

THE HOMESTAY EXPERIENCES OF
LAUREN, SHANNON AND HARRISON
—— My homestay in Japan ——

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INTRODUCTION

We developed this material to be used both in the United States and in Japan, in the classes of international understanding for older elementary school students. The purpose of this material is to make students gain an understanding of American and Japanese home life through a comparison of clothing, eating habit, housing, and think the background. We focused on electrical appliances and utensils used in everyday home life, and by examining their use, functions, design, and so on, we tried to understand each country's way of living, and way of thinking. It is important for our children to understand that there are similarities as well as differences in their life style as compared to other countries. This understanding helps them see that they live in an international society and that there are global similarities of which they are a part. By understanding the differences, children can appreciate and enjoy the uniqueness of their own culture.

As making the teaching material, we carried out our field study in the following method ;

- 1) interview (electrical appliance sales representatives, family members, children)
- 2) observe, use, take pictures of electrical appliances in stores and in homes
- 3) obtain advertising brochures about electrical appliances

For our interviews, we prepared questionnaires asking questions such as how the appliances are used at home, when they are used, the reason used, who use them, how they work, their impact on home life and why they are different from Japanese ones. From the advertising brochures, we studied physical differences of the appliances (size, shape, color, weight, functions) as well as price, reliability and usage.

We made two sets of materials; one for Japanese students and one for American students. They are similar in construction and content. This one is for American students to use in order to learn about Japan. We set up a situation in which three American elementary school students are doing their homestay in Japan. The situations in their homestay are made to compare their clothing, eating habits, and housing through the use of electrical appliances and utensils.

Part 1 to part 3 of this material can be printed by a two-page spread into a worksheet. As a reference, answers to the questions in the worksheet and additional information are included.

When using this material, we encourage teachers to prompt discussions, based on the answers or the comments your students write on the worksheet. We also think it is important for your students to understand and recognize similarities as well as differences and think the background.

In addition, this material is made as a model based on our field study so that students can understand easily. When using this material, please keep in mind that this is not a stereotype of Japanese family life, but simply material to discuss or reflect students' life.

LAUREN'S HOMESTAY

My Homestay in Japan



Lauren is going to stay at Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki's. She has just arrived at the house. She first sees the scene on the left.

< a. Who is she and what is she doing ? >



Lauren's house



Mr. & Mrs. Suzuki's house

< b. Look at the pictures of an American house and a Japanese house on the left. Compare them.>

Now she enters the house. She is excited. Let's describe a Japanese house. What do you know or can you guess about Japanese houses ?

< c. Write the differences between American houses and Japanese houses .>

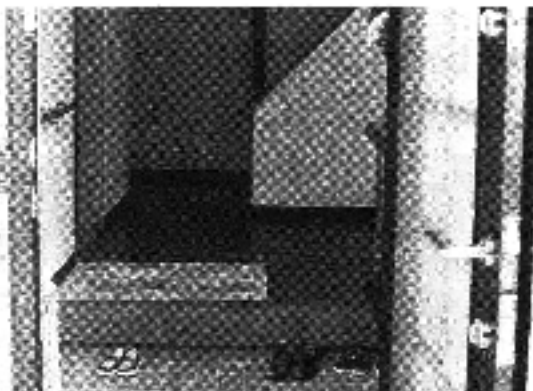
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The pictures below are the rooms Lauren's host sister, Mai, showed her.

< d. What are these rooms ? How they differ from yours ? >

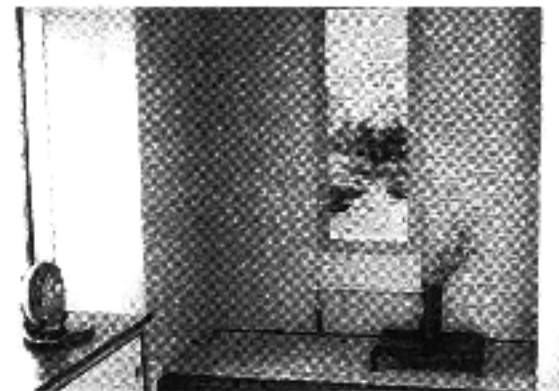
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5



Finally, Mai showed Lauren her room.

Lauren : What a clean and tidy room !

Mai : Thank you.

Lauren : Do you clean your room by yourself ?

Mai : Well,sometimes. And sometimes my mother does it. How about you ?

Lauren : I clean it by myself. How do you clean your room ?

Mai : First we clean the *tatami* mats with a vacuum cleaner. Then we wipe it with a dustcloth.

