

Katakana #2 (SA-TO): Using a pencil write Katakana neatly in the unfilled boxes (The boxes containing the characters you have not been introduced to are already filled).

1.	sa	shi	su	se	so	ta	chi	tsu	te	to	sa	te	se	chi	so
	te	ta	su	so	tsu	se	to	chi	ta	shi	to	sa	shi	tsu	su

2.	
chi	
i	丨
zu	ズ
chiizu 'cheese'	

3.	
ka	
t	ツ
to	
katto '(hair) cut'	

4.	
do	ド
i	
tsu	
doitsu 'Germany'	

Note:

(1) The second vowels of the lengthened vowels (e.g. aa, chii) are represented by “—” in horizontal writing but “丨” in vertical writing as seen in #2.
 (2) The first segment of the double consonants (tt, kk, gg etc.) is represented by a **small size katakana** for *tsu* (see [Lecture Note for IL03.](#)). In vertical writing, small characters are placed close to the upper right top corner as seen in #3. In horizontal writing, small characters are placed close to the left bottom corner as seen in #5 below.

(3) Syllables with a voiced consonant are represented by a symbol called *dakuten* (looks like two very short lines). *Dakuten* is placed on the right top corner of the character as seen in #2 (ズ *zu* vs. ス *su*) & #4 (ド *do* vs. ト *to*). Addition of *dakuten* converts a sound as follows: k→g, s→z, t→d, and h→b. Addition of another symbol called *handakuten* (looks like a small circle) converts a sound as follows: h→p (e.g. ホ *ho* →ポ *po* & フ *fu* →プ *pu* in #5 below). See Katakana chart in the [Lecture Note](#) for the entire list and for exceptions.

5.	po	te	to	chi	p	pu
	ポ				ッ	プ
'potato chips'						


6.	u	su	ta	a	so	o	su
'Worcestershire sauce'							

7.	sa	k	ka	a
				
'soccer'				

8.	sa	i	zu
			ズ
'size'			

9.	e	s	se	e
'essay'				

10.	ki	t	to	ka	t	to
'Kit Kat'						

11.	se	e	ta	a
				
'sweater'				

12.	ga	su
	ガ	
'gas'		

13.	ta	ku	shi	i
'taxi'				

14.	so	te	e
'sauté'			

15.	shi	i	chi	ki	n
					ン
'canned tuna' ('sea chicken')					