



SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITY: TEMPLES AND SHRINES BINGO



Foreign visitors are likely to ask you about religious places and religious items found in temples and shrines.

Read the descriptions below and fill the gaps with the following words: 8、30 共通

gofu daikyo gojunoto jizo sama kaso suru miko san
honden (shinden) **o-fuda** o-higan inari saisenbako omisoka
o-harai juzu hana-mifuda o-mikoshi sakaki magatama
ishidoro kannushi o-tsuya shichi-go-san butsudan gohei
bonze / bozu ihai chozuya doso suru ema hoji shikishi
o-miyamairi goshuin komainu (shishi) hamaya daikichi
yaoyorozu o-mamori manji tanuki torii o-mikuji haiden
shimenawa sotoba o-kyo suzu kamidana sando o-bon

1. ___ is a Buddhist monk.
2. ___ is a Buddhist family altar, usually in the *zashiki*. We leave offerings, (such as fruit) and pray to our ancestors.
3. ___ is the area outside the shrine where we wash our hands (and mouths) in a symbolic purification ritual.
4. ___ means 'great curse'. It's the worst kind of luck that we can get on an *o-mikuii* fortune-telling paper. We usually leave it at the shrine.
5. ___ means 'great luck'. It's the best kind of luck that we can get on an *o-mikuji* fortune-telling paper. We usually keep it!
6. ___ means 'to bury someone'.
7. ___ is a card or small wooden board found at shrines and temples. We write prayers, hopes and wishes on them, or write our thanks when the prayer has been answered.
8. ___ is a kind of special Shinto charm, also called *o-fuda*. It usually goes on the *kamidana*, and can protect the whole family, not just one person (like an *o-mamori*).
9. ___ are sticks with white zig-zagged paper attached. Sometimes only paper is attached to straw ropes. They're used in purification rituals, and show a sacred area.
10. ___ is a pagoda, usually with 5 levels to represent the 5 Buddhist elements: earth, water, fire, wind and air.

11. is a certificate of proof of a visit to a shrine or temple. The shrine's name is written in black ink and stamped with the shrines red seal.
12. is the part of the shrine where public ceremonies are held. The *haiden* is usually at the front of the shrine. The god or deity (*kami*) is usually in the *honden*.
13. is a decorative arrow, a symbol of the new year. It's supposed to keep evil away and attract good luck.
14. are lucky talismans, or charms, with pictures of seasonal flowers or plants. They're blessed and sold at shrines.
15. is a smaller building at the centre of a shrine complex. It's where the god is enshrined, and is the most sacred part of the shrine. People can't usually go in here. It usually displays a mirror or a statue, to symbolize the presence of the deity.
16. is a Buddhist memorial ceremony, held at certain times after someone's death. Times vary with local customs, but usually at 49 days, and after that, at *o-bon*, then optionally at 1, 3, 5, 7, 13 years up to either 39 or 50 years.
17. is a kind of tablet, board or card. It's placed in the family altar (*but sudan*) and represents the presence of the ancestor or divine spirit.
18. is a stone lantern, typically found in shrines, temples and Japanese gardens.
19. are little stone statues of guardian deities, called '*bosatsu*'. They're found in temples or by the roadside. They often wear little red aprons and represent gratitude for answered prayers, or wishes for a safe journey.
20. are Buddhist prayer beads, often worn like a bracelet.
21. is a Shinto family altar, often found in the kitchen. We pray to the gods for protection, good health and prosperity.
22. is a Shinto priest.
23. means 'to cremate someone.'
24. are a kind of lion-like dog. There are usually two of them guarding the entrance to a shrine. One has its mouth open ("*aaaah*"), one has its mouth shut ("*uhhhm*")]
25. are curved beads that are believed to bring good luck. They were originally found in Jomon-period graves and believed to be gifts to the gods when someone died.
26. are swastikas, an ancient Sanskrit symbol used in Buddhism to represent 'good fortune' or 'good luck'.
27. is a shrine maiden, a female assistant in a shrine. They usually wear red and white *kimono*.



28. __ is one of the most important Shinto deities, the god of fertility, (rice) agriculture, industry. They're usually recognizable by the fox (*kitsune*) guardian statues. The fox also acts as a messenger for the *inari* deity.
29. is a time in August when we remember our ancestors. We wash their graves, burn incense and leave flowers—it's like the Christian 'All Souls' Day'.
30. is a kind of special Shinto charm, also called *o-fuda*. It usually goes on the kamidana, and can protect the whole family, not just one person (like an *o-mamori*).
31. is ritual purification. Purity is very important in Shinto, so there are lots of ceremonies (for example, *jichinrai*) to cleanse or purify things. Shrine priests will use a *haraegushi* (an *o-nusa* wand) with zig-zagged papers attached, to purify things.
32. is a time in spring and autumn when we remember our ancestors, usually visiting their graves to pray and burn incense. The name means 'the other side of the river' (where the ancestors 'live' in the afterlife) .
33. is a Buddhist chant or 'sutra'. It's a kind of prayer.
34. is like a lucky charm, or amulet believed to bring good luck or protection from accidents.
35. is a portable shrine. People usually carry them through the streets during festivals. Some are really big and very heavy.
36. is like a horoscope or fortune telling. You read the paper and it tells you if you'll be lucky or not.
37. is New Year's Eve . It's a time for families to get together, clean the house maybe visit a temple, pray, and listen to *joyanokane*. Others watch *kohaku-utagassen* (a TV song contest) and eat *toshikoshi* (year crossing) soba noodles.
38. is the first visit to a shrine with a new-born baby. The priest blesses the baby, while the family gives thanks and prays for the baby's health and good luck.
39. is a wake for a dead person. It's usually held on the evening of the death.
40. is a box for offerings. People drop money in when they visit a shrine or temple.
41. is a special plant in the Shinto religion. Its name means 'god's tree'.
42. is the road approaching a Shinto shrine or a Buddhist temple. It's often lined with stone lanterns. It appears in the name '*Omotesando*' in Tokyo.
43. is a festival to celebrate children who will become 7, 5 or 3 in the coming year.



44. ___ are boards for calligraphy or painting. They are often sold at temples and shrines, and displayed as decorative items.
45. is a twisted straw rope that separates a sacred place from a non-sacred place.
46. are 'stupa', '5-leveled or 5-ringed Buddhist pagodas (*gorinto*, representing the five Buddhist elements, *chi-sui-ka-fu-ku*) and are often represented as wooden boards with Sanskrit prayers, behind or near graves.
47. are small bells, often sold at shrine souvenir shops.
48. is a Japanese raccoon-dog. Their statues are often found at temples, shrines and outside ramen shops. In popular folk-culture they are believed to be mysterious and mischievous.
49. is a gateway to a shrine, usually painted red.
50. is a reference to the '8 million gods' of the Shinto religion. Of course there aren't actually 8 million deities, this is just to represent the many that exist.