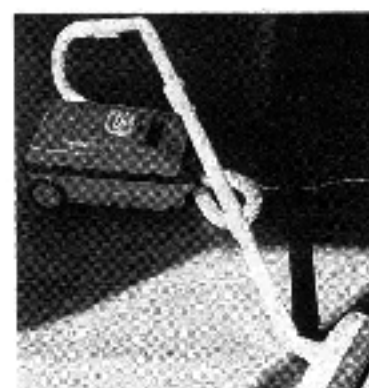
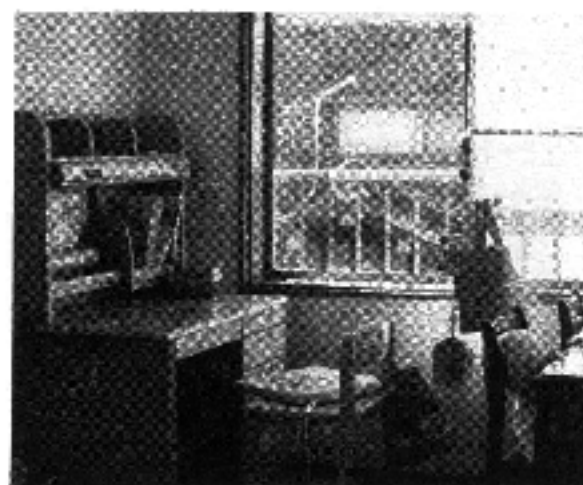
Lauren : I see. Let me clean some rooms this week. Can I see the vacuum cleaner ?

Mai : Sure.

Mai : Here is the vacuum cleaner.

Lauren : Wow, it's small ! Let me carry it.

Oh, and it's light,too. It can make small turns.



< e. Why do you think the vacuum cleaners in Japan are smaller and lighter ? >

In the living room

Lauren : What is this ?

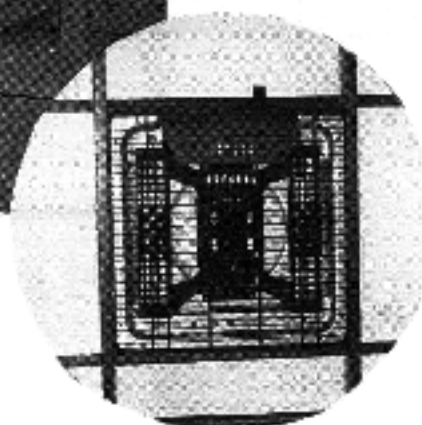
Mai : It is a *kotatsu* heater. In winter, in Japanese style rooms , we warm our legs under this heater. We cover the heater with a thick quilt so that the heat will not go away. All the family members sit together and watch TV, eating mandarine oranges. I love that time.

Lauren : You don't have central heating?

Mai : No, we don't. We have an air conditioner which blows both warm air and cold air. But we still use *kotatsus* and oil heaters in winter, and electric fans in summer.



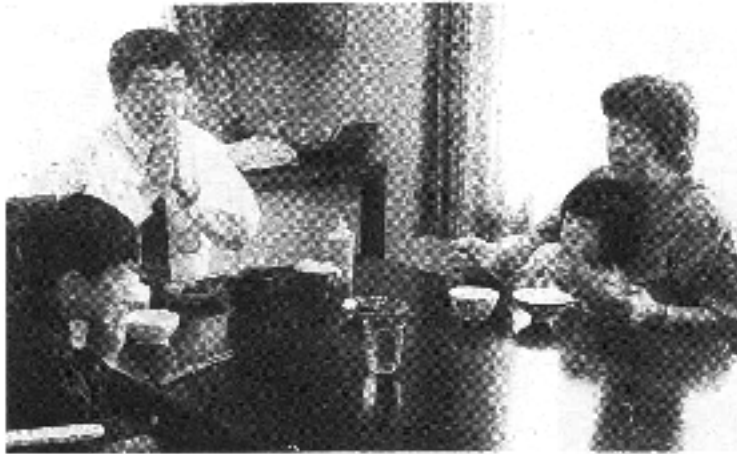
kotatsu heater



family at kotatsu

SHANNON'S HOMESTAY

—My Homestay in Japan—



Now, Shannon is going to eat her first meal at her homestay.

"In my home we say a prayer before we eat. How can I start eating here? ... I hear they are saying something with their hands clasped."

< a, What do you think the children in the picture are doing ? >



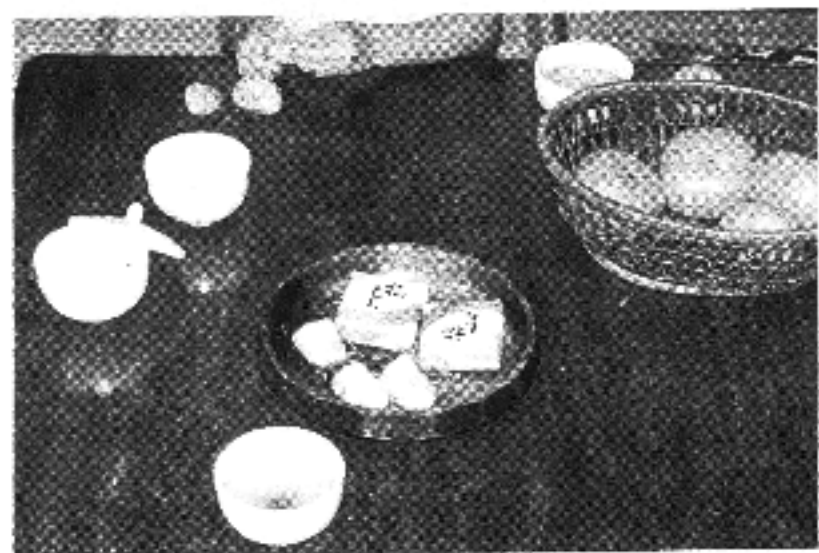
Now Shannon is eating with the family.

