CLAIR

The Japan Exchange and Teaching Programme



Japanese for JETs

Japanese Syllabary

a	あ	ア	i	い	イ	u	う	ウ	e	え	エ	o	お	オ
ka	か	カ	ki	き	キ	ku	く	ク	ke	け	ケ	ko	こ	コ
sa	さ	サ	shi	し	シ	su	す	ス	se	せ	セ	so	そ	ソ
ta	た	タ	chi	ち	チ	tsu	つ	ツ	te	て	テ	to	と	ト
na	な	ナ	ni	に	ニ	nu	ぬ	ヌ	ne	ね	ネ	no	の	ノ
ha	は	ハ	hi	ひ	ヒ	fu	ふ	フ	he	へ	へ	ho	ほ	ホ
ma	ま	マ	mi	み	ミ	mu	む	ム	me	め	メ	mo	も	モ
ya	や	ヤ	(i)	(い)	(イ)	yu	ゆ	ユ	(e)	(え)	(エ)	yo	よ	ヨ
ra	ら	ラ	ri	り	リ	ru	る	ル	re	れ	レ	ro	ろ	ロ
wa	わ	ワ	(i)	(い)	(イ)	(u)	(う)	(ウ)	(e)	(え)	(エ)	o	を	ヲ
n	ん	ン												

ga	が	ガ	gi	ぎ	ギ	gu	ぐ	グ	ge	げ	ゲ	go	ご	ゴ
za	ざ	ザ	ji	じ	ジ	zu	ず	ズ	ze	ぜ	ゼ	zo	ぞ	ゾ
da	だ	ダ	ji	ぢ	ヂ	zu	づ	ヅ	de	で	デ	do	ど	ド
ba	ば	バ	bi	び	ビ	bu	ぶ	ブ	be	べ	ベ	bo	ぼ	ボ
pa	ぱ	パ	pi	ぴ	ピ	pu	ぷ	プ	pe	ぺ	ペ	po	ぽ	ポ

… Rōmaji

… Hiragana

… Katakana

kya	きゃ	キャ	kyu	きゅ	キュ	kyo	きょ	キョ
sha	しゃ	シャ	shu	しゅ	シュ	sho	しょ	ショ
cha	ちゃ	チャ	chu	ちゅ	チュ	cho	ちょ	チョ
nya	にゃ	ニャ	nyu	にゅ	ニュ	nyo	にょ	ニョ
hya	ひゃ	ヒャ	hyu	ひゅ	ヒュ	hyo	ひょ	ヒョ
mya	みゃ	ミャ	myu	みゅ	ミュ	myo	みょ	ミョ
rya	りゃ	リャ	ryu	りゅ	リュ	ryo	りょ	リョ
gya	ぎゃ	ギャ	gyu	ぎゅ	ギュ	gyo	ぎょ	ギョ
ja	じゃ	ジャ	ju	じゅ	ジュ	jo	じょ	ジョ
bya	びゃ	ビャ	byu	びゅ	ビュ	byo	びょ	ビョ
pya	ぴゃ	ピャ	pyu	ぴゅ	ピュ	pyo	ぴょ	ピョ

* The above combinations are pronounced as single syllables.

Short and long vowels

obasan／おばさん *(aunt)* : obāsan／おばあさん *(grandmother)*
ojisan／おじさん *(uncle)* : ojiisan／おじいさん *(grandfather)*
yuki／ゆき *(snow)* : yūki／ゆうき *(courage)*
e／え *(picture)* : ē／ええ *(yes)*
heya／へや *(room)* : heiya／へいや *(plain)*
koko／ここ *(here)* : kōkō／こうこう *(high school)*
toru／とる *(take)* : tōru／とおる *(pass through)*

Double consonants

oto／おと *(sound)* : otto／おっと *(husband)*
kako／かこ *(past)* : kakko／かっこ *(parenthesis)*
machi／まち *(town)* : matchi／マッチ *(match)*

Japanese for JETs

The **Japanese for JETs** text and CDs
Published by the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR)

All rights reserved. Copyright © 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 by the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR)

Any reproduction or reprinting of either of these publications or CDs without the prior written permission of the publisher is prohibited.

Foreword

The Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR) first produced Japanese language materials in 1987 to assist JET Programme participants in their basic Japanese language studies. These materials were provided for the purpose of helping JETs attain the basic Japanese language ability necessary for adapting to life in Japan.

A steering committee was formed by CLAIR and after several months of developing a self-study instructional format with Japanese language specialists while incorporating situations specific to the JET Programme, the new **Japanese for JETs** materials were formulated.

Please take this opportunity to review **Japanese for JETs** prior to your arrival in Japan. We also strongly recommend that you include this text among the articles you plan on bringing to Japan. You will find much of the content and information helpful in adjusting and preparing for your new working and living environment.

We hope that **Japanese for JETs** will fulfil the purpose of providing participants with the linguistic and cultural tools necessary in dealing with the many situations they will face at work and in the community.

Yoko Kimura
Chairperson of the Board of Directors
CLAIR

はじめに

財団法人自治体国際化協会では、JET参加者の皆様が基礎的な日本語能力を身につけ、日本の日常生活並びに職務に無理なく適応できることを目的とし、1987年より日本語教材を作成して参りました。その後、日本語教育の専門家、取りまとめ団体の日本人担当者やJET参加者から成る委員会を組織し、関係者の協力を得ながら改訂いたしました。
本教材を来日前並びに来日後の日本語学習に活用して下さい。
本教材がJETプログラム参加者の皆様のご活躍の一助となるよう期待しております。

財団法人　自治体国際化協会
理事長　木村　陽子

Note from the Editors

The **Japanese for JETs** language materials were first produced and distributed in 1987 to JET participants for the purpose of developing basic Japanese language skills and as a tool in their preparation for life in Japan.

When creating these new language texts and CDs, we took into consideration the opinions of Japanese language specialists, staff of the host prefectures, and JET participants. Information was also obtained from sources such as the JET questionnaire, and actual school visits were conducted to observe team-teaching demonstrations so that this aspect of the JET Programme could be included in the practical chapter topics.

This text incorporates the approach of self-study within situation-specific chapters. The dialogues have been developed to reflect actual settings in which JETs might find themselves. Emphasis has been put more on vocabulary-building as opposed to grammatical points, making it a text which can be used for real-life situations.

Cultural notes have been placed throughout the lessons to give the reader an insight into Japanese society and customs. The listening comprehensions on the CDs provide an opportunity for JET participants to hear actual conversations that they can expect to hear in their new environment.

We hope that you will find these materials both helpful and informative for your upcoming year on the JET Programme.

「Japanese for JETs」は1987年から日本語能力の向上を目的とし、来日前に日本の生活の準備をしていただくためにJET参加者の皆様に配付して参りました。

作成に当たっては、日本語教育の専門家、取りまとめ団体の職員やJET参加者からの意見を反映させたほか、実際の生活や職務に関するアンケート結果、ティームティーチング授業の実態調査を行うなど、JET参加者の現実の生活を反映した内容になるよう工夫をしております。

本教材は実際の場面ごとに自習ができるように構成しております。ダイアログではJET参加者が体験する場面を中心に取り上げると同時に、文法事項よりも単語の充実を重視し、現実に遭遇した場面で利用できる実用的な教科書となっています。

また、日本語の理解をより深めるため、日本語の背景にある日本文化や社会の慣習に関する情報を各課に掲載しております。

音声教材の聴解問題では、JET参加者が日本の生活で耳にすると思われる会話を取り上げています。

参加者の皆様方が実務的な日本語学習や職務に無理なく取り組むために、本教材を充分活用され、本教材が皆様の活躍のための一助となるよう期待しております。

編集担当者

Contents

Foreword ····· III

Note from the Editors ····· IV

Cultural Notes ····· VII

Japanese for JETs Text Guide ····· VIII

General Features of the Japanese Language ····· X

Grammatical Points of Each Lesson ····· XII

Lesson 1 Introductions ····· 1

Lesson 2 What and Where ····· 9

Lesson 3 At a Home Visit ····· 17

Lesson 4 Getting to Know the Neighborhood ····· 27

Lesson 5 Asking the Time ····· 35

Lesson 6 Everyday Living Matters ····· 43

Lesson 7 Counting ····· 51

Lesson 8 At the Post Office ····· 59

Lesson 9 Shopping ····· 69

Lesson 10 Money Matters ····· 77

Lesson 11 At the Train Station ····· 85

Lesson 12 At a Restaurant ····· 95

Lesson 13 At a Welcome Party ····· 103

Lesson 14 At School ····· 111

Lesson 15 Plain Style Language / Review ····· 119

Answers ····· 125

Index ····· 130

Verb Forms and Inflections ····· 140

Cultural Notes

Lesson 1 Page

First names 2
Business cards 3
Bowing 4
Greetings 4

Lesson 2

Omission of subject 10
Teaching system 11
Expressions to assist with comprehension 11
Personal seals 13

Lesson 3

Entrance way 20
Set phrases at the table 20
Terms for family members 21
Telephone numbers 22
Dates 23

Lesson 4

Addresses 29
Police boxes 29
Introducing yourself to your neighbors 30

Lesson 5

Business hours 37

Lesson 6

Invitations 44
Neighborhood associations 45
Rubbish 47
Recycle 47

Lesson 7

Counting rabbits 52
Foreign loan words 52
Counting method for 5-digit numerals 54

Lesson 8

Post office services 62
SAL 63
Non-delivery notice 65
Cash registration envelope - domestic 65

Page

Lesson 9

Shopping 71
Consumption tax 72
Recycle shops 73

Lesson 10

Cash basis society 78
ATM 79
Bank services 81
Automatic debit from savings 81

Lesson 11

Adverbs of degree 86
Making requests 86
JR Travel Service Center 87
Surcharge and basic fare tickets 88
Securing reserved seating 88
Major railway lines 90
Differences between Romanized denotation and Japanese denotation 94

Lesson 12

Using chopsticks 96
Counting cups of coffee 97
Dining etiquette 97
Sample menu 99

Lesson 13

Karaoke 104
After-hours social functions 104
First party venue, second party venue 105
Toasts and other drinking etiquette 107

Lesson 14

A year of school activities 113
Cultural festival 115

Japanese for JETs Text Guide

Aims and Usage

The aim of this text is to prepare you for your tenure in Japan. The book provides basic Japanese language and cultural information, and should help ease your transition into Japanese society.

Text Structure

Dialogue (CD)

The dialogues include situations that many JETs will experience, with the grammar becoming increasingly more difficult. In this text, lessons 1-10 are written in Roman letters; lessons 11-15 are written in Roman letters, hiragana and katakana.

Grammatical Points

Explanations of grammar have been written to be readily comprehensible. They are short, to the point and avoid grammatical jargon. Most of the explanations are followed by examples. A verb conjugation table is located at the back of the book for your reference.

Vocabulary

Lists of vocabulary for each situation and topic are provided. When vocabulary appears in more than one part of the book, cross-references are given. The lists are divided into sections of verbs, adjectives, words with associated meanings, etc. This text lists vocabulary in alphabetical order.

Exercises (CD)

Identification exercises, substitution drills and mini-dialogues are included amongst the exercises. Please note that some portions are not on the CDs.

Listening Comprehension (CD)

The spoken Japanese on the CDs is natural and of normal conversation speed. If you experience much difficulty in understanding the content, it is suggested that you focus on the key words.

Cultural and Linguistic Notes

Throughout the text, there are shaded areas designated with a cherry blossom illustration (). These are used for both cultural and linguistic notes and are placed throughout relevant lessons. They have been introduced to augment your understanding of the Japanese language.

Reading and Writing Practice

Lessons 1-10　Each lesson introduces 10 hiragana characters with reading and writing practice.
Lessons 11-14　Katakana characters are introduced with reading practice only.

(CD) :Indicates portions of the lessons which are accompanied by the CDs.

Effective CD Usage:

1. Contents of the CDs

Recorded on the CDs are all of the dialogues, exercises and listening comprehension exercises found in this text. At the beginning of the first CD there is also an introductory section covering the pronunciation of (1) the Japanese Syllabary, (2) Numerals, (3) Greetings and Set Phrases that are on the poster included.

2. Pronunciation, Accent and Intonation

The CDs have been recorded using a standard accent. While the pronunciation is clear and distinct, the CDs have been made giving consideration to the learner acquiring the natural rhythm and intonation of Japanese conversation. When you first listen to the dialogues on the CDs, you will probably find the speed difficult, and in general, everything will sound very strange. Japanese has a pitch accent and most words end in a vowel. Your ability in Japanese will be more successful if you first of all come to understand and recognize these significant differences to English.

3. Introductory Section

(To become familiar with Japanese, put the poster up in your room and look at it while listening to the CDs.)

(1) The Japanese Syllabary - The Japanese language is basically made up of 5 vowel sounds (a, i, u, e, o), plus combinations of these vowels with consonants, which together make other individual sounds. The exception to this rule is ん (n). All sounds in Japanese are pronounced at a uniform length.

(2) Numerals - This section shows you how to read numerals and use a basic method of counting (from 1つ(ひとつ) to 10 (とお)). If you remember this, it will help you greatly when shopping.

(3) Greetings and Set Phrases - If you learn these expressions, they will help you in making friends.

4. Dialogue, Exercises and Listening Comprehension

Without trying to identify the meaning of individual words, pay attention to the rhythm and intonation of the language and try to grasp the meaning of the whole thing. Practice by listening to the CD and then repeating what you hear. In this way you will soon become accustomed to the sound and rhythm of Japanese. Take your time and enjoy your studies.

General Features of the Japanese Language

1. The Japanese Writing System

There are three kinds of letters used in the Japanese writing system: kanji (Chinese characters), hiragana, and katakana (Japanese syllabaries).

Written Japanese is a hybrid writing system where kanji, hiragana, and katakana are combined to write a sentence.

kanji: Chinese characters, each conveying an idea, most of which have at least two readings.

hiragana: A phonetic syllabary derived from kanji.

katakana: A phonetic syllabary used primarily for foreign words.

Written Japanese normally makes use of all three, as in the following example:

ex. わたしは　アメリカ人です。　*I am an American.*
　　○　△　□○

○: hiragana

△: katakana

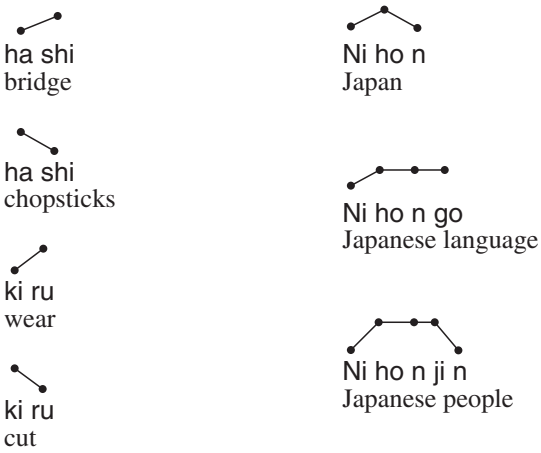
□: kanji

Besides these three forms of writing, Roman letters are also sometimes used.

2. Accent

There is little stress accent used in Japanese words; instead there is pitch accent. As shown below, a different pitch accent type indicates difference in meaning. Pitch accent types vary in different localities and in complex words.

Standard Tokyo accent



3. Characteristics of Japanese Grammar

1) Word order

(1) A predicate always comes at the end of a sentence.

ex. Watashi wa Sumisu desu. *My name is Smith.*
Watashi wa gakkō e ikimasu. *I go to school.*

(2) To form a question, 'ka' is added to the end of the sentence. When an interrogative word is used, the structure of the sentence does not change.

ex. Ano kata wa Tanaka-san desu. *That person over there is Mr. Tanaka.*
Ano kata wa Tanaka-san desu ka. *Is that person over there Mr. Tanaka?*
Ano kata wa donata desu ka. *Who is that person over there?*

2) Most nouns have neither singular or plural nor masculine or feminine forms. However, the plural of certain words can be expressed by the use of a suffix.

ex. watashi *I*
watashi-tachi *We*

3) Conjugation of the predicate is not affected by the gender or number of the subject.

ex. Watashi wa gakusei desu. *I am a student.*
Watashi-tachi wa gakusei desu. *We are students.*

4) i-adjectives inflect.

ex. Kyō wa atsui desu. *It is hot today.*
Kyō wa atsukunai desu. *It is not hot today.*
Kinō wa atsukatta desu. *It was hot yesterday.*
Kinō wa atsukunakatta desu. *It was not hot yesterday.*

5) A particle is inserted at the end of a word or a sentence to indicate the relationship between words in a given context or to add various meanings.

ex. gakkō e iku *go to school*

Romanized Japanese Dictionary

To successfully learn a new language involves not only learning the sounds and grammar of that language, but also the meaning and usage of a great many words and phrases. And being able to find such words and phrases in a dictionary by how they sound would be extremely useful. Referring to the points below, let's find a suitable dictionary.

(1) Entries - There should be at least 7,000 and if possible as many as 9,000.

(2) Head Words - The romanized head words should be shown in their standard **hiragana** form, and foreign loan words should be given in **katakana**. There should be sections dealing with the parts of speech, antonyms and synonyms, as well as clear explanations of set phrases and conversational expressions. The conjugation and usage of verbs should also be clearly given.

(3) Example Usage - There should be examples giving consideration to situational usage, and plenty of examples to help you increase your practical ability in conversation.

A Romanized Japanese dictionary fulfills the above requirements, and, moreover, supplies an essential English-Japanese word list (2,600 entries), provides useful information on Japanese culture, **kanji** signboards, the inflection of adjectives and verbs, as well as a general outline of the Japanese language. This dictionary is not simply useful; it allows you to study Japanese from many different angles.

Grammatical Points of Each Lesson

1 **pg 2**	N_1 wa N_2 desu N_1 wa N_2 ja arimasen Donata desu ka
2 **pg 10**	ko ▪ so ▪ a N wa doko desu ka
3 **pg 18**	V-masu V-masen V-mashita V-masendeshita
4 **pg 28**	N_1 ni N_2 ga arimasu/imasu N_1 wa N_2 ni arimasu/imasu
5 **pg 36**	arimasu *(have)* V-mashō N_1 kara N_2 made
6 **pg 44**	Adjectives (affirmative & negative) V-masen ka
7 **pg 52**	Counter suffixes imasu *(stay)*
8 **pg 60**	V-tai desu V-tai + n desu ga V-te (te-form) V-te + kudasai
9 **pg 70**	Past tense of adjectives Connecting adjectives N_1 wa N_2 ga (adjective) desu (reason) + kara
10 **pg 78**	V-nai (nai-form) V-nai + de kudasai V-te, ～ N + ga dekimasu
11 **pg 86**	V-(r)u (dict. form) V-(r)u + koto ga dekimasu V-te + kudasaimasen ka V-(r)u / V-nai + n desu ga
12 **pg 96**	V-ta (ta-form) V-ta + koto ga arimasu ka Adjective + sō desu N + ni shimasu
13 **pg 114**	Humble expressions N + ga suki desu / kirai desu V-ta + ri, V-ta + ri shimasu V-(r)u + tsumori desu V-te + mitai desu
14 **pg 112**	V-te + imasu (progressive tense) N / na-adjective + na'n desu V-te + mo ii desu ka V-nagara ～ N_1 de N_2 ga ichiban (adjective) desu
15 **pg 119**	Plain style

(N-Noun 名詞(めいし) / V-Verb 動詞(どうし))

1 Introductions

A. *Ms. Mary Johnson, an ALT, introduces herself at her new school.*
B. *ALT Mr. Richard Smith is introduced by Mr. Jiro Tanaka, a Japanese English teacher, to Ms. Takako Sato, another teacher.*

CD02 Dialogue

A.

Jonson:	Hajimemashite.	*Johnson: How do you do?*
	Mearii Jonson desu.	*I am Mary Johnson.*
	Igirisu no Kenburijji kara kimashita.	*I come from Cambridge in the U.K.*
	Dōzo yoroshiku onegai-shimasu.	*It's nice to meet you.*
Suzuki:	Hajimemashite.	*Suzuki: How do you do?*
	Kōchō no Suzuki desu.	*I'm the principal, Suzuki.*
	Dōzo yoroshiku.	*Nice to meet you.*

B.

Sumisu:	Ohayō gozaimasu.	*Smith: Good morning.*
Tanaka:	Ohayō gozaimasu.	*Tanaka: Good morning.*
Sumisu:	Tanaka-sensei, ano kata wa donata desu ka.	*Smith: Mr. Tanaka, who is that person over there?*
Tanaka:	Satō-san desu yo.	*Tanaka: She is Ms. Sato.*
	Shōkai-shimashō.	*I'll introduce you.*
	＜***Tanaka calls Sato over.***＞	
	Sumisu-san, kochira wa Satō-san desu.	*Mr. Smith, this is Ms. Sato.*
Sumisu:	Richādo Sumisu desu.	*Smith: I'm Richard Smith.*
	Yoroshiku onegai-shimasu.	*It's nice to meet you.*
Satō:	Satō desu. Dōzo yoroshiku.	*Sato: I'm Sato. Nice meeting you.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

Igirisu	イギリス	*Britain, U.K.*	ano kata	あのかた	*that person over there (respectful)*
Kenburijji	ケンブリッジ	*Cambridge*	donata	どなた	*who*
kara	から	*from*	shōkai-shimashō	しょうかいしましょう	*I'll introduce (you)*
kimashita	きました	*came*	kochira	こちら	*this (person) (respectful)*
kōchō	こうちょう	*principal*			

Grammatical Points

1. Watashi wa Mearii Jonson desu.

The particle 'wa' is used to indicate the topic of a sentence.
'desu' is used at the end of a sentence ending with a noun or an adjective.

ex. Sato-san wa sensei desu. *Ms. Sato is a teacher.*



-san〔さん〕

This is a respectful title attached to people's names. It should never be used when referring to your own name or when talking about a member of your family or a member of your group (e.g., someone from your company, office, etc.) to a third party. At school, teachers are often called "SENSEI" after the name.

2. Watashi wa sensei dewa (ja) arimasen.

The negative form of 'desu' is 'dewa arimasen.'

ex. Watashi wa Amerika-jin dewa arimasen. *I'm not an American.*

3. Jonson-san wa sensei desu ka.

To make a question, all one has to do is add 'ka' to the end of the sentence.

ex. Ano kata wa kōchō-sensei desu ka. *Is that person the principal?*
−Hai, kōchō-sensei desu. *Yes, he is the principal.*
−Iie, kōchō-sensei dewa arimasen. *No, he is not the principal.*



First names〔名前(なまえ)〕

It is not customary to refer to Japanese people by their first names. Even people quite close will refer to each other by their family names. This rule, however, is not applied to foreigners, who are very often addressed by their first names. Note that even with first names '-san' is used.

4. Ano kata wa donata desu ka.

When you use an interrogative word the structure of the sentence does not change.

ex. A : Ano kata wa donata desu ka. *Who is that person?*
B : [Ano kata wa] kōchō-sensei desu. *[He] is the principal.*

5. Particles

1) Kōchō no Suzuki desu.

In this context 'no' has the following uses:

① To indicate the connection of a person with a place or organization.
ex. Sakura-chūgaku no sensei *teacher of Sakura Junior High School*

② To indicate the connection of a person with a role or position.
ex. Gaikokugo shidō joshu no Gyaban *Assistant Language Teacher Gaban*

2) Satō-san desu yo.

'yo' is a particle used in conversation to indicate that the listener is being informed of something.

○○県教育委員会

外国語指導助手
イブ　ハンター

教育委員会　〒 111　○○県△△市1-1-1
TEL 012-345-6789
FAX 012-345-6788

(your) PREFECTURAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

Eve Hunter
ASSISTANT LANGUAGE TEACHER

(your) PREFECTURAL BOARD OF EDUCATION
1-1-1, △△-SHI　　TEL 012-345-6789
○○, 111 JAPAN　　FAX 012-345-6788



Meishi *(Business cards)*〔名刺（めいし）〕

When meeting people for the first time it is customary to give them your business card. The card is normally held in both hands and given to the receiver as you bow. It is also polite to hold the 'meishi' facing right side up so that the receiver may read it easily. Do not write on it or place it in your pocket.

Ojigi *(Bowing)*〔お辞儀(じぎ)〕

It is customary on formal occasions to bow when greeting people and when saying goodbye. The order, degree, and length of bowing depends on the occasion.



Aisatsu *(Greetings)*〔挨拶(あいさつ)〕

The most common greetings are 'Ohayō gozaimasu *(Good morning)*,' 'Konnichiwa *(Good afternoon)*' and 'Konbanwa *(Good evening)*.' To say goodbye, 'Sayōnara' or, more informally, 'Jā ne' is used.

Vocabulary

Nationality

-jin	*person, people*
Airurando-jin	*an Irish (person)*
Amerika-jin	*an American (person)*
Chūgoku-jin	*a Chinese (person)*
Doitsu-jin	*a German (person)*
Furansu-jin	*a French (person)*
Igirisu-jin	*a British (person)*
	an English (person)
Kanada-jin	*a Canadian (person)*
Kankoku-jin	*a Korean (person)*
Nihon-jin	*a Japanese (person)*
Nyūjiirando-jin	*a New Zealand (person)*
Ōsutoraria-jin	*an Australian (person)*
Roshia-jin	*a Russian (person)*

Teaching positions

sensei	*teacher*
kōchō-sensei	*principal (respectful)*
kōchō	*principal*
fuku-kōchō-sensei	*vice-principal*
kyōtō-sensei	*vice-principal(respectful)*
kyōtō	*vice-principal*
gaikokugo shidō joshu	*Assistant Language Teacher (ALT)*
kokusai kōryūin	*Coordinator for International Relations (CIR)*

Educational institutions

gakkō	*school*
daigaku	*university*
kōtōgakkō (kōkō)	*senior high school*
chūgakkō (chūgaku)	*junior high school*
shōgakkō	*elementary school*
yōchien	*kindergarten*
hoikuen	*nursery school*

Academic years

1(ichi)-nen[sei]	*first year [student]*
2(ni)-nen[sei]	*second year [student]*
3(san)-nen[sei]	*third year [student]*
4(yo)-nen[sei]	*fourth year [student]*
5(go)-nen[sei]	*fifth year [student]*
6(roku)-nen[sei]	*sixth year [student]*

Classes

1(ichi)-kumi	*class one*
2(ni)-kumi	*class two*
3(san)-kumi	*class three*

School subjects

bijutsu	*art*
Eigo	*English*
gijutsu	*industrial arts*
hoken	*health education*
kateika	*home economics*
kokugo	*language (of that country)*
ongaku	*music*
rika	*science*
shakai	*social studies*
sūgaku	*mathematics*
taiiku	*physical education*

Local government institutions

yakuba	*town hall*
shiyakusho	*city hall*
kenchō	*prefectural government office*
kyōiku-iinkai	*Board of Education*
kokusai kōryū ka	*International Exchange Division*

Others

watashi	*I*
anata	*you*
watashi-tachi	*we*
kono kata	*this person (respectful)*
ano kata	*that person over there (respectful)*
kochira	*this (person)*
achira	*that over there (person)*
dare	*who*
donata	*who (respectful)*
hai(ē)	*yes*
iie	*no*
gakusei	*student*
seito	*pupil, student*

CD03 Exercises

1. Make sentences as shown in the example.

ex) watashi, Tanaka → Watashi wa Tanaka desu.
1) watashi, kyōshi →
2) Suzuki-san, kōchō-sensei →
3) kochira, Yamada-san
4) Sumisu-san, Kanada-jin →
5) ano kata, kyōtō-sensei →

2. Make the sentences negative.

ex) Watashi wa Nihon-jin desu. → Watashi wa Nihon-jin dewa arimasen.
1) Watashi wa Igirisu-jin desu. →
2) Kono kata wa Mearii-san desu. →
3) Achira wa Jēn-san desu. →
4) Hantā-san wa Ōsutoraria-jin desu. →
5) Yamada-san wa sensei desu. →

3. Answer the questions.

ex) Howaito-san wa Eigo no sensei desu ka. (hai) → Hai, Eigo no sensei desu.
Yamada-san wa sensei desu ka. (iie) → Iie, sensei dewa arimasen.
1) Ano kata wa kōchō-sensei desu ka. (hai) →
2) Ano kata wa Satō-san desu ka. (iie) →
3) Howaito-san wa Amerika-jin desu ka. (hai) →
4) Ishikawa-san wa sensei desu ka. (iie) →

4. Write your own introduction. (not on the CD)

ex) Hajimemashite.
[Watashi wa] Mearii Jonson desu.
Igirisu no Kenburijji kara kimashita.
Dōzo yoroshiku onegai-shimasu.

Hajimemashite.
[Watashi wa] _____ desu.
_____ no _____ kara kimashita.
Dōzo _____

CD04 Listening Comprehension

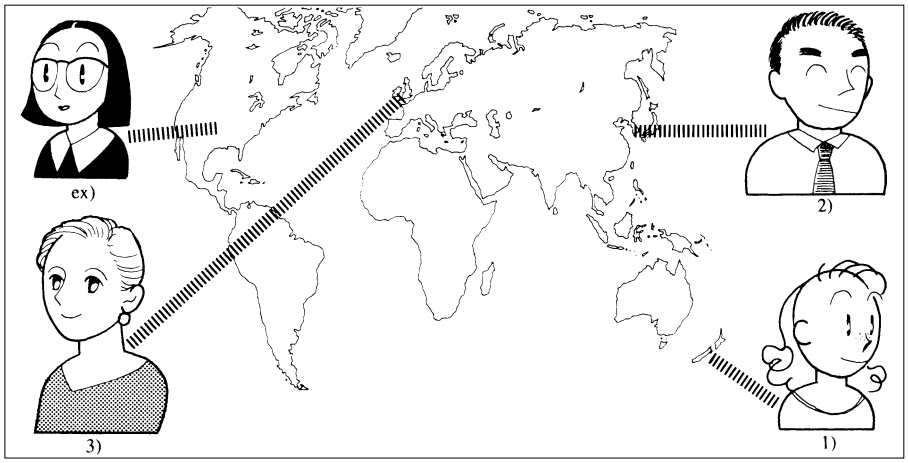
1. Listen to the CD and fill out each person's name and country.

ex) Ano kata wa donata desu ka. → Amerika no Howaito-san desu.

1) Ano kata wa donata desu ka. → _____ no _____ desu.

2) Achira wa donata desu ka. → _____ no _____ desu.

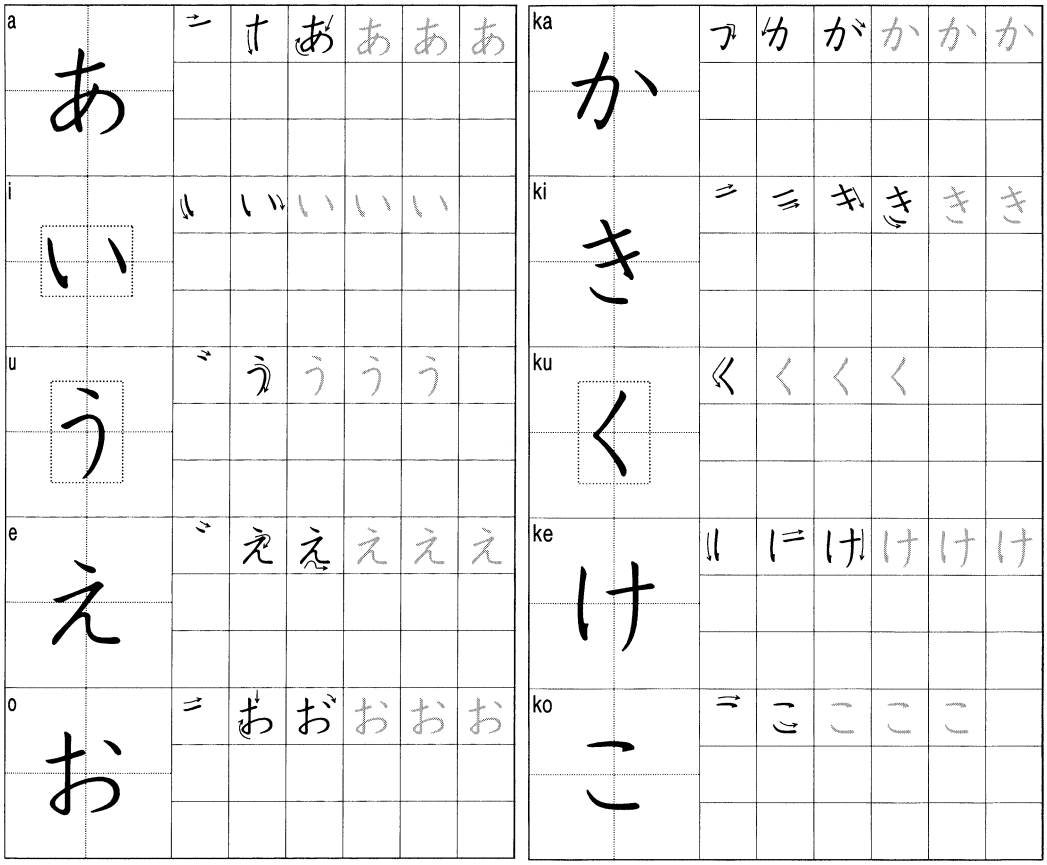
3) Ano kata wa donata desu ka. → _____ no _____ desu.



2. Listen to the CD and fill out each person's name and occupation.

		name	occupation
ex1)		Richādo Sumisu	ALT
ex2)		Hirai	ongaku no sensei
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			

HIRAGANA Practice



1. え え ____ ____ ____ ____
   e *(picture)*
2. き ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
   ki *(tree)*
3. か ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
   ka *(mosquito)*
4. いけ ____ ____ ____
   ike *(pond)*
5. こい ____ ____ ____
   koi *(carp)*
6. かい ____ ____ ____
   kai *(shellfish)*
7. かお ____ ____ ____
   kao *(face)*
8. きく ____ ____ ____
   kiku *(chrysanthemum)*
9. あか ____ ____ ____
   aka *(red)*
10. あお ____ ____ ____
    ao *(blue)*

2 What and Where

A. *In the staffroom Mr. Klaus Jung asks Ms. Takako Sato what things are called.*
B. *Mr. Seong Man Park asks Ms. Yasuko Doi where his locker is.*

CD05 Dialogue

A.

Yungu:	Chotto, sumimasen.	*Jung:*	*Excuse me.*
Satō:	Hai.	*Sato:*	*Yes?*
Yungu:	Kore wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka.	*Jung:*	*What is this in Japanese?*
Satō:	Kore desu ka. Pasokon desu yo.	*Sato:*	*This? It's* 'pasokon.'
Yungu:	Pasokon desu ka.	*Jung:*	*Oh,* 'pasokon.'
Satō:	Ē.	*Sato:*	*Yes.*

B.

Paku:	Sumimasen, watashi no rokkā wa doko desu ka.	*Park:*	*Excuse me. Where is my locker?*
Doi:	Rokkā desu ka. Asoko no sōko desu yo.	*Doi:*	*Locker? In the storage room there.*
Paku:	Ā, sō desu ka. Dōmo arigatō.	*Park:*	*Oh, I see. Thank you.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

kore	これ	*this*	ē	ええ	*yes*
Nihon-go de	にほんごで	*in Japanese*	rokkā	ロッカー	*locker*
nan	なん	*what*	sōko	そうこ	*storage room*
pasokon	パソコン	*personal computer*			

Kore wa nan desu ka. vs Koko wa doko desu ka.

'kore' is used to refer to things, while 'koko' is used to refer to locations.

ex. A : Kore wa nan desu ka. *What is this?*
B : Sore wa bōrupen desu. *That is a ballpoint pen.*

A : Koko wa doko desu ka. *Where is this place? (Where are we?)*
B : Koko wa kyōshitsu desu. *This is a classroom.*

Grammatical Points

1. ko · so · a

ko: Indicates things / locations near the speaker.
so: Indicates things / locations near the listener.
a : Indicates things / locations far from both the speaker and the listener.

kore	*this*	kono ~	*this ~*	koko	*this place*
sore	*that*	sono ~	*that ~*	soko	*that place*
are	*that over there*	ano ~	*that ~ over there*	asoko	*that place over there*

2. Watashi no rokkā wa doko desu ka.

This expression has the following uses:

1) To ask where a thing is.

ex. A : Rokkā wa doko desu ka. *Where is my locker?*
B : Soko desu. *It's there.*
Robii desu. *In the lobby.*

2) To ask where a place is.

ex. A : Kyōshitsu wa doko desu ka. *Where is the classroom?*
B : Asoko desu. *It's over there.*
1(ik)-kai desu. *On the first floor.*

3. Kore wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka.

The particle 'de' indicates the language used.

ex. A : Kore wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka. *What is this in Japanese?*
B : Mado desu. *It's* 'mado.'

