

1. Say the sounds below to learn how  
chon chons change hiragana sounds.  
Check the S and T lines carefully!

A	
K	Add “ , becomes <b>G</b> sound: ga, gi, gu, ge, go.
S	Add “ , becomes <b>Z</b> sound: za, ji, zu, ze, zo.
T	Add “ , becomes <b>D</b> sound: da, ji, zu, de, do.
N	
H	Add “ , becomes <b>B</b> sound: ba, bi, bu, be, bo. Add o , becomes <b>P</b> sound: pa, pi, pu, pe, po.
M	
Y	
R	
W	

## Changing Hiragana to make new sounds

Two small lines (“) can be added to **some** hiragana to change the **consonant sound** (the first letter changes, the vowel stays the same). These “ are called **ten tens** or **chon chons**.

You can only add a small circle (**maru**) to turn H sounds to P.

2. Fill in this table with romaji and hiragana.

	Ka か	Ki き	Ku く	Ke け	Ko こ
Add “			Gu ぐ		
	Sa	Shi	Su	Se	So
Add “	Za ざ				
	Ta	Chi	Tsu	Te	To
Add “					Do ど
	Ha	Hi	Fu	He	Ho
Add ”		Bi び			
Add o				Pe ぺ	

3. Write in Hiragana:

Suzuki (a surname)

— — —

Tabemasu (to eat)

— — — —

Ongaku (music)

— — — —

Boku (I-boys)

— —

Demo (but) — —

Jishin (earthquake)

— — —

4. Think of a story or just some words to help you remember which hiragana change. E.g. ‘There is a KAngeroo in my GArden’ (KA – GA)

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