"Today's menu is a bowl of rice, grilled fish, miso-soup and salad. There are many small dishes. I'm going to eat with chopsticks."

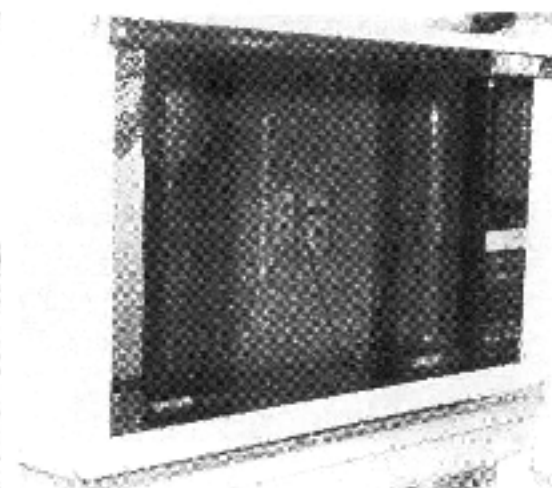
"I'm finished. I'm full now. Are they going to have dessert ?"

There was no dessert, but an hour later the family got together again and had tea with fruits and cakes.

Shannon's host mother said, "In Japan, we usually don't eat dessert. But when we have time, we get together like this and have tea with seasonal fruit or cakes or snacks."



There are many differences between Japanese and American kitchens. The picture below shows utensils in the kitchen at Shannon's host family.



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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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[illegible]

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< c. What are your answers to Shannon's question below ? >

- (1) There is no dish washer. Why?
- (2) Their refrigerator is smaller. Why ?
- (3) Their oven is smaller and not used so often. Why ?

(1)

(2)

(3)

.....

.....

HARRISON'S HOMESTAY

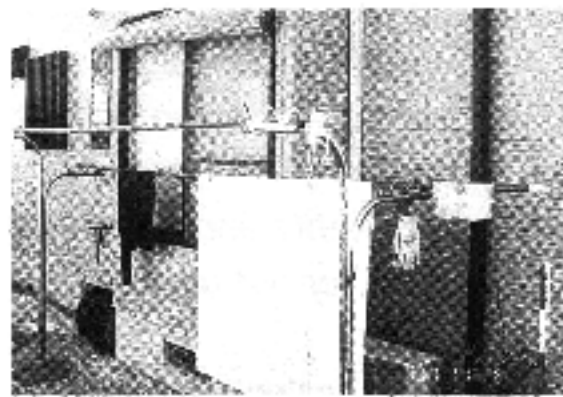
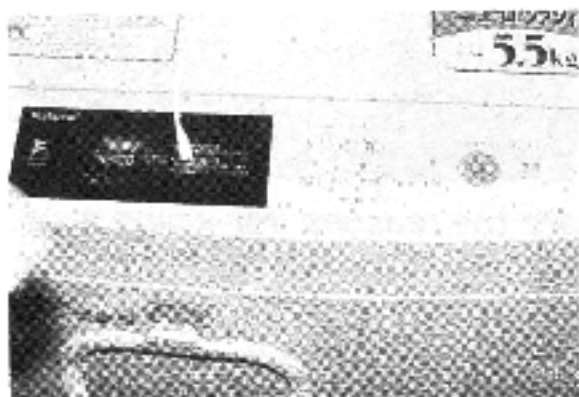
—— My Homestay in Japan ——

This is the second day of Harrison's homestay in Japan.

" I think I'm getting used to life here. But how can I deal with this laundry ?"

Harrison told the problem to his host brother, Kenta. He took Harrison to the washing machine.

" Look ! These are a little different from the ones in my home in the United States."



< a. what kind of differences did Harrison find ? Why do you think there are such differences ?>

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Kenta : Put your laundry in this basket. My mother washes clothes almost every day.

Harrison : Everyday !? Really?

Kenta : Yes, she does. She washes every morning. My mother is a house wife, so she washes the clothes, cleans the house, cooks and goes shopping for food. She does everything, but my friend's mother works, so his parents share the household chores.

< b. Who washes the clothes in your family ? How often and when in the day it is done ? >

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.....

Harrison : How do you dry the laundry ?
 Kenta : We hang them outside.
 Harrison : Even when the weather is bad ?
 Kenta : Well, when the weather is bad, we
 hang them in a room or a small space
 with a roof at the back of the house.
 How do you dry your laundry ?
 Harrison : We use a dryer.
 Kenta : Even when the weather is good ?
 Why? It is better to hang them
 outside in the sun.
 Harrison : But it takes time and ...



