



Enjoy playing karuta games using Ainu-language cards.

On the cards are Ainu words using in everyday life. You can pick them up naturally as you say them out loud.

You can read the cards together to each other with friends and family, or speak the words aloud all by yourself – the ways to use these are myriad. Learn Ainu as you play with the cards over and over.



Implements and Materials You'll Need

- Sturdy paper
- Scissors or utility knife • Ruler • Pencil • Tweezers
- Glue (Using stick glue for broad surfaces and wood glue for small and intricate pieces is recommended.)
- Pointed object, such as a ballpoint pen that has run out of ink
- Toothpicks (These are useful for applying glue thinly and to small and intricate pieces.)

What the Symbols Mean

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| (1),(2) | Part number | ----- | Outward fold line |
| — | Cut line | ----- | Inward fold line |
| → | Apply glue | ■ | Cutout |
| ● | Tab (green circle) | | Attach to a location on the same part |

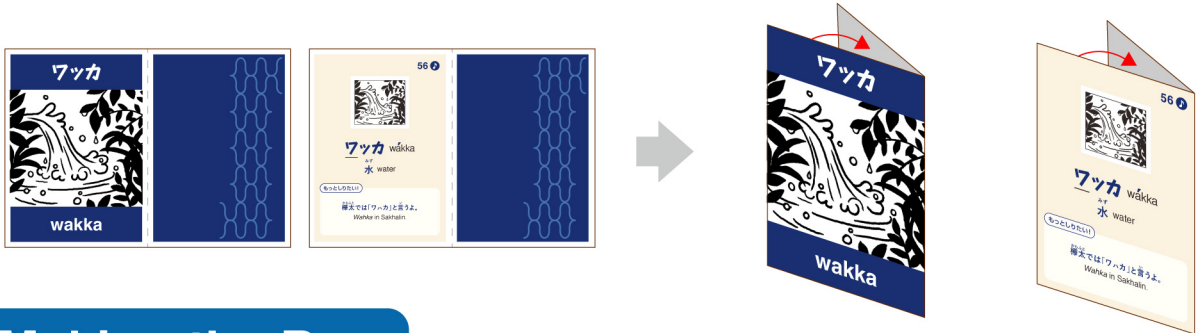
How to Make

1. Use the pointed object to make creases along the fold lines.
2. Before cutting out the pieces, use the pencil to write their part numbers on the back of each.
3. Carefully cut out the pieces along their cut lines.
4. Following the instructions for outward and inward folds, fold the parts along the dotted lines.
5. Assemble by the attaching the pieces as shown in the diagram.

Important Notes – For Parents and Guardians

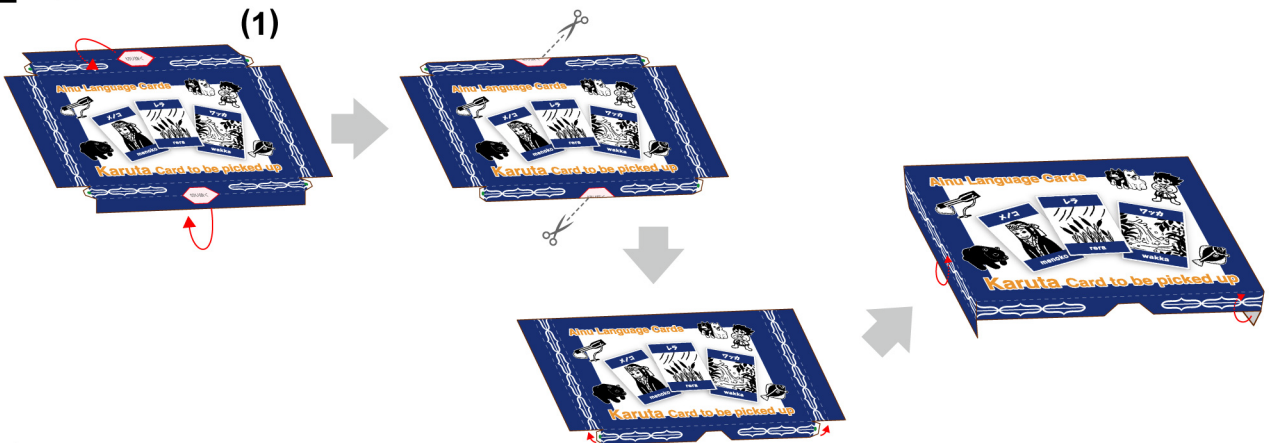
- Preschool children must be supervised by an adult and be kept in sight while assembling the item. Papercraft uses a variety of implements. To prevent unforeseen accidents, please give careful attention to the following points while enjoying crafting.
- Be very careful to avoid injury when children use scissors, utility knives, and other objects with blades.
 - Be careful to ensure that small children do not put glue or adhesive in their mouths or swallow small pieces.
 - This craft uses paper, which may become unusable if it gets wet. Be careful not to handle pieces with wet hands.
 - Display near open flame or other heat sources can cause fire or discoloration.
 - Some finished papercraft items have pointed areas. Be careful to ensure that children do not strike others with these items.