4. Sō desu ka.

This expression is used to show understanding.

ex. A : Otearai wa asoko desu yo. *The toilet is over there.*
B : Ā, sō desu ka. *I see.*



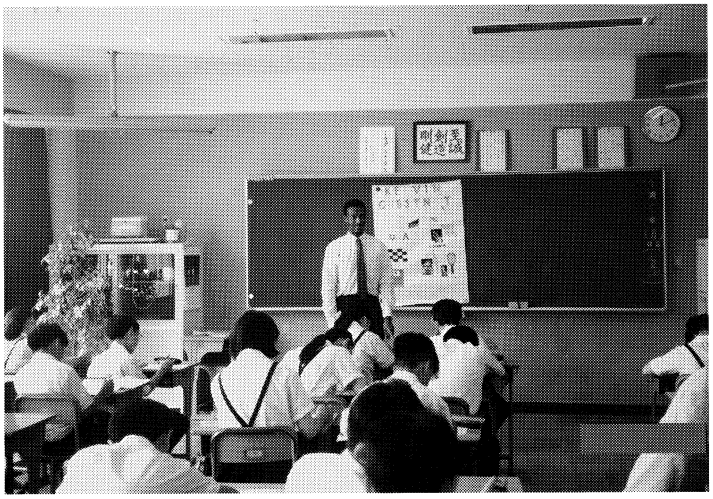
Omission of subject

In Japanese, if the subject of a sentence is understood from the context, it will not be mentioned in the conversation. Consequently, the Japanese will drop such pronouns as 'watashi *(I)*,' 'anata *(you)*,' etc., when talking.

A : Richādo-san desu ka. *[Are you] Mr. Richard?*
B : Hai, sō desu. *Yes, [I am].*
A : Ano kata wa donata desu ka. *Who is that person?*
B : Miwa-san desu. *[She is] Ms. Miwa.*

Teaching system

In general, in Japanese schools the students remain in the same room and the teacher moves from classroom to classroom in accordance with the timetable of his/her particular subject.



Expressions to assist with comprehension

1) When you cannot hear what someone has said to you:

E?	*Pardon me?*

2) When you wish to confirm what has been said to you:

A: Ano kata wa donata desu ka.	*Who is that person?*
B: Miwa-san desu.	*Ms. Miwa.*
A: Miwa-san desu ka.	*Ms. Miwa?*

3) When you cannot understand what has been said to you:

Sumimasen, yoku wakarimasen.	*I'm sorry, but I don't clearly understand.*

4) When you wish to have something repeated:

Sumimasen, mō ichido onegai-shimasu.	*I'm sorry. Could you say that once more, please.*

Vocabulary

Things in the classroom

dii bui dii	*DVD*
denki	*electricity, light*
doa (to)	*door*
isu	*chair*
mado	*window*
rokkā	*locker*
terebi	*television*
tokei	*clock, watch*
tsukue	*desk*

Writing implements

bōrupen	*ballpoint pen*
enpitsu	*pencil*
keshigomu	*eraser*
shāpu-penshiru	*mechanical pencil*

Languages

Chūgoku-go	*Chinese*
Doitsu-go	*German*
Eigo	*English*
Furansu-go	*French*
Kankoku-go	*Korean*
Nihon-go	*Japanese*
Roshia-go	*Russian*

Floors of a building

1(ik)-kai	*first floor*
2(ni)-kai	*second floor*
3(san)-gai	*third floor*
4(yon)-kai	*fourth floor*
5(go)-kai	*fifth floor*
nan-gai	*what floor*

Others

kore	*this*
sore	*that*
are	*that over there*
nan (nani)	*what*
koko	*here*
soko	*there*
asoko	*over there*
doko	*where*
chizu	*map*
deji-kame	*digital camera*
dii bui dii purēyā	*DVD player*
hasami	*scissors*
hochikisu	*stapler*
jidō-hanbaiki	*vending machine*
jisho	*dictionary*
kaban	*bag*
kagi	*key*
kami	*paper*
kasa	*umbrella*
keitai-denwa	*mobile (cell) phone*
kokusai-denwa	*international telephone call*
kutsu	*shoes*
nōto	*notebook*
pasokon	*personal computer*
shinbun	*newspaper*
sūtsukēsu	*suitcase*
terehon-kādo	*telephone card*
zasshi	*magazine*
erebētā	*elevator, lift*
furonto	*front desk*
heya	*room*
jimukyoku	*secretariat*
kaijō	*venue*
kyōshitsu	*classroom*
otearai (toire)	*toilet*
resutoran	*restaurant*
robii	*lobby*
uketsuke	*reception desk*



Mearii Jonson





Richādo Sumisu



Fiōna Ohara



Takako Satō



Fenfa Wan



Sonman Paku

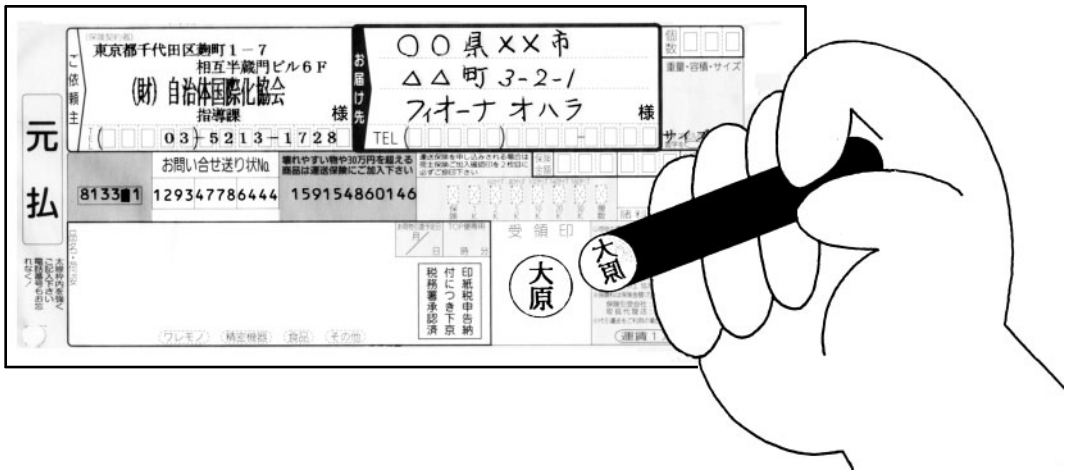


Kurausu Yungu



Inkan *(Personal seals)* 〔印鑑(いんかん)〕

In Japan a personal seal is normally required to conduct business. It carries the same weight as a signature in Western countries. You will probably need one to open a bank account, sign contracts, and conduct other business.



CD06 Exercises

1. Answer the questions as shown in the example.

ex) Kore wa kagi desu ka. (hai) → Hai, kagi desu.
(iie) → Iie, kagi dewa arimasen.

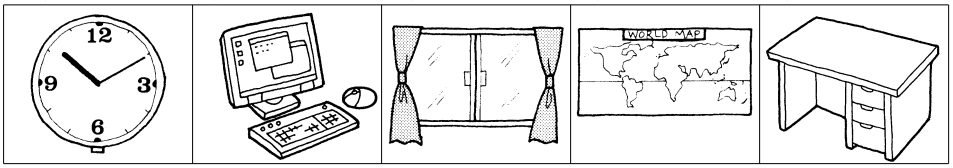
1) Kore wa zasshi desu ka. (hai) →
2) Kore wa isu desu ka. (iie) →
3) Kore wa kaban desu ka. (iie) →
4) Kore wa pasokon desu ka. (hai) →

2. Answer the questions as shown in the example. (not on the CD)

ex) Are wa nan desu ka. → Tokei desu.

1) Are wa nan desu ka. →
2) Are wa nan desu ka. →
3) Are wa nan desu ka. →
4) Are wa nan desu ka. →

ex) 1) 2) 3) 4)



3. Answer the questions choosing the correct word from the box.

1) 'Book' wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka. →
2) 'Paper' wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka. →
3) 'Ballpoint pen' wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka. →
4) 'Key' wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka. →

bōrupen
hon
kagi
kami

4. Answer the questions as shown in the example. (not on the CD)

ex) Koko wa nan desu ka. (furonto) → Furonto desu.

1) Koko wa nan desu ka. (kyōshitsu) →
2) Koko wa nan desu ka. (resutoran) →
3) Koko wa nan desu ka. (robii) →
4) Koko wa nan desu ka. (otearai) →

5. Practice the dialogue as shown in the example.

ex) hasami

> A : Sore wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka.
> B : Kore desu ka. Hasami desu yo.
> A : Ā, hasami desu ka. Dōmo.

Replace the underlined portions with the following words.

1) shinbun
2) kaban
3) keitai-denwa

6. Practice the dialogue as shown in the example.

ex) furonto, 1-kai

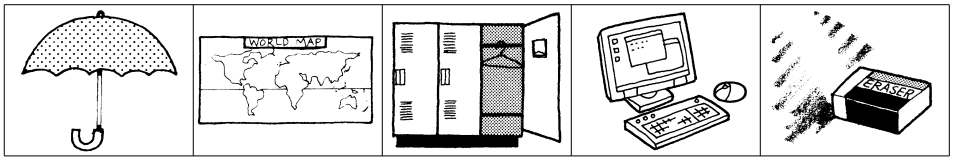
> A : Sumimasen, furonto wa doko desu ka.
> B : Furonto desu ka. 1-kai desu.

Replace the underlined portions with the following words.

1) kaijō, 3-gai
2) heya, 5-kai
3) terebi, 1-kai no robii
4) sūtsukēsu, 4-kai no sōko

CD07 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and write the correct number for each picture.

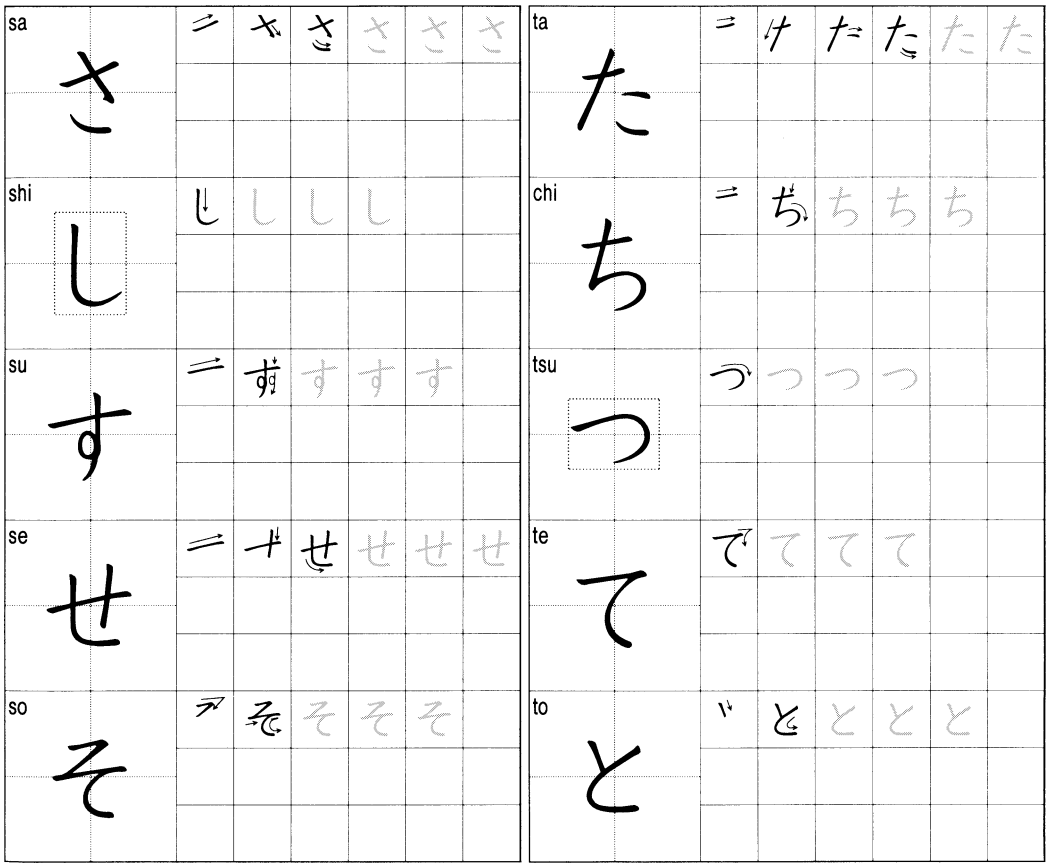


1) ( ) 2) (ex) 3) ( ) 4) ( ) 5) ( )

2. Listen to the CD and match the things in the box with their correct locations.

1)	4-kai	(		/	)
2)	3-gai	(		/	)
3)	2-kai	(		/	)
ex)	1-kai	(	furonto	/ kagi	)

HIRAGANA Practice



1. て　て ＿＿＿＿
   te *(hand, arm)*
2. と ＿＿＿＿＿
   to *(door)*
3. いす ＿＿＿＿＿
   isu *(chair, stool)*
4. せかい ＿＿＿＿＿
   sekai *(world)*
5. そと ＿＿＿＿＿
   soto *(outside)*
6. うち ＿＿＿＿＿
   uchi *(house, home)*
7. かさ ＿＿＿＿＿
   kasa *(umbrella)*
8. つくえ ＿＿＿＿＿
   tsukue *(desk)*
9. そこ ＿＿＿＿＿
   soko *(there, that place)*
10. たいこ ＿＿＿＿＿
    taiko *(drum)*

3 At a Home Visit

A. *Ms. Fiona O'Hara introduces herself at a party.*
B. *Ms. Feng Hua Wang talks to Sachiko, Ms. Noriko Yamada's daughter, about her family while showing their picture.*

CD08 Dialogue

A.

Yamada:	Shōkai-shimasu.	*Yamada: I'll introduce you.*
	Kochira wa Fiōna Ohara-san desu.	*This is Ms. Fiona O'Hara.*
Ohara:	Hajimemashite.	*O'Hara: How do you do?*
	Fiōna Ohara desu.	*I'm Fiona O'Hara.*
	Fiōna to yonde kudasai.	*Please call me Fiona.*
	7-gatsu 25-nichi ni Nihon e kimashita.	*I came to Japan on 25 July.*
	Airurando de Nihon-go o benkyō-shimashita ga, mada heta desu.	*I studied Japanese in Ireland, but I'm still poor at it.*
	Dōzo yoroshiku onegai-shimasu.	*It's nice to meet you.*

B.

Wan:	Kore wa kazoku no shashin desu.	*Wang: This is a photo of my family.*
	Chichi to haha to otōto to imōto desu.	*That's my father, my mother, my younger brother and my younger sister.*
Sachiko:	Imōto-san wa [o]ikutsu desu ka.	*Sachiko: How old is your sister?*
Wan:	17-sai desu.	*Wang: Seventeen.*
	Kōkō 2-nen desu.	*She's in her second year at high school.*
Sachiko:	Ara, watashi to onaji desu ne.	*Sachiko: Oh. That's the same as me.*
Wan:	A, sō desu ka.	*Wang: Oh, really.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

~ to yonde kudasai	とよんでください	*please call me ~*
7(shichi)-gatsu 25 (ni-jū go)-nichi	7がつ25にち	*25 July*
benkyō-shimashita	べんきょうしました	*studied*
mada heta desu	まだへたです	*still poor at*
kazoku	かぞく	*family*
shashin	しゃしん	*photograph*
chichi	ちち	*(my) father*
haha	はは	*(my) mother*
otōto	おとうと	*(my) younger brother*
imōto	いもうと	*(my) younger sister*
imōto-san	いもうとさん	*(your) younger sister*
17(jū nana)-sai	17さい	*17 years old*
kōkō	こうこう	*senior high school*
2(ni)-nen	2ねん	*second year*
ara	あら	*oh (used by women)*
~ to onaji desu ne	とおなじですね	*the same as ~ isn't it?*

Grammatical Points

1. 7-gatsu 25-nichi ni kimashita.

Verbs conjugate as follows.

	non-past	past
affirmative	benkyō-shimasu	benkyō-shimashita
negative	benkyō-shimasen	benkyō-shimasendeshita

The non-past form of verbs is not only used for the present tense but also for habitual and future actions and to express volition.

2. Particles

1) Eigo o oshiemasu.

The particle 'o' is used to indicate the direct object of a sentence.

ex. Nihon-go o benkyō-shimasu. *I study Japanese.*

2) 7-gatsu 25-nichi ni Nihon e kimashita.

The particle 'ni' is used to indicate the time when something happens. However, it is not used with such expressions as 'ashita,' 'senshū,' 'itsu,' etc. Compare the following sentences.

ex. Yungu-san wa 7-gatsu 25-nichi ni kimashita. *Mr. Jung came on 25 July*

Sumisu-san wa ashita ~~ni~~ kimasu. *Mr. Smith will come tomorrow.*

The particle 'ni' is not used with the following expressions.

day		week		month		year	
kinō	*yesterday*	senshū	*last week*	sengetsu	*last month*	kyonen	*last year*
kyō	*today*	konshū	*this week*	kongetsu	*this month*	kotoshi	*this year*
ashita	*tomorrow*	raishū	*next week*	raigetsu	*next month*	rainen	*next year*

3) 7-gatsu 25-nichi ni Nihon e kimashita.

The particle 'e' indicates a direction or destination. The particle 'ni' can also be used in this way.

ex. Kinō koko e kimashita. *I came here yesterday.*

Kinō koko ni kimashita. *I came here yesterday.*

4) Airurando de Nihon-go o benkyō-shimashita.

The particle 'de' is used to indicate the place where something happens.

ex. Chūgaku de Eigo o oshiemasu. *I teach English at junior high school.*

5) Chichi to haha to otōto to imōto desu.

The particle 'to' means 'and' and is used to connect nouns with other nouns.

ex. Satō-san to Tanaka-san wa sensei desu. *Ms. Sato and Mr. Tanaka are teachers.*

6) Watashi to onaji desu ne.

The particle 'ne' is used at the end of a sentence to indicate exclamation or surprise.

ex. Samui desu ne. *It's cold, isn't it?*

3. Airurando de Nihon-go o benkyō-shimashita ga, mada heta desu.

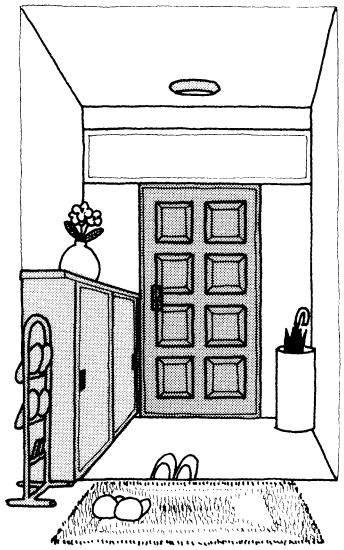
In this context, the particle 'ga' means 'but' and is used to join sentences.

ex. Eigo o benkyō-shimashita ga, mada heta desu.

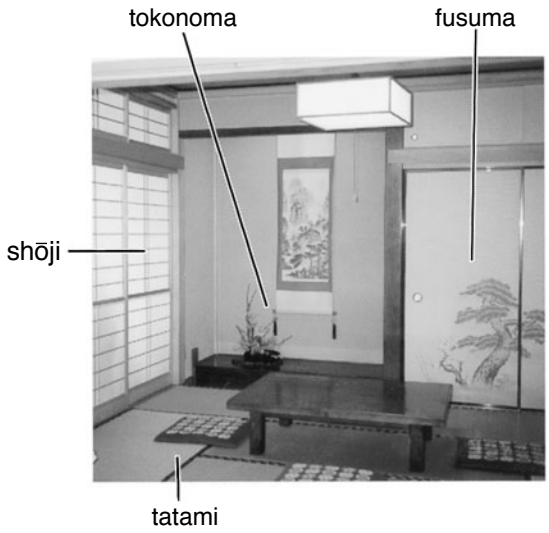
I've studied English, but I'm still poor at it.

Genkan *(Entrance way)* 〔玄関(げんかん)〕

This is the entrance way of a Japanese house or apartment. Here shoes are removed before entering the house proper. When taking off your shoes, face them towards the house and then turn them around with your hands while kneeling. Slippers will most likely be provided for use within the residence.



Japanese house





Set phrases at the table

When eating in company certain set phrases are used. Prior to eating people say 'Itadakimasu' (roughly translated as '*I'll start*'). After eating it is customary to say 'Gochisōsama deshita' *(It was a feast)* to show your appreciation of the food and the hospitality you have received.

Vocabulary

Verbs

benkyō-shimasu (benkyō-suru)	*study*
hatarakimasu (hataraku)	*work*
kimasu (kuru)	*come*
oshiemasu (oshieru)	*teach*

Note: The dictionary form of the verb is given in the parentheses. For details of the dictionary form, see the Grammatical Points of Lesson 11.

Dates

-gatsu	*month*
-nichi	*day*
nan-gatsu	*what month*
nan-nichi	*what day*

Japanese house

daidokoro	*kitchen*
furoba	*bathroom*
genkan	*entrance way*
ima	*living room*
rōka	*corridor, hallway*
washitsu	*Japanese-style room*

Others

denwa-bangō	*telephone number*
mainichi	*every day*
shashin	*photograph*
sushi-ya	*sushi bar*
tanjōbi	*birthday*
uchi	*house*
-sai	*years old*
[o]ikutsu (nan-sai)	*how old*

Terms for family members

related to speaker	related to others	meaning
kazoku	[go]kazoku	*family*
ryōshin	[go]ryōshin	*parents*
chichi	otōsan	*father*
haha	okāsan	*mother*
shujin (otto)	[go]shujin	*husband*
kanai (tsuma)	okusan	*wife*
kyōdai	[go]kyōdai	*siblings*
ani	oniisan	*elder brother*
ane	onēsan	*elder sister*
otōto	otōto-san	*younger brother*
imōto	imōto-san	*younger sister*
kodomo	okosan	*child / children*
musuko	musuko-san	*son*
musume	musume-san	*daughter*
sofu	ojiisan	*grandfather*
sobo	obāsan	*grandmother*



Terms for family members

The terms you use for family members depend on whether you are referring to your own family or someone else's. Please check this with the table of family members. Note that the words for personal use in this context more or less mean 'my father,' 'my mother,' etc. Therefore, saying 'watashi no ~' *(my ~)* is redundant.

Note that when you count siblings in Japanese the number usually includes yourself: e.g., 'futari kyōdai' *(two siblings)* means you have one sibling plus yourself.

Numerals

0	zero, rei	10	jū	20	ni-jū
1	ichi	11	jū ichi	30	san-jū
2	ni	12	jū ni	40	yon-jū
3	san	13	jū san	50	go-jū
4	yon, shi	14	jū yon, jū shi	60	roku-jū
5	go	15	jū go	70	nana-jū, shichi-jū
6	roku	16	jū roku	80	hachi-jū
7	nana, shichi	17	jū nana, jū shichi	90	kyū-jū
8	hachi	18	jū hachi	100	hyaku
9	kyū, ku	19	jū kyū, jū ku		

* For numbers over 100, see the vocabulary page of Lesson 7.



Denwa-bangō *(Telephone numbers)*〔電話番号(でんわばんごう)〕

When saying telephone numbers in Japanese, the hyphenated part of the number is usually read as 'no.'

ex. Gakkō no denwa-bangō wa 9876 (kyū hachi nana roku) no 1331 (ichi san san ichi) desu.
The school's telephone number is 9876-1331.

Watashi no denwa-bangō wa 03 (zero san) 6781 (roku nana hachi ichi) no 4391 (yon san kyū ichi) desu.
My telephone number is (03) 6781-4391.

Expressions of time

1) Months of the year

1	ichi-gatsu	*January*	7	shichi-gatsu	*July*
2	ni-gatsu	*February*	8	hachi-gatsu	*August*
3	san-gatsu	*March*	9	ku-gatsu	*September*
4	shi-gatsu	*April*	10	jū-gatsu	*October*
5	go-gatsu	*May*	11	jū ichi-gatsu	*November*
6	roku-gatsu	*June*	12	jū ni-gatsu	*December*

2) Days of the month

1	tsuitachi	11	jū ichi-nichi	21	ni-jū ichi-nichi
2	futsuka	12	jū ni-nichi	22	ni-jū ni-nichi
3	mikka	13	jū san-nichi	23	ni-jū san-nichi
4	yokka	14	jū yokka	24	ni-jū yokka
5	itsuka	15	jū go-nichi	25	ni-jū go-nichi
6	muika	16	jū roku-nichi	26	ni-jū roku-nichi
7	nanoka	17	jū shichi-nichi	27	ni-jū shichi-nichi
8	yōka	18	jū hachi-nichi	28	ni-jū hachi-nichi
9	kokonoka	19	jū ku-nichi	29	ni-jū ku-nichi
10	tōka	20	hatsuka	30	san-jū nichi
				31	san-jū ichi-nichi



Hizuke *(Dates)* 〔日付(ひづ)け〕

When saying dates, the order is year, month, day.

ex. Watashi wa 1985 (sen kyū-hyaku hachi-jū go) -nen 6 (roku)-gatsu itsuka ni umaremashita.
I was born on 5 June 1985.
Kyō wa 2009 (ni-sen kyū-)-nen 11 (jū ichi)-gatsu 28 (ni-jū hachi)-nichi desu.
Today is 28 November 2009.

Dates can be written in the following way.

2009 / May / 5 — 5 May 2009
'09 / November / 3 — 3 November 2009

CD09 Exercises

1. Repeat after the CD.

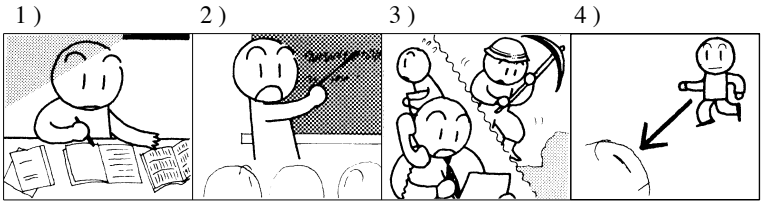
a) 13	b) 31	c) 54	d) 69	e) 88
f) 27	g) 41	h) 70	i) 96	j) 100

2. Answer the questions as shown in the example.

ex) Howaito-san no tanjōbi wa nan-gatsu nan-nichi desu ka. (3/25)
→ 3-gatsu 25-nichi desu.

1) Ivanova-san no tanjōbi wa nan-gatsu nan-nichi desu ka. (4/8) →
2) Sumisu-san no tanjōbi wa nan-gatsu nan-nichi desu ka. (10/24) →
3) Jōnzu-san no tanjōbi wa nan-gatsu nan-nichi desu ka. (5/12) →

3. Look at the illustrations and repeat after the CD.



4. Answer the questions as shown in the example.

ex) Ashita benkyō-shimasu ka. (hai) → Hai, benkyō-shimasu.
(iie) → Iie, benkyō-shimasen.

1) Kyō oshiemasu ka. (hai) →
2) Raishū kara hatarakimasu ka. (iie) →
3) Yamada-san wa kimasu ka. (iie) →

5. Conjugate the verbs as shown in the example.

ex) Ashita kimasu. → Kinō kimashita.

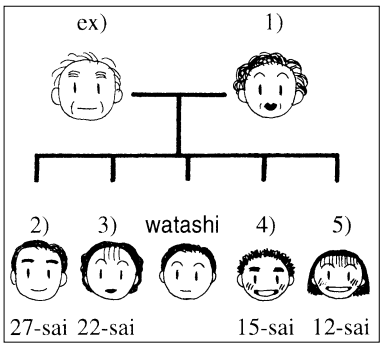
1) Ashita hatarakimasu. →
2) Ashita benkyō-shimasu. →
3) Ashita chūgaku de oshiemasu. →

6. Answer the questions as shown in the example.

ex) Kinō benkyō-shimashita ka. (hai) → Hai, benkyō-shimashita.
(iie) → Iie, benkyō-shimasendeshita.

1) Kinō Eigo o oshiemashita ka. (hai) →
2) Wan-san wa sengetsu kimashita ka. (hai) →
3) Kinō hatarakimashita ka. (iie) →

7. Look at the illustration and write the correct word. (not on the CD)



ex) chichi
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____

8. Introduce yourself as shown in the example.

ex)
Hajimemashite.
Richādo Sumisu desu.
Rikku to yonde kudasai.
7-gatsu 25-nichi ni Nihon e kimashita.
Kanada de Nihon-go o benkyō-shimashita ga, mada heta desu.
Dōzo yoroshiku onegai-shimasu.

Hajimemashite.
_____ desu.
_____ to yonde kudasai.
_____ ni Nihon e kimashita.
_____ de Nihon-go o benkyō-shimashita ga, mada heta desu.
Dōzo yoroshiku onegai-shimasu.

CD10 Listening Comprehension

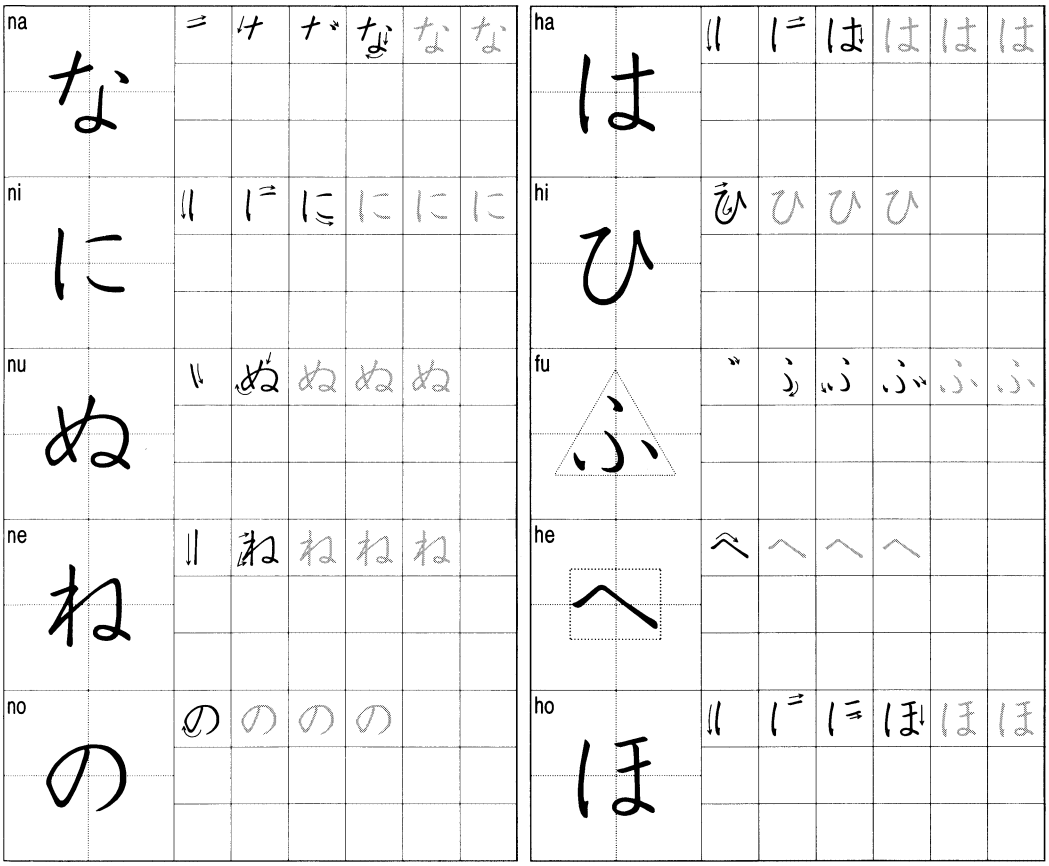
1. Listen to the CD and write the correct phone number for each place.

ex) yakuba (982-2111)
1) Yamada-san no uchi ( )
2) chūgakkō ( )
3) sushi-ya ( )

2. Listen to the CD and write the correct age for each person.

1) Suzuki-san ( )
2) Suzuki-san no okusan ( )
3) Suzuki-san no okāsan ( )
4) Suzuki-san no musuko-san ( )

HIRAGANA Practice



1. はな はな _____ _____
   hana *(flower)*

2. ふね _____ _____ _____
   fune *(ship, boat)*

3. いぬ _____ _____ _____
   inu *(dog)*

4. くに _____ _____ _____
   kuni *(country)*

5. なつ _____ _____ _____
   natsu *(summer)*

6. ひと _____ _____ _____
   hito *(person)*

7. ほし _____ _____ _____
   hoshi *(star)*

8. へい _____ _____ _____
   hei *(fence)*

9. はね _____ _____ _____
   hane *(feather)*

10. ふたつ _____ _____
    futatsu *(two)*

4 Getting to Know the Neighborhood

A. *Mr. Paul Gaban asks Mr. Yuta Kato if there is a sports facility in the town.*
B. *Mr. Matthew Jones asks the receptionist of the center when it is closed.*

CD11 Dialogue

A.

Gyaban:	Sumimasen. Kono machi ni supōtsu-sentā ga arimasu ka.	*Gaban: Excuse me.* *Is there a sports facility in this town?*
Katō:	Ē, arimasu yo.	*Kato: Yes, there is.*
Gyaban:	Doko ni arimasu ka.	*Gaban: Where is it?*
Katō:	Eki no mae ni ginkō ga arimasu ne. Sono tonari desu.	*Kato: There's a bank in front of the station, right?* *It's next to that.*
Gyaban:	Sō desu ka. Arigatō gozaimashita.	*Gaban: Oh, I see.* *Thank you very much.*

B.

Jōnzu:	Sumimasen. Kono sentā no yasumi wa nan-yōbi desu ka.	*Jones: Excuse me.* *What day is the sports facility closed?*
Uketsuke no hito:	Yasumi desu ka. Getsu-yobi desu yo.	*Receptionist: Closed?* *Mondays.*
Jōnzu:	Ā, sō desu ka. Dōmo.	*Jones: Oh, I see. Thank you.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

machi	まち	*town*	sono tonari	そのとなり	*next to that*
supōtsu-sentā	スポーツセンター	*sports facility*	uketsuke	うけつけ	*reception desk*
arimasu	あります	*there is / are*	yasumi	やすみ	*holiday*
eki	えき	*station*	nan-yōbi	なんようび	*what day*
mae	まえ	*in front of*	getsu-yōbi	げつようび	*Monday*
ginkō	ぎんこう	*bank*			



Grammatical Points

1. Kono machi ni supōtsu-sentā ga arimasu.

The particle 'ni' indicates a place or location.
The particle 'ga' indicates the existence of an object.

ex. Kyōshitsu ni bideo ga arimasu. — *There is a video cassette recorder in the classroom.*



When indicating the existence of things in English, the same expressions are used to denote animate and inanimate objects alike; no distinction is made between the two. In Japanese, however, 'arimasu' is used for inanimate objects, and 'imasu' for animate ones.

ex. Terebi ga arimasu. — *There is a television.*
Gyaban-san ga imasu. — *There is Mr. Gaban.*

2. sono tonari

Here 'sono' is used as a pronoun for the topic mentioned in the previous sentence.

ex. Asoko ni eki ga arimasu. Depāto wa sono mae desu.

There is a station over there. The department store is in front of it.

3. Supōtsu-sentā wa sono tonari desu.

'tonari ni arimasu' may be replaced with 'tonari desu.'

ex. Kamera wa sono tonari { ni arimasu. / desu. } The camera is there.

4. Eki no mae ni arimasu.

The structure is '(thing / place) no (position).'

ex. ginkō no { mae *in front of* / tonari *next to* / migi *to the right of* } *the bank*

5. Supōtsu-sentā wa doko ni arimasu ka.

This sentence refers to the whereabouts of an object.

ex. A: Kuriiningu-ya wa doko ni arimasu ka. — *Where is the dry cleaners?*
B: Asoko ni arimasu. — *It's over there.*

6. Eki no mae ni ginkō ga arimasu ne.

The particle 'ne' is used here to confirm information with the person you are talking to.

ex. A: Bōrupen wa hako no naka desu. — *There's a ballpoint pen inside the box.*
B: Hako no naka desu ne. — *Inside the box, right?*
A: Ē. — *Yes.*

Jūsho *(Addresses)*〔住所(じゅうしょ)〕

In Japan, many streets do not have names or numbers. The system used works on the principle of starting with the largest unit and dividing that down into smaller and smaller units. An address in a large city would start with the city, then ward, town, district, and finally block. Each unit within a block has a number.