<c. Both Kenta and Harrison are a little confused. What are the reasons for using a dryer and for not using a dryer ? Write your idea.

a reason for not using a dryer
 when the weather is good

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a reason for using a dryer even
 when the weather is good

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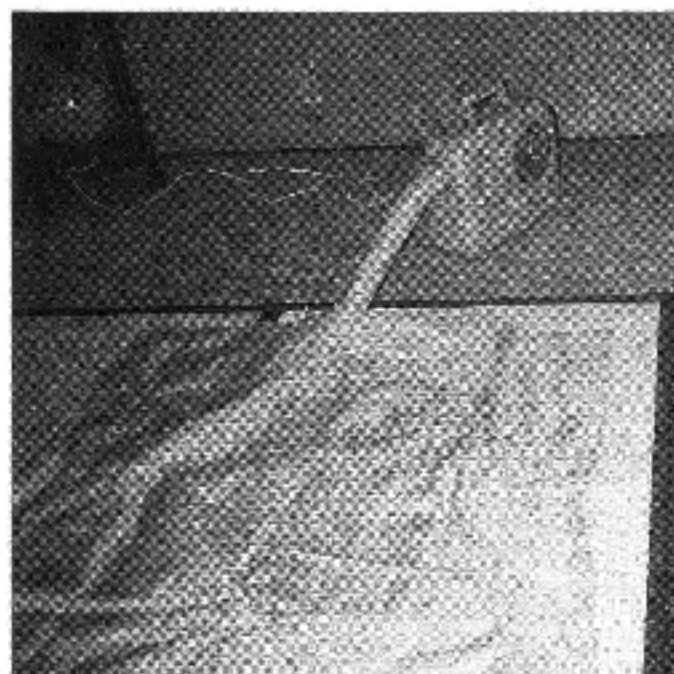
It seems Harrison and Kenta agreed with each other.

Kenta : I'll show you an interesting thing which you don't have in the United States.
 Look at this. It's a *futon* dryer. When we sleep, we take a set of *futons* out of
 closet, and sleep on them. We often hang *futons* out on the balcony to dry
 and disinfect them. But in the rainy season and in winter, it gets rather wet,
 so we use this dryer.

Harrison : I see. Did you dry my *futons* ?
 Because my *futons* are very
 comfortable to sleep on.

Kenta : Yes. Did you fold your *futons* and
 put them in the closet ?

Harrison : Oh, no, I didn't. Did I have to ?
 Oh, my !



REFERENCE

LAUREN' S HOMESATY

——— My Homestay in Japan ———

<a>

This is Mr. Suzuki's mother. In Japan it is often the case that the oldest brother live with his parents after he marries and takes care of them. Now she is sweeping the path way (In Japan , we don't have drive ways). It is regarded as being very important to keep the entrance and the garden clean and tidy, because they are always seen from outside.

Americans have a larger house and a larger yard or garden. The comparison of average mean floor space of an American house to a Japanese house is 155 : 86.

<c>

Japanese houses stand much closer to each other, because we have less land. We often plant a lot of trees or have a fence around the house to protect our privacy and to make the border clear.

<d>

- 1 (entrance) We take off our shoes in the entrance hall, so there is a shoe cabinet in the entrance hall. The entrance is very important, because people judge the house by the entrance. We often put flower arrangements, framed pictures, etc there.
- 2 (kitchen) In the kitchen, many utensils and tools are kept. Because we have many ways of cooking, we have many kinds of pans, knives, and other utensils. We usually eat at the kitchen table, and don't have a separate dining room.
- 3 (living room) This is a traditional style of Japanese living room. You can't find a sofa in the living room, because we sit on our knees in this kind of room. We sit on something like a cushion instead. The floor is made of mat of dried grass. Today western style living rooms are very popular.
- 4 (bath) Usually a family shares only one bath room, which is separate from the toilet. First we wash and rinse our body outside the bath tub, then bathe in the tub to warm our body up.

<e>

Because we take off our shoes before going in the house, the vacuum cleaner is needed only to vacuum up the dust. It must be able to make small turns because the rooms are small. Vacuum cleaners which are small and light sell well.

SHANNON'S HOMESTAY

——— My Homestay in Japan ———

<a>

We don't say a prayer, but we say "itadaki-masu." Literally it means, "I'm going to eat." But the words also express gratitude to the person who cooked and to Nature which gave us food. We also say "gochiso-sama-deshita" when we have finished, which means "I had a good meal."

(rice cooker)

In Japanese kitchens, rice cookers are indispensable because we eat rice every day. When we don't eat rice, we eat noodles or we often have toast for breakfast.

(fish griller)

We eat much more fish than meat. A fish griller is often attached to the gas range.

