ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY

THEODORE MARIA SCHOOL OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF JAPANESE FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Course Outline 2/2026

Course No.: JA2701 Japanese II
Credits: 3
Status: Major Required course
Pre-requisite: JA1701 Japanese I
Lecturers: Grammar and reading by Dr.Suphin Sanruang (SM340)
Kanji, listening and speaking by A.Motomi Uehara (SM348)
Course Description: Further practice in listening, speaking, kanji, grammatical structures and
fundamental reading skills
Objectives: 1) Students will be able to use structures of pre-intermediate level.
2) Students will develop their listening, speaking, reading and writing skills of pre-intermediate level.
Course Learning Outcomes:
1) Acquire Japanese grammar of basic sentence structure and various Forms of verbs.
2) Enhance reading, speaking, listening, and writing skills.
3) Employ moral and ethical action.
Teaching-Learning Activities
1. Lectures
2. Interactive teaching-learning activities using ICT
Course Requirements: 1. 80% of class attendance
2. Grammar tests and kanji tests in class
(*Make-up tests are not allowed.)
3. Role plays in class
Mark Allocation:

Assignments and Participation	90
Grammar tests in class	100
Kanji tests in class	100
Role plays in class	100
Mid-term examination	210
(Grammar = 110, Kanji = 50, Listening = 50)	
Final examination	400
(Grammar = 150, Kanji = 80, Listening = 100, Oral presentation = 70)	
Total	1,000

Grading:

850 – 1000 = A	690 – 719 = C+
820 – 849 = A-	650 – 689 = C
790 – 819 = B+	620 – 649 = C-
750 – 789 = B	520 – 619 = D
720 – 749 = B-	0 – 519 = F

Textbooks: 1. Minna no Nihongo 2nd Edition (Vol. 3)
2. Minna no Nihongo Shokyuu Bunkei Renshuuchoo 2nd Edition (Vol. 2)
3. JA2701 Japanese II Kanji Workbook

COURSE SCHEDULE JA2701

Week	Topic(s)	Hours	Date	Remark
1	Class orientation Lesson 26 1)～んですか 2)～んです、 3)～んですが 4)V ていただけませんか 5)V たらいいですか 6)N(object)は好きです/嫌い 上手/下手 あります,etc Subject and object indicate by を can become topic and be highlighted by は	1.5	Nov. 2,4	
	Lesson 26 Speaking & Listening ・Ask for an explanation of the other person's situation or explain own situation and the reasons for it. ・Make polite requests and ask for advice by explaining reasons and circumstances. Kanji Lesson 26	1.5	Nov. 3,5,10	
2	Lesson 27 1)Conjugation of Potential Verbs 2)Potential Verb sentences 2.1 Express a person's ability 2.2 Express the possibility of an action 3)見えます Certain object comes into one's sight きこえます Sound reach one's ears 4)できます In this lesson means "come into being" "come up", "be completed", "be finished", "be made" 5)では/には/へは/からは/までは etc Is used to highlight a noun as a topic When others particles（で、に、へ etc）follows the noun は Is replaced after them. 6)は is used to make contrast 7)も replace を or が, but follows other particles. 8)しか is attached to noun and always used with negative predicates.	1.5	Nov.9,11	
	Lesson 27 Speaking & Listening ・Convey the capability using potential verbs. ・Describe the state of being able to see, hear, etc. ・Use ～しか in negative sentences to suggest lack or insufficiency.	1.5	Nov.12,17	