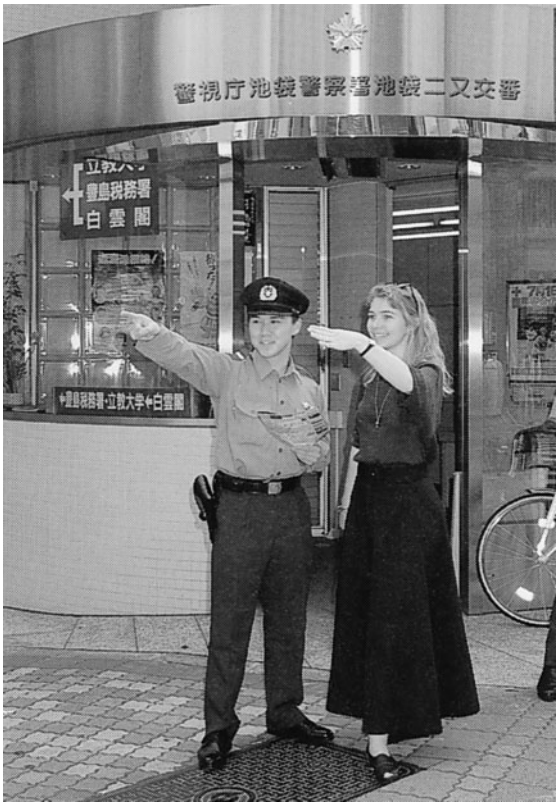
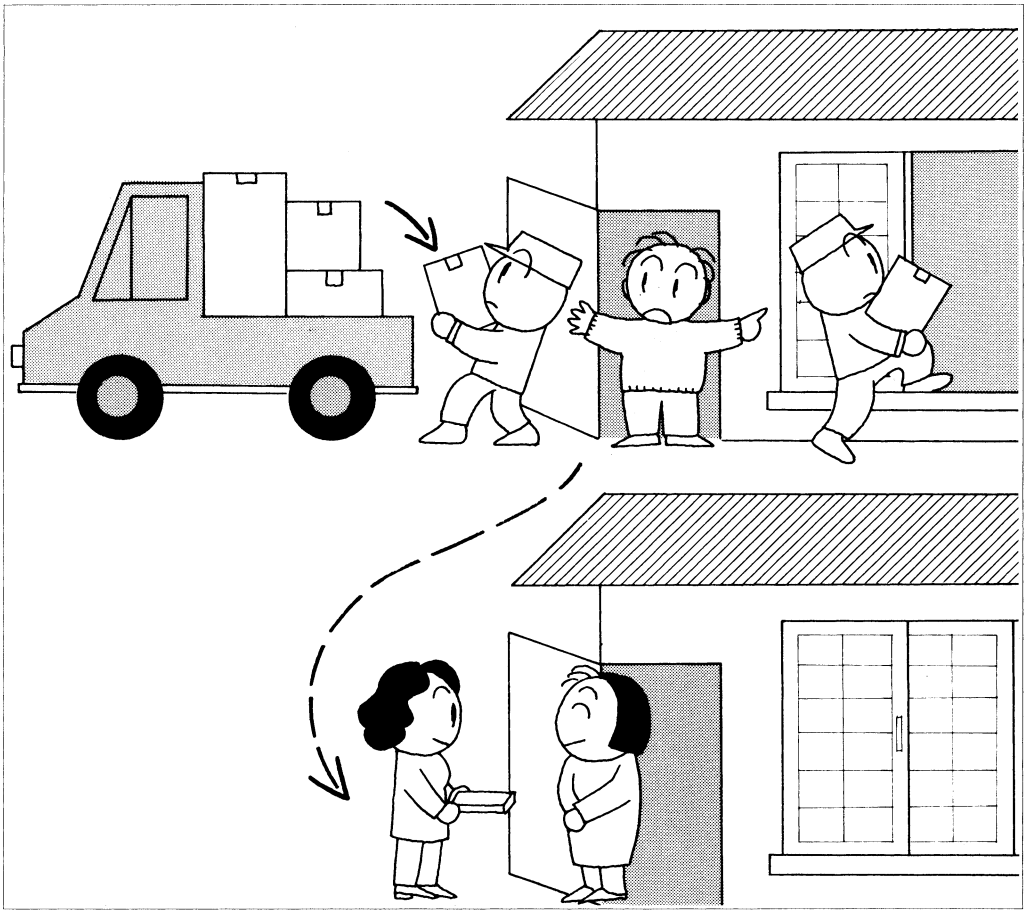


Photo courtesy of the Metropolitan Police Department

Kōban *(Police boxes)*〔交番(こうばん)〕

'Kōban' are located throughout most Japanese cities and towns. The police stationed there are neighbourhood policemen who can be called on for information and in emergencies. Police often patrol the neighbourhood to familiarise themselves with the residents.



Hikkoshi no aisatsu *(Introducing yourself to your neighbors)*

When you move into a neighbourhood it is customary to introduce yourself to your neighbours. This usually involves presenting yourself at their door, a brief self-introduction, handing over a small gift, some small talk and then returning home. Normally you will not be invited into your neighbour's house. Note that when you give presents in Japan it is considered polite to denigrate the gift. The set expression when giving a present is 'tsumaranai mono desu ga (a trifling thing).'

Vocabulary

Verbs

arimasu (aru)	*there is / are*
imasu (iru)	*there is / are*

Facilities

byōin	*hospital*
eki	*station*
ginkō	*bank*
keisatsu[sho]	*police [station]*
kōen	*park*
kōminkan	*community center*
shōbōsho	*fire station*
toshokan	*library*

Shops

depāto	*department store*
hana-ya	*flower shop*
hon-ya	*book store*
kuriiningu-ya	*dry cleaners*
niku-ya	*butcher*
pan-ya	*bakery*
sakana-ya	*fishmonger (fish shop)*
soba-ya	*buckwheat noodle restaurant*
sushi-ya	*sushi bar*
tokoya	*barber*

Around the town

basu-tei	*bus stop*
baiten	*stall, stand*
benchi	*bench*
denwa-bokkusu	*phone booth*
kōshū-denwa	*public telephone*
jidō-hanbaiki	*vending machine*
posuto	*mailbox*

Days of the week

nichi-yōbi	*Sunday*
getsu-yōbi	*Monday*
ka-yōbi	*Tuesday*
sui-yōbi	*Wednesday*
moku-yōbi	*Thursday*
kin-yōbi	*Friday*
do-yōbi	*Saturday*
nan-yōbi	*what day*

Location

ue	*above, on*
shita	*below, under*
mae	*in front of*
ushiro	*behind, back*
migi	*right*
hidari	*left*
naka	*inside, in, middle*
soto	*outside*
tonari	*next, next-door*
aida	*between, among*
chikaku	*neighbourhood, near by*
mawari	*circumference*
mukō	*over there, other side*
temae	*this side*
kado	*corner*
massugu	*straight*
tsukiatari	*end*

Others

biru	*building*
hana	*flower*
kaisha	*company*
kawa	*river*
ki	*tree, wood*
konpyūtā	*computer*
machi	*town*
umi	*sea, ocean*
yama	*mountain, hill*

CD12 Exercises

1. Make sentences with 'arimasu' / 'imasu.' (not on the CD)

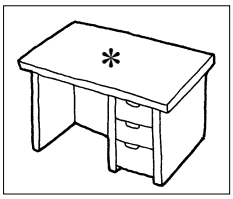
ex1) Kono machi ni sushi-ya ga arimasu.
ex2) Kyōshitsu ni gakusei ga imasu.
1) Resutoran ni kōchō-sensei ga _____
2) Soko ni pasokon ga _____
3) Ginkō ni Paku-san ga _____
4) Heya ni terebi ga _____

2. Use 'ni' and 'ga' to make sentences.

ex1) kōen, gakusei → Kōen ni gakusei ga imasu.
ex2) Kōen, hana → Kōen ni hana ga arimasu.
1) asoko, yama →
2) soba-ya, Yamada-san →
3) gakkō no mae, hon-ya →
4) shiyakusho no migi, yūbinkyoku →

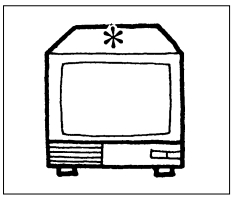
3. Look at the illustrations and fill in the blanks using the pattern '~ no ~.' (not on the CD)

ex)



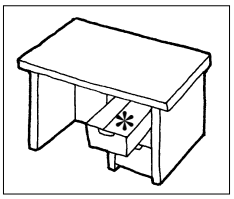
(tsukue no ue)

1)



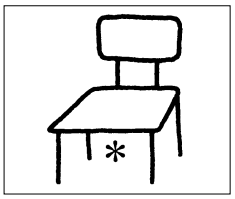
(no)

2)



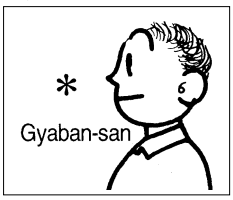
(no)

3)



(no)

4)



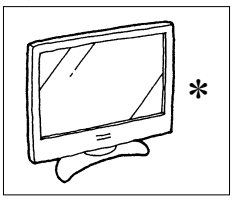
(no)

5)



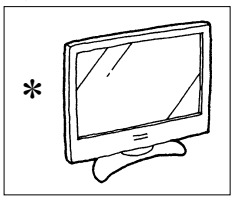
(no)

6)



(no)

7)



(no)

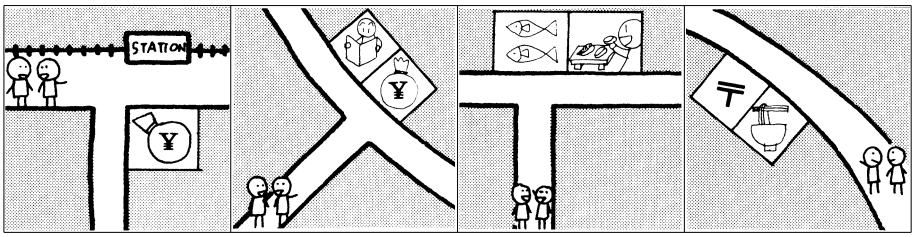
4. Look at the illustrations and practice the dialogue as shown in the example.

ex) ginkō, eki no mae

A: Chotto sumimasen.
B: Hai.
A: Ginkō wa doko ni arimasu ka.
B: Ginkō desu ka. Eki no mae desu yo.
A: Arigatō gozaimashita.

1) toshokan, ginkō no hidari
2) sushi-ya, sakana-ya no migi
3) yūbinkyoku, soba-ya no tonari

ex) 1) 2) 3)



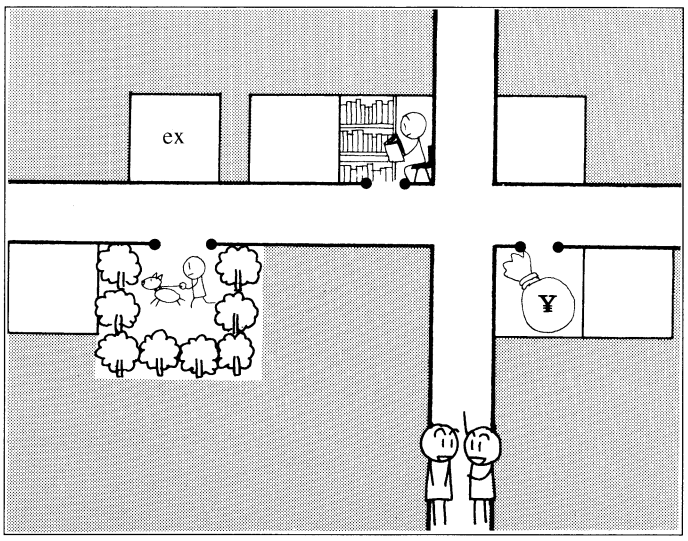
CD13 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and write in the correct answers.

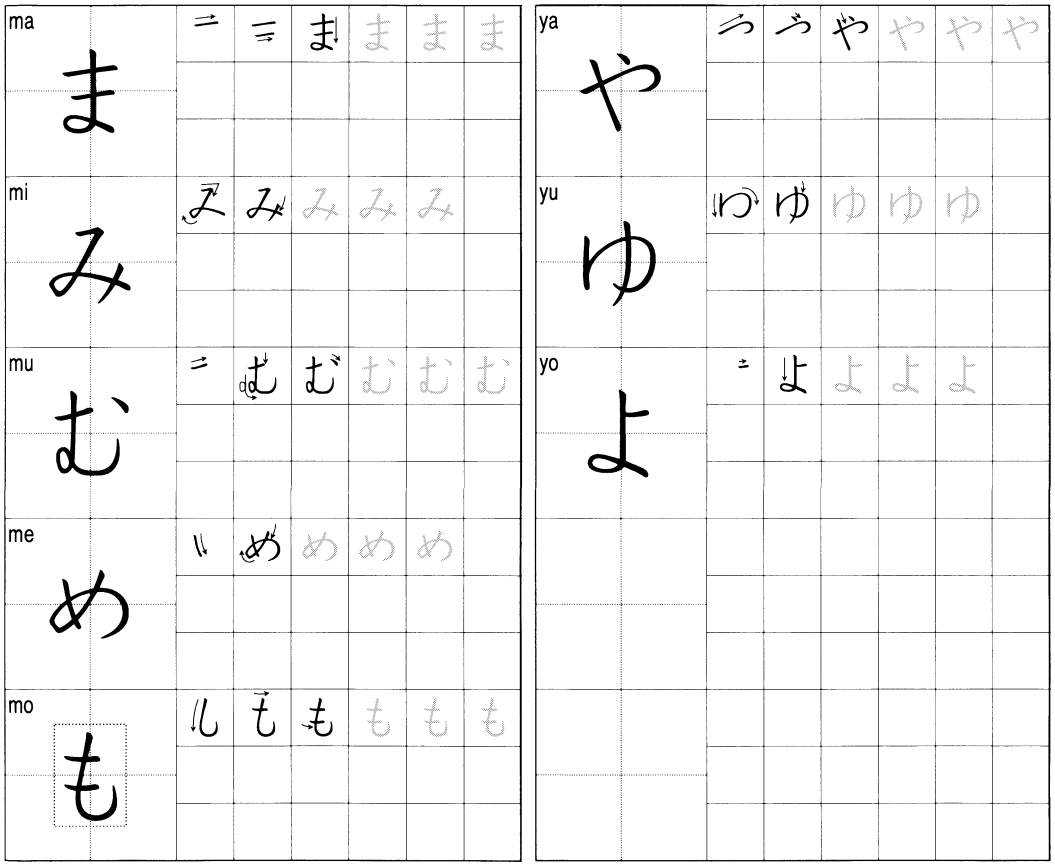
ex) (getsu-yōbi)
1) ( ) 2) ( ) ( ) 3) ( )

2. Listen to the CD and correctly number the buildings on the map.

ex) resutoran
1) shiyakusho
2) yūbinkyoku
3) hana-ya 'Furawā Taki'



HIRAGANA Practice



1. あたま あたま _____
   atama *(head)*
2. みみ _____ _____ _____
   mimi *(ear)*
3. むすめ _____ _____
   musume *(daughter)*
4. め _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   me *(eye)*
5. もも _____ _____ _____
   momo *(peach)*
6. やま _____ _____ _____
   yama *(mountain)*
7. ゆめ _____ _____ _____
   yume *(dream)*
8. よこ _____ _____ _____
   yoko *(side)*

5 Asking the Time

A. *Ms. Jane White confirms the schedule of a meeting with Ms. Kimura Yuko.*
B. *Ms. Nataliya Ivanova is asked to go and see a movie with Ms. Hirai Miki and arranges the place and time to meet.*

CD14 Dialogue

A.

Howaito:	Raishū no kaigi no koto na'n desu ga …	*White: Concerning next week's meeting...*
	Asa nan-ji ni hajimarimasu ka.	*What time in the morning will it start?*
Kimura:	Kaigi desu ka, 10-ji han kara desu yo.	*Kimura: The meeting? It's from ten thirty.*
Howaito:	Nan-ji ni owarimasu ka.	*White: What time will it finish?*
Kimura:	12-ji goro desu yo.	*Kimura: About twelve o'clock.*
Howaito:	Sō desu ka. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.	*White: I see. Thank you.*

B.

Hirai:	Ivanova-san, kyō hima desu ka.	*Hirai: Are you free today, Ms. Ivanova?*
Ivanova:	Ē.	*Ivanova: Yes.*
Hirai:	Eiga no chiketto ga arimasu ga, issho ni dō desu ka.	*Hirai: I've some film tickets, so how about going together?*
Ivanova:	Ii desu ne.	*Ivanova: That's a good idea.*
	Nan-ji kara desu ka.	*From what time?*
Hirai:	1-ji kara desu.	*Hirai: From one o'clock.*
Ivanova:	1-ji desu ne.	*Ivanova: One o'clock.*
Hirai:	Jā, 12-ji han ni eki de aimashō.	*Hirai: Then shall we meet at the station at twelve thirty?*
Ivanova:	Hai, wakarimashita.	*Ivanova: All right.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

kaigi	かいぎ	*meeting*	hima	ひま	*free*
asa	あさ	*morning*	eiga	えいが	*film, movie*
nan-ji	なんじ	*what time*	chiketto	チケット	*ticket*
hajimarimasu	はじまります	*start*	arimasu	あります	*have*
10(jū)-ji han	10じはん	*ten-thirty*	issho ni	いっしょに	*together*
owarimasu	おわります	*finish*	nan-ji kara	なんじから	*from what time*
12(jū ni)-ji	12じ	*twelve o'clock*	1(ichi)-ji	1じ	*one o'clock*
goro	ごろ	*about*	12(jū ni)-ji han	12じはん	*twelve thirty*
			aimashō	あいましょう	*shall we meet, let's meet*

Jikan ga arimasu ka. vs Nan-ji desu ka.

Be careful not to confuse these expressions. 'Jikan ga arimasu ka.' means '*Is there time/Do you have time?*' Whereas 'Nan-ji desu ka.' means '*What time is it?*' 'Jikan ga arimasu ka.' may also be used as an opening line to initiate conversation.

Grammatical Points

1. Eiga no chiketto ga arimasu.

'arimasu' here means 'have.'

ex. Okane ga arimasu ka. — *Do you have money?*
— Hai, arimasu. — *Yes, I have.*
— Iie, arimasen. — *No, I don't.*



Eiga no chiketto ga arimasu ga, …

In this phrase 'ga' is used to connect the sentences.

ex. Oishii kōhii ga arimasu ga, dō desu ka.
I have some delicious coffee. How about having some?

2. Eki de aimashō.

V-mashō

This expression is used to invite someone to do something.

aimasu → aimashō
ikimasu → ikimashō

ex. A: Issho ni ikimashō. — *Let's go together.*
B: Ē, ikimashō. — *Yes, let's.*

3. Particles

1) Eiga no chiketto ga arimasu.

'ga' here indicates the object of the verb 'have.'

ex. Watashi wa pasokon ga arimasu. — *I have a personal computer.*

2) ~ kara ~ made

'kara' is used to indicate the time when something starts or a departure point.
'made' is used to indicate the time when something finishes or an arrival point.

ex. Eiga wa 1-ji kara 4-ji made desu. — *The movie is from one to four.*

a) 'kara / made' can be used individually.

ex. 2-ji kara terebi o mimasu. — *watch TV from two*
7-ji made nemasu. — *sleep until seven*

b) 'kara / made' can be used in noun or verb sentences.

ex. Gakkō wa 8-ji 20-pun kara desu. — *School is from eight twenty.*
9-ji kara oshiemasu. — *teach from nine o'clock*

4. Issho ni dō desu ka.

This structure is used to make suggestions.

ex. A: Issho ni ocha wa dō desu ka. — *How about having some tea together?*
B: Ē, ii desu ne. — *Yes, that's a good idea.*









Eigyō jikan *(Business hours)* 〔営業時間(えいぎょうじかん)〕

Banks are usually open from nine to three, Mondays to Fridays. After these normal working hours, automatic cash dispensers are often available for simple banking transactions. The hours of operation for post offices vary; therefore, it is recommended that you confirm business hours with the institution directly.

Vocabulary

Verbs

arimasu (aru)	*have*
hanashimasu (hanasu)	*talk*
ikimasu (iku)	*go*
kaerimasu (kaeru)	*return*
kikimasu (kiku)	*listen, ask*
mimasu (miru)	*see*
nemasu (neru)	*sleep*
nomimasu (nomu)	*drink*
okimasu (okiru)	*get up, wake up*
shimasu (suru)	*do, play*
shūgō-shimasu (shūgō-suru)	*gather*
shuppatsu-shimasu (shuppatsu-suru)	*leave*
tabemasu (taberu)	*eat*

Sports

basuketto	*basketball*
bōringu	*bowling*
tenisu	*tennis*

Meals

gohan	*food, meal*
asagohan	*breakfast*
hirugohan	*lunch*
bangohan	*dinner, supper*

Eateries

kissaten	*coffee shop*
rāmen-ya	*ramen shop*
yakiniku-ya	*yakiniku restaurant*

Others

kōhii	*coffee*
mizu	*water*
ohiya	*ice water*
kaigi	*meeting*
kenshūkai	*study meeting*
supiichi kontesuto	*speech contest*
shūgō [jikan]	*convening [time]*
kaisan [jikan]	*dispersing [time]*
gozen	*a.m., morning*
gogo	*p.m., afternoon*
asa	*morning*
hiru	*day time, noon*
yoru (ban)	*night, evening*
nan-ji	*what time*
nan-pun	*how many minutes*
kara	*from*
made	*until*
hayai	*early, fast*
sō	*so, like that*
suizokukan	*aquarium*
issho ni	*together*
dō desu ka	*how about*

Telling the time

o'clock		minute	
1	ichi-ji one o'clock	1	ip-pun one minute
2	ni-ji	2	ni-fun
3	san-ji	3	san-pun
4	yo-ji	4	yon-pun
5	go-ji	5	go-fun
6	roku-ji	6	rop-pun
7	shichi-ji	7	nana-fun, shichi-fun
8	hachi-ji	8	hap-pun
9	ku-ji	9	kyū-fun
10	jū-ji	10	jup-pun, jip-pun
11	jū ichi-ji	15	jū go-fun
12	jū ni-ji	30	san-jup-pun han, san-jip-pun han
?	nan-ji	?	nan-pun



4-ji goro kaerimasu.

The word 'goro' is used to indicate an approximate time.

ex. 4-ji ni hajimemasu *start at four*

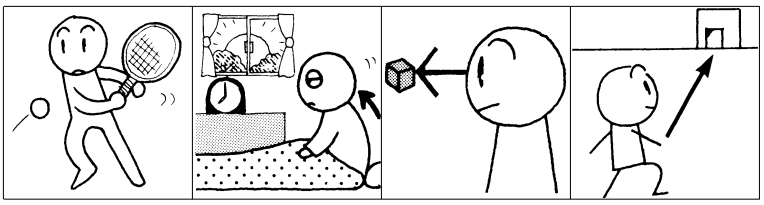
10-ji goro nemasu *go to bed around ten*

CD15 Exercises

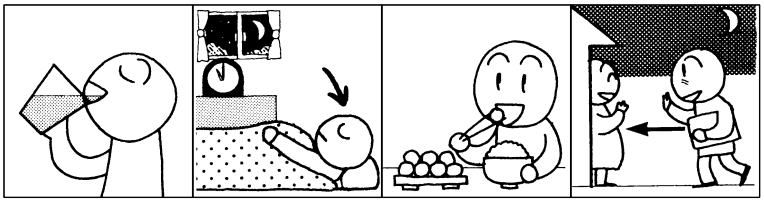
1. Answer the questions as demonstrated in the following example.

ex) Ima nan-ji desu ka. (1:00) → 1-ji desu.
1) Ima nan-ji desu ka. (7:00) →
2) Ima nan-ji desu ka. (3:30) →
3) Ima nan-ji desu ka. (4:05) →
4) Ima nan-ji desu ka. (9:10) →

2. Match the illustrations with the verbs.



ex)(h) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( )



4) ( ) 5) ( ) 6) ( ) 7) ( )

a. tabemasu
b. nomimasu
c. mimasu
d. kaerimasu
e. ikimasu
f. okimasu
g. nemasu
h. tenisu o shimasu

3. Make sentences as demonstrated in the following example.

ex) tabemasu (gohan) → Gohan o tabemasu.
(resutoran) → Resutoran de gohan o tabemasu.
1) tabemasu (bangohan) →
(tomodachi no uchi) →
2) nomimasu (kōhii) →
(kissaten) →
3) mimasu (dii bui dii) →
(gakkō) →

4. Make sentences as demonstrated in the following examples.

ex1) 6-ji, okimasu → 6-ji ni okimasu.
ex2) 11-ji ~ 7-ji, nemasu → 11-ji kara 7-ji made nemasu.
1) 8-ji, okimasu →
2) 5-ji, uchi e kaerimasu →
3) 2-ji han, gakkō e ikimasu →
4) gozen 9-ji ~ 10-ji, Eigo o oshiemasu →
5) gogo 1-ji ~ 4-ji, benkyō-shimasu →

5. Practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the following example.

ex) okimasu, 6-ji

A: Nan-ji ni okimasu ka.
B: 6-ji ni okimasu.
A: Sō desu ka. Hayai desu ne.

Replace the underlined portions with the following words.

1) okimasu, 5-ji han
2) nemasu, 9-ji

6. Practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the following example.

ex) eiga no chiketto

A: Eiga no chiketto ga arimasu ga, issho ni dō desu ka.
B: Ē, ii desu ne.

Replace the underlined portion with the following words.

1) sakkā no chiketto
2) Doitsu no biiru
3) Kyōto no okashi

CD16 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and correctly complete the schedule with the activities listed below.

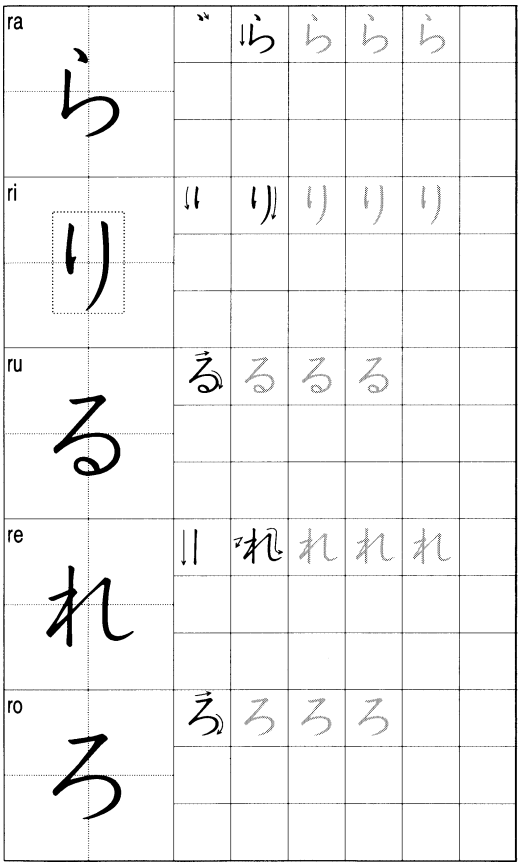
eiga, tenisu, suizokukan, bangohan, kenshūkai

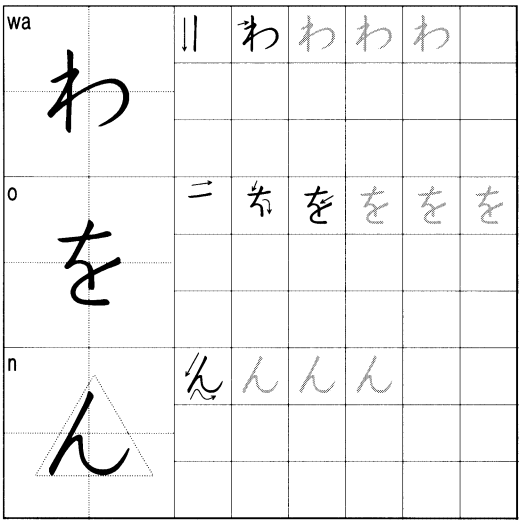
	getsu-yōbi	ka-yōbi	sui-yōbi	moku-yōbi	kin-yōbi	do-yōbi	nichi-yōbi
1:00 p.m.							
2:00 p.m.							
3:00 p.m.							
4:00 p.m.							
5:00 p.m.							
6:00 p.m.					ex) eiga		
7:00 p.m.							

2. Listen to the CD and write down the business hours for the post office, supermarket, and library.

1) sūpā (kara made)
2) yūbinkyoku (kara made)
3) toshokan (kara made) (yasumi:)

HIRAGANA Practice





1. かわ かわ _____ _____
   kawa *(river)*
2. よる _____ _____ _____
   yoru *(night)*
3. くるま _____ _____
   kuruma *(car)*
4. いろ _____ _____ _____
   iro *(color)*
5. はる _____ _____ _____
   haru *(spring)*
6. おつり _____ _____
   otsuri *(change)*
7. うしろ _____ _____
   ushiro *(back)*
8. わたし _____ _____
   watashi *(I)*
9. らいねん _____ _____
   rainen *(next year)*
10. きれい _____ _____
    kirei *(beautiful)*

6 Everyday Living Matters

A. *Ms. Keiko Nakajima invites Ms. Jane White to a flea market.*
B. *Mr. Seong Man Park asks the landlady, Ms. Yoshiko Miwa, about burnable rubbish collection days.*

CD17 Dialogue

A.

Nakajima:	Howaito-san, konshū no nichi-yōbi wa isogashii desu ka.	*Nakajima: Ms. White, are you busy this Sunday?*
Howaito:	Iie, isogashikunai desu.	*White: No, I'm not busy.*
Nakajima:	Ja, issho ni chōnaikai no furii-māketto e ikimasen ka.	*Nakajima: Well then, shall we go to the neighbourhood association flea market?*
Howaito:	Ii desu ne.	*White: That sounds fun.*
	＜ ***On the way to the flea market*** ＞	
Nakajima:	Nihon no seikatsu wa dō desu ka.	*Nakajima: How are you finding life in Japan?*
Howaito:	Sō desu ne. Mainichi isogashii desu ga, totemo tanoshii desu.	*White: Well, I'm busy everyday, but it's very enjoyable.*
Nakajima:	Sore wa yokatta desu.	*Nakajima: That's good.*

B.

Paku:	Sumimasen. Moeru gomi no hi wa nanyōbi desu ka.	*Park: Excuse me. What day is the burnable rubbish collection day?*
Miwa:	Getsu-yōbi to moku-yōbi desu.	*Miwa: Mondays and Thursdays.*
Paku:	Kan to bin mo onaji desu ka.	*Park: Is it the same for cans and bottles?*
Miwa:	Iie, kan wa kin-yōbi desu. Bin wa maitsuki dai-2 ka-yōbi desu yo.	*Miwa: No. For cans, it's Friday. For bottles, it's the second Tuesday of every month.*
Paku:	Wakarimashita. Arigatō gozaimashita.	*Park: I understand. Thank you.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

konshū	こんしゅう	*this week*
isogashii	いそがしい	*busy*
isogashikunai	いそがしくない	*not busy*
issho ni	いっしょに	*together*
chōnaikai	ちょうないかい	*neighbourhood association*
furii-māketto	フリーマーケット	*flea market*
seikatsu	せいかつ	*life, living*
mainichi	まいにち	*everyday*
totemo	とても	*very*
tanoshii	たのしい	*enjoyable*
gomi no hi	ごみのひ	*rubbish day*
kan	カン	*can*
bin	ビン	*bottle*
maitsuki	まいつき	*every month*
dai-2 ka-yōbi	だい2かようび	*second Tuesday*

Grammatical Points

1. Konshū no nichi-yōbi wa isogashii desu ka.

In Japanese there are two types of adjectives: na-adjectives and i-adjectives.
In the vocabulary lists all adjectives with 'na' are na-adjectives; those without are all i-adjectives.
When using a na-adjective to modify a noun, 'na' must be placed before the noun.
But when a na-adjective is used by itself before 'desu,' 'na' is dropped.

ex. Gyaban-san wa genkina sensei desu. *Mr. Gaban is a lively teacher.*
Gyaban-san wa genki ~~na~~ desu. *Mr. Gaban is lively.*

Forming negatives

	affirmative	negative
na-adj.	genki desu *[He] is good.*	genki dewa arimasen *[He] is not so good.*
i-adj.	oishii desu *[It's] delicious.*	oishikunai desu *[It's] not delicious.*

exception: ii desu → yokunai desu
[It's] good. *[It's] not good*



Hito o sasou *(Invitations)*

How invitations are conducted depends on the individual, but it is safe to say the Japanese generally use a more tentative and indirect method. If the Japanese wish to invite someone to do something, they will usually start with a general inquiry about whether the person is free ('Ashita hima desu ka.' *Are you free tomorrow?*) and upon receiving a favorable response, will then elaborate on what they want to do ('Eiga o mi ni ikimasen ka.' *Shall we go and see a movie?*).

2. Totemo tanoshii desu. / Amari tanoshikunai desu.

'totemo' means 'very,' while 'amari' means 'not so.' 'amari' is used in negative sentences.
Both expressions are used in front of adjectives.

ex. Mainichi totemo isogashii desu. *I'm very busy everyday.*
Kyō wa amari samukunai desu. *Today is not so cold.*

3. Nihon no seikatsu wa dō desu ka

This expression has two uses:
1) To make suggestions. (See Lesson 5.)
2) To ask for someone's impression or to ask about the condition of someone or something.

ex. A: Benkyō wa dō desu ka. *How are your studies [going]?*
B: Omoshiroi desu. *They're interesting.*

4. Issho ni chōnaikai no furii-māketto e ikimasen ka.

V-masen ka

This expression is used when inviting people to do things.

ikimasu → ikimasen ka

aimasu → aimasen ka

ex. A: Ano sushi-ya de tabemasen ka. *Shall we eat at that sushi bar?*

B: Ii desu ne. *That's a good idea.*



Chōnaikai *(Neighbourhood associations)* 〔町内会(ちょうないかい)〕

Many areas have 'chōnaikai,' or neighbourhood associations. They are basically involved in organizing monthly activities such as public clean-ups, seasonal sports events and summer festivals, and circulating 'kairanban' *(information bulletins)*. This custom originated in the olden days when villagers depended on each other in times of need.

6

5. Particles

1) Furii-māketto e ikimasen ka.

'e' here indicates the purpose of the action.

ex. A: Eiga e ikimasen ka. *Shall we go and see a film?*

B: Ii desu ne. *That sounds good.*

2) Kan mo onaji desu ka.

'mo' here means 'also' or 'too.'

ex. Bin no hi wa ka-yōbi desu. The day for bottles is Tuesday.

Kan no hi mo ka-yōbi desu. The day for cans is also Tuesday.



Uses of 'sō desu'

CD18 

'sō desu' means 'that's right.'

However, depending on the particle used and one's intonation, the meaning can be completely altered.

ex 1) **Sō desu ka.** → → ↗ *Really?*

2) **Sō desu ka.** ↘ → ↘ *I see.*

3) **Sō desu ne.** → → ↗ *That's right, isn't it?*

4) **Sō desu ne**…→ → ↘ *Yes, let me see...*

Vocabulary

Verbs

aimasu (au)	*meet*
kaimono-shimasu (kaimono-suru)	*shop, do shopping*
shokuji-shimasu (shokuji-suru)	*have a meal*

Adjectives

benri[na]	*useful, convenient*
fuben[na]	*inconvenient*
genki[na]	*energetic, healthy*
kirei[na]	*beautiful, clean*
nigiyaka[na]	*crowded, lively*
shinsetsu[na]	*kind*
shizuka[na]	*quiet*
akarui	*bright*
atsui	*hot*
hiroi	*wide, large*
ii	*good*
isogashii	*busy*
kitanai	*dirty*
kurai	*dark*
oishii	*tasty, delicious*
omoshiroi	*interesting*
samui	*cold*
semai	*narrow, small*
takai	*high, expensive*
tanoshii	*enjoyable*
urusai	*noisy*
warui	*bad*
yasui	*cheap*

Expressions related to time

asa	*morning*
hiru	*noon*
ban (yoru)	*evening, night*
mai -	*every ~*
maiasa	*every morning*
maiban	*every evening*
mainichi	*everyday*
maishū	*every week*
maitsuki	*every month*
maitoshi (mainen)	*every year*

Types of rubbish

gomi	*rubbish, garbage*
bin	*bottle(s)*
boro	*rags*
danbōru	*corrugated cardboard*
denkyū	*electric light bulb*
kan	*can, tin*
kandenchi	*dry battery*
keikōtō	*fluorescent light*
moenai gomi	*non-burnable rubbish*
moeru gomi	*burnable rubbish*
nama-gomi	*garbage, organic waste*
purasuchikku	*plastic*
shinbunshi	*newspaper*
sodai-gomi	*large items of rubbish*

Others

hi	*day*
[o]shigoto	*job, work*
seikatsu	*life, living*
tabemono	*food*
tenki	*weather*
dai-	*(indicates an ordinal number)*
dō	*how*
issho ni	*together*
amari	*not very*
totemo	*very, really*
Sō desu ne…	*Let me see...*

Gomi *(Rubbish)*〔ごみ〕

In Japan, it is required that rubbish be separated into 'moeru gomi' *(burnables)* and 'moenai gomi' *(non-burnables)*. It is helpful to keep separate rubbish receptacles for each type. Every neighborhood has a designated rubbish collection point where one's trash can be taken the morning it is to be collected. This is to prevent the garbage bags from being torn apart by stray animals during the evening. Please confirm the collection days of each particular type of rubbish.







Risaikuru *(Recycle)*〔リサイクル〕

In recent years, concern about the environment has increased the amount of public reycling done in Japan. Prior to this, there was a tradition of giving old newspapers and certain printed material to a paper collector (chirigami kokan) who then exchanged them for either tissues or toilet paper. This still occurs in some areas, but it is not as common as it once was. In most of Japan you are required to separate all trash into burnables and non-burnables. In addition, recyclables such as batteries, plastic, glass bottles, PET (plastic) bottles, aluminum cans, cloth items, cardboard boxes, and newspapers are collected separately. Please check if and when each kind of trash is collected in your neighbourhood, and how to separate it properly.