(oven)

We don't use ovens much. We use them for baking cakes and cookies, etc. After the micro-wave oven became popular, a new type of micro-wave oven, which has two functions, as a micro-wave oven and as a oven, became widely used. It is very convenient and saves space.

<c>

- (1) We have dish washers in Japan, but they aren't very popular. Rice bowls are not cleaned well in the dish washer. Also, being too much dependent on such appliances to save time is considered lazy in Japan. Some people do not use it for environmental reasons, because it needs stronger detergent and a lot of water. Garbage disposals in the sink have not become popular either, because they damage the sewage system.
- (2) We go shopping for food almost everyday to buy fresh food and fresh fish. So we don't need to preserve much food in the refrigerator. But now, as many women have started working, we use more frozen food or half-prepared food. For that reason, larger refrigerator have become more and more popular.
- (3) The way of cooking is very different. As mentioned in , many of us don't use ovens to cook our daily food. We use pots, frying pans, steamers, friers and fish grillers more often.

HARRISON'S HOMESTAY

—— My Homestay in Japan ——

<a>

We prefer appliances which look modern and have many additional functions such as washing machines with computer driven control panels. They can adjust the amount of water used and the length of time it washes, as well as change the wash cycle according to the material of the clothes. But most of the washing machines are made of plastic, and we don't stick to just one for a decade. When a new type becomes popular, we usually buy one.

You will notice that a dryer is placed above the washing machine to save space.

We usually hang the laundry in the yard or out on the balcony to dry.

We usually wash the clothes in the morning. So that we can hang them out early in order to have them dry by the evening.

<c>

Many of us don't use dryers because the price of electricity is so high and we also think that we should hang the laundry outside in the sun, because the sun beams work as a sterilizer. even though some families have a dryer, they still hang the laundry out to dry and only use it when it rains or when they want the clothes dried quickly.

People who don't have a dryer hang the laundry out on the balcony or in the roofed space at the side or back of the house when the weather is bad. (The picture shows the roofed space for hanging the laundry.) In the case where both parents work, they use a dryer or they hang the laundry out on the balcony or roofed space, or sometimes they hang them in the rooms.

futon dryer

Young people nowadays prefer to sleep on a bed. But *futons* are very convenient in small houses, because we can fold them and put them in the closet when we don't use them, and we can use the room for other purposes. *Futon* is a fluffy thick quilt. You sleep on top of one and another goes over you.

Because we like it to be very fluffy, we dry it as often as possible. When we can't hang *futons* out for a long time, we use a *futon* dryer. There is a large plastic bag that we put in between the *futons*. When you turn the dryer on, it blows hot air into the bag which warms and dries the *futons*.



Comparative Study:
After-School Life of Junior High School
Students between USA and Japan

———What is at the back of the life in USA and Japan?———

Yasuko YAMATSU, Inokuchidai Junior High School

Yoshiaki KAGIMOTO, Kurashikiminami Junior High School

Satoshi KAJIWARA, Junior High School attached to Okayama University

We have developed teaching materials in order to assist students to learn the good points and characteristic things about after-school life of junior high school students between USA and Japan. We hope students will understand that there is much similarity about how to spend an after-school life, but there is much difference about what has been treasured in the past. Also, we'd like students have the chance to understand the difference between Japanese and American ways of thinking and sense of values.

So these teaching materials are made for intercultural understanding intended for junior high school students. But we have to have in mind that we investigated only a few parts of USA and Japan, and therefore we can't express the general tendency of both countries.

Before making teaching materials we developed a hypothesis that students in USA would live by their own choosing after school and wouldn't live on the extension line of school life. Accordingly, we developed a questionnaire to give to American students.

The result of it was different from what we had expected. That is to say, we have found that the pattern of after-school life between two countries is almost the same, but the students in USA have more choices of activities.

We can make use of these teaching materials through social studies, moral education, and so on. Students can write down their own ideas on the working sheet and discuss it with each other. We hope you'll use every device when you use these teaching materials. We need to have students think about the background of USA and Japan, because different cultures introduce different ways of thinking and sets of values.

If you need pictures, videos, and other information, please get in touch with us.

After-School Life of Junior High School Students between USA and Japan

———What is at the back of the life in USA and Japan?———

1. What do you think of USA? Please write down anything you know.

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.....

.....

2. How do you spend your daily life? Please look back on yesterday's after-school life. Let's write down your yesterday's schedule after going back to your home.

| | | |
|-------|--|--|
| 15:00 | | Club Activity : _____ |
| 16:00 | | |
| 17:00 | | Time of leaving school: _____ |
| 18:00 | | |
| 19:00 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinner & Taking a bath • Watching TV • Sleeping • Going to cram school • Practcing something <li style="text-align: right;">() • Helping • Playing • Homework(Studying) • others () |
| 20:00 | | |
| 21:00 | | |
| 22:00 | | |
| 23:00 | | |
| 24:00 | | |
| 1:00 | | |

3. The following table is the daily schedule about Bob and Olivia living in USA.
Let's compare your daily schedule with theirs!