	・Use the particle は for highlight or contrast. Kanji Lesson 27 **Kanji small test 1**			
3	Lesson 28 1）V1 ます form ながら、V2 2）V て form います 3）V/adj plain form し、…….. 3.1 State from a certain view point 3. 2 State causes or reasons when there is more than one 4）それに is used to add another similar fact or situation 5）それで is used to show that what was said before is the reason or cause 6）よくこの喫茶店に来るんですか。 Place+ に is used to indicate one's destination, it is used instead of へ	1.5	Nov.16,18	
	Lesson 28 Speaking & Listening ・Describe continuous actions performed at the same time. ・Inform habitual behavior with V て-form います. ・Indicate additional accomplishment or to state multiple reasons in parallel using ～し、～し. ・Confirm correct usage of conjunctions「それに」and「それで」 Kanji Lesson 28	1.5	Nov.19,24	
4	Lesson 29 1）V て form　います 2）N が V て form　います 3）N は V て form　います 4）V て　しまいました/しまいます 5）V て　しまいました 6）ありました 7）どこかで/どこかに で and　に cannot be omitted.	1.5	Nov.23,25	
	Lesson 29 Speaking & Listening ・Describe the state of things resulting is still continuing. ・State the completion of an action and the state of completion. ・Express feelings of regret or embarrassment over an inconvenient situation. ・Explain about lost and found with 「どこかで／どこかに」and「ありました」. Kanji Lesson 29 **Kanji small test 2**	1.5	Nov.26, Dec.1	
5	Lesson 30 1)V て form　あります 2)P に N2 が　V て　form　あります 3)N2 は　P に V て form　あります 4)V て form　おきます 4.1complete a necessary action by a given time 4.2 complete a necessary action in readiness for the next use. 4.3 keeping the result state as it is. 5)まだ　V　（affirmative） Means "as yet" or" still…." 6)それは～Refer to what is stated just before	1.5	Nov.30, Dec.2	
	Lesson 30 Speaking & Listening ・Describe the state of things resulting from a purposeful action. ・Describe necessary action or behavior for the future, such as preparation or keeping situation. Kanji Lesson 30	1.5	Dec.3, 8	

6	**Quiz I (L.26-L.29) Dec.9.** Lesson 31 1)Conjugation of volitional form of verb 2)Volitional form is used instead of ましょう In plain style 3)volitional form と思っています	1.5	Dec.9, 14	
	Review 26-30 Kanji Listening Speaking Kanji Lesson 31	1.5	Dec.15,17	
7	Lesson 31 4)V dict form/ない form +つもり 5)V dict form /N の＋予定 6)まだ V て form いません 7)こ～/そ～ そ-series is used when a word or sentence mentioned before is referred to. Sometimes, however, こ–series is used instead.	1.5	Dec.16, 21	
	Lesson 31 Speaking & Listening ・Show intentions or plans using volitional form. ・Describe specifically intentions and plans that have already been decided. ・Inform clearly that the action is not yet completed. **Kanji Mid-term test** **Listening Mid-term test**	1.5	Dec.22,24	
8	Lesson 32 1)V た form ほうがいいです V ない form ほうがいいです 2)V/い adj/な adj /N plain form でしょう 3)V /い adj/ な adj/ N plain form かもしれません Express the speaker's inference and means That there is possibility that some event or State occurred/occurs/will occur. The degree is lower than でしょう 4)きっと:Indicate that the speaker is quite certain of what he/she is saying たぶん:Entails less certainly than きっと It is mostly used with でしょう もしかしたら:It is used with かもしれません express the idea that there is less of a possibility of some event or situation 5)何か心配なこと Other similar examples are なにか～もの、どこか～ところ、だれか～ひと、いつか～とき、etc **(Midterm L.26-L.32)**	1.5	Dec.23, 28	Review for Midterm Dec.30
	Lesson 32 Speaking & Listening ・Offer suggestions or advice. ・Use expressions of reasoning with varying degrees of certainty and express opinions about the future and uncertainties. ・Convey intentions or announce actions. ・Make なにか、どこか、だれか、いつか to be usable. Kanji Lesson 32	1.5	Dec.29, Jan.12, 14	
9	Lesson 33 1)How to make Imperative and prohibitive form of verbs 2)Use of imperative and prohibitive forms	1.5	Jan.13, 18	