▼ Making the Cards

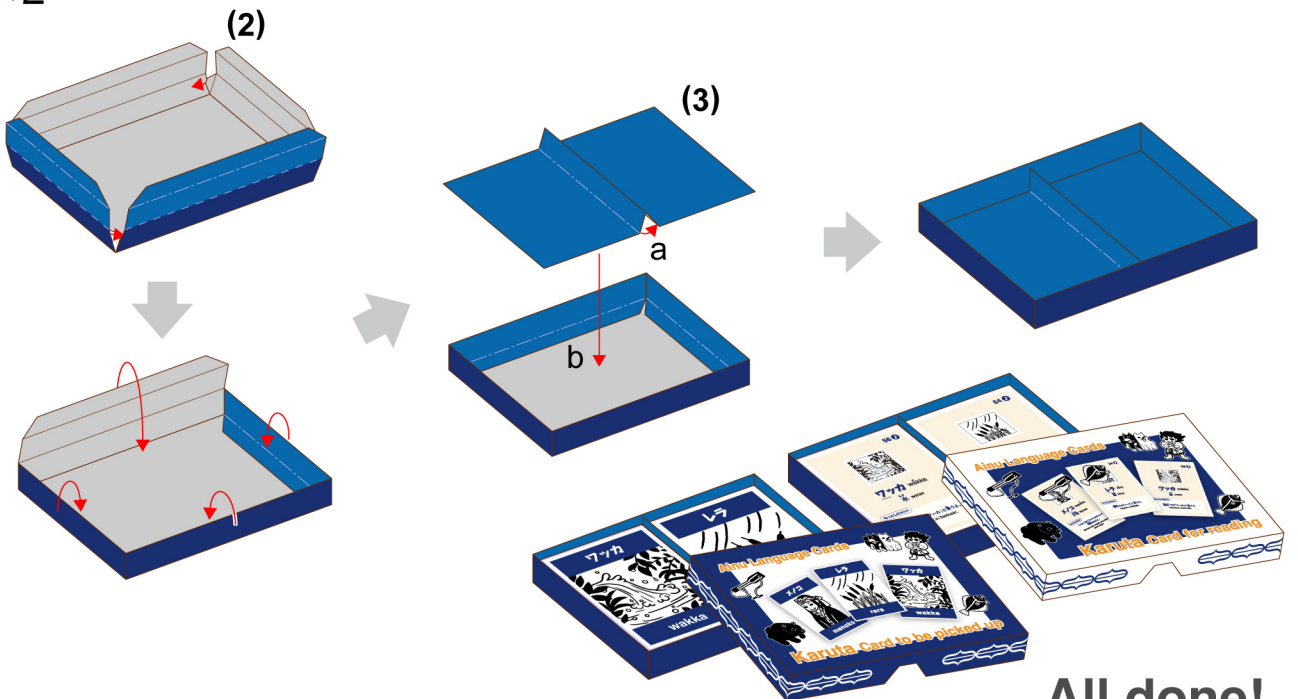


▼ Making the Box

1 × 2



2 × 2



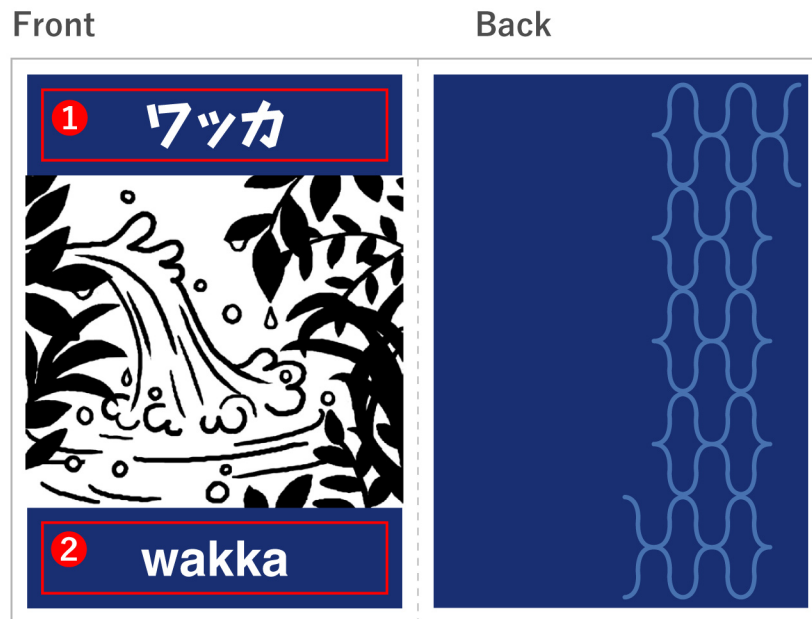
All done!

▼ Explanation of the Cards

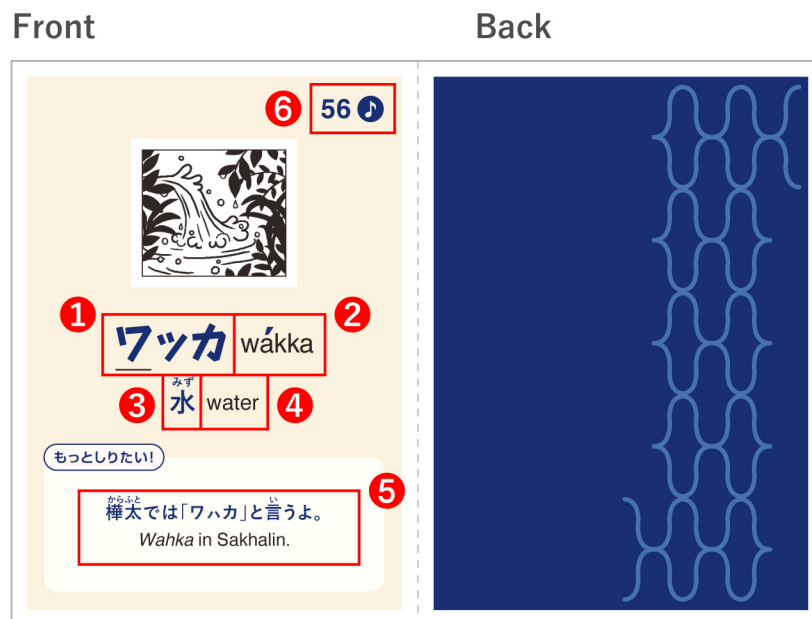
There are two kinds of cards: cards to be picked up, which have a picture and an Ainu word in large text, and cards for reading, which in addition to the same picture and word also show the meaning and reading of the Ainu word.

How you use them depends on how you play.