| B o b | | O l i v i a | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 5 : 0 0 | Leave school | 1 5 : 0 0 | |
| | ~3:45 Get home | | Club activity(school) |
| 1 6 : 0 0 | Do my homework | 1 6 : 0 0 | Club activity(school) |
| | Do my homework | | Club activity(school) |
| 1 7 : 0 0 | Do my homework | 1 7 : 0 0 | Club activity(school) |
| | Play the trumpet | | Get home(by parent) |
| 1 8 : 0 0 | Have dinner&0thers | 1 8 : 0 0 | Have dinner&0thers |
| | Practice football | | Go to 4-H |
| 1 9 : 0 0 | Practice football | 1 9 : 0 0 | Go to 4-H |
| | Practice football | | Do my homework |
| 2 0 : 0 0 | Help housework | 2 0 : 0 0 | Do my homework |
| | Watch TV | | Watch TV |
| 2 1 : 0 0 | Watch TV | 2 1 : 0 0 | Watch TV |
| | Study | | Watch TV |
| 2 2 : 0 0 | Study | 2 2 : 0 0 | Go to bed (22:00) |
| | Go to bed (22:30) | | |
| 2 3 : 0 0 | | 2 3 : 0 0 | |

| Practice | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| • Football | : August to October |
| • Basketbal | : November to March |
| • Baseball | : March to August |

※ Others : Meeting of Boy Scout
Karate

| Club activities...seasonal | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Volleyball, Basketball, Softball | |
| Tennis, Swimming, Cheer Leading, | |
| Band and so on | |

※ Others : Praying at church
4-H, Boys&Girls Club
Chorus, YMCA, and so on

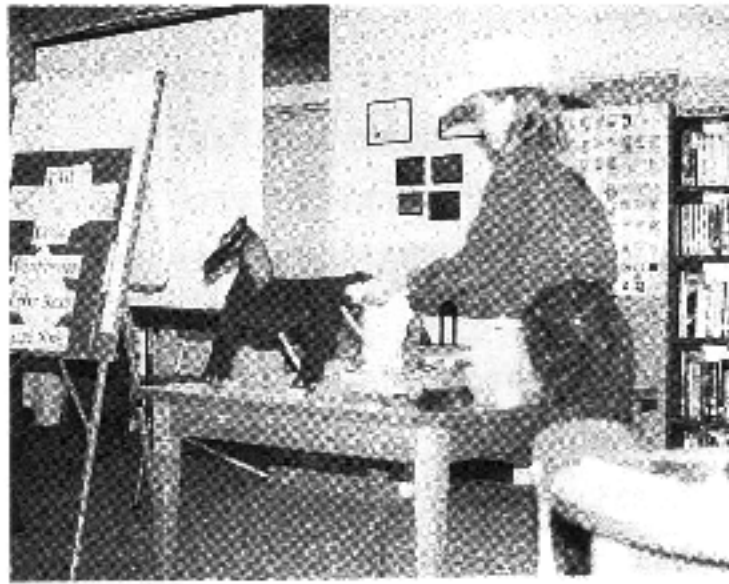
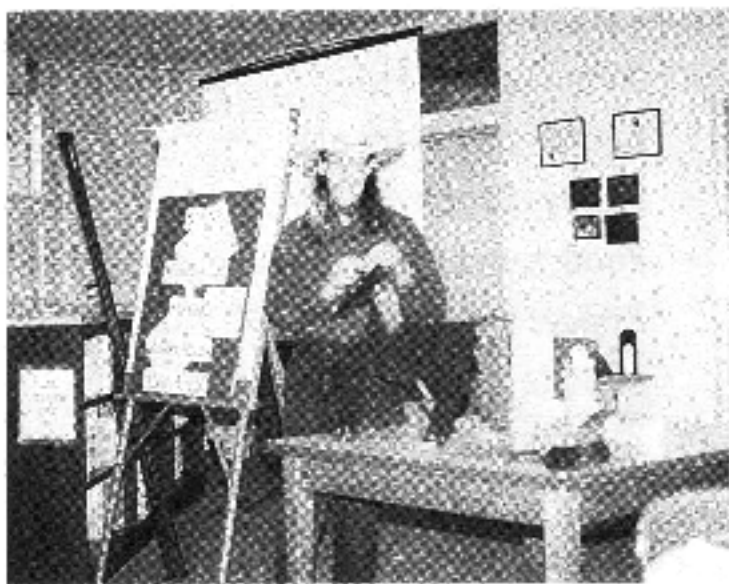
Look at Japanese daily schedule and American daily schedule! What is a common thing? What is a different thing? Let's write down what you notice.

| J a p a n | U S A |
|-----------|-------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

4. What does 4-H mean? What kind of activity?

4-H means Head, Hand, Heart, and Health. 4-H clubs usually meet once a month. 4-H'ers plan and conduct business meetings. Volunteers guide an educational program for about 30 minutes. A 4-H'er joins 4-H to have fun with friends and to learn new things. The club meeting, project groups, activities and events are the ways 4-H'ers fulfill both desires. The club meeting also develops leadership and citizenship skills. Club membership, serving as an officer, voting and decision-making help the 4-H'er learn by doing. 4-H'ers practice leadership when planning and conducting money-making or community service projects.