CD19 Exercises

1. Match the correct adjectives with the illustrations. (not on the CD)

ex) 1) 2) 3) 4)



(e) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

5) 6) 7) 8) 9)



( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

a) takai desu
b) tanoshii desu
c) hiroi desu
d) yasui desu
e) ii desu
f) warui desu
g) atsui desu
h) samui desu
i) genki desu
j) semai desu

2. Give the negative forms of the adjectives as demonstrated in the examples.

ex1) atsui desu	atsukunai desu	ex2) hima desu	hima dewa arimasen
1) isogashii desu		4) benri desu	
2) oishii desu		5) kirei desu	
3) ii desu		6) shinsetsu desu	

3. Answer the questions as demonstrated in the example.

ex) Kyō wa samui desu ka. (hai) → Hai, samui desu.
(iie) → Iie, samukunai desu.

1) Gurando wa hiroi desu ka. (hai) →
2) Kyōshitsu wa kirei desu ka. (iie) →
3) Yoru wa shizuka desu ka. (hai) →
4) Tenki wa ii desu ka. (iie) →

4. Answer the questions as demonstrated in the example.

ex) (isogashii, omoshiroi)
A: Nihon no seikatsu wa dō desu ka.
B: Sō desu ne. Isogashii desu ga, omoshiroi desu.

1) (oishii, takai)
A: Nihon no tabemono wa dō desu ka.
B: Sō desu ne._____ ga, _____

2) (semai, akarui)
A: Heya wa dō desu ka.
B: Sō desu ne._____ ga, _____

5. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) ashita, shokuji-shimasu

A: Ashita issho ni shokuji-shimasen ka. B: Ii desu ne.

1) do-yōbi, tenisu o shimasu
2) gogo, dii bui dii (DVD) o mimasu
3) nichi-yōbi, furii-māketto ni ikimasu

CD20 Listening Comprehension

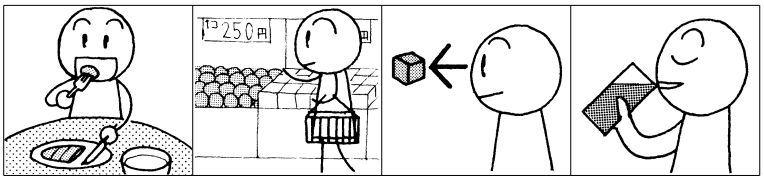
1. Listen to the CD and select the correct adjective.

ex) (b) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( ) 4) ( ) 5) ( )

a. isogashii b. samui c. genki d. kitanai e. oishii f. urusai

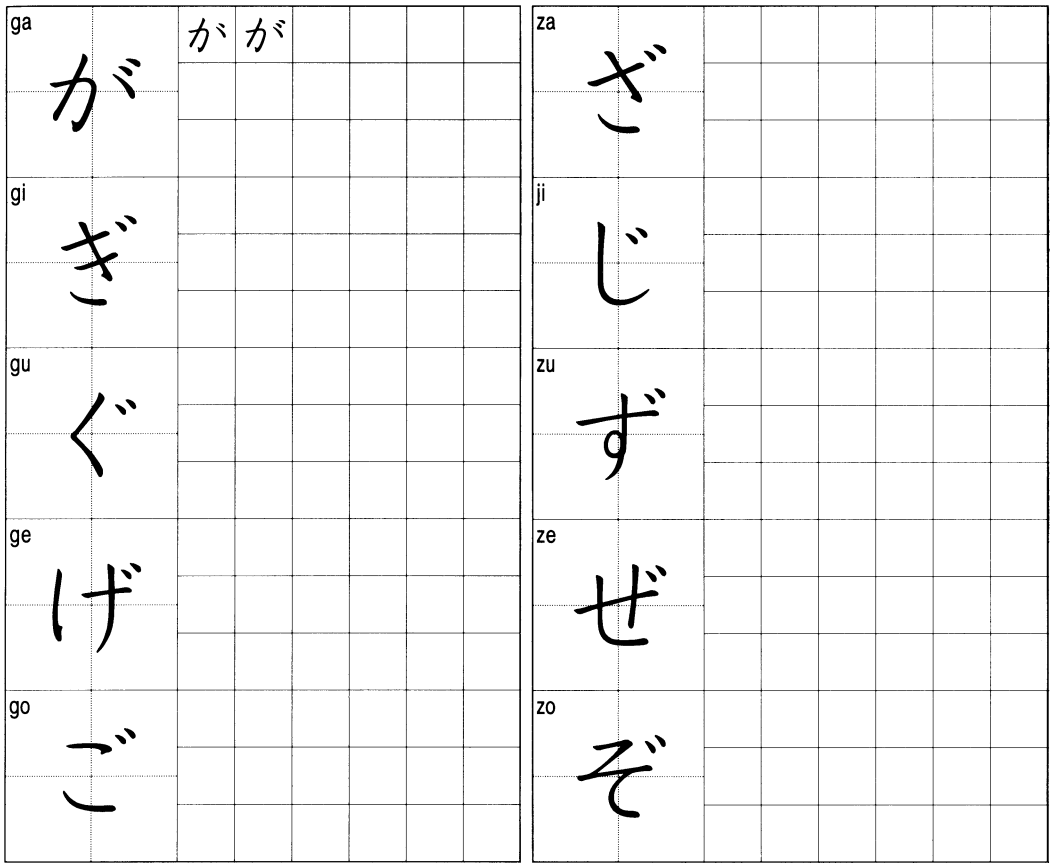
2. Listen to the CD and match the person with the correct activity.

ex) 1) 2) 3)



a. Kimu b. Howaito c. Jōnzu d. Hantā

HIRAGANA Practice



1. まんが _____ _____
   manga *(comics)*
2. ぎんざ _____ _____
   Ginza *(Ginza)*
3. かぐ _____ _____ _____
   kagu *(furniture)*
4. げんき _____ _____
   genki *(healthy)*
5. ごはん _____ _____
   gohan *(meal)*
6. ざせき _____ _____
   zaseki *(seat)*
7. にじ _____ _____ _____
   niji *(rainbow)*
8. ちず _____ _____ _____
   chizu *(map)*
9. あんぜん _____ _____
   anzen *(safety)*
10. かぞく _____ _____
    kazoku *(family)*

7 Counting

A. *Ms. Fiona O'Hara and Ms. Eve Hunter talk about their lives in Japan.*
B. *Mr. Matthew Jones asks Mr. Akira Mori about a word he is not familiar with.*

CD21 Dialogue

A.

Hantā:	Fiōna-san no hosuto-famirii wa nan-nin-kazoku desu ka.	*Hunter: How many are there in your host family, Fiona?*
Ohara:	4-nin desu.	*O'Hara: Four.*
Hantā:	Mō donokurai imasu ka.	*Hunter: How long have you been there?*
Ohara:	2-kagetsu gurai desu. Ibu-san, hitorigurashi wa dō desu ka.	*O'Hara: About two months. How's living on your own, Eve?*
Hantā:	Kekkō ii desu yo.	*Hunter: It's quite good.*
Ohara:	Shokuji wa?	*O'Hara: What about food?*
Hantā:	Sō desu ne. 1-shūkan ni 3-kai gurai tsukurimasu.	*Hunter: Well, I cook about three times a week.*

B.

Jōnzu:	Chotto sumimasen. Pasokon-tte nan desu ka.	*Jones: Excuse me. What's* 'pasokon'*?*
Mori:	Pasokon? Ā, personal computer no koto desu yo. Kono gakkō ni 150-dai gurai arimasu yo.	*Mori: Pasokon? Oh, that means personal computer. In this school there are about one hundred fifty.*
Jōnzu:	Ā, sō desu ka.	*Jones: Oh, really.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

hosuto-famirii	ホストファミリー	*host family*
nan-nin-kazoku	なんにんかぞく	*how many family members*
4(yo)-nin	4にん	*four people*
mō	もう	*already*
donokurai	どのくらい	*how long*
imasu	います	*stay*
2(ni)-kagetsu	2かげつ	*two months*
gurai	ぐらい	*about*
hitorigurashi	ひとりぐらし	*living alone*
kekkō	けっこう	*quite, rather*
shokuji	しょくじ	*meal*
1(is)-shūkan	1しゅうかん	*one week*
3(san)-kai	3かい	*three times*
tsukurimasu	つくります	*make*
~ no koto desu	のことです	*It means ~*
150(hyaku-go-jū)-dai	150だい	*150 machines*

Grammatical Points

1. 4-nin / 150-dai

When counting things, a counter suffix (-nin, -dai, etc.) is used after the number. The counter suffix you use depends on what you are counting. Please refer to the vocabulary page of this lesson.
You can use counter suffixes to modify verbs.

ex. Seito ga 10(jū)-nin imasu. *There are 10 students.*
Pasokon ga 150(hyaku-go-jū)-dai arimasu. *There are 150 personal computers.*



Usagi no kazoekata *(Counting rabbits - an exception in counters)*

When counting items in the Japanese language, a counter suffix is often used. This counter suffix is determined by the nature of what is being counted. For instance, when counting birds, one would use 'wa,' therefore, 'ichi-wa' *(one bird)*, 'ni-wa' *(two birds)*. For small animals and fish, the suffix is 'hiki' : 'ip-piki' *(one small animal / fish)*, 'ni-hiki,' 'san-biki.' Rabbits, however, are the exception to this rule and are counted using the suffix normally reserved for birds.

2. [Watashi wa] hosuto-famirii no uchi ni imasu.

'imasu' here means 'stay.'

ex. Wan-san wa ima Ōsaka ni imasu. *Ms. Wang is now in Osaka.*

3. Pasokon-tte nan desu ka.

'-tte nan desu ka' is frequently used in conversation to ask the name or meaning of something.

ex. Dejikame-tte nan desu ka. *What's a* 'dejikame'*?*



Gairaigo *(Foreign loan words)* 〔外来語(がいらいご)〕

Many 'gairaigo' used in the Japanese language have their origins in Western countries as well as in the Far East. Some common examples are 'rajio' *(radio)*, 'terebi' *(television)*, and 'kamera' *(camera)*. Often, foreign words are abbreviated when they are absorbed into 'Nihon-go,' making them easier to pronounce and remember. Do you recognise the following?

ex. pasokon *personal computer*
dejikame *digital camera*

4. donokurai

This expression is used to ask how far, how long and how much.

ex. Nihon ni donokurai imasu ka. *How long will you be in Japan?*
Mainichi donokurai tabako o suimasu ka.
How many cigarettes do you smoke everyday?

5. Particle 'ni'

This particle has two uses here:

1) To indicate the place where someone is staying or living.

ex. Watashi wa Yokohama ni imasu.

I am staying in Yokohama.

2) To indicate the frequency of an action.

ex. Mearii-san wa 1(ik)-kagetsu ni 2(ni)-kai tegami o kakimasu.

Mary writes a letter twice a month.

Vocabulary

Verbs

imasu (iru)	*be, there is*

Means of transport

basu	*bus*
jidōsha (kuruma)	*car*
jitensha	*bicycle*

* See the vocabulary page of Lesson 11.

Cleaning implements

fukin	*dish cloth*
hōki	*broom*
moppu	*mop*
zōkin	*duster*

Counters for time duration

-jikan	*hour*
-shūkan	*week*
-kagetsu	*month*
-nen	*year*

* See the vocabulary page of Lesson 8.

Numerals

100	hyaku	1,000	sen	10,000	ichi-man
200	ni-hyaku	2,000	ni-sen	20,000	ni-man
300	san-byaku	3,000	san-zen	30,000	san-man
400	yon-hyaku	4,000	yon-sen	40,000	yon-man
500	go-hyaku	5,000	go-sen	50,000	go-man
600	rop-pyaku	6,000	roku-sen	60,000	roku-man
700	nana-hyaku	7,000	nana-sen	70,000	nana-man
800	hap-pyaku	8,000	has-sen	80,000	hachi-man
900	kyū-hyaku	9,000	kyū-sen	90,000	kyū-man
				100,000	jū-man
				1,000,000	hyaku-man

* For numbers 1 to 100, see the vocabulary page of Lesson 3.



Kazoe-kata *(Counting method, specifically for 5-digit numerals)*

The Japanese method of counting differs slightly from that of Western countries. From 1 through 9,999, the counting methods are the same, however from 10,000, they diverge. For figures consisting of 5-digits, the Japanese count in units of 'man' *(ten thousand)*. Therefore, 10,000 is 'ichi-man' *(one ten-thousand)*, 100,000 is 'jū-man' *(ten ten-thousands)*, 1,000,000 'hyaku-man' *(hundred ten-thousands)*, and so forth.

Counter suffixes (Ways of counting)

	people	flat objects, e.g. paper, plates	vehicles, machinery	numerical order	books, magazines	small objects, e.g. eggs, oranges
1	hitori	ichi-mai	ichi-dai	ichi-ban	is-satsu	ik-ko
2	futari	ni-mai	ni-dai	ni-ban	ni-satsu	ni-ko
3	san-nin	san-mai	san-dai	san-ban	san-satsu	san-ko
4	yo-nin	yon-mai	yon-dai	yon-ban	yon-satsu	yon-ko
5	go-nin	go-mai	go-dai	go-ban	go-satsu	go-ko
6	roku-nin	roku-mai	roku-dai	roku-ban	roku-satsu	rok-ko
7	nana-nin shichi-nin	nana-mai	nana-dai	nana-ban	nana-satsu	nana-ko
8	hachi-nin	hachi-mai	hachi-dai	hachi-ban	has-satsu	hak-ko
9	kyū-nin ku-nin	kyū-mai	kyū-dai	kyū-ban	kyū-satsu	kyū-ko
10	jū-nin	jū-mai	jū-dai	jū-ban	jus-satsu	juk-ko
?	nan-nin	nan-mai	nan-dai	nan-ban	nan-satsu	nan-ko

	frequency	floors of a building	cylindrical objects, e.g. bottles, pencils	drinks and so on which are in cups, etc.	small animals, fish	large animals
1	ik-kai	ik-kai	ip-pon	ip-pai	ip-piki	it-tō
2	ni-kai	ni-kai	ni-hon	ni-hai	ni-hiki	ni-tō
3	san-kai	san-gai	san-bon	san-bai	san-biki	san-tō
4	yon-kai	yon-kai	yon-hon	yon-hai	yon-hiki	yon-tō
5	go-kai	go-kai	go-hon	go-hai	go-hiki	go-tō
6	rok-kai	rok-kai	rop-pon	rop-pai	rop-piki	roku-tō
7	nana-kai	nana-kai	nana-hon	nana-hai	nana-hiki	nana-tō
8	hak-kai	hak-kai	hap-pon	hap-pai	hap-piki	hat-tō
9	kyū-kai	kyū-kai	kyū-hon	kyū-hai	kyū-hiki	kyū-tō
10	juk-kai	juk-kai	jup-pon	jup-pai	jup-piki	jut-tō
?	nan-kai	nan-gai	nan-bon	nan-bai	nan-biki	nan-tō

* For the most commonly used counter, see the vocabulary page of Lesson 12.

CD22 Exercises

1. Read the numbers below.

a) 100 b) 200 c) 300 d) 400 e) 500 f) 600 g) 700 h) 800 i) 900
j) 1,000 k) 2,000 l) 3,000 m) 4,000 n) 5,000 o) 6,000 p) 7,000 q) 8,000 r) 9,000
s) 10,000

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct numerals and counter suffixes.
(not on the CD)

object	1	2	3	4	5	?
	1)	2)	san-nin	yo-nin	go-nin	nan-nin
	3)	ni-dai	san-dai	yon-dai	4)	5)
	ichi-mai	ni-mai	6)	7)	go-mai	8)
	is-satsu	9)	10)	yon-satsu	11)	nan-satsu
	ip-pon	12)	san-bon	13)	go-hon	nan-bon

3. Apply the correct counter suffixes as demonstrated in the example.

ex) koko ni jidōsha ga arimasu (1) → Koko ni jidōsha ga 1-dai arimasu.
1) gakkō ni seito ga imasu (100) →
2) gakkō ni pasokon ga arimasu (220) →
3) kyōshitsu ni moppu ga arimasu (4) →
4) toshoshitsu ni hon ga arimasu (5000) →
5) tsukue no ue ni kami ga arimasu (30) →

4. Write the frequency of your own activities as shown in the example.
(not on the CD)

ex) Hantā-san wa
- 1-shūkan ni 20-jikan Eigo o oshiemasu.
- 1-shūkan ni 5-jikan Nihon-go o benkyō-shimasu.
- 1-kagetsu ni 1-kai gurai resutoran de shokuji-shimasu.

Watashi wa
- 1-shūkan ni _____ -jikan Eigo o oshiemasu.
- 1-shūkan ni _____ -jikan Nihon-go o benkyō-shimasu.
- 1-kagetsu ni _____ -kai gurai resutoran de shokuji-shimasu.

5. Practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) pasokon, personal computer

> A: Sumimasen. Pasokon-tte nan desu ka.
> B: Personal computer desu yo.
> A: Ā, sō desu ka. Omoshiroi desu ne.

Replace the underlined portions with the following words.

1) sandoitchi, sandwich
2) sūpā, supermarket
3) gasorin sutando, petrol station (gas station)

CD23 Listening Comprehension

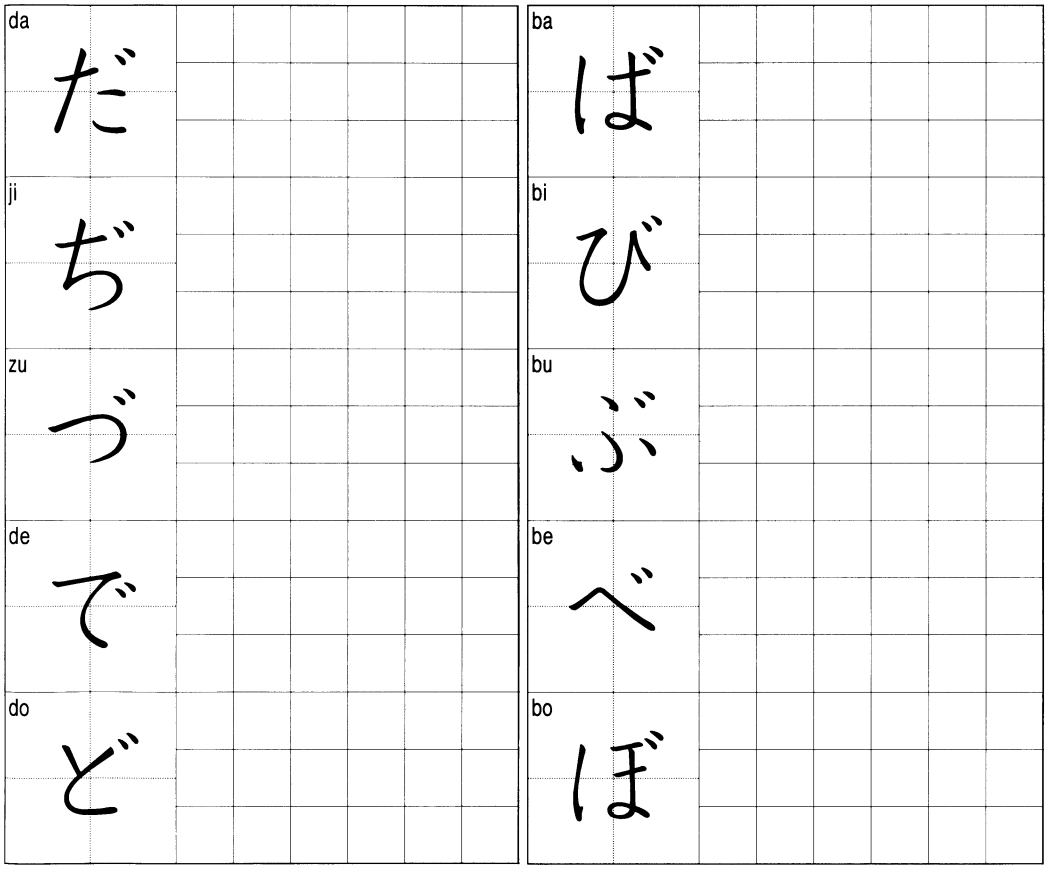
1. Listen to the CD and write the loan word's equivalent in English.

ex) pasokon→ personal computer
1) Makudonarudo →
2) hotto→
3) rokkā →

2. Listen to the CD and circle the correct expression.

ex)	100-nin	10-nin	(1,000-nin)
1)	5-dai	15-dai	50-dai
2)	100-nin	10-nin	1,000-nin
3)	12-hon	20-pon	2-hon
4)	2-kai	12-kai	20-kai
5)	1-kai	10-kai	100-kai

HIRAGANA Practice



1. ともだち _____ _____
   tomodachi *(friend)*
2. はなぢ _____ _____
   hanaji *(nosebleed)*
3. つづく _____ _____
   tsuzuku *(continue)*
4. でんわ _____ _____
   denwa *(telephone)*
5. どこ _____ _____ _____
   doko *(where)*
6. かばん _____ _____
   kaban *(bag)*
7. こいびと _____ _____
   koibito *(boyfriend / girlfriend)*
8. しんぶん _____ _____
   shinbun *(newspaper)*
9. べんり _____ _____
   benri *(convenient)*
10. ぼく _____ _____ _____
    boku *(I : used by men)*

8 At the Post Office

A. *Ms. Fiona O'Hara goes to the Post Office to mail a parcel.*
B. *Ms. Mary Johnson purchases some stamps.*

CD24 Dialogue

A.

Ohara:	Kono nimotsu o okuritai'n desu ga, …	*O'Hara: I'd like to send this parcel.*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Doko ni okurimasu ka.	*Clerk: Where do you want to send it to?*
Ohara:	Amerika desu.	*O'Hara: America.*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Ii emu esu desu ka.	*Clerk: By EMS?*
Ohara:	Hai, ii emu esu de onegai-shimasu. Ikura desu ka.	*O'Hara: By EMS, please. How much is it?*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Ēto, 2,550-en desu.	*Clerk: Er, it's 2,550 yen.*
Ohara:	Donokurai kakarimasu ka.	*O'Hara: How long will it take?*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Sō desu ne. Mikka gurai kakarimasu.	*Clerk: Let me see. It will take about three days.*
Ohara:	Ja, onegai-shimasu.	*O'Hara: Then, please take care of it.*

B.

Jonson:	Sumimasen, kitte o misete kudasai.	*Johnson: Excuse me, please show me your stamps.*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Iroiro arimasu ga, dore ga yoroshii desu ka.	*Clerk: We have various types. Which would you like?*
Jonson:	Ēto, hana no o 20-mai to, Fujisan no o 15-mai kudasai.	*Johnson: Er... I'll have twenty of the flower ones and fifteen of the Mt. Fuji ones, please.*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Zenbu de 2,800-en desu.	*Clerk: That's 2,800 yen altogether.*
Jonson:	Ja, 5,000-en satsu de onegai-shimasu.	*Johnson: Well, I'll pay with a 5,000 yen note.*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Hai, shōshō o-machi kudasai. 2,200-en no otsuri desu. Arigatō gozaimashita.	*Clerk: Right. Just a moment, please. That's 2,200 yen change. Thank you every much.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

nimotsu	にもつ	*parcel, baggage*
ii emu esu	イーエムエス	*EMS*
ēto	えーと	*er*
onegai-shimasu	おねがいします	*please (used to make a request)*
kitte	きって	*postage stamp*
misete kudasai	みせてください	*please show (me)*
iroiro	いろいろ	*various*
Dore ga yoroshii desu ka.	どれがよろしいですか	*Which one would you prefer?*
hana no	はなの	*flower one*
Fujisan no	ふじさんの	*Mt. Fuji one*
5,000-en satsu de	ごせんえんさつで	*with a 5,000 yen note*
zenbu de	ぜんぶで	*in total*
Shōshō o-machi kudasai.	しょうしょうおまちください	*Please wait a moment. (Polite form of* 'Chotto matte kudasai.'*)*
otsuri	おつり	*change*

Grammatical Points

1. okuritai desu

V-tai desu

This expression is used to indicate a desire or wish.

ex. nomimasu *drink*

↓

nomitai desu *want to drink*

	non-past	past
affirmative	nomitai desu	nomitakatta desu
negative	nomitakunai desu	nomitakunakatta desu

2. okuritai'n desu ga …

V-tai + n desu ga

This expression is often used with expressions of request. It is not easy to translate, but has the effect of softening the request.

ex. Kono nimotsu o okuritai'n desu ga … *I'd like to send this parcel...*



n desu

'n desu' has several meanings.

ex. 1) Okuritai'n desu ga …
I'd like to send... (used with request forms)

2) Doko kara kita'n desu ka.
Where are you from? (used to ask for an explanation)

3) Kiraina'n desu.
I don't like (it). (used to express a reason)

3. Verb groups

Verbs in Japanese are divided into three groups according to how they can be conjugated.

A) Group I

In the verbs of this group the syllable preceding '-masu' ends with the 'i' line.

ex. kakimasu *(write)*, nomimasu *(drink)*

B) Group II

In most of the verbs of this group the syllable preceding '-masu' ends with 'e.'

ex. tabemasu *(eat)*, nemasu *(sleep)*

exceptions: imasu *(there is, stay)*, okimasu *(get up)*, mimasu *(look, see)*, etc.

C) Group III

Verbs of this group include 'shimasu' and 'noun denoting an action +shimasu,' as well as 'kimasu.'

ex. shimasu *(do)*, benkyō-shimasu *(study)*, kimasu *(come)*

Note: In the following lessons, the Roman numerals I, II, III are used to indicate the three verb groups.

4. How to make the te-form of a verb.

	V-masu			V-te (te-form)		
I	ka	ki	masu	ka	i	te
	*i	ki	masu	i	t	te
	iso	gi	masu	iso	i	de
	no	mi	masu	no	n	de
	yo	bi	masu	yo	n	de
	to	ri	masu	to	t	te
	ka	i	masu	ka	t	te
	ma	chi	masu	ma	t	te
	ka	shi	masu	ka	shi	te

	V-masu		V-te (te-form)
II	tabe	masu	tabe te
	ne	masu	ne te
	oki	masu	oki te
	mi	masu	mi te
	i	masu	i te
III	ki	masu	ki te
	shi	masu	shi te
	benkyō-shi	masu	benkyō-shi te

* 'ikimasu' is an exception.

5. Kitte o misete kudasai.

V-te + kudasai

This expression is used to make the request form.

ex. Hiragana o oshiete kudasai. *Please teach me hiragana.*

6. Fujisan no o kudasai.

N o kudasai

This expression means 'I want ~.'

ex. Sono banana o kudasai. *Please give me those bananas.*



Fujisan no

This 'no' means 'one.'

ex. Kore wa Fujisan no kitte desu. *This is a stamp of Mt. Fuji.*

Kore wa Fujisan no desu. *This is a Mt. Fuji one.*

7. Particles

1) Doko ni okurimasu ka.

'ni' here indicates direction or destination.

ex. A: D: Doko ni okurimasu ka. *Where do you want to send it to?*

B: D: Doitsu ni okurimasu. *I want to send it to Germany.*

2) 5,000-en satsu de onegai-shimasu.

'de' here indicates the means or method.

8. Ikura desu ka.

This expression is used to ask the price of something.

ex. A: Kono tokei wa ikura desu ka. *How much is this watch?*
B: 18,000-en desu. *18,000 yen.*

9. Dore ga yoroshii desu ka.

This expression is used when asking someone to pick something.

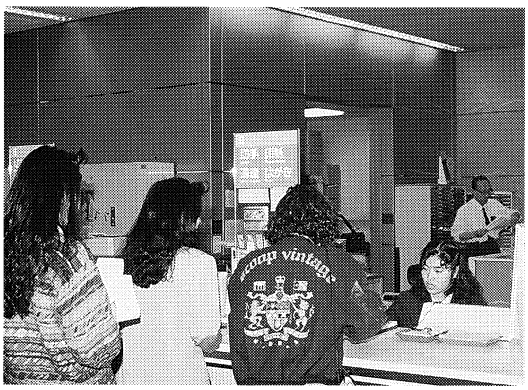
ex. A: Dore ga yoroshii desu ka. *Which would you like?*
B: Kono hana no o kudasai. *This flower one, please.*

Shōshō o-machi kudasai. *(Please wait a moment.)*

Sales clerks use polite expressions.

Ordinary expressions	*Polite expressions*	*Meaning*
Matte kudasai.	O-machi kudasai.	*Please wait.*
Kore wa dō desu ka.	Kochira wa ikaga desu ka.	*How about this?*
Koko ni arimasu.	Kochira ni gozaimasu.	*There is ~ here.*
Koko desu.	Kochira de gozaimasu.	*[It is] here.*
Wakarimashita.	Kashikomarimashita.	*Certainly.*
Ii desu ka.	Yoroshii desu ka.	*Is it all right?*





Yūbinkyoku *(Post office services)* 〔郵便局(ゆうびんきょく)〕

Apart from sending mail and parcels, at Japanese post offices one can open savings accounts, pay utility bills, purchase various types of insurance, and send money both within Japan as well as abroad. Sending money abroad through the post office (via telegraphic transfer or through the purchase of international postal money orders) is safe and substantially less costly than through a bank.

Vocabulary

Verbs

Group I	
asobimasu (asobu)	*play, have fun*
dashimasu (dasu)	*take out, hand in*
dokimasu (doku)	*get out of the way*
hairimasu (hairu)	*enter*
isogimasu (isogu)	*hurry*
kaimasu (kau)	*buy*
kakarimasu (kakaru)	*take (referring to time)*
kakimasu (kaku)	*write, draw, paint*
kashimasu (kasu)	*lend*
machimasu (matsu)	*wait*
okurimasu (okuru)	*send*
torimasu (toru)	*take*
yasumimasu (yasumu)	*take a rest, take a holiday*
yobimasu (yobu)	*call*
yomimasu (yomu)	*read*
Group II	
iremasu (ireru)	*put in, insert*
misemasu (miseru)	*show*

Post office terms

ii emu esu (EMS)	*express mail service*
kozutsumi	*small parcel*
shoseki-kozutsumi	*book parcel*
nimotsu	*baggage, parcel*
yū-pakku	*parcel post*
earoguramu	*aerogram*
hagaki	*postcard*
ōfuku-hagaki	*reply-paid postcard*
e-hagaki	*picture postcard*
nenga-hagaki	*New Year's postcard*
kitte	*postage stamp*
kinen-kitte	*commemorative stamp*
kurisumasu-kādo	*Christmas card*
shochū-mimai	*greetings sent during the hottest season*
kakitome	*registered mail*
kokusai-kozutsumi-kōkūbin	*international parcel*
kokusai-sōkin	*international money order*
genkin-kakitome	*registered letter enclosing cash*
sokutatsu	*express mail delivery*
ea-mēru (kōkūbin)	*airmail*
saru-bin	*economy air (SAL)*
denshi-mēru	*electronic mail*
insatsubutsu	*printed matter*
fuzai-haitatsu-tsūchi	*non-delivery notice*
chakubarai	*collect on delivery (C.O.D.)*

Money

satsu	*note, bill*
1,000-en satsu	*1,000 yen note*
5,000-en satsu	*5,000 yen note*
10,000-en satsu	*10,000 yen note*
komakai okane	*small change*
otsuri	*change*

Others

zenbu de	*in total*



SAL

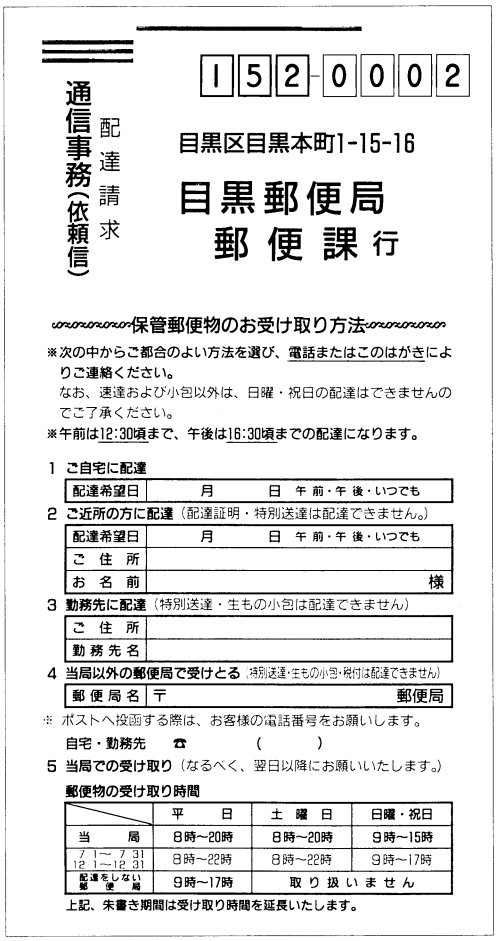
SAL is a more economical method of sending parcels abroad by air. Though it takes longer than normal airmail, it is much quicker than surface mail.

Time duration

	hour	minute	day	week	month	year
1	ichi-jikan	ip-pun	ichi-nichi	is-shūkan	ik-kagetsu	ichi-nen
2	ni-jikan	ni-fun	futsuka	ni-shūkan	ni-kagetsu	ni-nen
3	san-jikan	san-pun	mikka	san-shūkan	san-kagetsu	san-nen
4	yo-jikan	yon-pun	yokka	yon-shūkan	yon-kagetsu	yo-nen
5	go-jikan	go-fun	itsuka	go-shūkan	go-kagetsu	go-nen
6	roku-jikan	rop-pun	muika	roku-shūkan	roku-kagetsu	roku-nen
7	nana-jikan shichi-jikan	nana-fun shichi-fun	nanoka	nana-shūkan shichi-shūkan	nana-kagetsu shichi-kagetsu	nana-nen shichi-nen
8	hachi-jikan	hap-pun	yōka	has-shūkan	hachi-kagetsu hak-kagetsu	hachi-nen
9	ku-jikan	kyū-fun	kokonoka	kyū-shūkan	kyū-kagetsu	kyū-nen
10	jū-jikan	jup-pun jip-pun	tōka	jus-shūkan jis-shūkan	juk-kagetsu jik-kagetsu	jū-nen
?	nan-jikan	nan-pun	nan-nichi	nan-shūkan	nan-kagetsu	nan-nen

Fuzai-haitatsu-tsūchi *(Non-delivery notice)* 〔不在配達通知(ふざいはいたつつうち)〕

If one is not home when registered mail or a parcel post item is delivered, which is usually the case with most JETs, a Non-delivery notice is left in its place. Please take this notice to the designated post office during the hours stated to receive the item. You will also be asked to present a 'mibun-shōmeisho' (identification with a photograph, i.e. alien registration card, passport, driver's license, etc.) and 'hanko.'



通信事務(依頼信)　配達請求

〒152-0002

目黒区目黒本町1-15-16

目黒郵便局
郵便課 行

保管郵便物のお受け取り方法

※次の中からご都合のよい方法を選び、電話またはこのはがきによりご連絡ください。
なお、速達および小包以外は、日曜・祝日の配達はできませんのでご了承ください。
※午前は12:30頃まで、午後は16:30頃までの配達になります。

1 ご自宅に配達

配達希望日	月　日　午前・午後・いつでも

2 ご近所の方に配達（配達証明・特別送達は配達できません。）

配達希望日	月　日　午前・午後・いつでも
ご住所	
お名前	様

3 勤務先に配達（特別送達・生もの小包は配達できません）

ご住所	
勤務先名	

4 当局以外の郵便局で受けとる（特別送達・生もの小包・税付は配達できません）

郵便局名	〒　郵便局

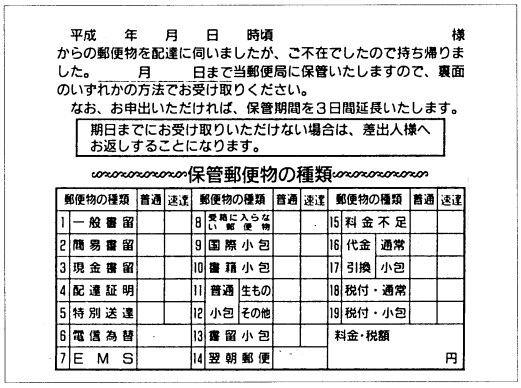
※ ポストへ投函する際は、お客様の電話番号をお願いします。
自宅・勤務先　☎　（　）

5 当局での受け取り（なるべく、翌日以降にお願いいたします。）

郵便物の受け取り時間

	平日	土曜日	日曜・祝日
当局	8時～20時	8時～20時	9時～15時
7.1～7.31 12.1～12.31	8時～22時	8時～22時	9時～17時
配達をしない郵便局	9時～17時	取り扱いません	

上記、朱書き期間は受け取り時間を延長いたします。



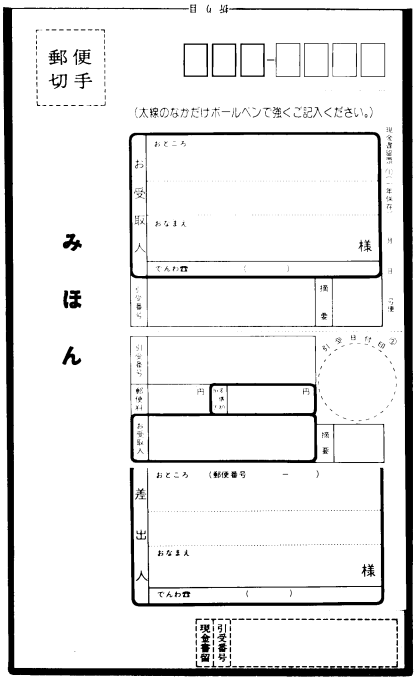
平成　年　月　日　時頃　様
からの郵便物を配達に伺いましたが、ご不在でしたので持ち帰りました。　月　日まで当郵便局に保管いたしますので、裏面のいずれかの方法でお受け取りください。
なお、お申出いただければ、保管期間を3日間延長いたします。

期日までにお受け取りいただけない場合は、差出人様へお返しすることになります。

保管郵便物の種類

郵便物の種類	普通	速達	郵便物の種類	普通	速達	郵便物の種類	普通	速達
1 一般書留			8 受取に入らない郵便物			15 料金不足		
2 簡易書留			9 国際小包			16 代金 通常		
3 現金書留			10 書籍小包			17 引換 小包		
4 配達証明			11 普通 生もの			18 税付・通常		
5 特別送達			12 小包 その他			19 税付・小包		
6 電信為替			13 書留小包			料金・税額		
7 EMS			14 翌朝郵便			円		

Courtesy of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications



郵便切手

（太線のなかだけボールペンで強くご記入ください。）

お受取人　様

差出人　様

みほん

Genkin-kakitome *(Cash registration envelope - domestic)* 〔現金書留(げんきんかきとめ)〕

It is possible to send cash through the post office within Japan using 'genkin-kakitome' envelopes. These special envelopes are available at the post office for a nominal fee and can be used to send up to ¥500,000.