	2.1 Imperative form is used to force a person to do something. 2.2 Imperative and prohibitive forms areUsed alone or at the end of a sentence 3)～と読みます and～と書いてあります 4)X は Y という意味です “X means Y“ 5) ”S ”plain form と言っていました It is used when conveying a third Person’s message 6) ”S“ plain form と伝えていただけませんか It is used to politely asking someone to convey a message			
	Lesson 33 Speaking & Listening ・Understand instructions and commands. ・Tell messages or convey what others have said. Kanji Lesson 33	1.5	Jan.19, 21	
10	Lesson 34 1)V1 dictionary form/V た form/N の+とおりに V2 1.1 V1 とおりに V2 Copy exactly in words or actions(V2)what one has heard, seen, read or learnt.etc(v1) 1.2 N のとおりに,V An action is done in accordance with the manner shown by the preceding phrase. 1.3V1 た form/N のあとで、 V2 The action or occurrence denoted by V2 Takes place after the action or occurrence denoted by V1 or N has taken place. 2）V1 て form/V1 ない form ないで V2 V1 is an action or condition which accompanies the action denoted by V2 3）V1 ない form ないで、V2 The speaker indicates a course of action Taken out of two alternative possibilities Presented.	1.5	Jan.20, 25	
	Lesson 34 Speaking & Listening ・ Indicate standards and norms when performing movements and tasks. ・ Show the context of two actions. ・Explain under what conditions a certain action is performed. Kanji Lesson 34 **Kanji small test 3**	1.5	Jan.26, 28	
11	Lesson 35 1)How to make conditional form 1.1 When describing the requirements needed for a certain event to manifest itself 1.2When describing the speaker’s Judgment on what the other person has said or the situation 2)N なら When the speaker takes up the topic introduced by the other person and gives some information on it. 3）Interrogative V conditional form＋ いいですか Ask for directions or suggestions as to the best course of action. Same way as V たら いいですか 4）V /い adj/な adj conditional form、 V dictionary form /い adj/な adj＋ほど expresses that the degree described in the latter part of the sentence increases/decreases with the change of the degree described in the former.	1.5	Jan.27 Feb.1	

	Lesson 35 Speaking & Listening ・ Describe the assumptions necessary for a certain thing to come true. ・State your judgment under certain conditions or ask for advice or instructions. Kanji Lesson 35	1.5	Feb.2, 4	
12	Lesson 36 1)V1 dictionary form + ように+V2 V 1 ない form + ように+V2 2) V dictionary form +ように+なります V（ない form）なく+なります 3) V dictionary form +ように＋します V ない form＋ようにします 4）とか Is used to give examples just like や but、とか is more colloquial. Unlike や，とか Sometimes comes after the last noun to be mentioned	1.5	Feb.3, 8	
	Lesson 36 Speaking & Listening ・State achievement and effort goals. ・Describe changes in people's abilities and circumstances. Kanji Lesson 36 **Kanji small test 4**	1.5	Feb.9,11	
13	**Quiz 2 (L.33-35) Feb.10** Lesson 37 1)How to make passive verbs 1.1 N1(person1) は N2(person2)に V passive 1.2 N1(person1) は N2(person2)に N3 を V passive 1.3N(thing)が/は V passive When you need not mention the person who does the action denoted by a verb, you can make the object of the verb the subject of the sentence 1.4N1 は N2(person)によって V passive	1.5	Feb.10, 15	
	Review 32-36 Kanji Listening Speaking (Lesson 37 speaking 1/2) Kanji Lesson 37	1.5	Feb.16	
14	Lesson 37 2)N からつくります:Something is made from the raw material. N でつくります:something is made of particular material which is obvious to the eyes	1.5	Feb.17, 24	
	Lesson 37 Speaking & Listening ・Explain situations and facts using passive expressions. ・Use passive expressions to talk about the actions from others and the experiences felt nuisance. **Kanji Final test**	1.5	Feb.18,23	
15	Review	1.5	Mar.1	
	Listening Final test **Speaking Final test**	1.5	Feb.25	

February 19, 2027: Last day to withdraw with "W"

December 7, 2026: Special Public Holiday (no classes)

December 10, 2026: Thai Constitution Day (no classes)

December 25, 2026: Christmas Day (no classes)

December 31, 2026-January 1, 2027: New Year's Holiday (no classes)

February 22, 2027: Special Public Holiday (no classes)

Midterm: January 5, 2027 (15.00-17.00)

Final: March 4, 2027 (13.00-16.00)

Outline of Examinations

Quiz 1	L.26-L.29
Quiz 2	L.33-35
Midterm	L.26-L.32
Final	L.26-L.37

Au VISION 2000

Assumption University of Thailand envisions itself as:

- an international community of scholars,
- enlivened by Christian inspiration,
- engaged in the pursuit of Truth and Knowledge,
- serving human society, especially through the creative use of interdisciplinary approaches and cyber technology.