Look at the presentation of a student!



How to take care of a horse



How to brush a horse

Lab Education

We don't have this kind of activity like 4-H in Japan. But if you could join 4-H, what kind of project would you select? The following table is the Project Selection Sheet of 4-H. Let's fill in the blanks.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Date: _____ | |
| Name: _____ | Age: _____ |
| Address: _____ | |
| Birthdate: _____ | Telephone: _____ |
| Parent(s) or Guardian(s) Names: _____ | |

1. Discovery
 - Discovering 4-H Dogs and cats
 - Discovering 4-H Home and Family
 - Discovering 4-H Horticulture
 - Discovering 4-H Small Animals
2. Citizenship and Civic Education
 - Citizenship
 - Community Development
 - Global Education
 - Intergenerational
3. Communications and Expressive Arts
 - Communications
 - Crafts
 - Dramatic Arts
 - Ghostwriters Magazine
 - Photography
 - Public Speaking
4. Consumer and Family Sciences
 - Child Care - Babysitting
 - Clothing and Textiles
 - Consumer Education - Management
 - Human Development
 - Home Environment
5. Environmental Education and Earth Science
 - Archery
 - Camping / Outdoor Education
 - Entomology
 - Energy
 - Forestry
 - Wildcare
6. Healthy Lifestyle Education
 - Bicycle Safety
 - Bread and Cereals
 - Dairy Foods
 - Food Conservation and Preservation
 - Foods and Nutrition
 - Fitness and Leisure Education
7. Personal Development and Leadership
 - Achievement
 - Creative Crafts
 - Leadership
 - Personal Appearance
 - Woodworking
8. Plants and Animals
 - Horticulture Science
 - Landscaping
 - Plants and Soils
 - Beef
 - Cats
 - Dairy
 - Dog Care and Training
 - Horse
 - Poultry
 - Red Meats
 - Rabbits
 - Sheep
 - Small Animals
 - Swine
 - Veterinary Science
9. Science and Techonology
 - Aerospace
 - Automotive
 - Marine Science
 - Electric
 - Computer Science

Some 4-H projects are designed to be completed with your 4-H friends in a group setting. Other projects can be done with a group or by yourself. Always ask someone who knows a lot about your topic to serve as your coach or helper. You will learn together.

5. There are many kinds of activities except 4-H. We'll introduce them. Please look at these pictures.

Boys & Girls Club



Building

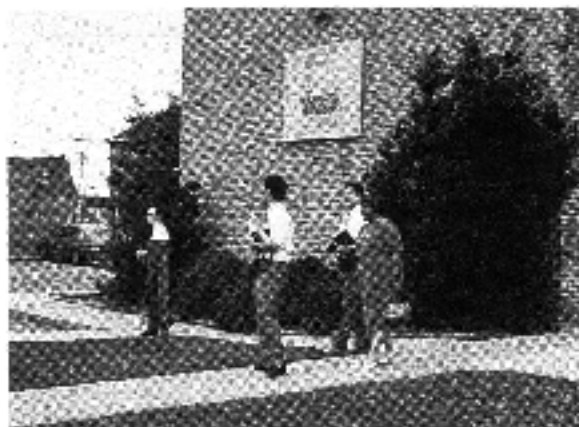


Volunteer

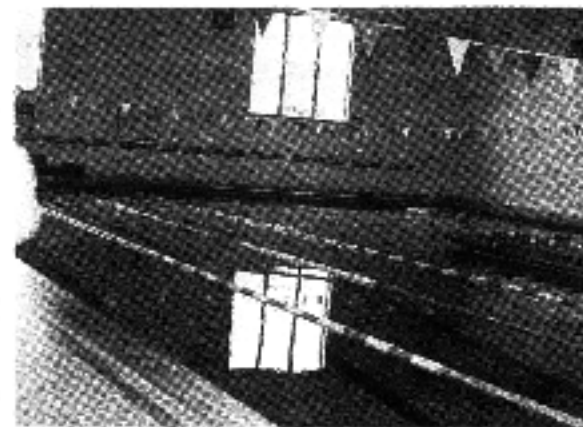


Members

YMCA



Building



Pool



Gym

Now, we'll explain about Boys & Girls Club and YMCA.

<Boys and Girls Club>

- The organizations are privately supported, in the tradition of voluntarism in America.
- A boy and a girl can come to the Club anytime it is opened and find something to do.
- The dues for joining are very low so that almost every boy and every girl can afford to join. Dues are never considered an important source of operating revenue nor are there any fees for services.
(Parent pays 35 dollars per week for one child.)
- Business industries give money to the Club once or twice a year.
- The leaders, volunteer or paid, are sympathetic, understanding, supportive adults.