CD25 Exercises

1. Make sentences using '-tai desu.'as in the following example.

ex) gohan o tabemasu → Gohan o tabetai desu.
1) Kyōto e ikimasu →
2) eiga o mimasu →
3) sakkā o shimasu →
4) Nihon-go o benkyō-shimasu →
5) ashita yasumimasu →

2. Change the verbs into the te-form as in the following example.

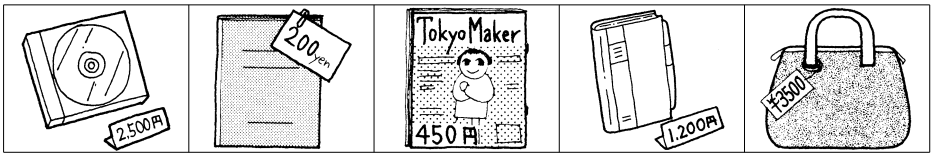
I	ex) kakimasu	kaite	II	8) tabemasu	
	1) ikimasu			9) oshiemasu	
	2) nomimasu			10) okimasu	
	3) asobimasu			11) imasu	
	4) kaerimasu		III	12) shimasu	
	5) machimasu			13) kimasu	
	6) kaimasu				
	7) dashimasu				

3. Change sentences into requests as demonstrated in the example.

ex) nimotsu o okurimasu → Nimotsu o okutte kudasai.
1) shashin o misemasu →
2) Eigo o hanashimasu →
3) Nihon-go o oshiemasu →
4) 7-ji han ni kimasu →
5) chotto dokimasu →

4. Practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) 1) 2) 3) 4)



ex)

A: Chotto sumimasen, siidii o misete kudasai.
B: Hai, dōzo.
A: Kore wa ikura desu ka.
B: 2500-en desu.
A: Ja, kore o kudasai.

5. Practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) ea-mēru, Amerika

A: Kore ea-mēru de onegai-shimasu.
B: Hai, wakarimashita. Amerika desu ne.
A: Hai, onegai-shimasu.

Replace the underlined portions with the following words.

1) sokutatsu, Tōkyō
2) kakitome, Ōsaka
3) kokusai-kozutsumi-kōkūbin, Rondon
4) yū-pakku, Sapporo

CD26 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and select the correct amounts.

1) { a. 50-en / b. 70-en / c. 80-en } no kitte o { a. 3-mai / b. 9-mai / c. 5-mai } kaimasu. { a. 205-en / b. 250-en / c. 25-en } desu.

2) { a. 50-en / b. 70-en / c. 80-en } no kitte o 10-mai to { a. 5-en / b. 50-en / c. 15-en } no hagaki o 5-mai kaimasu.

{ a. 1,500-en / b. 1,005-en / c. 1,050-en } desu.

3) A. Nimotsu wa { a. 1,200-en / b. 1,002-en / c. 120-en } desu.

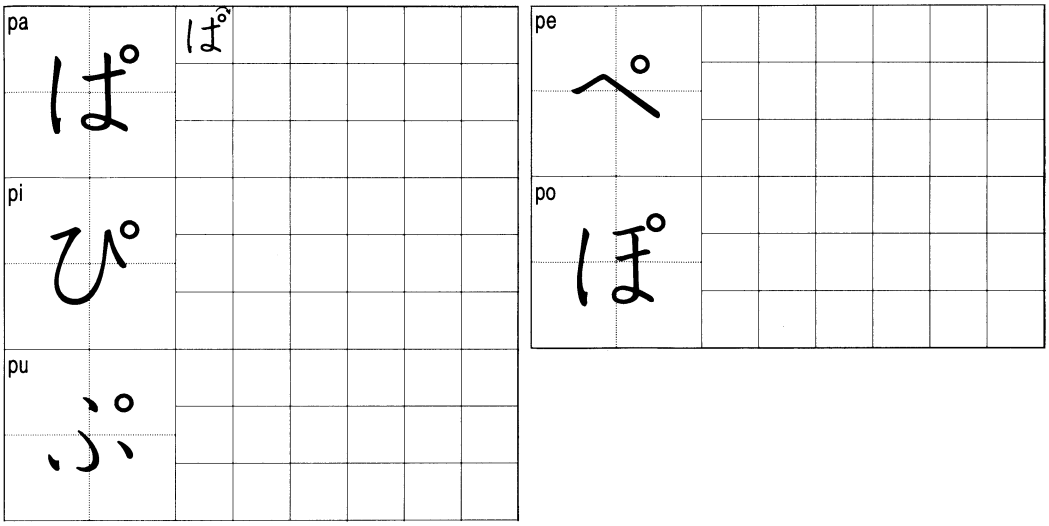
B: { a. 1,000-en / b. 10,000-en / c. 100-en } de onegai-shimasu.

A: { a. 800-en / b. 8,800-en / c. 80-en } no otsuri desu.

2. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks.

	Doko ni okurimasu ka.	Ikura desu ka.	Donokurai kakarimasu ka.
1		-en	
2		-en	
3		-en	

HIRAGANA Practice



Long Vowels

ā : okāsan ⟶ おかあさん *(mother)*　　sā ⟶ さあ *(Let me see.)*

ii : chiisai ⟶ ちいさい *(small)*　　oniisan ⟶ おにいさん *(elder brother)*

ū : yūbe ⟶ ゆうべ *(last night)*　　kūki ⟶ くうき *(air)*

ei/ē : tokei ⟶ とけい *(clock, watch)*　　onēsan ⟶ おねえさん *(elder sister)*

ō : kōen ⟶ こうえん *(park)*　　kinō⟶ きのう *(yesterday)*

There are some cases in which you use 'お' as in 'おおきい [ōkii],' 'とおい [tōi],' 'おおさか [Ōsaka],' etc.

1. おかあさん _____
   okāsan *(mother)*

2. おとうさん _____
   otōsan *(father)*

3. おにいさん _____
   oniisan *(elder brother)*

4. おねえさん _____
   onēsan *(elder sister)*

5. ふうとう _____ _____
   fūtō *(envelope)*

6. とけい _____ _____
   tokei *(clock, watch)*

7. ぼうし _____ _____
   bōshi *(hat, cap)*

8. えいご _____ _____
   Eigo *(English)*

9. ぶんぽう _____ _____
   bunpō *(grammar)*

10. えんぴつ _____ _____
    enpitsu *(pencil)*

9 Shopping

A. *Ms. Nataliya Ivanova buys a table at a department store.*
B. *Ms. Feng Hua Wang talks to Ms. Yayoi Aoki about a sale.*

CD01 Dialogue

A.

Ten'in:	Irasshaimase.	*Clerk: Welcome.*
Ivanova:	Tēburu o sagashite iru'n desu ga…	*Ivanova: I'm looking for a table…*
	＜ The clerk shows Ms. Ivanova where to go. ＞	
Ten'in:	Kochira wa ikaga desu ka.	*Clerk: How about this one?*
Ivanova:	Un, chotto haba ga semai desu ne. Mō sukoshi hiroi no wa arimasen ka.	*Ivanova: Oh, it's a bit narrow, isn't it? Don't you have any wider ones?*
Ten'in:	Ja, kochira wa ikaga desu ka.	*Clerk: How about this one?*
	＜ Ms. Ivanova examines the table. ＞	
Ivanova:	Ā, ii desu ne. Ikura desu ka.	*Ivanova: Oh, this is good. How much is it?*
Ten'in:	15,000-en de gozaimasu.	*Clerk: It's 15,000 yen.*
Ivanova:	Ja, kore o onegai-shimasu.	*Ivanova: I'll take it.*

B.

Aoki:	Wan-san, bāgen-sēru wa dō deshita ka.	*Aoki: How was the sale, Ms. Wang?*
Wan:	Sugoku hito ga ōkatta desu.	*Wang: There were very many people there.*
Aoki:	Sō desu ka. Nanika kaimashita ka.	*Aoki: Really? Did you buy anything?*
Wan:	Ē, burausu o kaimashita. Yasukute, iro ga kirei deshita kara.	*Wang: Yes, I bought a blouse. It was cheap and the color was pretty.*
Aoki:	Sō desu ka. Yokatta desu ne.	*Aoki: Oh, really? That was lucky.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

tēburu	テーブル	*table*	arimasen ka	ありませんか	*don't you have*
chotto	ちょっと	*a little*	bāgen-sēru	バーゲンセール	*sale*
haba	はば	*width*	sugoku	すごく	*very, extremely*
semai	せまい	*narrow*	hito ga ōkatta	ひとがおおかった	*(there) were many people*
mō sukoshi	もうすこし	*a little more*	nanika	なにか	*something, anything*
hiroi no	ひろいの	*wider one*	iro	いろ	*color*

Grammatical Points

1. Hito ga ōkatta desu.

The following table shows how to make the past tense forms of adjectives and nouns.

		non-past	past
i-adj.	affirmative	samui desu *ii desu	samukatta desu *yokatta desu
	negative	samukunai desu *yokunai desu	samukunakatta desu yokunakatta desu
na-adj.	affirmative	kirei desu	kirei deshita
	negative	kirei ja arimasen	kirei ja arimasendeshita
noun	affirmative	ame desu	ame deshita
	negative	ame ja arimasen	ame ja arimasendeshita

* exception

2. Yasukute, [iro ga] kirei deshita.

1) To join an adjectival sentence with another sentence, inflect the first adjective in the following manner.

na-adjective: Tōkyō wa nigiyaka de, omoshiroi desu. *Tokyo is lively and interesting.*
i-adjective: Watashi no heya wa akarukute, hiroi desu. *My room is bright and big.*
exception: ii desu → yokute

2) The tense of the sentence is indicated by the final adjective.

ex. Ano resutoran wa yasukute oishikatta desu.
That restaurant was cheap and [the food was] delicious.

3. [Kono tēburu wa] haba ga semai desu.

N_1 wa N_2 ga (adjective) desu.

This grammatical structure is used to talk about a distinctive feature of the sentence's subject.
In conversation, N_1 (the topic of the sentence) is frequently omitted.

ex. Kono kāten wa { iro ga ii / nedan ga takai } desu. *As for this curtain,* { *the color is nice.* / *the price is expensive.* }

4. Mō sukoshi hiroi no wa arimasen ka.

'no' here means 'one' and is used like a pronoun.

i-adjective:

Mō sukoshi yasui shatsu o misete kudasai. *Please show me a slightly cheaper shirt.*
Mō sukoshi yasui no o misete kudasai. *Please show me a slightly cheaper one.*

na-adjective:

Mō sukoshi jimina iro o misete kudasai. *Please show me a slightly plainer color.*
Mō sukoshi jimina no o misete kudasai. *Please show me a slightly plainer one.*

5. Yasukute, iro ga kirei deshita kara.

This expression is used to indicate reasons.

ex. Takusan tabemashita. Oishikatta desu kara. *I ate a lot. Because it was delicious.*



Kaimono *(Shopping)*〔買い物〕

1) Basic conversation

A: Kore wa ikura desu ka.	*How much is this?*
B: 500-yen desu.	*500 yen.*
A: Ja, kore o kudasai.	*I'll take it then, please.*

2) Asking where things are sold

A: Sumimasen. Kasa-[uriba] wa doko desu ka.	*Excuse me. Where is the umbrella [department]?*
B: 2-kai desu.	*On the second floor.*
A: Dōmo.	*Thank you.*

3) Asking if things are sold

A: Matchi wa arimasu ka.	*Do you have any matches?*
B1:Hai. Kochira ni gozaimasu.	*Yes. They're here.*
B2:Matchi wa chotto	*I'm afraid*
{ oite inai'n desu ga.	{ *we don't sell matches.*
{ ima kirashite iru'n desu ga.	{ *we are out of stock at the moment.*

4) Others

Mō sukoshi [ōkii / chiisai / nagai / mijikai / yasui] no wa arimasen ka.	*Do you have one a little [bigger / smaller / longer / shorter / cheaper]?*
Shichaku-dekimasu ka.	*Can I try it on?*
Kādo wa tsukaemasu ka.	*Can I pay by credit card?*
1-man-en satsu shika nai'n desu ga.	*I've only got a 10,000-yen note.*
Yasuku narimasen ka.	*Can't you make it a little cheaper? (Not to be used in department stores or supermarkets.)*

Vocabulary

Adjectives

fukuzatsu[na]	*complicated*
hade[na]	*bright, showy*
jimi[na]	*subdued*
jōbu[na]	*strong, solid*
kantan[na]	*simple, easy*
suteki[na]	*splendid, great*
atsui	*thick*
karui	*light*
koi	*dark (color)*
mijikai	*short*
muzukashii	*difficult*
usui	*thin*
nagai	*long*
omoi	*heavy*
[~ ga] ōi	*many, numerous*
[~ ga] sukunai	*few, little*
tsuyoi	*strong*
yasashii	*easy*
yowai	*weak*

Clothing

burausu	*blouse*
ōbā	*overcoat*
pajama	*pajamas*
sebiro	*suit (for men)*
sukāto	*skirt*
sūtsu	*suit*
shatsu	*shirt*
waishatsu	*men's dress shirt*
zubon	*trousers*

Words related to clothes

eri	*collar, lapel*
sode	*sleeve*
take	*length*
botan	*button*
poketto	*pocket*

Household items

hondana	*bookshelf*
isu	*chair*
kāten	*curtain*
kotatsu	*Japanese foot warmer*
sofā	*sofa*
sutōbu	*heater*
denki-sutōbu	*electric heater*
gasu-sutōbu	*gas heater*
sekiyu-sutōbu	*kerosene heater*
tansu	*chest of drawers*
tēburu	*table*
zabuton	*cushion*

Electrical products

ai-poddo	*i-pod*
denki-sutando	*desk lamp*
bideo	*video*
bideo-kamera	*video camera*
denshi-jisho	*electronic dictionary*
denshi-techō	*electronic address book*
denshi-renji	*microwave oven*
dentaku	*pocket calculator*
dii bui dii purēyā	*DVD player*
hea-doraiyā	*hair dryer*
higesori	*electric razor*
kūrā	*air conditioner*
nōto-pasokon	*lap top*
ōbun	*oven*
ōbun-tōsutā	*toaster oven*
pasokon	*personal computer*
rajio	*radio*
reizōko	*refrigerator*
senpūki	*electric fan*
sentakuki	*washing machine*
sōjiki	*vacuum cleaner*
shiidii	*CD, compact disc*
suihanki	*rice cooker*
terebi	*television*
tōsutā	*toaster*



Shōhizei *(Consumption tax)*〔消費税(しょうひぜい)〕

Presently, there is a consumption tax levied on goods sold in Japan. This tax is also applicable towards services rendered. The amount reflected on price tags includes this tax.

Kitchen

biniiru-bukuro	*polyethylene bag*
daidokoro	*kitchen*
furaipan	*frying pan*
hōchō	*kitchen knife*
manaita	*cutting board*
nagashi	*sink*
potto	*thermos*
shokki	*crockery*
shokki-dana	*cupboard*
suidō	*water supply*
yakan	*kettle*

Bedroom

beddo	*bed*
futon	*futon*
makura	*pillow*
mōfu	*blanket*
shiitsu	*sheet*
taoruketto	*towel blanket*

Bathroom

basu-matto	*bath mat*
basu-taoru	*bath towel*
toire-matto	*toilet mat*

Weather

tenki	*weather*
hare	*clear, sunny*
kumori	*cloudy*
ame	*rain*
yuki	*snow*
kaze	*wind*
taifū	*typhoon*

Others

kamera	*camera*
dezain	*design*
gara	*pattern*
iro	*color*
nedan	*price*
oto	*sound*
tsukai-kata	*how to use*
ryokō	*travel, trip*
shiken	*examination*
yasumi	*holiday, rest*



Risaikuru-shoppu *(Recycle shops)*

Buying new things in Japan can be expensive for people who are here for a short amount of time. Many items ranging from self-assembled furniture to slightly-used electrical appliances can be found at recycle shops. It will probably be worthwgile to locate the second hand shop nearest you. There are many kinds of recycle shops that generally sell everything you need. Other valuable resources include English-language newspapers, periodicals, Internet websites and other JETs in your area. Most recycle shop will also purchase goods from individuals but some have a limit on the age of applications that they will buy.

CD02 Exercises

1. Give the past tense form of the sentences as demonstrated in the examples.

ex1) yasumi desu (kinō) → Kinō wa yasumi deshita.
ex2) samui desu (senshū) → Senshū wa samukatta desu.
1) ame desu (kinō) →
2) isogashii desu (senshū) →
3) hima desu (kinō no ban) →
4) atsui desu (senshū no nichi-yōbi) →

2. Answer the questions as demonstrated in the examples.

ex1) Tanaka-san wa genki deshita ka. (hai) → Hai, genki deshita.
(iie) → Iie, genki dewa arimasendeshita.
ex2) Kinō wa samukatta desu ka. (hai) → Hai, samukatta desu.
(iie) → Iie, samukunakatta desu.
1) Depāto wa hito ga ōkatta desu ka. (hai) →
2) Shiken wa yasashikatta desu ka. (iie) →
3) Ensoku wa tanoshikatta desu ka. (hai) →
4) Kinō wa hima deshita ka. (hai) →
5) Sono nōto pasokon wa takakatta desu ka. (iie) →
6) Sono gēmu wa kantan deshita ka. (iie) →

3. Inflect the words as demonstrated in the examples.

ex1) omoshiroi desu	omoshirokute	ex2) genki desu	genki de
1) akarui desu		4) kantan desu	
2) oishii desu		5) kirei desu	
3) ii desu		6) shizuka desu	

4. Practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) shatsu, iro ga koi, usui

A: Sumimasen, sono shatsu o misete kudasai.
B: Dōzo.
A: Chotto iro ga koi desu ne.
Mō sukoshi usui no wa arimasen ka.
B: Kochira wa ikaga desu ka.
A: Ā, ii desu ne. Kore o kudasai.

Replace the underlined portions with the following words.

1) burausu, dezain ga hade, jimi
2) nekutai, gara ga ōkii, chiisai
3) kāten, take ga mijikai, nagai

5. Practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) terebi, iro ga kirei

A: Akihabara de nanika kaimashita ka.
B: Ē, terebi o kaimashita.
Iro ga kirei de, yasukatta desu kara.
A: Sō desu ka. Yokatta desu ne.

Replace the underlined portions with the following words.

1) denki-sutando, dezain ga ii
2) dejitaru-kamera, tsukai-kata ga kantan
3) ai-poddo, oto ga ii

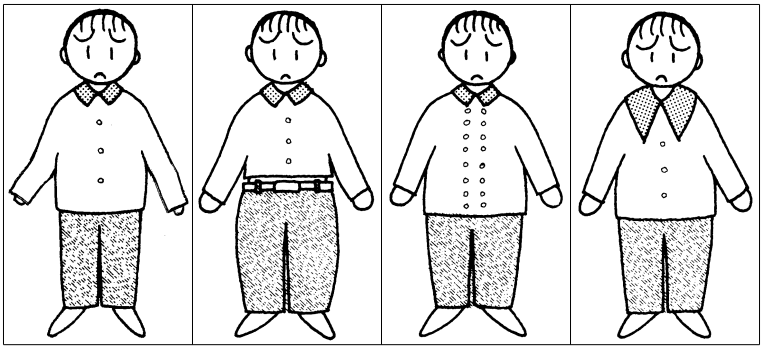
CD03 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and circle the adjectives appearing in the dialogue.

ex)	(tanoshii)	oishii	(samui)	kirei	nigiyaka	omoshiroi
1)	tanoshii	oishii	samui	kirei	nigiyaka	omoshiroi
2)	tanoshii	oishii	samui	kirei	nigiyaka	omoshiroi
3)	tanoshii	oishii	samui	kirei	nigiyaka	omoshiroi
4)	tanoshii	oishii	samui	kirei	nigiyaka	omoshiroi

2. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks with the correct numbers.

(ex) ( ) ( ) ( )



HIRAGANA Practice

kya	きゃ	kyu	きゅ	kyo	きょ
sha	しゃ	shu	しゅ	sho	しょ
cha	ちゃ	chu	ちゅ	cho	ちょ
nya	にゃ	nyu	にゅ	nyo	にょ
hya	ひゃ	hyu	ひゅ	hyo	ひょ
mya	みゃ	myu	みゅ	myo	みょ
rya	りゃ	ryu	りゅ	ryo	りょ

gya	ぎゃ	gyu	ぎゅ	gyo	ぎょ
ja	じゃ	ju	じゅ	jo	じょ
bya	びゃ	byu	びゅ	byo	びょ
pya	ぴゃ	pyu	ぴゅ	pyo	ぴょ

1. ひゃく _____ _____
   hyaku *(one hundred)*
2. しゃしん _____ _____
   shashin *(photo)*
3. きょうしつ _____
   kyōshitsu *(classroom)*
4. ちゅうがく _____
   chūgaku *(junior high school)*
5. びょういん _____
   byōin *(hospital)*

Double consonants

Double consonants as in 'きって [kitte],' 'いっぱい [ippai],' etc., are indicated with a small 'っ.'

1. きっぷ _____ _____
   kippu *(ticket)*
2. ざっし _____ _____
   zasshi *(magazine)*
3. がっこう _____ _____
   gakkō *(school)*
4. せっけん _____ _____
   sekken *(soap)*
5. もっと _____ _____
   motto *(more)*

10 Money Matters

A: *Mr. Richard Smith asks how to open a bank account.*
B: *Mr. Paul Gaban sends money to France through the Post Office.*

CD07 Dialogue

A.

Ginkōin:	Irasshaimase.	*(Bank) Clerk: Welcome.*
Sumisu:	Anō, kōza o hirakitai'n desu ga, dō shitara ii desu ka.	*Smith: Excuse me, I want to open a bank account. What should I do?*
Ginkōin:	Arigatō gozaimasu. Kono kami ni [go]jūsho to [o]namae o go-kinyū kudasai.	*Clerk: Thank you very much. Please write your name and address on this paper.*
Sumisu:	Jūsho to namae desu ne.	*Smith: Name and address, right?*
Ginkōin:	Ē, sorekara, koko ni sain o shite kudasai.	*Clerk: OK. Please sign here.*
Sumisu:	Hai, wakarimashita. Anō, koko wa?	*Smith: Yes, I see. Excuse me, what about here?*
Ginkōin:	A, soko wa nani mo kakanai de kudasai.	*Clerk: Oh, please don't write anything there.*
Sumisu:	Hai. Ja, onegai-shimasu.	*Smith: Okay. Thank you.*

B.

Yūbinkyokuin:	Irasshaimase.	*(Mail) Clerk: Welcome.*
Gyaban:	Sumimasen. Furansu e sōkin ga dekimasu ka.	*Gaban: Excuse me. Is it possible to send money to France?*
Yūbinkyokuin:	Ē, dekimasu yo.	*Clerk: Yes, we can do that.*
Gyaban:	Anō, dōyatte?	*Gaban: Er. What do I do?*
Yūbinkyokuin:	2-kai e itte, 3-ban no madoguchi de o-kiki kudasai.	*Clerk: Please go to the third window on the second floor and ask.*
Gyaban:	Hai. Dōmo.	*Gaban: Right. Thank you.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

kōza	こうざ	*bank account*
[go]jūsho	〔ご〕じゅうしょ	*address (respectful)*
[o]namae	〔お〕なまえ	*name (respectful)*
go-kinyū kudasai	ごきにゅうください	*please fill out (respectful)*
inkan	いんかん	*seal, stamp*
oshite (oshimasu)	おして（おします）	*affix (press)*
kakanai de kudasai	かかないでください	*please don't write*
Furansu	フランス	*France*
sōkin	そうきん	*sending money*
dekimasu	できます	*can*
dōyatte	どうやって	*how/what to do*
3-ban	3ばん	*third*
madoguchi	まどぐち	*window, counter*
o-kiki kudasai	おききください	*please ask (polite)*

Grammatical Points

1. How to make the nai-form of a verb.

	V-masu	V-nai (nai-form)
I	kakimasu	kakanai
	isogimasu	isoganai
	yomimasu	yomanai
	yobimasu	yobanai
	torimasu	toranai
	kaimasu	kawanai
	machimasu	matanai
	hanashimasu	hanasanai

	V-masu	V-nai (nai-form)
II	tabemasu	tabenai
	mimasu	minai
III	benkyō-shimasu	benkyō-shinai
	shimasu	shinai
	kimasu	konai

2. Kakanai de kudasai.

V-nai + de kudasai

This expression is the negative form of 'V-te + kudasai.' (See Lesson 8.)

ex. Yungu-san, namae o kaite kudasai. *Mr. Jung, please write your name.*
Yungu-san, namae o kakanai de kudasai. *Mr. Jung, please don't write your name.*

3. 2-kai ni itte, 3-ban no madoguchi de o-kiki kudasai.

V-te, ~

This expression is used when two activities are viewed as continuous, one happening after the other. The tense of the sentence is indicated by the last verb.

ex. E o mite, kotaete kudasai. *Look at the picture and answer the questions.*
Senshū Tōkyō e itte, tomodachi ni aimashita. *Last week I went to Tokyo and met a friend.*

4. Sōkin ga dekimasu.

'dekimasu' means 'can.'

1) possibility

ex. Koko de ryōgae ga dekimasu. *You can change money here.*

2) ability

ex. Watashi wa sukii ga dekimasu. *I can ski.*



Cash basis society

In Japan, personal checking accounts are not readily available for individual use. Most transactions are handled using cash, credit/charge cards, or direct bank transfer. Upon opening an account at any financial institution or post office, you will be issued a 'kyasshu-kādo' *(cash card)* which you may use to withdraw funds from your savings via the automatic teller machines.

5. Dō shitara ii desu ka.

This expression is used to ask how or what one should do.

ex. A: Ryōgae-shitai'n desu ga, dō shitara ii desu ka
I want to change money. How do I do that?
B: Kono kami ni kaite kudasai.
Please write on this form.

6. Kono kami ni [o]namae o kaite kudasai.

The particle 'ni' here indicates the object on which something is done.

ex. Nōto ni namae o kakimashita. *I wrote my name on the notebook.*



Photo courtesy of the Japan Foundation



ATM *(Ee tii emu)*

The automatic teller machines (ATMs) in Japan are technologically sophisticated, however their hours of operation are quite limited. Many are not in service during the late evening and have even shorter hours on weekends. Although banks and other financial institutions close early. you can also find ATMs in most convenience storees (*konbini*). Be sure to check the hours of operation of these ATMs even if the store is open 24 hours. There may also be a service charge incurred depending on the time of usage and type of transaction. These terms and conditions may vary according to each financial institution, but you will be notified of these charges at the time of transaction. In addition to accepting cash deposits, dispensing money, and updating passbooks (bank books), ATMs are also capable of transferring money to other accounts within Japan.

Vocabulary

Verbs

Group I	
asobimasu (asobu)	*play*
iimasu (iu)	*say*
[~ni] sawarimasu (sawaru)	*touch*
shaberimasu (shaberu)	*chat*
[tabako o] suimasu (suu)	*smoke [a cigarette]*
suwarimasu (suwaru)	*sit*
tachimasu (tatsu)	*stand*
[shashin o] torimasu (toru)	*take [a picture]*
tsukaimasu (tsukau)	*use*
tsukurimasu (tsukuru)	*make*
Group II	
[~ni] okuremasu (okureru)	*be late*
Shiharaimasu (shiharau)	*pay*
sutemasu (suteru)	*throw away*
tomemasu (tomeru)	*stop*
wasuremasu (wasureru)	*forget*

Currency

Amerika-doru	*American dollar*
doru	*dollar*
en	*yen*
gen	*yuan (China)*
Kanada-doru	*Canadian dollar*
Nyujiirando-doru	*New Zealand dollar*
Ōsutoraria-doru	*Australian dollar*
pondo	*pound (England)*
rūburu	*ruble (Russia)*
won	*won (Korea)*
yūro	*euro (EU)*

Financial terms

[kōza o] hirakimasu (hiraku)	*open [an account]*
[kōza o] kaiyaku-shimasu (kaiyaku-suru)	*close [an account]*
[okane o] okurimasu (okuru)	*send [money]*
[okane o] oroshimasu / hikidashimasu (orosu / hikidasu)	*withdraw/take out [money]*
[okane o] azukemasu / iremasu (azukeru / ireru)	*deposit/put in [money]*
chokin-shimasu (chokin-suru)	*save*
ATM	*automatic teller machine*
anshō-bangō	*code number*
chokin	*savings*
furikomi	*paying into an account*
[go] shokugyō	*occupation (respectful)*
inkan (hanko)	*seal, stamp*
jidō-hikiotoshi	*automatic transfer, direct debit*
kingaku	*amount of money*
kōka	*coin*
kōkyō-ryōkin	*utility charges*
kōza	*account*
kōza-bangō	*account number*
kyasshu-kādo	*cash card*
madoguchi	*window, counter*
[o]namae	*name (respectful)*
[o]todokein	*registered seal (respectful)*
[o]tokoro ([go]jūsho)	*address (respectful)*
[o]tsutomesaki	*place of work (respectful)*
ryōgae	*money exchange*
shihei	*currency (paper)*
sōkin	*sending money*
tesūryō	*commission, service charge*
tsūchō	*bank book*
yōshi	*paper, form*

How to ~

iki-kata	*how to go*
kaki-kata	*how to write*
tsukai-kata	*how to use*
yomi-kata	*how to read*

Characters

kanji	*kanji (Chinese character)*
hiragana	*hiragana*
katakana	*katakana*
rōmaji	*Roman letters*

Others

chūsha-kinshi	*no parking*
kin'en	*no smoking*
furasshu	*flash*
gomi	*garbage, rubbish*
gomibako	*rubbish bin*
kashidashi-kādo	*library card*
konbini	*convenience store*
setsumei	*explanation*
kurasu	*class*
shukudai	*homework*



Ginkō no sābisu *(Bank services)*〔銀行(ぎんこう)のサービス〕

Contrary to many of the JETs' home countries, in Japanese banks it is not necessary to stand in line for service. Upon entering the bank, a numbered ticket will be issued depending on the type of service requested. When your number is called, approach the counter, complete the necessary forms, then take a seat in the waiting area while your request is being processed. You will then be recalled to the counter once the transaction has been completed. Needless to say, please allow ample time for all of the above.



Jidō-kōza-hikiotoshi *(Automatic debit from savings)*〔自動口座引(じどうこうざひ)き落(お)とし〕

It is possible to arrange for utility and credit/charge account bills to be automatically debited from one's savings account. A statement from the said company is usually sent a couple of days prior so that one may ensure that the necessary funds are available on the date of debit. There is usually no charge for this convenient and time-saving service.

CD05 Exercises

1. Change the verbs as demonstrated in the example.

I	ex) tsukaimasu	tsukawanai
	1) kakimasu	
	2) isogimasu	
	3) yomimasu	
	4) asobimasu	
	5) hairimasu	
	6) iimasu	
	7) tachimasu	
	8) hanashimasu	

II	9) sutemasu	
	10) wasuremasu	
	11) mimasu	
III	12) kekkon-shimasu	
	13) kimasu	

2. Make sentences using '-nai de kudasai' as in the following example.

ex) shashin ni sawarimasu → Shashin ni sawaranai de kudasai.
1) koko ni hairimasu →
2) nōto o mimasu →
3) shukudai o wasuremasu →
4) kurasu ni okuremasu →
5) kyōshitsu de shaberimasu →
6) gomi o sutemasu →
7) kuruma o tomemasu →
8) furasshu o tsukaimasu →

3. Make sentences using 'dekimasu' as in the following example.

ex) yūbinkyoku, sōkin → Yūbinkyoku de sōkin ga deikimasu.
1) ginkō, furikomi →
2) ginkō, ryōgae →
3) yūbinkyoku, chokin →
4) sūpā, kopii →
5) konbini, kōkyō-ryōkin no shiharai →

4. Make sentences as demonstrated in the example.

ex) Kinō nani o shimashita ka.
(tomodachi ni aimashita, shokuji-shimashita)
→ Tomodachi ni atte, shokuji-shimashita.
1) Nichi-yōbi nani o shimasu ka.
(kaimono-shimasu, eiga o mimasu)
→
2) Kinō nani o shimashita ka.
(tomodachi no uchi ni ikimashita, issho ni dii bui dii o mimashita)
→

3) Kinō no ban nani o shimashita ka.
(tegami o kakimashita, hon o yomimashita)
→

5. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) kōza o hirakitai

A: Chotto sumimasen.
Kōza o hirakitai'n desu ga, dō shitara ii desu ka.
B: Koko ni jūsho to namae o kaite kudasai.

1) kashidashi-kādo o tsukuritai
2) Amerika e nimotsu o okuritai
3) kono supōtsu-sentā de basuketto o shitai

CD06 Listening Comprehension

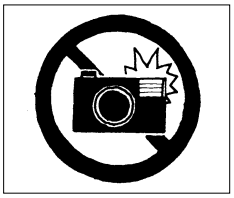
1. Listen to the CD and select the correct illustration.

ex) (c) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( ) 4) ( )

a



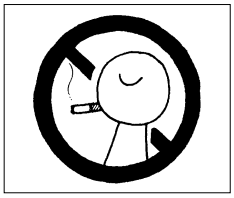
b



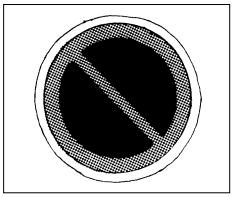
c



d



e



2. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks with the appropriate expressions.

ex) (Ryōgae) o shitai desu. (Asoko) de dekimasu.
1) ( ) o hirakitai desu. ( ) no madoguchi ni ikimasu.
2) ( ) o tsukuritai desu. Kono kami ni ( ) to anshō-bangō o kakimasu.
3) ( ) o oroshitai desu. ( ) no annaibun ga arimasu.

HIRAGANA Practice

How to show particles

は： The topic marker 'wa' is written with the letter 'は,' not 'わ.'

きょうは　いい　てんきですね。 *Nice weather, isn't it?*

へ： The direction marker 'e' is written with the letter 'へ,' not 'え.'

A：どこへ　いきますか。 *Where are you going?*

B：とうきょうへ　いきます。 *I'm going to Tokyo.*

を： The direct object marker 'o' is written with the letter 'を,' not 'お.'

これを　ください。 *Please give me this.*

1. Choose the correct answer.

1) Eki e ikimasu.
I go to the station.

a. えきえ　いきます。
b. えきへ　いきます。
c. へきへ　いきます。

2) Okane o otoshimashita.
I've lost some money.

a. おかねお　おとしました。
b. をかねを　おとしました。
c. おかねを　おとしました。

3) Watashi wa gakusei desu.
I am a student.

a. わたしは　がくせいです。
b. わたしわ　がくせいです。
c. はたしは　がくせいです。

2. Write the sentence in hiragana.

Ashita tomodachi to Nagoya e ikimasu.
I'll go to Nagoya with a friend tomorrow.

ANSWERS

1　1) b　2) c　3) a
2　あした ともだちと なごや へ いきます。

11 At the Train Station

Ms. Jane White asks for help because she cannot read the fare table.
On board she asks a passenger to let her know when they arrive at her destination.

