa

こたえ -kotae



4

ぶんとしきとこたえをかいてよみましょう。  
bun to shiki to kotae o kaite yomimashoo.



□と□。あわせると□になります。  
□ + □ = □  
Awaseru to Kotae ni narimasu.

②



□と□。あわせると□になります。  
□ + □ = □  
Awaseru to Kotae ni narimasu.

3

【Math expression】 2 things and 1 thing. Put them together and that makes 3 things.  
2 bagay at 1 bagay. Pag pinagsama ay magiging 3 bagay.



【Equation】 2 + 1 = 3  
2 plus 1 equals 3  
[Answer] 3 things  
[Sagot] 3 bagay

Equation □ + □ = □  
plus equals

Answer  
Sagot



4

Write the correct mathematical expression, equation, and answer and then read out your work.

Isulat ang tamang mathematical expression, equation at sagot at basahin ①-ang ginawa mo.



□ and □.  
□ at □.  
□ + □ = □  
Put them together and that makes □.  
Pag pinagsama ay magiging □.  
Answer: □ pieces.  
Sagot: □ piraso.

②



□ and □.  
□ at □.  
□ + □ = □  
Put them together and that makes □.  
Pag pinagsama ay magiging □.  
Answer □ pieces.  
Sagot □ piraso.

5

かぞえましょう。  
kazoemashoo.

①

りんご  
ringo



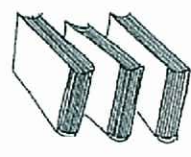
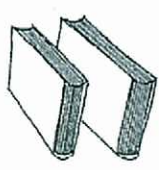
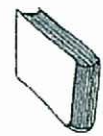
②

かみ  
kami



③

ほん  
hon



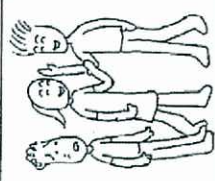
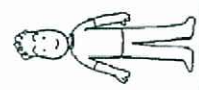
④

えんぴつ  
enpitsu



⑤

ひと  
hito



5

Let's count.  
Magbilang tayó.

①

apple  
mansanas



ko: is used when counting round, solid objects  
ko: ay ginagamit sa pagbilang ng mabibig, matligas na bagay

②

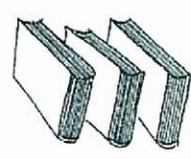
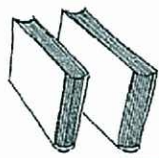
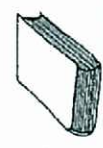
paper  
papel



mat: is used when counting thin, flat objects  
mat: ay ginagamit sa pagbilang ng manipis na bagay

③

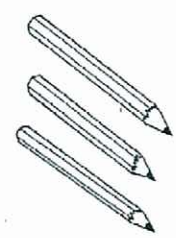
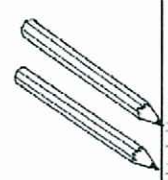
books  
aklat



satsu: is used when counting books, magazines  
satsu: ay ginagamit sa pagbilang ng mga aklat, magasin

④

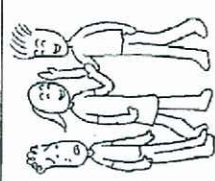
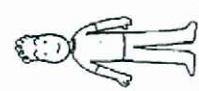
pencil  
lapis



hon, pon, bar: is used when counting long, cylindrical objects  
hon, pon, bar: ay ginagamit sa pagbilang ng matabang bagay.

⑤

person  
tao



hito, futai, ~nin: is used when counting the number of persons  
hito, futai, ~nin: ginagamit na pambalang kung lang tao

6

ノートにぶんとしきとこたえをかいてよみましょう。  
Notoo ni bun to shiki to kotae o kate yomimashoo.

①



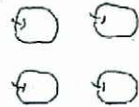
と to



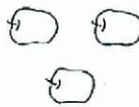
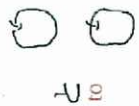
と to



②



と to



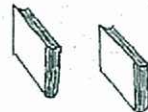
③



と to



④



と to



⑤



と to



6

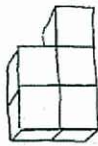
In your notebook, write the correct mathematical expression, equation and answer for each problem and then read out your work.  
Isulat sa notebook ang tamang mathematical expression, equation at sagot at basahin ang ginawa mo.

①



and

at



②



and

at



③

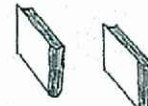


and

at



④



and

at



⑤



and

at