<YMCA>

- It is the provider of health and fitness services, continuing a mission-based tradition of promoting affordable health and fitness programs for all.
- All the programs have been integral to the Y's mission of developing a healthy body, mind, and spirit.
- Y's promote the value of good health and how it creates confidence and increases a feeling of accomplishment.
- It prepares a lot of programs like soccer, basketball, swimming, crafts, praying and so on.

6. How do Japanese junior high school students spend after-school life?
Let's compare your daily schedule with that of Taro and Hanako?

| D a i s u k e | | T o m o k o | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 15:00 | Have lessons | 15:00 | Have lessons |
| | Have lessons | | Have lessons |
| 16:00 | Practice singing | 16:00 | Join a club activity |
| | Meeting | | Join a club activity |
| 17:00 | Meeting | 17:00 | Join a club activity |
| | Leave school | | Play |
| 18:00 | Dinner and others | 18:00 | Play&Help housework |
| | Play the piano | | Have dinner |
| 19:00 | Study at juku | 19:00 | Watch TV |
| | Study at juku | | Watch TV |
| 20:00 | Study at juku | 20:00 | Do my homework |
| | Study at juku | | Do my homework |
| 21:00 | Study at juku | 21:00 | Watch TV |
| | Leave juku (by bus) | | Watch TV |
| 22:00 | Take a bath | 22:00 | Read a book |
| | Do my homework | | Read a book |
| 23:00 | Do my homework | 23:00 | Listen to the radio |
| | Go to bed | | Go to bed |
| 24:00 | | 24:00 | |

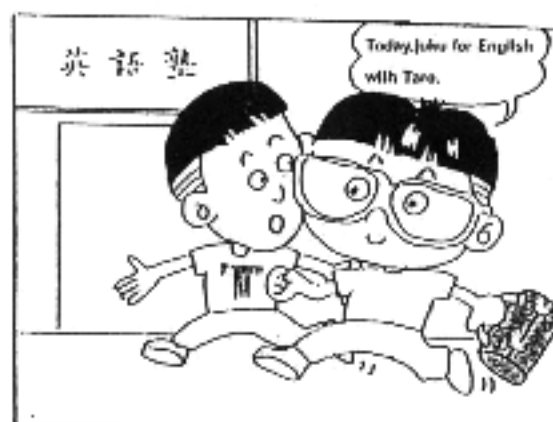
Let's write down what you notice!

7. We have compared the after-school life of Japanese junior high school students with that of American junior high school students. Do you find anything new through this lesson? Perhaps you do! Please read the following comic strip and write down what you think.

In America



In Japan



By Yoshiaki Kagimoto

I n U S A

| what they have treasured | what they have worried about |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

I n J a p a n

| what they have treasured | what they have worried about |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
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How do you feel through today's lesson? Please have some comments!

Reference Materials :

Students' after-school life in Inokuchidai Junior High School in Hiroshima, in Japan

Club Activity ※ voluntary participation

1. Place ----- School Facilities: ground, gym, classroom

2. Kind -----

- Volunteer: brass band, broadcasting, reading
- Culture: tea ceremony, art, drama, science, domestic science
- Sports: baseball, track and field, swimming, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, tennis, soft tennis, soccer badminton, kendo

3. Time

| | End | Leave school | Extend | Extend |
|--|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|
| Mar. to Oct. | 17:15 | 17:30 | 18:15 | 18:30 |
| Nov. to Feb. | 17:00 | 17:15 | | |
| Saturday | 17:00 | 17:15 | | |
| Morning Activity | Beginning time: 7:40 | | Ending time: 8:15 | |
| Students aren't allowed do club activities beyond the time in October. | | | | |

※ The students in some club activities practice even on Sunday or holidays.

4. Others

- Students are free to choose a club activity according to their interest. But in general they have to continue to practice the activity for three years.
- The members of a club activity ask for new members at the beginning of the year and choose a captain and vice-captain.
- When a student wants to quit the activity, he requires the approval of parents, a homeroom teacher, and a coach.

| |
|---|
| Investigation of junior high school students' life through questionnaires |
|---|

Object: Second-grade year students (252 students)

Time : October in 1994

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|---|
| Do you go to juku? | Yes | 59.6 % | ※ Students usually study Japanese, math, and English. ※ There are two answers. |
| | Tutor | 7.2 % | |
| | No | 34.1 % | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|--------|--|
| Do you practice outside of juku? | Yes | 32.6 % | ※ Students practice piano, calligraphy, abacus, and musical instruments. |
| | No | 67.4 % | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| What time do you usually go to bed? | Nine | 2.1 % |
| | Ten | 13.3 % |
| | Eleven | 50.6 % |
| | Twelve | 29.5 % |
| | After one | 4.5 % |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| How long do you usually sleep? | Five hours | 4.6 % |
| | Six hours | 19.7 % |
| | Seven hours | 46.2 % |
| | Eight hours | 26.1 % |
| | Nine hours | 3.4 % |