CD07 Dialogue

＜ ***Looking at the table of train fares*** ＞

ホワイト:	いけだちょう、いけだちょう…。 ちょっと、すみません。 かんじを よむことが できないんですが、 いけだちょうまで いくらですか。	*White:*	*Ikeda-cho, Ikeda-cho...* *Excuse me.* *I'm afraid I can't read kanji, so could you tell me how much it is to Ikeda-cho?*
A:	いけだちょうですか。 270 えんですよ。	*A:*	*Ikeda-cho?* *It's 270 yen.*
ホワイト:	ありがとうございます。	*White:*	*Thank you very much.*

＜ ***On the platform*** ＞

ホワイト:	この でんしゃは いけだちょうに とまりますか。	*White:*	*Does this train stop at Ikeda-cho?*
B:	ええ、とまりますよ。	*B:*	*Yes, it stops there.*

＜ ***On the train*** ＞

ホワイト:	あのう、つぎは どこですか。	*White:*	*Er, where are we stopping next?*
C:	なかやまですよ。	*C:*	*Nakayama.*
ホワイト:	すみません、いけだちょうに ついたら おしえて くださいませんか。	*White:*	*I'm sorry, but would you please inform me when we reach Ikeda-cho?*
C:	ええ、いいですよ。	*C:*	*Yes, sure.*

Howaito:	Ikeda-chō, Ikeda-chō … Chotto, sumimasen. Kanji o yomu koto ga dekinai'n desu ga,Ikeda-chō made ikura desu ka.	Howaito:	Anō, tsugi wa doko desu ka.
A:	Ikeda-chō desu ka. 270-en desu yo.	C:	Nakayama desu yo.
Howaito:	Arigatō gozaimasu.	Howaito:	Sumimasen, Ikeda-chō ni tsuitara oshiete kudasaimasen ka.
Howaito:	Kono densha wa Ikeda-chō ni tomarimasu ka.	C:	Ē, ii desu yo.
B:	Ē, tomarimasu yo.		

Dialogue Vocabulary

Ikeda-chō	いけだちょう	*Ikeda-cho*	tsugi	つぎ	*next*
yomu koto ga dekinai'n desu よむことができないんです		*I can't read*	tsuitara (tsuku)	ついたら	*after arriving (arrive)*
tomarimasu	とまります	*stop*	oshiete kudasaimasen ka おしえてくださいませんか		*would you inform me?*

Grammatical Points

1. How to make the dictionary form of a verb

	V-masu	V-(r)u (dict. form)
I	kakimasu	kaku
	ikimasu	iku
	isogimasu	isogu
	nomimasu	nomu
	yobimasu	yobu
	torimasu	toru
	kaimasu	kau
	machimasu	matsu
	kashimasu	kasu

	V-masu	V-(r)u (dict. form)
II	tabemasu	taberu
	nemasu	neru
	okimasu	okiru
	mimasu	miru
	imasu	iru
III	kimasu	kuru
	shimasu	suru
	benkyō-shimasu	benkyō-suru

2. Kanji o yomu koto ga dekimasen.

N
V-(r)u + koto } ga dekimasu

ex. Nihon-go ga dekimasu. *I can speak Japanese.*
Hiragana o yomu koto ga dekimasen. *I can not read hiragana.*



Adverbs of degree

ex. Doitsu-go ga sukoshi dekimasu. *I can speak German a little.*
Tai-go ga amari dekimasen. *I can hardly speak any Thai.*
Supein-go ga zenzen dekimasen. *I can't speak Spanish at all.*

3. Oshiete kudasaimasen ka.

V-te + kudasaimasen ka

This expression is used when you wish to ask a favor of someone.

ex. Sumimasen, kono tegami o yonde kudasaimasen ka.
I'm sorry, but would you mind reading this letter?



Making requests

When making requests the level of politeness required will depend on the person you are talking to.

V-te
V-te kudasai
V-te kudasaimasen ka

ex. Friend: Nē, chotto, sono kaban totte.
Hey, would you pass me that bag?

One's superior: Sumimasen ga, sono kaban o totte kudasaimasen ka.
Excuse me, but would you mind passing me that bag?

Tsugi wa doko desu ka.

In this context, when asking the name of a station, 'where' rather than 'what' is used.

ex. A: Tsugi wa doko desu ka. *Where is next?*
B: Tōkyō desu. *Tokyo.*
A: Tsugi wa nan desu ka. *What is next?*
B: Sūgaku desu. *Mathematics.*

4. Kanji o yomu koto ga dekinai'n desu ga, ⋯

V-(r)u
V-nai } + n desu

This expression is used when giving an explanation.

ex. Nihon-go ga wakaranai'n desu ga, oshiete kudasaimasen ka.
As I don't understand Japanese, would you mind teaching me?



Midori no madoguchi *(JR Travel Service Center)*〔みどりの窓口(まどぐち)〕

The 'Midori no madoguchi,' literally translated as the 'Green Window,' is the Travel Service Center location in major JR train stations. Both advance and same-day tickets may be purchased here for all JR lines. The 'Midori no madoguchi' is also where changes may be made on basic fare tickets. Please keep in mind, however, that the handling charge is waived only once and must be done before the time of departure.

Vocabulary

Verbs

Group I	
norimasu (noru)	*board, get on*
oyogimasu (oyogu)	*swim*
tsukimasu (tsuku)	*arrive*
tomarimasu (tomaru)	*stop*
utaimasu (utau)	*sing*
Group II	
norikaemasu (norikaeru)	*change (trains)*
orimasu (oriru)	*get off*

Platforms

hōmu	*platform*
1-bansen	*platform one*
2-bansen	*platform two*
3-bansen	*platform three*
⋮	⋮
nan-bansen	*what platform*

Means of transport

Shinkansen	*super express*
chikatetsu	*underground, subway*
densha	*train*
hikōki	*airplane*
takushii	*taxi*
basu	*bus*
fune	*ship, boat*
baiku	*motorcycle*
jitensha	*bicycle*
aruite	*on foot (lit. walking)*



Tokkyūken to jōshaken *(Surcharge and basic fare tickets)*〔特急券(とっきゅうけん)と乗車券(じょうしゃけん)〕

Often unsuspecting persons are stopped as they attempt to exit the ticket wicket and told they owe an additional surcharge. This may be a result of their failure to purchase the surcharge ticket in addition to the basic fare. Train lines which are designated as express, limited express, or super express (i.e. Shinkansen) require an additional surcharge ticket. It is also important to remember that surcharge tickets are only good for one continuous ride. If one gets off before the final destination, a new surcharge ticket must be purchased.



Shiteiseki no tori-kata *(Securing reserved seating)*〔指定席(していせき)の取(と)り方(かた)〕

Most local trains have non-reserved seating (jiyūseki) but those lines which run longer distances, including the 'Shinkansen,' also offer reserved seating for a slight surcharge. This surcharge may vary depending on the season of travel so it is recommended that one inquire at the time of purchase.

Tickets

kippu	*ticket*
jōshaken	*basic fare ticket*
shiteisekiken	*reserved seat ticket*
tokkyūken	*limited express ticket*
kyūkōken	*express train ticket*
guriinken	*first class (green car) ticket*
teikiken	*commuter pass*
suika	*Suica*
pasumo	*Pasmo*
ikoka	*Icoca*
ichinichi-jōshaken	*one day ticket*
shūyūken	*excursion ticket*
kaisūken	*coupon ticket (sold in multiples)*
nyūjōken	*platform ticket*

Seats

jiyūseki	*non-reserved seat*
shiteiseki	*reserved seat*
kin'enseki	*no smoking seat*
kitsuenseki	*smoking seat*
guriin-sha(seki)	*green car (seat)*

Trains

tokkyū	*limited express*
kyūkō	*express*
kaisoku	*rapid*
tsūkin-kaisoku	*express commuter (train)*
junkyū	*local express*
kakueki (futsū)	*ordinary, local*



Adverbs of degree

sukoshi	*a little*
takusan	*many, much*
zenzen	*(not) at all*



Conversational expressions

Itte irasshai.	*See you soon. (set phrase said to a person who is going out)*
Itte mairimasu. (Itte kimasu.)	*Goodbye for now. (set phrase used by people who are going out)*

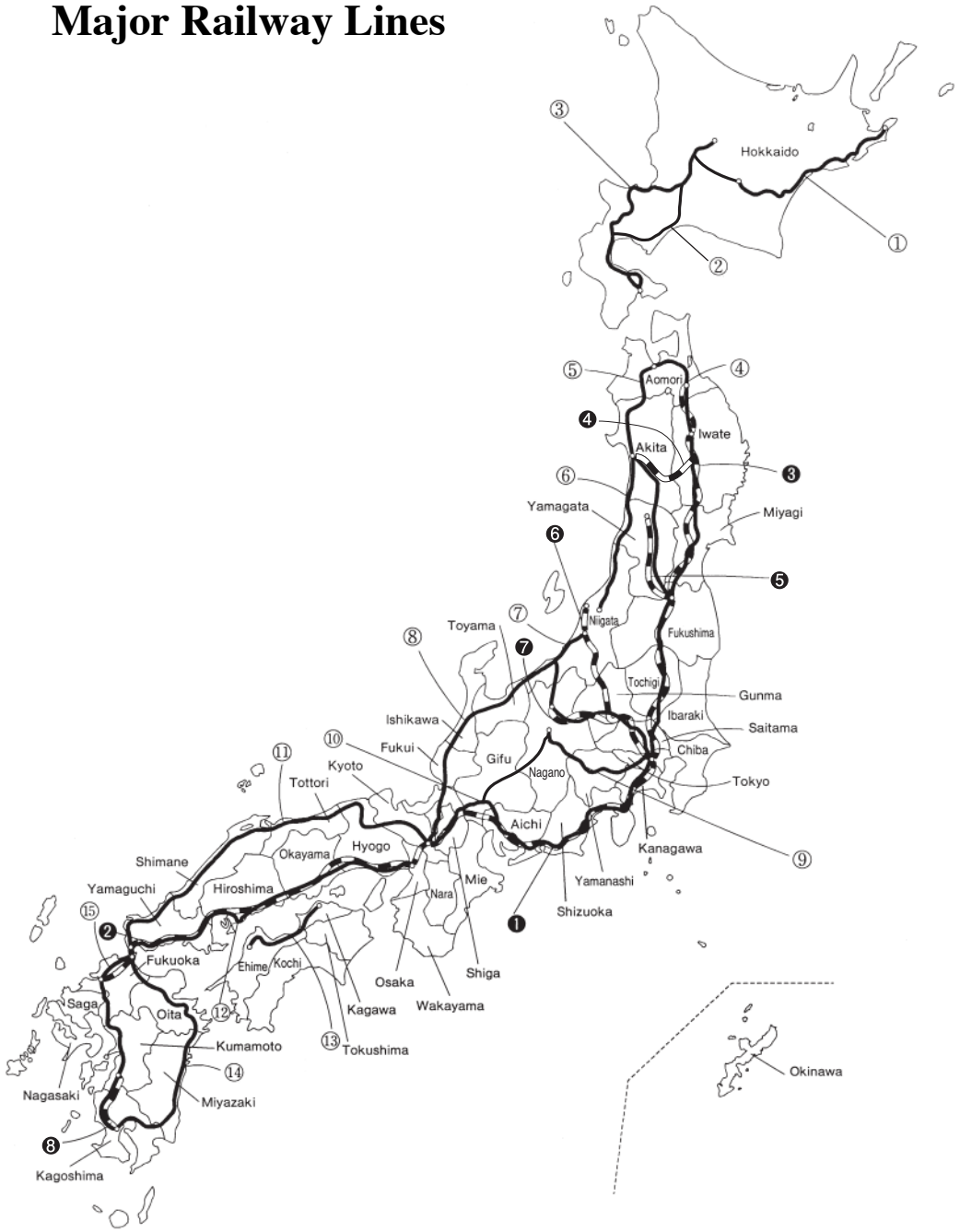
Others

ekiben	*box lunch*
guriinsha	*first class (green car)*
gaku[sei] wari[biki]	*student discount*
haraimodoshi	*refund*
kodomo	*child*
otona	*adult*
seisanjo	*fare adjustment office*
gaikoku	*foreign country*
nyūsu	*news*
ryōri	*cooking, dish*
yoyaku	*reservation*
hitori de	*by oneself, alone*

Shuyō-kansen *(Major railway lines)*〔主要幹線〕

Large metropolitan areas such as Tokyo usually have a network of major railway lines. Below is a map of Japan showing the extensive JR transportation system nationwide.

Major Railway Lines



Names of Shinkansen and JR Main Lines

Shinkansen Lines

❶ Tokaido Shinkansen (Tokyo～Shin-Osaka)

❷ Sanyo Shinkansen (Shin-Osaka～Hakata)

❸ Tohoku Shinkansen (Tokyo～Hachinohe)

❹ Akita Shinkansen (Tokyo～Akita)

❺ Yamagata Shinkansen (Tokyo～Shinjo)

❻ Joetsu Shinkansen (Tokyo～Niigata)

❼ Nagano Shinkansen (Tokyo～Nagano)

❽ Kyushu Shinkansen (Shin-Yatsushiro～Kagoshima-Chuo)

JR Main Lines

① Nemuro Line (Takigawa～Nemuro)

② Muroran Line (Oshamanbe～Iwamizawa)

③ Hakodate Line (Hakodate～Asahikawa)

④ Tohoku Line (Tokyo～Aomori)※

⑤ Ou Line (Fukushima～Aomori)

⑥ Uetsu Line (Niitsu～Akita)

⑦ Shin-etsu Line (Ueno～Niigata)※

⑧ Hokuriku Line (Osaka～Naoetsu)

⑨ Chuo Line (Tokyo～Nagoya)

⑩ Tokaido Line (Tokyo～Kobe)

⑪ San-in Line (Kyoto～Moji)

⑫ Sanyo Line (Kobe～Moji)

⑬ Yosan Line (Takamatsu～Matsuyama)

⑭ Nippo Line (Kokura～Kagoshima)

⑮ Kagoshima Line (Mojiko～Kagoshima)※

※ including private lines

CD08 Exercises

1. Change the verbs into the dictionary form.

I	ex) kakimasu	kaku	II	8) nemasu	
	1) kikimasu			9) sutemasu	
	2) yasumimasu			10) oshiemasu	
	3) yobimasu			11) okimasu	
	4) torimasu			12) mimasu	
	5) machimasu			13) imasu	
	6) kaimasu		III	14) shimasu	
	7) hanashimasu			15) kimasu	

2. Make sentences using '**koto ga dekimasu**' as in the following example.

ex) hiragana o kakimasu → Hiragana o kaku koto ga dekimasu.

1) 100-mētoru oyogimasu →
2) Eigo o oshiemasu →
3) hitori de Tōkyō e ikimasu →
4) 6-ji ni okimasu →
5) ryōri o tsukurimasu →

3. Answer the question as demonstrated in the example.

ex)Eigo ga dekimasu ka. (ē) →Ē, dekimasu.
(iie) → Iie, dekimasen.

1) Unten ga dekimasu ka. (ē) →
2) Tenisu ga dekimasu ka. (iie, zenzen) →
3) Kanji o kaku koto ga dekimasu ka. (iie, amari) →
4) Furansu-go o hanasu koto ga dekimasu ka. (ē) →
5) Hiragana o kaku koto ga dekimasu ka. (ē, sukoshi) →

4. Put the correct items in the blanks. (not on the CD)

ex) Gaikoku no nyūsu o miru koto ga dekimasu. (f)
1) Gaikoku no tomodachi to hanasu koto ga dekimasu. ( )
2) Kanji no imi o shiru koto ga dekimasu. ( )
3) Ongaku o kiku koto ga dekimasu. ( )
4) Kami o kiru koto ga dekimasu. ( )
5) Okane o orosu koto ga dekimasu. ( )

a. siidii-purēyā
b. hasami
c. jisho
d. denwa
e. ATM
f. terebi

5. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) Yokohama, 2-bansen

A : Sumimasen, kono densha wa Yokohama e ikimasu ka.
B : Iie, 2-bansen desu yo.
A : Ā, dōmo.

1) Sendai, 4-bansen
2) Ueno, 1-bansen
3) Umeda, 3-bansen

6. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) kono tegami, naoshimasu

A: Chotto, sumimasen.
Kono tegami, naoshite kudasaimasen ka.
B: Gomennasai. Ima wa chotto…
A: Ja, mata ato de onegai-shimasu.
B: Ii desu yo.

1) kono tegami, yomimasu
2) sono nōto-pasokon, kashimasu
3) shiyakuosho no denwa-bangō, oshiemasu

CD09 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks with the appropriate expressions.

ex)Mearii-san wa hiragana o (kaku) koto ga dekimasu.
1) Mearii-san wa Doitsu-go o ( ) koto ga dekimasu. Furansu-go o ( ) koto mo dekimasu.
2) Ibu-san wa ( ) ga dekimasu. ( ) koto mo dekimasu.
3) Pōru-san wa piano o ( ) koto mo dekiru shi, uta o ( ) koto mo dekimasu.

2. Listen to the CD and write a '○' in the parentheses if the request is accepted and an '×' if it is denied.

1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( )

KATAKANA Practice

'Katakana' is mainly used to write foreign words or words of foreign-origin.

わたしは　イブ　ハンターと　もうします。　　*My name is Eve Hunter.*

わたしの　くには　ニュージーランドです。　　*My country is New Zealand.*

これは　ラジオですか、シーディープレーヤーですか。

Is this a radio or a CD player?

Differences between Romanized denotation and Japanese denotation

1. Punctuation

In the case of Romanized sentences, punctuation is denoted as「…,….」, but in Japanese it is denoted as 「…、….」

Ashita tomodachi ni atte, issho ni eiga o mimasu.

あしたともだちにあって、いっしょにえいがをみます。

Tomorrow I will meet a friend and together we shall see a film.

2. Particles

In the case of Romanized sentences, particles stand alone, but in Japanese they are directly attached to the preceding word.

The particles 'wa,' 'e' and 'o' are denoted as 'は ', 'へ ' and 'を '.

ex) Watashi wa Jonson desu. → わたしは ジョンソンです。
I am Johnson.

ex) Densya de kaisya e ikimasu. → でんしゃでかいしゃへいきます。
I go to the company by train.

ex) Tomodachi to gohan o tabemasu. → ともだちと ごはんを たべます。
I eat a meal with a friend.

3. Others

Hyphens are not used in Japanese sentences.

ex) kekkon-shimasu → けっこんします *(get married)*

Sentence-final 'desu' is attached to the preceding word.

ex) Heya wa kirei desu ka. → へやは きれいですか。 *Is your room clean?*
Hai, kirei desu.→ はい、きれいです。 *Yes, it's clean.*
Iie, kirei ja arimasen.→ いいえ、きれいじゃありません。 *No, it's not clean.*

	a	ア	i	イ	u	ウ	e	エ	o	オ
k	ka	カ	ki	キ	ku	ク	ke	ケ	ko	コ
s	sa	サ	shi	シ	su	ス	se	セ	so	ソ
t	ta	タ	chi	チ	tsu	ツ	te	テ	to	ト
n	na	ナ	ni	ニ	nu	ヌ	ne	ネ	no	ノ

ex）アイス
1）テキスト
2）タイ
3）ネクタイ
4）アテネ
5）スイス
6）エキス

a. *Thailand*
b. *Athens*
c. *extract*
d. *ice*
e. *text*
f. *Switzerland*
g. *necktie*

ANSWERS

1）e　2）a　3）g　4）b　5）f　6）c

12 At a Restaurant

Mr. Tetsuo Akimoto asks a waitress about the restaurant's set meal.

CD10 Dialogue

あきもと：	すみません。 きょうの ていしょくは なんですか。	*Akimoto:*	*Excuse me.* *What is today's set meal?*
ウエイトレス：	A ていしょくは てんぷら、 B ていしょくは さしみです。	*Waitress:*	*The A set is tempura; the B set is sashimi.*
あきもと：	ユングさんは どちらが いいですか。	*Akimoto:*	*Which would you prefer, Mr. Jung?*
ユング：	そうですね。さしみはちょっと…	*Jung:*	*Well. I don't really like sashimi…*
あきもと：	じゃあ、てんぷらにしましょう。 すみません。 てんぷらていしょくを ふたつ おねがいします。	*Akimoto:*	*Then, let's have tempura.* *Excuse me.* *Two tempura sets, please.*

＜ ***The meals arrive.*** ＞

ユング：	おいしそうですね。 これは なんですか。	*Jung:*	*It looks delicious, doesn't it?* *What is this?*
あきもと：	れんこんです。 たべたことが ありますか。	*Akimoto:*	*Lotus root.* *Have you eaten it before?*
ユング：	いいえ。はじめてです。	*Jung:*	*No. This is the first time.*
あきもと：	おいしいですよ。	*Akimoto:*	*It's delicious.*
ユング：	じゃ、いただきます。	*Jung:*	*Then I'll have some.*

Akimoto: Sumimasen.
Kyō no teishoku wa nan desu ka.
Ueitoresu: A-teishoku wa tenpura,
B-teishoku wa sashimi desu.
Akimoto: Yungu-san wa dochira ga ii desu ka.
Yungu: Sō desu ne. Sashimi wa chotto…
Akimoto: Jā, tenpura ni shimashō.
Sumimasen.Tenpura-teishoku o futatsu onegai-shimasu.

＜ ***The meals arrive.*** ＞

Yungu: Oishisō desu ne.
Kore wa nan desu ka.
Akimoto: Renkon desu.
Tabeta koto ga arimasu ka.
Yungu: Iie. Hajimete desu.
Akimoto: Oishii desu yo.
Yungu: Ja, itadakimasu.

Dialogue Vocabulary

teishoku	ていしょく	*set meal*	futatsu	ふたつ	*two*
dochira	どちら	*which one (of two)*	oishisō	おいしそう	*looks delicious*
~ wa chotto …	はちょっと	*as for - (dislike)*	renkon	れんこん	*lotus root*
ja (jā)	じゃ	*then*	hajimete	はじめて	*for the first time*
~ ni shimashō	にしましょう	*let's (decide, have)*			

Grammatical Points

1. How to make the ta-form of a verb

The ta-form is made in the same way as the te-form. Simply change the 'te' and 'de' of te-form verbs into 'ta' and 'da,' respectively.

	V-masu	V-te (te-form)	V-ta (ta-form)
I	ikimasu	itte	itta
	kakimasu	kaite	kaita
	isogimasu	isoide	isoida
	nomimasu	nonde	nonda
	yobimasu	yonde	yonda
	kaerimasu	kaette	kaetta
	machimasu	matte	matta

	V-masu	V-te (te-form)	V-ta (ta-form)
I	kaimasu	katte	katta
	hanashimasu	hanashite	hanashita
II	tabemasu	tabete	tabeta
	mimasu	mite	mita
III	shimasu	shite	shita
	kimasu	kite	kita

2. Tabeta koto ga arimasu ka.

V-ta + koto ga arimasu ka

This expression is used to ask about people's past experiences.

ex. A : Kabuki o mita koto ga arimasu ka. *Have you ever seen Kabuki?*
B : Hai, mita koto ga arimasu. *Yes, I have.*
ex. A : Kyōto ni itta koto ga arimasu ka. *Have you ever been to Kyoto?*
B : Iie, itta koto ga arimasen. *No, I have not.*



Hashi no tsukai-kata *(Using chopsticks)*

Japanese chopsticks, unlike the Chinese originals, are shorter in length, conical, and come in a variety of colors and materials. Foreigners are often complimented by Japanese on their expertise with these eating utensils. It is probably best to smile graciously rather than retort by praising the other's skillful use of Western dining implements.

3. Oishisō desu ne.

This expression is used to state how something looks or feels from its outward appearance.

na-adj.	genki	genkisō
i-adj.	oishii	oishisō

exception: ii→ yosasō

ex. Sono hon, omoshirosō desu ne. *That book looks interesting.*

4. Tenpura ni shimasu.

N + ni shimasu

This expression basically means 'decide.' In this context, the above phrase could be translated as 'decide to have tempura.'

ex. A : Nan ni shimashō ka. *What shall we (decide to) have?*
B : Watashi wa tonkatsu ni shimasu. *I'll have tonkatsu.*

5. Tenpura-teishoku o futatsu onegai-shimasu.

This is a counting system that can be used for counting such diverse items as apples, erasers, desks, etc. When counting eleven or more items, you should revert to the normal counting system (i.e., jū ichi, jū ni, etc.).

ex. Kōhii o hitotsu kudasai. *One coffee, please.*
Ringo o jū go kudasai. *Fifteen apples, please.*



Kōhii no kazoe-kata *(Counting cups of coffee)*

The Japanese system of counters can be quite complicated, especially when it comes to drinks. If served in cans, the counter for long, slender items, 'hon,' is used. Cups of drinks are usually counted with the liquid counter 'hai' but it is not unusual to hear one order a cup of coffee with the generic 'Kōhii hitotsu kudasai.'

6. Sashimi wa chotto…

This expression is used to refuse something in an indirect, polite way.

ex. A : [O]sake, ikaga desu ka. *How about some sake?*
B : Sumimasen. [O]sake wa chotto … *I'm sorry. As for sake... (I don't really like sake.)*

7. Dochira ga ii desu ka.

This expression is used when asking someone to make a choice between two things.

ex. A : Tenpura to sashimi to dochira ga ii desu ka. *Which do you prefer, tempura or sashimi?*
B : Watashi wa sashimi ni shimasu. *I'll have sashimi*





Shokuji no manā *(Dining etiquette)*〔食事(しょくじ)のマナー〕

Most of the dining etiquette rules in Japan are associated with the usage of chopsticks. For instance, it is considered impolite to use 'hashi' for moving serving dishes around or skewering tasty morsels. Also, food should never be passed from 'hashi' to 'hashi' as this is how bones are passed at funerals. Another major faux pas is sticking 'hashi' straight up in a bowl of rice, again associated with the dead.

Vocabulary

Verbs

Group I	
[~ ni] noborimasu (noboru)	*climb*
Group II	
kimasu (kiru)	*wear*

Adjectives

amai	*sweet*
kanashii	*sad*
karai	*hot, spicy*
nemui	*sleepy*
sabishii	*lonely*
suppai	*sour*
ureshii	*happy*

Counters

hitotsu	*one*
futatsu	*two*
mittsu	*three*
yottsu	*four*
itsutsu	*five*
muttsu	*six*
nanatsu	*seven*
yattsu	*eight*
kokonotsu	*nine*
tō	*ten*
ikutsu	*how many*

Food and drinks

chiizu	*cheese*
ebi	*shrimp, prawn*
kai	*shellfish*
kani	*crab*
niku	*meat*
biifu (gyūniku)	*beef*
chikin (toriniku)	*chicken*
pōku (butaniku)	*pork*
pan	*bread*
sakana	*fish*
tamago	*egg*
dezāto	*dessert*
aisukuriimu	*ice cream*
kēki	*cake*

Food and drinks (cont.)

biiru	*beer*
jūsu	*juice*
[o]sake	*alcohol, Japanese rice wine*
wain	*wine*
hotto [kōhii]	*hot [coffee]*
aisu [kōhii]	*ice [coffee]*
mirukutii	*milk tea*
remontii	*lemon tea*
ocha	*Japanese green tea*
biifusutēki	*beef steak*
hanbāgu [sutēki]	*hamburger [steak]*
karēraisu	*curry and rice*
pasuta	*pasta*
piza	*pizza*
sarada	*salad*
supagetti	*spaghetti*
sūpu	*soup*
misoshiru	*miso soup*
nabe [ryōri]	*Japanese pot dish of meat, vegetables, and tofu, usually cooked at the table*
oden	*Japanese stew containing fishcake, vegetables, eggs, etc.*
sashimi	*sliced raw fish*
sushi	*vinegared rice topped with raw fish*
shabushabu	*thinly sliced beef and vegetables dipped in broth and eaten with various dipping sauces*
sukiyaki	*slightly sweet Japanese dish, the meat of which may be dipped in raw egg before eating*
tenpura	*fish and vegetables dipped in a batter then deep-fried, eaten with a sauce flavored with radish*
tonkatsu	*deep-fried pork cutlet*
yakiniku	*Korean-style grilled meat*
yakitori	*skewered barbecued chicken*

Others

menyū	*menu*
ranchi	*lunch*
teishoku	*set meal*
gaikokugo	*foreign language*
kimono	*traditional Japanese attire*
Daijōbu desu.	*It's okay.*

Menyū no sanpuru *(Sample menu)*

Luckily for newcomers unfamiliar with Japanese dishes, many restaurants feature a colorful array of plastic food displays in their store windows. However, smaller local eateries may only have a simple, handwritten menu available. Below are photographs of food displays.



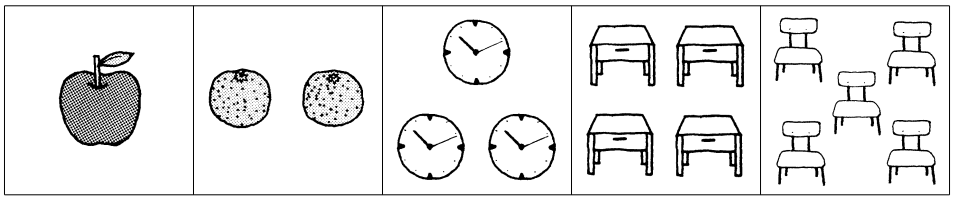




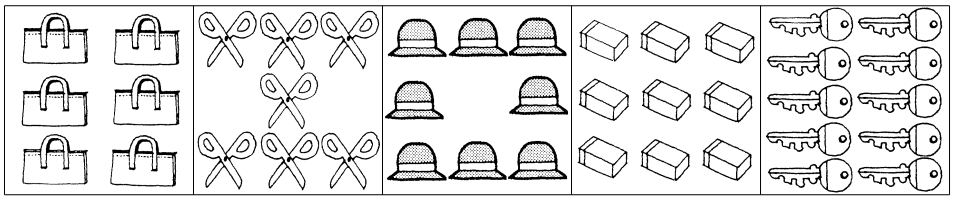
CD11 Exercises

1. Look at the illustrations and count the items.

1) hitotsu 2) futatsu 3) mittsu 4) yottsu 5) itsutsu



6) muttsu 7) nanatsu 8) yattsu 9) kokonotsu 10) tō



2. Make sentences as demonstrated in the examples.

ex1) ringo ga arimasu (3) → Ringo ga mittsu arimasu.
ex2) mikan o kudasai (5) → Mikan o itsutsu kudasai.

1) isu ga arimasu (8) →
2) kōhii o kudasai (2) →
3) tokei ga arimasu (1) →
4) aisukuriimu o kudasai (6) →
5) kyōshitsu ga arimasu (18) →

3. Conjugate the verbs as demonstrated in the example.

ex) tabemasu	tabeta	7) machimasu	
1) kakimasu		8) kaimasu	
2) ikimasu		9) hanashimasu	
3) isogimasu		10) oshiemasu	
4) nomimasu		11) kimasu (to wear)	
5) yobimasu		12) benkyō-shimasu	
6) hairimasu		13) kimasu (to come)	

4. Change the sentences as demonstrated in the example.

ex) sashimi o tabemasu → Sashimi o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka.
1) Shinkansen ni norimasu →
2) kyōiku-iinkai ni ikimasu →
3) kimono o kimasu →
4) gaikokugo o benkyō-shimasu →

5. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) tonkatsu

A : Sumimasen. Kyō no ranchi wa nan desu ka.
B : Hanbāgu to tonkatsu desu.
A : Dewa, watashi wa tonkatsu ni shimasu.

1) karēraisu
2) biifusutēki

6. Take the part of B and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) [O]sake

A: [O]sake o dōzo.
B: Sumimasen. [O]sake wa chotto…
A: Sō desu ka.

1) biiru
2) sashimi
3) misoshiru

CD12 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and write the correct letter in the parentheses.

ex) (d) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( ) 4) ( )

a. nemusō desu
b: isogashisō desu
c: genkisō desu
d. samusō desu
e. tanoshisō desu

2. Listen to the CD and indicate those agreeing to the request with a ' ○ ' and those refusing with an ' × .'

ex) (×) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( )

KATAKANA Practice

h	ha	ハ	hi	ヒ	fu	フ	he	ヘ	ho	ホ
m	ma	マ	mi	ミ	mu	ム	me	メ	mo	モ
y	ya	ヤ	(i)	(イ)	yu	ユ	(e)	(エ)	yo	ヨ
r	ra	ラ	ri	リ	ru	ル	re	レ	ro	ロ
w	wa	ワ	(i)	(イ)	(u)	(ウ)	(e)	(エ)	o	ヲ
	n	ン								

ex) アメリカ
1) フランス
2) ロシア
3) メキシコ
4) スリランカ
5) ナイフ
6) ホテル
7) カメラ
8) トイレ
9) リモコン

a. *Mexico*
b. *America*
c. *Sri Lanka*
d. *France*
e. *Russia*
f. *camera*
g. *knife*
h. *toilet*
i. *remote control*
j. *hotel*

ANSWERS

1) d　2) e　3) a　4) c　5) g　6) j　7) f　8) h　9) i

13 At a Welcome Party

Mr. Matthew Jones gives a brief self introduction at his welcome party.

CD13 Dialogue

ジョーンズ:	みなさん、こんにちは。 ジョーンズと もうします。 オーストラリアの シドニーから まいりました。 これから 1ねんかん おせわに なります。 しょうわちゅうがくで えいごを おしえますが、こどもたちと スポーツを したり、いろいろ はなしたり する つもりです。 それから、やまが すきですから、 ふじさんに のぼって みたいです。 どうぞ よろしく おねがいします。	*Jones:*	*Hello, everyone.* *My name is Jones.* *I come from Sydney in Australia.* *I ask for your kind help and assistance in the coming year.* *I will be teaching English at Showa Junior High School, but I also intend to participate in sports with the children and talk to them about various things.* *Also, as I like mountains,* *I would like to try and climb Mt. Fuji.* *It's very nice to meet you all.*
しかいしゃ:	じゃ、ジョーンズさんの ために かんぱいしましょう。	*M.C.:*	*Right, let's make a toast to Mr. Jones.*
みんな:	かんぱい。	*Everyone:*	*Cheers!*

Dialogue Vocabulary

もうします	*say, call (humble)*	つもりです	*intend*
まいりました	*come (humble)*	すき	*like*
1ねんかん	*for one year*	ふじさん	*Mt. Fuji*
おせわになります	*appreciate help / kindness*	のぼってみたい	*like to try and climb*
こどもたち	*children*	しかいしゃ	*master of ceremonies (M.C.)*
いろいろ	*various*		
したり（します）	*(do)*	ために	*for*
はなしたり（はなします）	*(talk)*	かんぱいします	*make a toast*

Grammatical Points

1. ジョーンズ と もうします。

This expression is used by the speaker to humble himself and to show respect to the listener.
Please see the honorific expressions on the vocabulary page.

ex. シドニー から まいりました。 *I come from Sydney.*

2. やま が すき です。

'すき' *(like)* and 'きらい' *(dislike)* are both な-adjectives.
The negative form is 'すき では（じゃ）ありません。'
The particle 'が ' is used with these adjectives.

ex. わたし は ジョギング が すき です。 *I like jogging*



カラオケ *(Karaoke)*

The word 'カラオケ' is derived from 'カラ' *(empty)* and 'オケ' *(orchestra)* and is used to describe the pastime of singing along to taped musical accompaniment. Modern sophisticated 'カラオケ' machines now boast features such as key and tempo changers, echo voice enhancers, and even automatic pre-recorded harmony.

It is believed that this phenomenon has its roots in the Edo Period when party guests took turns singing, dancing, or performing some other form of hidden talent (かくしげい). Many will attest to the fact that participation is often more important than the quality of entertainment.

3. スポーツ を したり、いろいろ はなしたり します。

V-た + り, V-た + り + します

This expression is used when citing typical examples to highlight an activity.
The tense of the sentence is determined by the last verb.

ex. きのう ほん を よんだり、てがみ を かいたり しました。
Yesterday, I did such things as read a book and write some letters.

4. する つもり です

V(る)う+つもり です

This expression is used to indicate what the speaker intends to do.

ex. ふゆ やすみ に おんせん へ いく つもり です。
During the winter vacation I intend on going to a hot spring.



えんかい *(After-hours social functions)* 〔宴会(えんかい)〕

'えんかい' are the after-hours functions that occur on a somewhat regular basis at which a large amount of drinking and socialising take place. Though this word may simply be translated as a 'party,' there is a great deal of protocol involved, including strict seating arrangements and formal speeches.

5. ふじさん に のぼって みたい です。

V-て + みたい です

This expression is used to indicate an activity the speaker wants to try.

ex. きもの を きて みたい です。　　*I want to wear a kimono.*

6. Particle 'と'

1) ジョーンズ と もうします。
When introducing yourself, the particle '**と**' is used with '**もうします**' to indicate your name.