Card to be
picked up



Card for
reading



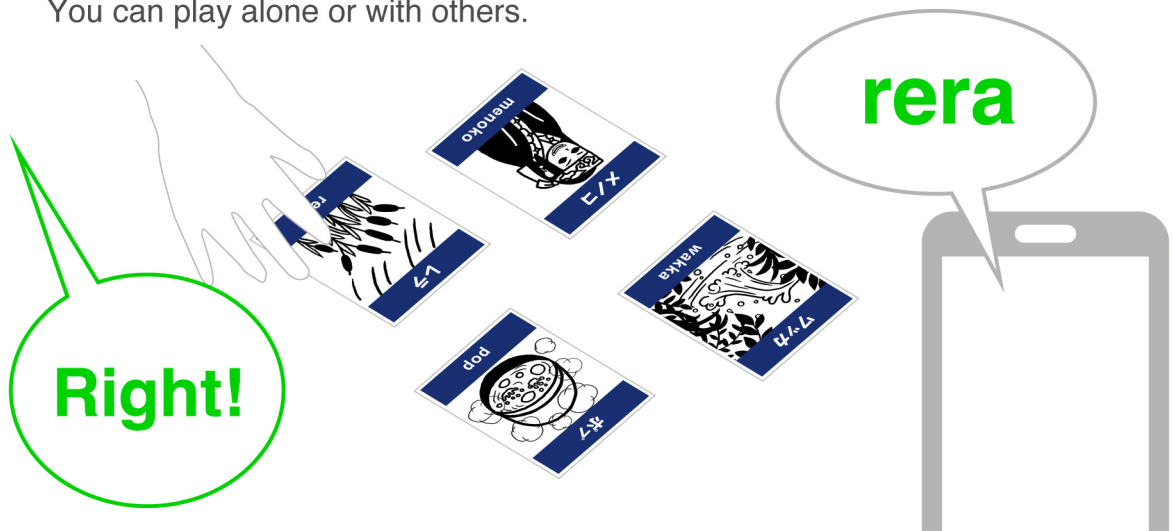
- ①Ainu word in katakana ②Ainu word in Latin letters ③Japanese
④English ⑤Learn more! ⑥Audio number

▼ How to Play

Play by matching the picture cards with the cards that have the words in English and Ainu.

1 Karuta Game

Play the karuta game using the cards to be picked up. Scanning the audio QR code with a smartphone reads out a random Ainu word. Try to grab the card for the read-out word as quickly as you can. You can play alone or with others.



When scanning the QR code isn't possible, one person can read out the words on the cards for reading. You can play the same karuta game. You'll learn the Ainu words as you take turns grabbing and reading the cards.

2 Concentration Game

Lay out the cards face down, then take turns matching the words and pictures by flipping over the cards a pair at a time. The player who collects the most pairs of cards is the winner.



How else can you play? Have fun thinking up your own games!