ENVISIONING Au GRADUATES

Assumption University of Thailand envisions its graduates as :

- healthy and open-minded persons, characterized by personal integrity, an independent mind, and positive thinking,
- professionally competent, willing to exercise responsible leadership for economic progress in a just society,
- able to communicate effectively with people from other nations and to participate in globalization .

AU MISSION

Assumption University, an International Catholic University, is committed to be the light that leads learners and its stakeholders from all parts of the world towards wisdom, Truth, and Christian values and to discover "Treasure Within" themselves. Via effective teaching and research pedagogies of international standards as well as community engagement, the University aims to form individuals to be intellectually competent, morally sound, and spiritually enriching, accountable, righteous, and service-minded citizens; excelling in serving communities comprising of diverse cultures.

Au UNIQUENESS

"An International Catholic University"

Au IDENTITY

- Ethics
- English Proficiency
- Entrepreneurial Spirit

THEODORE MARIA SCHOOL OF ARTS

(www.arts.au.edu)

VISION AND MISSION

Vision

An international community of business communicators in Thailand

Mission

Theodore Maria School of Arts will ensure that: the School will…

.1Enhance business language skills

.2Promote cultural awareness

.3Foster academic networking

.4Encourage ethical standards and practices

TAGLINE

เติมเต็มศิลป์ภาษา พัฒนาศาสตร์ธุรกิจ

Language Education, Business Inspiration

ARTS ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE: More than faculty, we are family

• Open communication

• Mentoring system

• Dedication

• Caring

• Teamwork

• Commitment

• Resource sharing

Core Values

A = Adaptability

R = Responsibility

T = Togetherness

S = Sustainability

Core Competencies

Employability

Multiculturalism

Internationalization

Quality Assurance Process

Students should understand and apply the Quality Assurance Process in their study .The Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle)PDCA (provides an easy but effective approach for problem solving and managing change, ensuring that ideas are appropriately tested before the full implementation .It can be used in all sorts of situations and can be clarified as follows:

Plan : Define the current problem, process, and issue and establish objectives and processes required to deliver the desired results.

Do: Implement the plans and new processes developed.

Check : Monitor and evaluate the implemented process by testing the results against the predetermined objectives .

Act: Apply actions necessary for improvement if the results require changes.

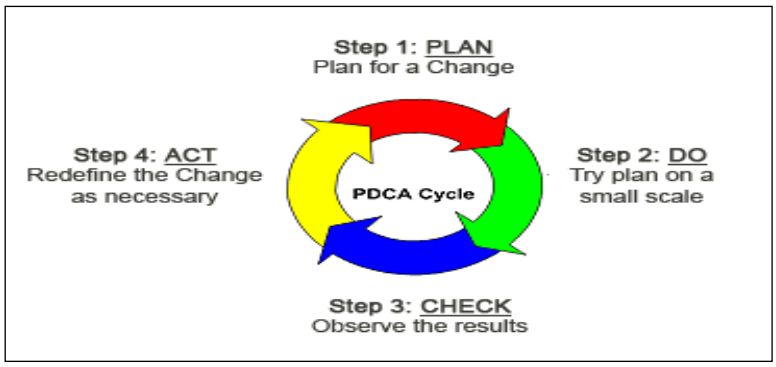


Figure 1 :PDCA Cycle)http//:www.swopehealth.org

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a serious academic offence, a serious breach of ethical conduct and is unacceptable student behavior .Students who plagiarize copying words or ideas without acknowledging the original writer of the words or ideas, will face disciplinary action . This will range from receiving an“ F ”in the subject to university suspension .