2) こども-たち と スポーツ を します。
This word is used to indicate the people with whom you do something.
ex. せいと と バレーボール を しました。　*I played volleyball with the students.*



いちじかい、にじかい *(First party venue, second party venue)* 〔一次会(いちじかい)、二次会(にじかい)〕

Upon arrival in Japan, it is highly likely that there will be a number of welcome/farewell **(かんそうげいかい)** parties to attend. The first or main party is referred to as the '**いちじかい**' but often the crowd breaks up into smaller groups to continue the merriment. The second or party-after-party is the '**にじかい**' and may consist of drinking at a favorite bar or '**カラオケ**' establishment.

Vocabulary

Verbs

Group II	
かたづけます (かたづける)	*put it away/clean up*
[しりょう を] まとめます (まとめる)	*compile/collect [data]*
[しゅくだい を] みます (みる)	*look over [homework]*
[てん を]つけます (つける)	*give [marks / grades]*
Group III	
じゅんび します (じゅんび する)	*prepare*

Adjectives

すき [な]	*like*
きらい [な]	*dislike*

Sports

ゴルフ	*golf*
ラグビー	*rugby*
サッカー	*soccer*
すもう	*sumo*
やきゅう	*baseball*

Music

えんか	*Japanese folk music*
フォーク	*folk*
ヘビメタ	*heavy metal*
ジャズ	*jazz*
カントリー ウェスタン	*country western*
かようきょく	*popular*
コンサート	*concert*
クラシック	*classical*
ポップス	*pop*
ラップ	*rap*
レゲエ	*reggae*
ロック	*rock*
うた	*song*

Others

ドライブ	*driving*
ハイキング	*hiking*
ショッピング	*shopping*
じゅぎょう	*lesson*
にほん が	*Japanese painting*
おんせん	*hot spring*
すき きらい	*likes and dislikes*

Honorific expressions

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2"></th><th>respectful</th><th>humble</th></tr>
<tr><td>いきます</td><td>go</td><td rowspan="3">いらっしゃいます</td><td rowspan="2">まいります</td></tr>
<tr><td>きます</td><td>come</td></tr>
<tr><td>います</td><td>be, stay</td><td>おります</td></tr>
<tr><td>たべます</td><td>eat</td><td rowspan="2">めしあがります</td><td rowspan="3">いただきます</td></tr>
<tr><td>のみます</td><td>drink</td></tr>
<tr><td>もらいます</td><td>receive</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>いいます</td><td>say, tell</td><td>おっしゃいます</td><td>もうします</td></tr>
<tr><td>みます</td><td>see, watch</td><td>ごらん に なります</td><td>はいけん します</td></tr>
<tr><td>します</td><td>do</td><td>なさいます</td><td>いたします</td></tr>
</table>



かんぱい と えんかい の マナー *(Toasts and other drinking etiquette)*

A number of formalities exist with respect to etiquette at parties and receptions. For example, one should never start drinking until the 'kanpai no aisatsu', or toast, is given. Also, you pour drinks for others but not into your own glass as it's considered impolite to do so. This custom began long ago when sake was poured from the 'ochoshi' (sake bottle) to the 'ochoko' (small sake cup). Unlike the western world where the beer bottles are made for individual consumption, beer bottles at a Japanese enkai (drinking party) are for sharing amongst your peers. Also, things not normally talked about at work are often shared at enkai. Though enkai provide a valuable opportunity to socialise with your co-workers, be careful not to drink too much.

CD14 Exercises

1. Make sentences using '-たり, -たり します' as in the following example.

ex) スポーツ を します、はなします → スポーツ を したり、はなしたり します。
1) DVD を みます、ざっし を よみます→
2) かいもの します、そうじ します →
3) やま に のぼります、うみ で およぎます →
4) しゃしん を とります、え を かきます →

2. Make sentences using 'つもり です' as in the following example.

ex) ふじさん に のぼります → ふじさん に のぼる つもりです。
1) おんせん へ いきます →
2) えいが を みます →
3) カメラ を かいます →
4) にほん で はたらきます →

3. Match the phrases with the correct sentences. (not on the CD)

ex) この かんじ は むずかしい です から、(e)
1) きょう は いそがしい です から、( )
2) きょう は いい てんき です から、( )
3) 10 じ から かいぎ です から、( )
4) ベジタリアン です から、( )
5) え が すき です から、( )

a. グランド で サッカー を しましょう。
b. あした きて ください。
c. おくれない で ください。
d. にく を たべません。
e. わかりません。
f. にほんが を ならいたい です。

4. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) サッカー、サッカー を します

A : スミスさん、サッカー が すき です か。
B : ええ、 とても すき です。
A : じゃ、にちようび に いっしょ に サッカー を しません か。
B : ええ、いい です ね。

1) すし、すしや へ いきます
2) ドライブ、ドライブします
3) りょうり、つくります

5. Take the part of B and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) じゅぎょう の じゅんび を します、レポート を かきます

A : こんど の やすみ は なに を します か。
B : そうですね。じゅぎょう の じゅんび を したり、レポート を かいたり するつもりです。
A : そうですか。

1) しゅくだい を みます、てん を つけます
2) しけん の もんだい を つくり ます、しりょう を まとめます
3) へや を かたづけます、せんたくします

6. Introduce yourself using humble expressions as demonstrated in the example.

ex)

わたし は リチャード スミスと もうします。
7がつ 25 にち に にほん に まいりました。
これから 1ねんかん おせわ に なります。
どうぞ よろしく おねがい します。

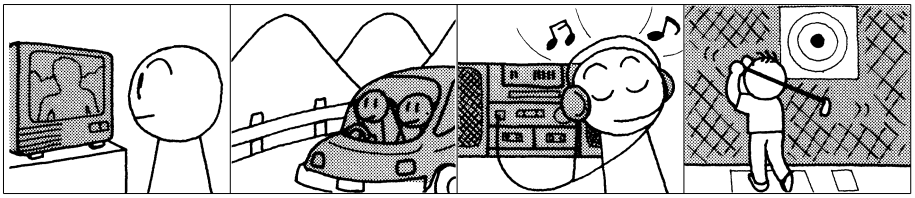
わたし は _____ と もうします。
_____がつ _____ に にほん に まいりました。
これから 1ねんかん おせわ に なります。
どうぞ よろしく おねがい します。

CD15 Listening Comprehension

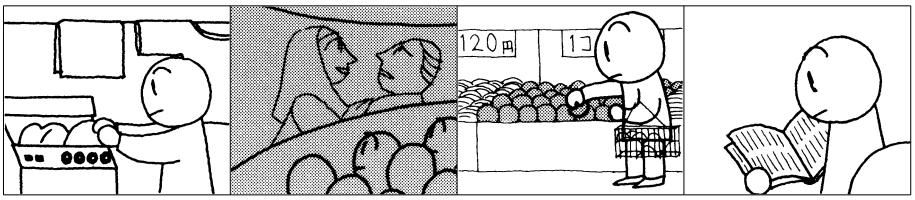
1. Listen to the CD to identify who is performing what activity in the illustrations.

ex) やまもとさん (a) (h)
1) すずきさん ( ) ( )
2) はらさん ( ) ( )
3) きのしたさん ( ) ( )
4) もりたさん ( ) ( )

a b c d



e f g h



2. Listen to the CD, enter the topic, and circle the appropriate response.

ex) ジョーンズさん は (ビール) が {(すき) / きらい } です。
1) ワンさん は ( ) が { すき / きらい} です。
2) ホワイトさん は ( ) が { すき / きらい} です。
3) ギャバンさん は ( ) が { すき / きらい} です。
4) パクさん は ( ) が { すき / きらい} です。

.

KATAKANA Practice

ga	ガ	gi	ギ	gu	グ	ge	ゲ	go	ゴ
za	ザ	ji	ジ	zu	ズ	ze	ゼ	zo	ゾ
da	ダ	ji	ヂ	zu	ヅ	de	デ	do	ド
ba	バ	bi	ビ	bu	ブ	be	ベ	bo	ボ
pa	パ	pi	ピ	pu	プ	pe	ペ	po	ポ

kya	キャ	kyu	キュ	kyo	キョ	gya	ギャ	gyu	ギュ	gyo	ギョ
sha	シャ	shu	シュ	sho	ショ	ja	ジャ	ju	ジュ	jo	ジョ
cha	チャ	chu	チュ	cho	チョ						
nya	ニャ	nyu	ニュ	nyo	ニョ						
hya	ヒャ	hyu	ヒュ	hyo	ヒョ	bya	ビャ	byu	ビュ	byo	ビョ
mya	ミャ	myu	ミュ	myo	ミョ	pya	ピャ	pyu	ピュ	pyo	ピョ
rya	リャ	ryu	リュ	ryo	リョ						

ex）ポスト
1）カナダ
2）ラジオ
3）テレビ
4）バス
5）プレゼント
6）ピンポン
7）サイズ
8）デザイン
9）ジョンソン
10）ギャバン

a. *size*
b. *Johnson*
c. *pingpong*
d. *television*
e. *Canada*
f. *Gaban*
g. *radio*
h. *present*
i. *design*
j. *bus*
k. *post*

ANSWERS

1）e　2）g　3）d　4）j　5）h　6）c　7）a　8）i　9）b　10）f

14 At School

Mary Johnson is having a meeting with Mr.Tanaka in the staffroom about how to proceed with the English class.

CD16 Dialogue

ジョンソン：	たなかせんせい、いまちょっと よろしいですか。	*Johnson:*	*Mr. Tanaka, is now okay?*
たなか：	ええ、どうぞ。	*Tanaka:*	*Yes, go ahead.*
ジョンソン：	あさっての　３じかんめの じゅぎょうの　ことなんですが…。	*Johnson:*	*It's about the day after tomorrow's third period class.*
たなか：	ああ、わたしも　いま　かんがえて います。なにか　いいアイディア　が ありますか。	*Tanaka:*	*Oh, I'm also thinking about that now. Do you have any good ideas?*
ジョンソン：	ええ、ビートルズの　うたを おしえたいんですが、いかがですか。	*Johnson:*	*Yes, I would like to teach a Beatles' song. How about that?*
たなか：	ああ、それは　いいですね。わたしも ＤＶＤをもって　いますよ。	*Tanaka:*	*Oh, that's a good idea. I've also got a DVD.*
ジョンソン：	そうですか。それで、おんがくしつを つかっても　いいですか。	*Johnson:*	*Really? Then, may I use the music room?*
たなか：	ええと…、そのじかんは　おんがくの じゅぎょうがありませんから、 だいじょうぶですね。	*Tanaka:*	*Uh..., at that time there is no music class, so that's okay.*
ジョンソン：	よかった！	*Johnson:*	*Great!*
たなか：	じゃ、はじめに　わたしが　ビートルズ の　ＤＶＤを　みせて、せつめいと しつもんを　しましょう。	*Tanaka:*	*Right, to start with we'll show the Beatles' DVD, so let's put together an explanation and some questions.*
ジョンソン:	はい。そのあとで　わたしが ピアノを　ひきながら　うたを おしえます。	*Johnson:*	*Yes. And after that, as I play the piano I'll teach them a song.*
たなか：	せいとが　よろこびますね。 じゃ、じゅんびを　すすめましょう。	*Tanaka:*	*The students will be happy with that. Right, then, let's proceed with preparations.*

Dialogue Vocabulary

よろしいですか	*is (now)okay?*	よかった	*great*
３じかんめ	*third period*	はじめに	*to start with*
かんがえています	*thinking*	せつめい	*explanation*
いいアイディア	*good idea*	しつもん	*question (s)*
ビートルズ	*Beatles*	そのあとで	*after that*
いかがですか	*how about...*	ピアノ	*piano*
もっています	*have got*	ひきながら	*while playing*
それで	*then*	よろこびます	*be happy*
おんがくしつ	*music room*	じゅんび	*preparation*
つかってもいいですか	*may I use...*	すすめてください	*please proceed with*
ええと	*uh*		

Grammatical Points

1. わたし も いま かんがえて います。

V-て + います

This sentence pattern indicates that a certain action or motion is in progress.

ex. ジョンソン さん は いま なに を しています か。 *What is Ms.Johnson doing now?*
たなか さん と はなして います。 *She is talking to Mr.Tanaka.*

せいと は いま べんきょう して います か。 *Are the students studying now?*
ーはい、べんきょう して います。 *Yes, they are studying.*
ーいいえ、べんきょう して いません。 *No, they are not studying.*

2. DVD を もって います。

V-て + います

In addition to the usage of Vて-form +*います*, it is also used in describing a certain continuing state which resulted from a certain action in the past.

ex. わたし は けっこん して います。 *I'm married.*
わたし は たなか さん を しって います。 *I know Mr.Tanaka*
わたし は おおさか に すんで います。 *I live in Osaka.*
わたし は カメラ を もって います。 *I have a camera.*

'もっています' *means "be holding" and "possess" as well.*

3. おんがくしつ を つかって も いい です か。

V-て + も いい です か / V-て + は いけません

'V-て + も いい です か' is used to ask for permission. 'V-ては + いけません ' is used to indicate prohibition.

ex. ここ で タバコ を すって も いい です か。 *Is it all right to smoke here?*
ーはい、 すって も いい です。 *Yes, it is all right to smoke [here].*
ーいいえ、すって は いけません。 *No, it is not all right to smoke [here].*

4. ピアノを ひきながら うた を おしえます。

V-~~ます~~ + ながら ~ ます / ました

This expression is used to indicate that two actions are occurring at the same time.
The tense of the sentence is determined by the last verb.

ex. たなか せんせい は こくばん に かきながら せつめい します。
As Mr. Tanaka writes on the board, he explains.



がっこうのねんかんぎょうじ　*(A year of school activities)*

The school year at a Japanese junior and senior high school begins every year in April and finishes in March of the following year. There are three long holidays in the summer, winter, and spring. Below is a list of the major school events that occur throughout the year.

Entrance Ceremony	April
Sports Festival	May
Class Field Trip	June
Summer Vacation	July, August
Cultural Festival	October
Speech Contest	November
Winter Vacation	December, January
Graduation Ceremony	March
Spring Vacation	March, April

Vocabulary

Verbs

Group I	
[ともだち に] もらいます（もらう）	*receive [from a friend]*
Group II	
あけます（あける）	*open*
[でんわ を] かけます（かける）	*make [a phone call]*
かります（かりる）	*borrow*
しめます（しめる）	*close*

そうこ

とびばこ	*jumping box*
ボール	*ball*
つなひき	*tug-of-war rope*
ハードル	*hurdles*
ほうき	*broom*
ちりとり	*dustpan*
モップ	*mop*
バケツ	*bucket*
ぞうきん	*rag*
たけぼうき	*bamboo broom*

がっこう

しょくいんしつ	*teacher's room*
おんがくしつ	*music room*
りかしつ	*science room*
パソコンしつ	*computer lab.*
ほうそうしつ	*broadcasting room*
こうちょうしつ	*principal's room*
じむしつ	*administration*

びひん

こくばん	*blackboard*
チョーク	*chalk*
こくばんけし	*blackboard eraser*
けいじばん	*information board*
きょうたく	*podium*
マグネット	*magnet*
スクリーン	*screen*

	月	火	水	木	金		土
1	数学Ⅰ	英語Ⅰ	世界史	英語Ⅰ	英語Ⅰ		数学Ⅰ
2	現代文	音　楽	家庭科	体　育	世界史		生物Ⅰ
3	日本史	英会話	古　典	数学Ⅰ	体育/剣道		古　典
4	家庭科	保　健	理科総合A	日本史	情報C		英語Ⅰ
5	理科総合A	剣道/体育	ＬＨＲ	数学A	A 数学Ⅰ	B 古典	
6	数学A	数学Ⅰ	ＯＣⅠ	ＯＣⅠ	理総A	英語Ⅰ	
7	古　典	生物Ⅰ		現代文	数学A		



ぶんかさい *(Cultural festival)*

Although it varies from school to school, cultural festivals usually take place around October or November. At these cultural festivals, students work together with their classmates to display their achievements in after-school extracurricular activities. Also, they often play instruments and participate in skits or plays to show what they have learned in daily cultural activities. The students may also give speeches and do other kind of performances as well.

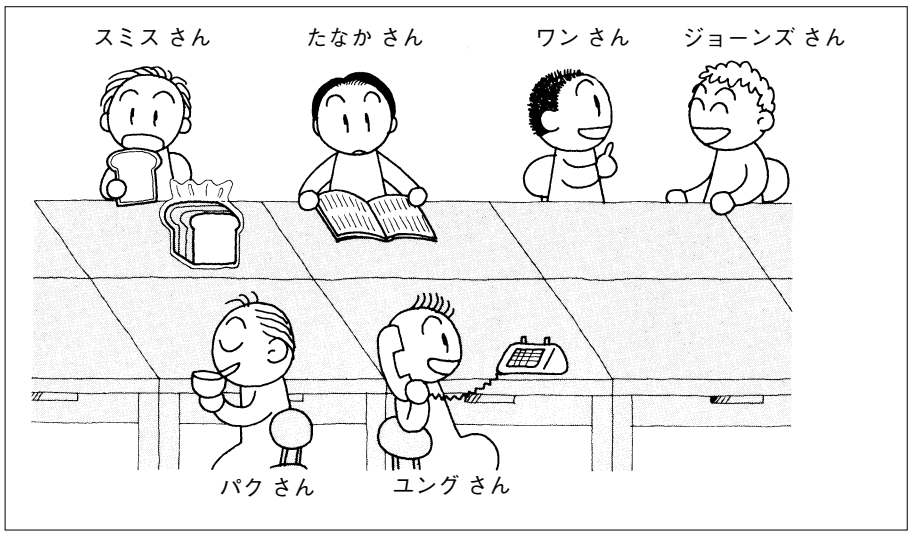
CD17 Exercises

1. Change the sentences into the present progressive tense as in the following example.

ex) テレビ を みます → テレビ を みて います。
1) パン を たべます →
2) プール で およぎます→
3) しゃしん を とります →
4) おんがく を ききます →
5) グランド で サッカー を します →

2. Look at the picture and answer the questions as shown in the example. (not on the CD)

ex) スミス さん は なに を して います か。→ パン を たべて います。



1) たなか さん は なに を して いますか。→ ほん を _____
2) ワン さん は なに を して いますか。→ ジョーンズ さん と _____
3) パク さん は なに を して いますか。→ おちゃ を _____
4) ユング さん は なに を して いますか。→ でんわ を _____

3. Make sentences using '-てもいいですか' as in the following example.

ex) パン を たべます→ パン を たべて も いい です か。
1) タバコ を すいます →
2) ほん を かります→
3) しゃしん を とります →
4) コピー を つかいます →
5) まど を あけます →
6) ドア を しめます →

4. Make sentences using '-ながら' as in the following example.

ex) コーヒー を のみます、ほん を よみます→コーヒー を のみながら ほん を よみます。
1) うた を うたいます、シャワー を あびます→
2) しんぶん を よみます、バス を まちます →
3) ギター を ひきます、うた を うたいます →
4) おんがく を ききます、うんてんします →
5) じしょ を みます、てがみ を かきます →

5. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) おちゃ、のみます

A : ねえ、いとう さん、おちゃ を のみながら もう すこし はなしません か。
B : ええ、いい です ね。

1) ケーキ、たべます
2) ビール、のみます
3) りょこう の パンフレット、みます

6. Take the part of A and practice the dialogue as demonstrated in the example.

ex) ノートパソコン を かります、つかいます

A : あのー、この ノートパソコン を かりても いい です か。
B : ええ、いい です よ。
でも、ここ で つかって ください。
A : はい、わかりました。

1) ほん を かります、よみます
2) アイポッド を かります、つかいます
3) しりょう を かります、みます

CD18 Listening Comprehension

1. Listen to the CD and write down both the best month for traveling to each person's home country and the recommended souvenir.

	1) ジェーン	2) ポール	3) リチャード
なん がつ が いい	がつ	がつ	がつ
おみやげ は なに が いい			

2. Listen to the CD and write a '○' in the parentheses when permission is given and an '×' when it is denied.

ex) (×) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( ) 4) ( )

KATAKANA Practice

1. Long vowels

All long vowels are indicated by the mark 'ー.'

diį bui diį ⟶ ディーブィディー (DVD)

nōto-pasokon ⟶ ノートパソコン *(laptop)*

tēburu ⟶ テーブル *(table)*

2. Double consonants

Double consonants are indicated by a small 'ッ.'

nokku ⟶ ノック *(knock)*

suitchi ⟶ スイッチ *(switch)*

furii-māketto ⟶ フリーマーケット *(flea market)*

ex) エレベーター	a. personal computer
1) ジュース	b. motorcycle
2) パソコン	c. table
3) テーブル	d. D.V.D.
4) オートバイ	e. juice
5) ディーブイディー	f. chocolate
6) チョコレート	g. elevator (lift)
7) ティッシュペーパー	h. shirt
8) ヨーロッパ	i. report
9) ニュース	j. Disneyland
10) シャツ	k. tissue (paper)
11) レポート	l. Philippines
12) フィリピン	m. Europe
13) ディズニーランド	n. news

ANSWERS

1) e　2) a　3) c　4) b　5) d　6) f　7) k　8) m　9) n　10) h　11) i
12) l　13) j

15 Plain Style Language / Review

In this lesson, Japanese plain style language is examined. There is also a general review of everything covered in this text.

Plain Style

Japanese is divided between polite and plain styles of speech with most words having both polite and plain forms.

Polite style: This should be used when talking to one's superiors and people who are not close friends.
Plain style: This should be used when talking to one's subordinates and close friends.

	polite form	plain form
verbs	かきます	かく
	かきません	かかない
	かきました	かいた
	かきませんでした	かかなかった
	あります	ある
	ありません	*ない
	ありました	あった
	ありませんでした	*なかった
い-adjectives	あつい です	あつい
	あつくない です	あつくない
	あつかった です	あつかった
	あつくなかった です	あつくなかった
な-adjectives	ひま です	ひま だ
	ひま じゃ ありません	ひま じゃ ない
	ひま でした	ひま だった
	ひま じゃ ありませんでした	ひま じゃ なかった
nouns	あめ です	あめ だ
	あめ じゃ ありません	あめ じゃ ない
	あめ でした	あめ だった
	あめ じゃ ありませんでした	あめ じゃ なかった

*exception

CD19 Dialogue

A. Polite style conversation

なかじま：	さとうさん、つぎの にちようびは いそがしいですか。	*Nakajima:*	*Ms. Sato, are you busy next Sunday?*
さとう:	いいえ、いそがしくないです。	*Sato:*	*No, I'm not busy.*
なかじま：	じゃ、いっしょに ちょうないかいの フリーマーケット へ いきませんか。	*Nakajima:*	*Well then, shall we go to the neighbourhood association flea market?*
さとう：	いいですね。	*Sato:*	*That sounds good.*

B. Conversation between close friends

なかじま：	さとうさん、つぎの にちようびは いそがしい？	*Nakajima:*	*Ms. Sato, are you busy next Sunday?*
さとう:	ううん、いそがしくない。	*Sato:*	*No, I'm not busy.*
なかじま：	じゃ、いっしょに ちょうないかいの フリーマーケット へ いかない？	*Nakajima:*	*Then would you like to go to the neighbourhood association flea market?*
さとう：	いいね。	*Sato:*	*That sounds good.*

C. Conversation with one's junior (Ms. Nakajima is Ms. Doi's senior.)

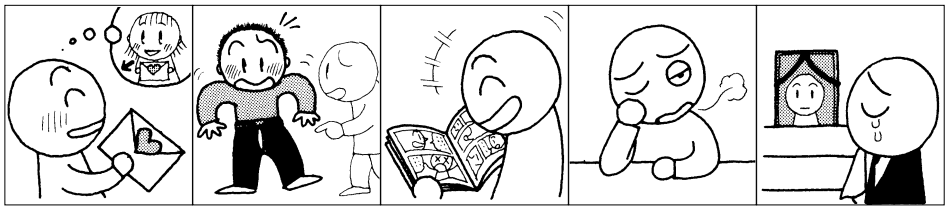
なかじま：	どいさん、つぎの にちようびは いそがしい？	*Nakajima:*	*Are you busy next Sunday, Ms. Doi?*
どい：	いいえ、いそがしくないです。	*Doi:*	*No, I'm not busy.*
なかじま：	じゃ、いっしょに ちょうないかいの フリーマーケット へ いかない？	*Nakajima:*	*In that case, why don't we go to the neighbourhood association flea market?*
どい：	いいですね。	*Doi:*	*Oh, that sounds nice.*

CD20 Exercises

1. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks with the correct answers as in the following example.

ex) (a) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( ) 4) ( )

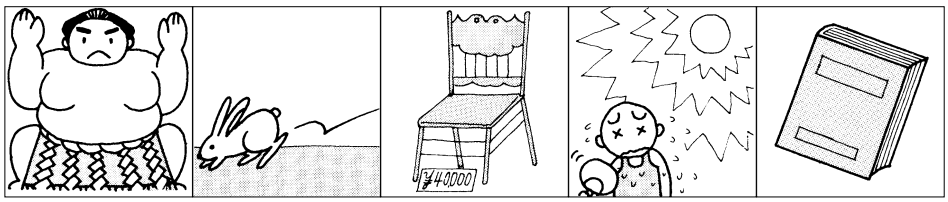
a) b) c) d) e)



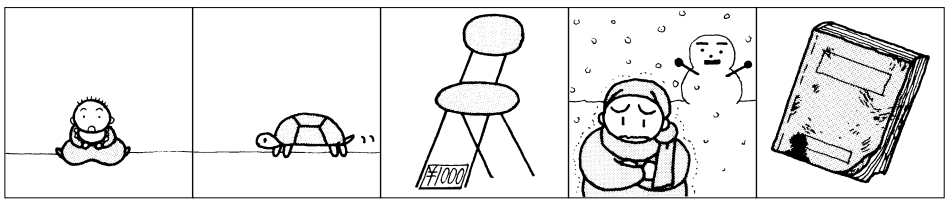
2. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks with the correct answers as in the following example.

ex) (a) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( ) 4) ( )
5) ( ) 6) ( ) 7) ( ) 8) ( ) 9) ( )

a) b) c) d) e)



f) g) h) i) j)

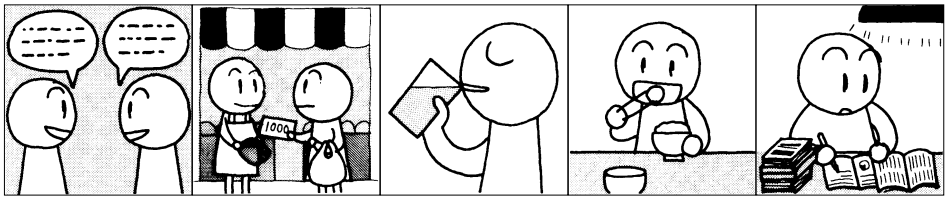


3. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks with the correct answers as in the following example

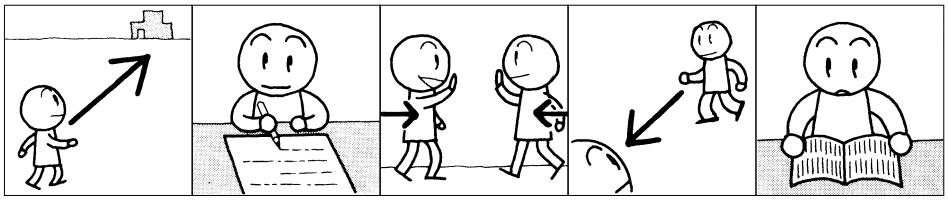
ex) (a) 1) ( ) 2) ( ) 3) ( ) 4) ( )

5) ( ) 6) ( ) 7) ( ) 8) ( ) 9) ( )

a) b) c) d) e)

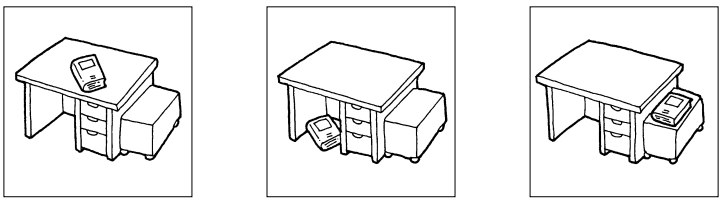


f) g) h) i) j)

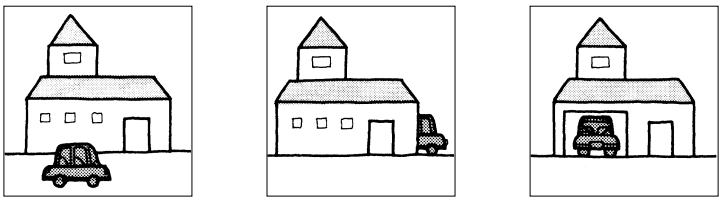


4. Listen to the CD and select the correct answers as in the following example.

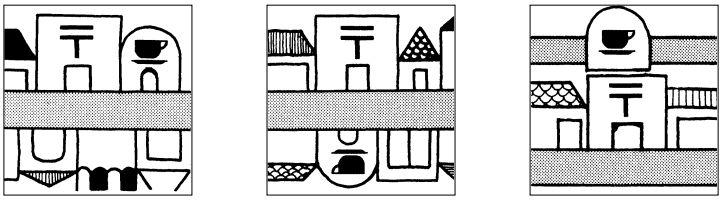
ex) ⓐ b c



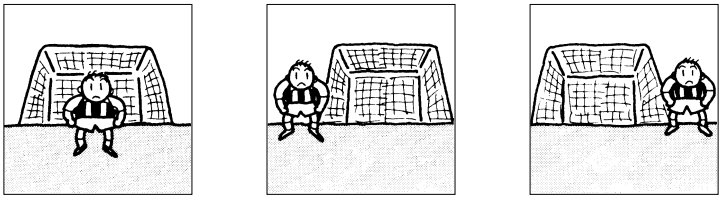
1) a b c



2) a b c



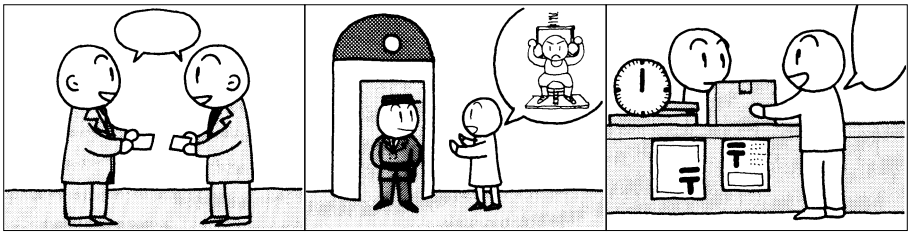
3) a b c



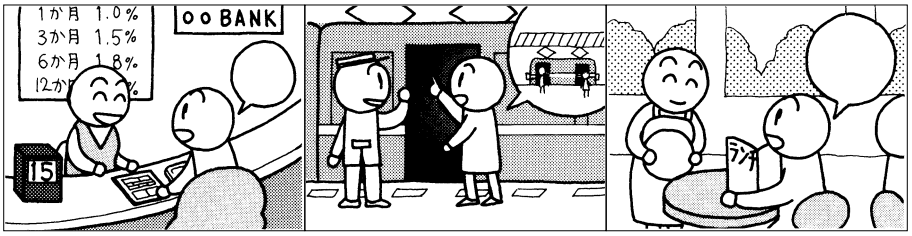
5. Listen to the CD and select the correct sentences from the box.

a. スポーツ-センター は どこ です か。
b. この にもつ を おくりたいん です が。
c. はじめまして。どうぞ よろしく。
d. この でんしゃ は いけだちょう に とまります か。
e. きょう の ランチ は なん です か。
f. あのう、 こうざ を ひらきたいん です が。

ex) (c) 1) ( ) 2) ( )



3) ( ) 4) ( ) 5) ( )



6. Pick the correct answers to the questions. (not on the CD)

ex) あの かた は どなた です か。 → (c)
1) ロッカー は どこ です か。 → ( )
2) これ は なん です か。→ ( )
3) [お]いくつ です か。 → ( )
4) いま なんじ です か。 → ( )
5) にほん は どう です か。 → ( )
6) どの くらい にほん に います か。 → ( )
7) それ は いくら です か。 → ( )

a. 1,800 えん です。
b. おもしろい です。
c. スミス さん です。
d. 2 かげつ います。
e. ボールペン です。
f. 38 さい です。
g. そうこ に あります。
h. 2 じ はん です。

7. Referring to the table, select the correct verb form for each sentence.
(not on the CD)

のみます	V-~~ます~~	V-て	V-ない	V-(る)う	V-た
	のみ	のんで	のま	のむ	のんだ

ex) いっしょ に おちゃ を (のみ) ません か。
1) さあ、どうぞ、たくさん ( ) ください。
2) きょうしつ で ジュース を ( ) ない で ください。
3) にほん の [お]さけ を ( ) こと が あります か。
4) A : おいしい ワイン を ( )たい です ね。
B : あの レストラン で ( ) こと が できます よ。
5) A : たかはしさん は？
B : あそこ で みず を ( ) います。
6) すみません、この ビール を ( ) も いいです か。

Answers

Lesson 1

Exercises
1. 1) Watashi wa kyōshi desu. 2) Suzuki-san wa kōchō-sensei desu.
   3) Kochira wa Yamada-san desu. 4) Sumisu-san wa Kanada-jin desu.
   5) Ano kata wa kyōtō-sensei desu.
2. 1) Watashi wa Igirisu-jin dewa arimasen. 2) Kono kata wa Mearii-san dewa arimasen.
   3) Achira wa Jēn-san dewa arimasen. 4) Hantā-san wa Ōsutoraria-jin dewa arimasen.
   5) Yamada-san wa sensei dewa arimasen.
3. 1) Hai, kōchō-sensei desu. 2) Iie, Satō-san dewa arimasen. 3) Hai, Amerika-jin desu.
   4) Iie, sensei dewa arimasen.

Listening Comprehension
1. 1) Nyūjiirando, Hantā-san 2) Kankoku, Paku-san 3) Igirisu, Jonson-san
2. 1) Suzuki, kōchō[-sensei] 2) Mishima, taiiku no sensei 3) Satō, kokugo no sensei
   4) Pōru Gyaban, ALT

Lesson 2

Exercises
1. 1) Hai, zasshi desu. 2) Iie, isu dewa arimasen. 3) Iie, kaban dewa arimasen. 4) Hai, pasokon desu.
2. 1) Pasokon desu. 2) Mado desu. 3) Chizu desu. 4) Tsukue desu.
3. 1) Hon desu. 2) Kami desu. 3) Bōrupen desu. 4) Kagi desu.
4. 1) Kyoshitsu desu. 2) Resutoran desu. 3) Robii desu. 4) Otearai desu.
5. 1) shinbun 2) kaban 3) keitai denwa
6. 1) kaijō, 3-gai 2) heya, 5-kai 3) terebi, 1-kai no robii 4) sūtsukēsu, 4-kai no sōko

Listening Comprehension
1. 1) a 2) ex 3) c 4) d 5) b
2. 1) Takahashi-san no kyōshitsu, chizu 2) kaijō, dii bui dii 3) robii, terebi

Lesson 3

Exercises
1. a) jū san b) san-jū ichi c) go-jū yon d) roku-jū kyū e) hachi-jū hachi
   f) ni-jū nana (ni-jū shichi) g) yon-jū ichi h) nana-jū (shichi-jū) i) kyū-jū roku j) hyaku
2. 1) 4-gatsu yōka desu. 2) 10-gatsu ni-jū yokka desu. 3) 5-gatsu 12-nichi desu.
3. 1) benkyō-shimasu 2) oshiemasu 3) hatarakimasu 4) kimasu
4. 1) Hai, oshiemasu. 2) Hai, hatarakimasu. 3) Iie, kimasen.
5. 1) Kinō hatarakimashita. 2) Kinō benkyō-shimashita. 3) Kinō chūgaku de oshiemashita.
6. 1) Hai, oshiemashita. 2) Hai, kimashita. 3) Iie, hatarakimasendeshita.
7. 1) okāsan 2) oniisan 3) onēsan 4) otōto 5) imōto

Listening Comprehension
1. 1) 06-9988-3796
   2) 078-196-7733
   3) 081-999-6001
2. 1) 59 2) 55 3) 83 4) 27

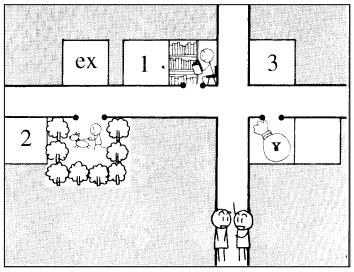
Lesson 4

Exercises
1. 1) imasu. 2) arimasu. 3) imasu. 4) arimasu.
2. 1) Asoko ni yama ga arimasu. 2) Soba-ya ni Yamada-san ga imasu.

3) Gakkō no mae ni hon-ya ga arimasu. 4) Shiyakusho no migi ni yūbinkyoku ga arimasu.

3. 1) terebi, ue 2) tsukue, naka 3) isu, shita 4) Gyaban-san, mae 5) Gyaban-san, ushiro
   6) terebi, migi 7) terebi, hidari
4. 1) toshokan, ginkō no hidari 2) sushi-ya, sakana-ya no migi
   3) yūbinkyoku, soba-ya no tonari

Listening Comprehension

1. 1) ka-yōbi 2) do-yōbi, nichi-yōbi 3) moku-yōbi
2. 