▼ List of Cards

 <p>ニ ni 木 Tree</p>	 <p>ニ ni 木 Tree</p> <p>「ササキ」は言うこともある。 解法では「ニ」と言う。 Cin is also used. Ai is Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ヌベ / ヌペヘ 涙 Tear</p>	 <p>ヌベ / ヌペヘ 涙 Tear</p> <p>解法では「ヌベ」「ヌペヘ」と言う。 Nupe / Nupehe in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ネフキ nepki 仕事をする、働く To do a job, to work</p>	 <p>ネフキ nepki 仕事をする、働く To do a job, to work</p> <p>「ネフキ」は「ネフキ」とも言う。 「ネフキ」は「ネフキ」とも言う。 It is used in Sats and Chitso. Monoye and monoye are used in some areas.</p>	 <p>ノチウ nociw 星 Star</p>	 <p>ノチウ nociw 星 Star</p> <p>「ノチウ」は「ノチウ」とも言う。 「ノチウ」は「ノチウ」とも言う。 Pirap and keta are used in some areas.</p>
 <p>ハム ham 葉 Leaf</p>	 <p>ハム ham 葉 Leaf</p> <p>解法では「ハム」と言う。 Yam in Sakhalin and Chitso.</p>	 <p>パシクル paskur カラス Crow</p>	 <p>パシクル paskur カラス Crow</p> <p>解法では「パシクル」と言う。 Ehnik is also used in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ヒオイオイ hiyoyoy 有難う Thank you</p>	 <p>ヒオイオイ hiyoyoy 有難う Thank you</p> <p>「ヒオイオイ」は「ヒオイオイ」とも言う。 「ヒオイオイ」は「ヒオイオイ」とも言う。 It is an expression used in Sats and Chitso. When you want to say thank you, please use this.</p>	 <p>ピリカ pirika 良い、美しい、きれい Good, beautiful, fine</p>	 <p>ピリカ pirika 良い、美しい、きれい Good, beautiful, fine</p> <p>解法では「ピリカ」と言う。 Pirka in Sakhalin.</p>
 <p>フンペ humpe クジラ Whale</p>	 <p>フンペ humpe クジラ Whale</p>	 <p>プ pu 倉庫 Storehouse</p>	 <p>プ pu 倉庫 Storehouse</p> <p>「プ」は「プ」とも言う。 解法では「プ」と言う。 It is a place to store food etc. Pu in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ヘカチ hekaci 男の子 Boy</p>	 <p>ヘカチ hekaci 男の子 Boy</p> <p>「ヘカチ」とも言う。 Ehac is also used in some areas.</p>	 <p>ペツ pet 川 River</p>	 <p>ペツ pet 川 River</p> <p>「ペツ」とも言う。 「ペツ」とも言う。 It is also used for river. Eht of pet and pet are used for river names.</p>
 <p>ホシピ hosipi 帰る To return</p>	 <p>ホシピ hosipi 帰る To return</p> <p>「ホシピ」は「ホシピ」とも言う。 「ホシピ」は「ホシピ」とも言う。 It is used in Sats. It is also called mukuri or mukuri in some areas.</p>	 <p>ポフ pop 煮立つ To come to boiling point</p>	 <p>ポフ pop 煮立つ To come to boiling point</p> <p>解法では「ポフ」と言う。 Poh in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>マタ mata 冬 Winter</p>	 <p>マタ mata 冬 Winter</p> <p>解法では「マタ」と言う。 Mata in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ミナ mina 笑う To laugh</p>	 <p>ミナ mina 笑う To laugh</p> <p>解法では「ミナ」と言う。 Mina in Sakhalin.</p>
 <p>ムックリ mukhuri ムックリ(口等の名前) Mukhuri</p>	 <p>ムックリ mukhuri ムックリ(口等の名前) Mukhuri</p> <p>「ムックリ」は「ムックリ」とも言う。 「ムックリ」は「ムックリ」とも言う。 It is used in Sats. It is also called mukuri or mukuri in some areas.</p>	 <p>メノコ menoko 女性 Woman</p>	 <p>メノコ menoko 女性 Woman</p> <p>「メノコ」は「メノコ」とも言う。 「メノコ」は「メノコ」とも言う。 Menoko and menoko are used in some areas.</p>	 <p>モコロ mokor 眠る To sleep</p>	 <p>モコロ mokor 眠る To sleep</p> <p>解法では「モコロ」と言う。 Mokoro in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ヤ ya 網 Net</p>	 <p>ヤ ya 網 Net</p> <p>解法では「ヤ」と言う。 Ya is also used in Sakhalin.</p>
 <p>ユク yuk シカ Deer</p>	 <p>ユク yuk シカ Deer</p> <p>解法では「ユク」と言う。 Yuh in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ヨニ yoni 引っ込める To take in</p>	 <p>ヨニ yoni 引っ込める To take in</p> <p>「ヨニ」は「ヨニ」とも言う。 「ヨニ」は「ヨニ」とも言う。 Not only yoni and yoni, but also yoni - which means to pull - is used in some areas.</p>	 <p>ラッコ rakko 海豹 Seal otter</p>	 <p>ラッコ rakko 海豹 Seal otter</p> <p>「ラッコ」は「ラッコ」とも言う。 「ラッコ」は「ラッコ」とも言う。 The Japanese word rakko comes from the Ainu language.</p>	 <p>リムセ rimse 踊る To dance</p>	 <p>リムセ rimse 踊る To dance</p> <p>「リムセ」は「リムセ」とも言う。 「リムセ」は「リムセ」とも言う。 In Sats, Rimse is normally used for dance, but rimse is also used in song lyrics.</p>
 <p>ル ru 道 Way</p>	 <p>ル ru 道 Way</p> <p>解法では「ル」と言う。 Ru in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>レラ rera 風 Wind</p>	 <p>レラ rera 風 Wind</p> <p>解法では「レラ」と言う。 Aera in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ロク rok おおせいで寝る Many people get down</p>	 <p>ロク rok おおせいで寝る Many people get down</p> <p>「ロク」は「ロク」とも言う。 「ロク」は「ロク」とも言う。 When you get sick, please use a rok and rok in Sakhalin.</p>	 <p>ワッカ wakka 水 Water</p>	 <p>ワッカ wakka 水 Water</p> <p>解法では「ワッカ」と言う。 Wakka in Sakhalin.</p>