Lesson 5

Exercises

1. 1) 7-ji desu. 2) 3-ji han desu. 3) 4-ji 5-fun desu. 4) 9-ji 10-pun desu.
2. 1) f 2) c 3) e 4) b 5) g 6) a 7) d
3. 1) Bangohan o tabemasu. Tomodachi no uchi de bangohan o tabemasu.
   2) Kōhii o nomimasu. Kissaten de kōhii o nomimasu.
   3) Dii bui dii o mimasu. Gakkō de dii bui dii o mimasu.
4. 1) 8-ji ni okimasu. 2) 5-ji ni uchi e kaerimasu. 3) 2-ji han ni gakkō e ikimasu.
   4) Gozen 9-ji kara 10-ji made eigo o oshiemasu. 5) Gogo 1-ji kara 4-ji made benkyō-shimasu.
5. 1) okimasu, 5-ji han 2) nemasu, 9-ji
6. 1) sakkā no chiketto 2) Doitsu no biiru 3) Kyōto no okashi

Listening Comprehension

1.

	getsu-yōbi	ka-yōbi	sui-yōbi	moku-yōbi	kin-yōbi	do-yōbi	nich-yōbi
1:00 p.m.			kenshūkai			suizokukan	
2:00 p.m.		tenisu		tenisu			
3:00 p.m.							
4:00 p.m.							
5:00 p.m.							
6:00 p.m.					ex) eiga		bangohan
7:00 p.m.							

2. 1) 10-ji, 7-ji 2) 9-ji, 5-ji 3) 9-ji, 7-ji, getsu-yōbi

Lesson 6

Exercises

1. 1) f 2) a 3) d 4) b 5) i 6) g 7) h 8) c 9) j
2. 1) isogashikunai desu 2) oishikunai desu 3) yokunai desu 4) benri dewa arimasen
   5) kirei dewa arimasen 6) shinsetsu dewa arimasen

3. 1) Hai, hiroi desu. 2) Iie, kirei dewa arimasen. 3) Hai, shizuka desu. 4) Iie, yokunai desu.
4. 1) Oishii desu, takai desu 2) Semai desu, akarui desu
5. 1) do-yōbi, issho ni tenisu o shimasen ka 2) gogo, dii bui dii o issho ni mimasen ka
   3) nichi-yōbi, furii-māketto ni issho ni ikimasen ka

Listening Comprehension
1. 1) e 2) c 3) f 4) d 5) a
2. 1) d 2) c 3) a

Lesson 7

Exercises
1. a) hyaku b) ni-hyaku c) san-byaku d) yon-hyaku e) go-hyaku f) rop-pyaku g) nana-hyaku
   h) hap-pyaku i) kyū-hyaku j) sen k) ni-sen l) san-zen m) yon-sen n) go-sen o) roku-sen
   p) nana-sen q) has-sen r) kyū-sen s) ichi-man
2. 1) hitori 2) futari 3) ichi-dai 4) go-dai 5) nan-dai 6) san-mai 7) yon-mai 8) nan-mai
   9) ni-satsu 10) san-satsu 11) go-satsu 12) ni-hon 13) yon-hon
3. 1) Gakkō ni seito ga hyaku-nin imasu. 2) Gakkō ni pasokon ga nihyaku-nijyū-dai arimasu.
   3) Kyōshitsu ni moppu ga yon-hon arimasu. 4) Toshoshitsu ni hon ga gosen-satsu arimasu.
   5) Tsukue no ue ni kami ga san-jū-mai arimasu.
5. 1) sandoitchi, sandwich 2) sūpā, supermarket 3) gasorin sutando, petrol station

Listening Comprehension
1. 1) MacDonald's 2) hot coffee 3) locker
2. 1) 50-dai 2) 100-nin 3) 2-hon 4) 2-kai 5) 1-kai

Lesson 8

Exercises
1. 1) Kyōto e ikitai desu. 2) Eiga o mitai desu. 3) Sakkā o shitai desu.
   4) Nihon-go o benkyō-shitai desu. 5) Ashita yasumitai desu.
2. 1) itte 2) nonde 3) asonde 4) kaette 5) matte 6) katte 7) dashite 8) tabete 9) oshiete
   10) okite 11) ite 12) shite 13) kite
3. 1) Shashin o misete kudasai. 2) Eigo o hanashite kudasai. 3) Nihon-go o oshiete kudasai.
   4) 7-ji han ni kite kudasai. 5) Chotto doite kudasai.
4. 1) nōto, 200-en 2) zasshi, 450-en 3) techō, 1,200-en 4) kaban, 3,500-en
5. 1) sokutatsu, Tōkyō 2) kakitome, Ōsaka 3) kokusai-kozutsumi-kōkū bin, Rondon
   4) yū-pakku, Sapporo

Listening Comprehension
1. 1) a, c, b 2) c, b, c 3) a, b, b
2. 1) Amerika, 2,500, 1-shūkan 2) Hokkaidō, 800, futsuka 3) Okinawa, 1,900, mikka

Lesson 9

Exercises
1. 1) Kinō wa ame deshita. 2) Senshū wa isogashikatta desu. 3) Kinō no ban wa hima deshita.
   4) Senshū no nichi-yōbi wa atsukatta desu.
2. 1) Hai, ōkatta desu. 2) Iie, yasashikunakatta desu. 3) Hai, tanoshikatta desu.
   4) Hai, hima deshita. 5) Iie, takakunakatta desu. 6) Iie kantandewa arimasen deshita.
3. 1) akarukute 2) oishikute 3) yokute 4) kantan de 5) kirei de 6) shizuka de
4. 1) burausu, dezain ga hade, jimi 2) nekutai, gara ga ōkii, chiisai
   3) kāten, take ga mijikai, nagai
5. 1) denki-sutando, dezain ga ii 2) dejitaru-kamera, tsukai-kata ga kantan
   3) ai-poddo, oto ga ii

Listening Comprehension
1. 1) tanoshii, oishii 2) oishii, kirei 3) nigiyaka, omoshiroi 4) samui, kirei, nigiyaka, omoshiroi
2. (2) (1) (3)

Lesson 10

Exercises

1. 1) kakanai 2) isoganai 3) yomanai 4) asobanai 5) hairanai 6) iwanai 7) tatanai
   8) hanasanai 9) sutenai 10) wasurenai 11) minai 12) kekkon-shinai 13) konai
2. 1) Koko ni hairanai de kudasai. 2) Nōto o minai de kudasai.
   3) Shukudai o wasurenai de kudasai. 4) Jugyō ni okurenai de kudasai.
   5) Kyōshitsu de shaberanai de kudasai. 6) Gomi o sutenai de kudasai.
   7) Kuruma o tomenai de kudasai. 8) Furasshu o tsukawanai de kudasai.
3. 1) Ginkō de furikomi ga dekimasu. 2) Ginkō de ryōgae ga dekimasu.
   3) Yūbinkyoku de chokin ga dekimasu. 4) Sūpā de kopii ga dekimasu.
   5) Konbini de kōkyō-ryōkin no shiharai ga dekimasu.
4. 1) Kaimono-shite, eiga o mimasu.
   2) Tomodachi no uchi e itte, issho ni dii bui dii o mimashita.
   3) Tegami o kaite, hon o yomimashita.
5. 1) Kashidashi-kādo o tsukuritai 2) Amerika e nimotsu o okuritai
   3) Kono supōtsu-sentā de basuketto o shitai

Listening Comprehension

1. 1) e 2) a 3) d 4) b
2. 1) kōza, ichiban 2) kyasshu-kādo, namae 3) okane, Eigo

Lesson 11

Exercises

1. 1) kiku 2) yasumu 3) yobu 4) toru 5) matsu 6) kau 7) hanasu 8) neru 9) suteru
   10) oshieru 11) okiru 12) miru 13) iru 14) suru 15) kuru
2. 1) 100-mētoru oyogu koto ga dekimasu. 2) Eigo o oshieru koto ga dekimasu.
   3) Hitori de Tōkyō e iku koto ga dekimasu. 4) 6-ji ni okiru koto ga dekimasu.
   5) Ryōri o tsukuru koto ga dekimasu.
3. 1) Ē, dekimasu. 2) Iie, zenzen dekimasen. 3) Iie, amari dekimasen. 4) Ē, dekimasu.
   5) Ē, sukoshi dekimasu.
4. 1) d 2) c 3) a 4) b 5) e
5. 1) Sendai, 4-bansen 2) Ueno, 1-bansen 3) Umeda, 3-bansen
6. 1) kono tegami, yonde 2) sono nōto-pasokon, kashite 3) shiyakusho no denwa-bangō,
   oshiete

Listening Comprehension

1. 1) hanasu, yomu 2) tenisu, oyogu 3) hiku, utau
2. 1) ○ 2) × 3) ○

Lesson 12

Exercises

2. 1) Isu ga yattsu arimasu. 2) Kōhii o futatsu kudasai. 3) Tokei ga hitotsu arimasu.
   4) Aisukuriimu o muttsu kudasai. 5) Kyōshitsu ga jū-hachi arimasu.
3. 1) kaita 2) itta 3) isoida 4) nonda 5) yonda 6) haitta 7) matta 8) katta 9) hanashita
   10) oshieta 11) kita 12) benkyō-shita 13) kita
4. 1) Shinkansen ni notta koto ga arimasu ka. 2) Kyōiku-iinkai e itta koto ga arimasu ka.
   3) Kimono o kita koto ga arimasu ka. 4) Gaikokugo o benkyō-shita koto ga arimasu ka.
5. 1) karēraisu 2) biifusutēki
6. 1) biiru 2) sashimi 3) misoshiru

Listening Comprehension

1. 1) e 2) a 3) c 4) b
2. 1) × 2) × 3) ○

Lesson 13

Exercises

1. 1) DVD を みたり、ざっし を よんだり します。2) かいもの したり、そうじ したり します。
   3) やま に のぼったり、うみ で およいだり します。 4) しゃしん を とったり、え を かいたり します。
2. 1) おんせん へ いく つもり です。 2) えいが を みる つもり です。
   3) カメラ を かう つもり です。 4) にほん で はたらく つもり です。
3. 1) b 2) a 3) c 4) d 5) f
4. 1) すし、すし や へ いきません か 2) ドライブ、ドライブ しません か
   3)りょうり、つくりません か
5. 1) しゅくだい を みたり、 てん を つけたり
   2) しけん の もんだい を つくったり、しりょう を まとめたり
   3) へや を かたづけたり、 せんたく したり

Listening Comprehension

1. 1) e, g 2) c, h 3) b, d 4) f, g
2. 1) すもう、すき 2) カラオケ、きらい 3) スキー、すき 4) ジャズ、きらい

Lesson 14

Exercises

1. 1) パン を たべて います。 2) プール で およいで います。3) しゃしん を とって います。
   4) おんがく を きいて います。5) グランドで サッカー を して います。
2. 1) よんで います。 2) はなして います。 3) のんで います。 4) かけて います。
3. 1) タバコ を すって も いい です か。 2) ほん を かりて も いい です か。
   3) しゃしん を とって も いい です か。 4) コピーき を つかって も いい です か。
   5) まど を あけて も いい です か。6) ドア を しめて も いい です か。
4. 1) うた を うたいながら シャワー を あびます。
   2) しんぶん を よみながら バス を まちます。
   3) ギター を ひきながら うた を うたいます。 4) おんがく を ききながら うんてん します。
   5) じしょ を みながら てがみ を かきます。
5. 1) ケーキ、たべながら 2) ビール、のみながら 3) りょこう の パンフレット、みながら
6. 1) ほん を かりて、よんで 2) アイポッド を かりて、つかって 3) しりょう を かりて 、みて

Listening Comprehension

1. 1) 6, チョコレート 2) 10, ワイン 3) 5, メイプル シロップ
2. 1) × 2) ○ 3) × 4) ×

Lesson 15

Exercises

1. 1) e 2) d 3) b 4) c
2. 1) b 2) d 3) j 4) c 5) f 6) g 7) i 8) e 9) h
3. 1) d 2) b 3) j 4) c 5) i 6) h 7) f 8) e 9) g
4. 1) b 2) b 3) c
5. 1) a 2) b 3) f 4) d 5) e
6. 1) g 2) e 3) f 4) h 5) b 6) d 7) a
7. 1) のんで 2) のま 3) のんだ 4) のみ, のむ 5) のんで 6) のんで

Index

A

achira 5
aida 31
アイディア 111
aimasu 35, 46
ai-poddo 72, 75
Airurando-jin 5
aisatsu 4
aisu [kōhii] 98
aisukuriimu 98
akarui 46
あけます 114
amai 98
amari 46
ame 73
Amerika-doru 80
Amerika-jin 5
anata 5
ane 21
ani 21
annaibun 83
ano kata 1, 5
anshō-bangō 80
ara 17
are 12
arimasen ka 69
arimasu 1 ..... 27, 31
arimasu 2 ..... 35, 38
aruite 88
asa 35, 46
asagohan 38
asobimasu 63
asoko 12
atsui 1 46
atsui 2 72
azukemasu 80

B

bāgen-sēru 69
-bai 55
baiku 88
baiten 31
バケツ 114
ban 38, 46
-ban 55
bangohan 38
-bansen 88
basu 54, 88
basuketto 38
basu-matto 73
basu-taoru 73
basu-tei 31
beddo 73
benchi 31
benkyō-shimasu 17, 21
benri 46
bideo 12, 72
bideo-kamera 72
biifu 98
biifusutēki 98
biiru 98
ビートルズ 111
bijutsu 5
-biki 55
bin 43, 46
biniiru-bukuro 73
biru 31
-bon 55
bōringu 38
boro 46
ボール 114
bōrupen 12
botan 72
ぶんかさい 113, 115
burausu 72
butaniku 98
byōin 31

C

chakubarai 63
chichi 17, 21
chiizu 98
chikaku 31
chikatetsu 88
chikin 98
ちりとり 114
chizu 12
-chō 85
chokin 80
chokin-shimasu 80
チョコレート 118
chōnaikai 45
chotto 1 69
chotto 2 95
chūgakkō 5
chūgaku 5
Chūgoku-go 12
Chūgoku-jin 5
chūsha-kinshi 81
チョーク 114

D

dai- 43, 46
-dai 51, 55
daidokoro 21, 73
daigaku 5
Daijōbu desu. 99
danbōru 46
dare 5
dashimasu 63
de 1 9
de 2 59
deji-kame 12, 52
dejitaru-kamera 75
dekimasu 77, 85
denki 12
denki-sutando 72
denki-sutōbu 72
denkyū 46
densha 88

denshi-jisho 72
denshi-mēru 63
denshi-renji 72
denshi-techō 72
dentaku 72
denwa-bangō 21
denwa-bokkusu 31
depāto 31
dezain 73
dezāto 98
dewa 2
dii bui dii(preiyā) .. 12, 49, 72, 82
ディーブイディー 118
ディズニーランド 118
dō 46
doa 12
dochira 95
dō desu ka 38
Doitsu-go 12
Doitsu-jin 5
dokimasu 63
doko 9, 12
donata 1, 5
donokurai 51
ドライブ 106
dore 59
doru 80
dōyatte 77
do-yōbi 31

E

e 5, 9
ええと 111
ea-mēru 59, 63
earoguramu 63
ebi 98
ee tii emu 79
e-hagaki 63
eiga 35
Eigo 5, 12
eigyō jikan 37
eki 27, 31
ekiben 89
en 80
-en 59
えんか 106
えんかい 104
enpitsu 12
erebētā 12
エレベーター 118
eri 72
ēto 59

F

フィリピン 118
フォーク 106
fuben 46
Fujisan 59
fukin 54
fuku-kōchō-sensei 5
fukuzatsu 72
-fun 1 39
-fun 2 64
fune 88
furaipan 73
furan 80
Furansu 77
Furansu-go 12
Furansu-jin 5
furasshu 81
furii-māketto 43, 49
furikomi 80
furoba 21
furonto 9
futari 55
futatsu 95, 98
futon 73
futsū 89
futsuka 1 23
futsuka 2 64
ふゆやすみ 113
fuzai-haitatsu-tsūchi 65

G

-gai 55
gaikoku 89
gaikokugo 99
gaikokugo shidō joshu 5
gairaigo 52
gakkō 5
がっこう 113
gakusei 5
gaku[sei] wari[biki] 89
gakuwari 89
gara 73
gasu-sutōbu 72
-gatsu 17, 23
gēmu 74
gen 80
genkan 20, 21
genki 46
genkin-kakitome 65
getsu-yōbi 27, 31
gijutsu 5
ginkō 27, 31
ギター 117
go 22
gogo 38
gohan 38
[go]jūsho 77
[go]kazoku 21
[go]kyōdai 21
moeru gomi 43, 46
gomibako 81
goro 35
ゴルフ 106
[go]ryōshin 21
[go]shokugyō 80
[go]shujin 21
gozen 38
gurai 51
グランド 116
guriinken 89
guriin-sha(seki) 89
gyūniku 98

H

haba 69
hachi 22
hade 72

ハードル 114
hagaki 63
haha 17, 21
hai 5
-hai 55
ハイキング 106
hairimasu 63
hajimarimasu 35
はじめに 111
hajimete 95
han 35
hana 31
hanashimasu 38
hana-ya 31
hanbāgu [sutēki] 98
hanko 80
haraimodoshi 89
hare 73
はるやすみ 113
hasami 12
hashi 96
hatarakimasu 21
hayai 38
hea-doraiyā 72
ヘビメタ 106
heta 17
heya 12
hi 43, 46
hidari 31
higesori 72
-hiki 55
hikidashimasu 80
hikkoshi 30
hikōki 88
ひきながら 111
hima 35
hiragana 81
hirakimasu 80
hiroi 46, 69
hiru 38, 46
hirugohan 38
hito 69
hitori 55
hitori de 89
hitorigurashi 51
hitotsu 98
hizuke 23
hochikisu 12
hōchō 73
hoikuen 5
hoken 5
hōki 54
hōmu 88
-hon 55
hondana 72
hon-ya 31
ほうそうしつ 114
hosuto-famirii 51
hotto [kōhii] 98
ほうき 114
hyaku 22, 54
-hyaku 54

I

ichi 22
いちじかい 105
ichinichi-jōshaken 89
Igirisu 1
Igirisu-jin 5
ii 46
iie 5
ii emu esu 63
iimasu 80
いいます 106
いかが 111
iki-kata 81
ikimasu 38
いきます 106
ikoka 89
ikutsu 1 21
ikutsu 2 98
ima 21
imasu 1 31
imasu 2 51
います 106
imōto 17, 21
inkan 13
insatsubutsu 63
iremasu 63, 80
iro 69
iroiro 59
いろいろ 106
isogashii 43, 46
isogimasu 63
issho ni 35, 43
isu 12, 72
itsuka 1 23
itsuka 2 64
itsutsu 98
Itte irasshai. 89
Itte kimasu. 89
Itte mairimasu. 89

J

ja 2
ジャズ 106
-ji 35, 39
jidō-hanbaiki 12, 31
jidō-hikiotoshi 80
jidō-kōza-hikiotoshi 81
jidōsha 54
-jikan 54, 64
～じかんめ 111
jimi 72
jimukyoku 12
じむしつ 114
-jin 5
jisho 9
jitensha 54, 88
jiyūseki 89
jōbu 72
jōshaken 88, 89
jū 22
じゅぎょう 106
じゅんび 111
じゅんびします 106
junkyū 89
jūsho 29, 77
jūsu 98

ジュース 118

K

kaban 12
kado 31
kaerimasu 38
-kagetsu 51, 64
kagi 12
kai 98
-kai 1 ..... 9, 55
-kai 2 ..... 51, 55
kaigi 35
kaijō 12
kaimasu 63
kaimono 71
kaimono-shimasu 46
kaisan 38
kaisha 31
kaisoku 89
kaisūken 89
kaiyaku-shimasu 80
kakarimasu 63
かけます 114
kaki-kata 81
kakimasu 63, 77
kakitome 63
kakueki 89
kamera 73
kami 12
kan 43, 46
Kanada-doru 80
Kanada-jin 5
kanai 21
kanashii 98
kandenchi 46
かんがえています 111
kani 98
kanji 81
Kankoku-go 12
Kankoku-jin 5
かんぱい 107
かんぱいします..... 103
kantan 72, 74
カントリーウェスタン 106
kara 1, 35
karai 98
カラオケ 104
karēraisu 98
かります 114
karui 72
kasa 12
kashidashi-kādo 81
kashimasu 63
katakana 81
かたづけます..... 106
kateika 5
kāten 72
kawa 31
ka-yōbi 31
かようきょく 106
kaze 73
kazoku 21, 51
けいじばん 114
keikōtō 46
keisatsu[sho] 31
keitai(-denwa) 12, 52
kēki 98
kekkō 51
けっこんして 111
Kenburijji 1
kenchō 5
kenshūkai 38
keshigomu 12
ki 31
kikimasu 38, 77
kimasu 1 21
kimasu 2 98
きます 106
kimono 99
kin'en 81
kinen-kitte 63
kin'enseki 89
kingaku 80
kin-yōbi 31
kinyū-shimasu 77
kippu 89
きらい 106
kirei 46
kissaten 38
kitanai 46
kitsuenseki 89
kitte 59, 63
-ko 55
kōban 29
kochira 1, 5
kōchō 1, 5
kōchō-sensei 5
こうちょうしつ..... 114
kodomo 21, 89
kōen 31
kōhii 38
koi 72
kōka 80
koko 12
kōkō 5
kokonoka 1 23
kokonoka 2 64
kokonotsu 98
こくばん..... 112, 114
こくばんけし.....114
kōkūbin 63
kokugo 5
kokusai-denwa 12
kokusai kōryuin 5
kokusai kōryu ka 5
kokusai-kozutsumi-kōkubin . 63, 67
kokusai-sōkin 63
kōkyō-ryōkin 80
komakai okane 63
kōminkan 31
konbini 81
kono kata 5
konpo 72
konpyūtā 31
コンサート 106
konshū 43
コピー 116
kore 9, 12
kōshū-denwa 31

kotatsu 72
koto 51
~ koto ga dekimasu 85
kōtōgakkō 5
kōza 77, 80
kōza-bangō 80
kozutsumi 63
ku 22
-kumi 5
kumori 73
kūrā 72
kurai 46
クラシック 106
kurasu 81
kuriiningu-ya 31
kurisumasu-kādo 63
kuruma 54
kutsu 12
kyasshu-kādo 80
kyōdai 21
kyōiku-iinkai 5
kyōshitsu 12
きょうたく 114
kyōtō 5
kyōtō-sensei 5
kyū 22
kyūjitsu 71
kyūkō 89
kyūkōken 89

M

machi 27, 31
machimasu 63
mada 17
made 38
mado 12
madoguchi 77
mae 27, 31
マグネット 114
-mai 55
maiasa 46
maiban 46
mainen 46
mainichi 21, 46
まいります 103
maishū 46
maitoshi 46
maitsuki 43, 46
makura 73
-man 54
マナー 107
manaita 73
maruku 80
massugu 31
まとめます 106
mawari 31
meishi 3
menyū 99
Midori no madoguchi 87
migi 31
mijikai 72
mikka 1 23
mikka 2 64
mimasu 1 38
mimasu 2 106
みます 106
mirukutii 98
misemasu 59, 63
misoshiru 98
mittsu 98
mizu 38
mō 51
moenai gomi 46
moeru gomi 46
mōfu 73
moku-yōbi 31
moppu 54
モップ 114
moraimasu 106
もらいます 114
もうします 103
mō sukoshi 69
もっています 111
muika 1 23
muika 2 64
mukō 31
musuko 21
musume 21
muttsu 98
muzukashii 72

N

nabe [ryōri] 98
nagai 72
nagashi 73
~nai de kudasai 77
naka 31
namae 77
nama-gomi 46
nan 9, 12
nana 22
nanatsu 98
nan-bai 55
nan-ban 55
nan-bansen 88
nan-biki 55
nan-bon 55
nan-dai 55
nan-gai 12, 55
nan-gatsu 21
nani 12
nanika 69
nan-ji 35, 39
nan-jikan 64
nan-kagetsu 64
nan-kai 55
nan-ko 55
nan-mai 55
nan-nen 64
nan-nichi 1 21
nan-nichi 2 64
nan-nin 51, 55
nanoka 1 23
nanoka 2 64
nan-pun 1 39
nan-pun 2 64
nan-sai 21
nan-satsu 55
nan-shūkan 64

nan-tō 55
nan-yōbi 27, 31
なつやすみ 113
n desu 85
nedan 73
nemasu 38
nemui 98
-nen 1 17
-nen 2 ..... 54, 64
nenga-hagaki 63
～ねんかん 103
ねんかんぎょうじ 113
-nen[sei] 5
ni 22
-nichi 1 ..... 17, 23
-nichi 2 64
nichi-yōbi 31
nigiyaka 46
にほんが 106
Nihon-go 9, 12
Nihon-jin 5
にじかい 105
niku 98
niku-ya 31
nimotsu 59, 63
-nin 51, 55
~ni shimasu 95
~no 59, 69
noborimasu 98
のぼります 103
ノック 118
nomimasu 38
のみます 106
norikaemasu 88
norimasu 88
nōto 12
nōto-pasokon 72, 74, 93
Nyūjiirando-doru 80
Nyūjiirando-jin 5
nyūjōken 89
にゅうがくしき 113
nyūsu 89
ニュース 118

O

ōbā 72
obāsan 21
ōbun 72
ōbun-tōsutā 72
ocha 98
おちゃ 116
oden 98
ōfuku-hagaki 63
ohiya 38
ōi 69, 72
oikutsu 21
oishii 46, 95
ojigi 4
ojiisan 21
okane 80
okāsan 21
okimasu 38
okosan 21
okuremasu 80
okurimasu 63, 80
okusan 21
おみやげ 117
omoi 72
omoshiroi 46
[o]namae 77
onegai-shimasu 59
onēsan 21
ongaku 5
おんがくしつ 111, 114
oniisan 21
おんせん 106
orimasu 88
oroshimasu 80
[o]sake 98
おせわになります 103
oshiemasu 21, 85
[o]shigoto 46
oshimasu 77
Ōsutoraria-doru 80
Ōsutoraria-jin 5
otearai 12
oto 73
オートバイ 118
[o]todokein 80
[o]tokoro 80
otona 89
otōsan 21
otōto 17, 21
otsuri 59, 63
[o]tsutomesaki 80
otto 21
owarimasu 35
oyogimasu 88

P

-pai 55
pajama 72
pan 98
パン 116
パンフレット 117
pan-ya 31
pasokon 12, 51,57
パソコンしつ 114
pasumo 89
ピアノ 111
-piki 55
piza 98
poketto 72
pōku 98
-pon 55
pondo 80
ポップス 106
posutā 98
posuto 31
potto 73
-pun 1 39
-pun 2 64
purasuchikku 46
プール 116

R

ラグビー 106
rajio 72
rāmen-ya 38

ranchi 99
ラップ 106
レゲエ 106
rei 22
reizōko 72
remontii 98
renkon 95
レポート 118
resutoran 12
rika 5
りかしつ 114
risaikuru 47
risaikuru-shoppu 73
robii 12
rōka 21
rokkā 12
ロック 106
roku 22
rōmaji 81
Rosshia-go 12
Roshia-jin 5
rūburu 80
ryōgae 80
ryokō 73
ryōri 89
ryōshin 21

S

sabishii 98
-sai 17
sain 77
sakana 98
sakana-ya 31
sake 98
サッカー 106
samui 46
san 22
-san 17
sanpuru 99
sarada 98
saru-bin 63
sashimi 98
satsu 59, 63
-satsu 55
sawarimasu 80
sebiro 72
seikatsu 43
seisanjo 89
seito 5
sekiyu-sutōbu 72
semai 46, 69
-sen 54
senpūki 72
sensei 5
sentakuki 72
setsumei 81, 111
shaberimasu 80
shabushabu 98
shakai 5
shāpu-penshiru 12
shashin 17, 80
shatsu 72
シャツ 118
shi 22
shichi 22
shigoto 46
shiharai 82
shiharaimasu 80
shihei 80
shiidii 72
shiitsu 73
しかいしゃ 103
shiken 73
しつもん 111
shimasu 38
します 106
しめます 114
shimemasu 114
shinbun 12
shinbunshi 46
Shinkansen 88
shinsetsu 46
しっています..... 112
しりょう..... 106
shita 31
shiteiseki 89
shiteisekiken 89
shiyakusho 5
shizuka 46
shōbōsho 31
shochū-mimai 63
shōgakkō 5
shōhizei 72
shōkai-shimasu 1
shokki 73
shokki-dana 73
shokudōsha 89
shokugyō 80
shokuji 51
shokuji-shimasu 46
ショッピング 106
shoseki-kozutsumi 63
Shōshō o-machi kudasai..... 59
しゅうがくりょこう 113
shūgō 38
shūgō-shimasu 38
shujin 21
-shūkan 51, 64
shukudai 81
しゅくだい 106
shuppatsu-shimasu 38
shūyūken 89
siidii 66
siidii purēyā 92
sō 38
~sō 95
soba-ya 31
sobo 21
sodai-gomi 46
sode 72
Sō desu ne… 46
sofā 72
sofu 21
sōjiki 72
sōkin 77
soko 12
sōko 9
sokutatsu 63
sono 27

そのあとで 111
sore 12
それで 111
soredewa 95
soto 31
そつぎょうしき 113
sūgaku 5
sugoku 69
スイッチ 118
suidō 73
suihanki 72
suika 89
suimasu 80
sui-yōbi 31
suizokukan 38
sukāto 72
suki 103, 106
すききらい 106
sukiyaki 98
sukunai 72
スクリーン 114
すもう 106
supagetti 98
supiichi kontesuto 38
スピーチコンテスト 113
supōtsu-sentā 27
suppai 98
sūpu 98
sushi 98
sushi-ya 21, 31
すすめてください 111
suteki 72
sutemasu 80
sutōbu 72
sūtsu 72
sūtsukēsu 12
すう 112
suwarimasu 80
シャワー 117
しょくいんしつ 114

T

tabako 80
tabemasu 38
たべます 106
tabemono 46
～たち 103
tachimasu 80
taifū 73
taiiku 5
takai 46
take 72
たけぼうき 114
takushii 88
tamago 98
ために 103
tanjōbi 21
tanoshii 43, 46
tansu 72
taoruketto 73
~tara 85
～たり 103
tēburu 69, 72
テーブル 118
teikiken 89
teishoku 95
~te kudasai 17, 59
~te kudasaimasen ka 85
～てみたい 103
temae 31
てん 106
tenisu 38
tenki 46, 73
tenpura 98
terebi 12, 72
terehon-kādo 12
tesūryō 80
ティッシュペーパー 118
to 12
tō 98
-tō 55
とびばこ 114
todokein 80
toire 12
toire-matto 73
tōka 1 23
tōka 2 64
tokei 12
tokkyū 89
tokkyūken 88, 89
tokoro 80
tokoya 31
tomarimasu 85, 88
tomemasu 80
tonari 27, 31
tonkatsu 98
~to onaji desu 17
torimasu 63, 80
toriniku 98
toshokan 31
tōsutā 72
totemo 43, 46
tsūchō 80
tsugi 85
tsuitachi 23
tsukai-kata 73, 81
tsukaimasu 80
つけます 106
tsukiatari 31
tsukimasu 85, 88
tsūkin-kaisoku 89
tsukue 12
tsukurimasu 51, 80
tsuma 21
つもり 103
つなひき 114
tsutomesaki 80
tsuyoi 72

U

uchi 21
ue 31
uketsuke 12, 27
umi 31
うんてんする 117
うんどうかい（たいいくさい） 113
ureshii 98
urusai 46
usagi 52

ushiro 31
usui 72
うた 106, 111
utaimasu 88

W

wain 98
waishatsu 72
warui 46
washitsu 21
wasuremasu 80
watashi 5
watashi-tachi 5
won 80

Y

yakan 73
yakiniku 98
yakiniku-ya 38
yakitori 98
yakuba 5
やきゅう 106
yama 31
yasashii 72
yasui 46
yasumi 27, 73
yasumimasu 63
yattsu 98
yobimasu 17, 63
yōchien 5
yōka 1 23
yōka 2 64
yokka 1 23
yokka 2 64
よかった 111
yomi-kata 81
yomimasu 63
yon 22
よろこびます 111
ヨーロッパ 118
yoroshii 59
yoru 38, 46
yōshi 80
yottsu 98
yowai 72
yoyaku 89
yūbinkyoku 62
yuki 73
yū-pakku 63, 67

Z

zabuton 72
zasshi 12
zenbu de 59
zero 22
zōkin 54
ぞうきん 114
zubon 72

Verb Forms and Inflections

	dict. form V-(r)u	V-masu	nai-form V-nai	te-form V-te	ta-form V-ta
I	kaku かく	kakimasu かきます	kakanai かかない	kaite かいて	kaita かいた
	isogu いそぐ	isogimasu いそぎます	isoganai いそがない	isoide いそいで	isoida いそいだ
	asobu あそぶ	asobimasu あそびます	asobanai あそばない	asonde あそんで	asonda あそんだ
	nomu のむ	nomimasu のみます	nomanai のまない	nonde のんで	nonda のんだ
	shinu しぬ	shinimasu しにます	shinanai しなない	shinde しんで	shinda しんだ
	kau かう	kaimasu かいます	kawanai かわない	katte かって	katta かった
	kaeru かえる	kaerimasu かえります	kaeranai かえらない	kaette かえって	kaetta かえった
	matsu まつ	machimasu まちます	matanai またない	matte まって	matta まった
	hanasu はなす	hanashimasu はまします	hanasanai みない	hanashite はなして	hanashita はなした
II	oshieru おしえる	oshiemasu おしえます	oshienai おしえない	oshiete おしえて	oshieta おしえた
	miru みる	mimasu みます	minai みない	mite みて	mita みた
III	suru する	shimasu します	shinai しない	shite して	shita した
	riyō-suru りようする	riyō-shimasu りようします	riyō-shinai りようしない	riyō-shite りようして	riyō-shita りようした
	kuru くる	kimasu きます	konai こない	kite きて	kita きた
	Lesson 11	Lesson 3	Lesson 10	Lesson 8	Lesson 12

imperative form	conditional form	volitional form	potential verb	passive verb	meaning
kake かけ	kakeba かけば	kakō かこう	kakeru かける	kakareru かかれる	*write*
isoge いそげ	isogeba いそげば	isogō いそごう	isogeru いそげる	isogareru いそがれる	*hurry*
asobe あそべ	asobeba あそべば	asobō あそぼう	asoberu あそべる	asobareru あそばれる	*play*
nome のめ	nomeba のめば	nomō のもう	nomeru のめる	nomareru のまれる	*drink*
shine しね	shineba しねば	shinō しのう	shineru しねる	shinareru しなれる	*die*
kae かえ	kaeba かえば	kaō かおう	kaeru かえる	kawareru かわれる	*buy*
kaere かえれ	kaereba かえれば	kaerō かえろう	kaereru かえれる	kaerareru かえられる	*return*
mate まて	mateba まてば	matō まとう	materu まてる	matareru またれる	*wait*
hanase はなせ	hanaseba はなせば	hanasō はなそう	hanaseru はなせる	hanasareru はなされる	*speak*
oshiero おしえろ	oshiereba おしえれば	oshieyō おしえよう	oshierareru おしえられる	oshierareru おしえられる	*teach*
miro みろ	mireba みれば	miyō みよう	mirareru みられる	mirareru みられる	*see*
shiro しろ	sureba すれば	shiyō しよう	dekiru できる	sareru される	*do*
riyō-shiro りようしろ	riyō-sureba りようすれば	riyō-shiyō りようしよう	riyō-dekiru りようできる	riyō-sareru りようされる	*use*
koi こい	kureba くれば	koyō こよう	korareru こられる	korareru こられる	*come*

Japanese for JETs

Produced by : Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR)
Sogo-Hanzomon Bldg., 1-7 Kojimachi
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083 Tel: 03-5213-1733

Produced with the cooperation of : 3A Corporation
Shoei Bldg., 6-3, Sarugaku-cho 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0064 Tel: 03-3292-6521

Printed by : Marui-kobunsha Corporation
1-5 Minamiaoyama, 7-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062 Tel: 03-5464-7111

© CLAIR March 2013

Japanese for JETs

1995年3月31日　初版第1刷発行
1996年3月31日　改訂版第1刷発行
2013年3月31日　改訂版第6刷発行

発行　財団法人　自治体国際化協会
〒102-0083　東京都千代田区麹町1—7　相互半蔵門ビル
Tel 03—5213—1733

協力　株式会社　スリーエーネットワーク
〒101-0064　東京都千代田区猿楽町2—6—3　松栄ビル
Tel 03—3292—6192

CLAIR

BRING THIS BOOK WITH YOU TO JAPAN
来日するときに必ずこの冊子を持参してください