

たまご や あま
この卵焼き、甘くておいしいです

Kono tamago-yaki, amakute oishii desu

This Japanese omelet is sweet and delicious.



Today's Skit

かいと 海斗 : お弁当だよ。

Here's a boxed lunch.

Kaito Obentoo da yo.

ぼくが作ったんだ。どうぞ。

I made it. Please enjoy it.

Bo¹ku ga tsuku¹ttan da. Do¹ozo.

ミーヤー: きれい!

Beautiful!

Mi Ya Ki¹ree!

タム : すごい! いただきます。

It looks great! Let's eat.

Tam Sugo¹i! Itadakima¹su.

この卵焼き、

Kono tamago-yaki,

This Japanese omelet is sweet and delicious.

甘くておいしいです。

ama¹kute oishi¹i de¹su.

ミーヤー: 海斗は本当に

Kaito, you're really a good cook.

Mi Ya Ka¹ito wa hontoo ni

料理が上手だね。

ryo¹ori ga joozu¹ da ne.

かいと 海斗 : ぼく、シェフになりたいんだ。

I want to become a chef someday.

Kaito Bo¹ku, she¹fu ni narita¹in da.

ミーヤー: いいねえ。

That sounds good.

Mi Ya I¹i ne¹e.

Vocabulary

たまご や
卵焼き Japanese omelet

tamago-yaki

あま
甘い sweet

amai

りょうり
料理 cooking

ryo¹ori



Key Phrase

この^{たまご や}卵焼き、^{あま}甘くておいしいです。

Kono tamago-yaki, ama¹kute oishi¹i de¹su.

This Japanese omelet is sweet and delicious.

To use two or more adjectives consecutively, with an I-adjective, replace the “i” at the end with “kute,” and connect it to the next adjective. (Example: “sweet” “amai” → “amakute”) With a NA-adjective, replace the “na” at the end with “de.” (Example: “beautiful” “kiree (na)” → “kiree de”)

Use It!

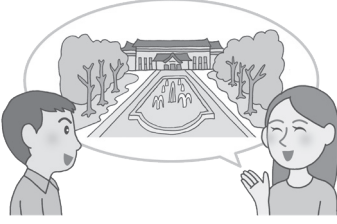
上野^{うえの こうえん}公園、どうでしたか。

Ueno-ko¹oen, do¹o de¹shita ka.

広^{ひろ}くて、きれいで、とてもよかったです。

Hiro¹kute, ki¹ree de, totemo yo¹katta de¹su.

How was Ueno Park?
It was spacious and beautiful, and very nice.

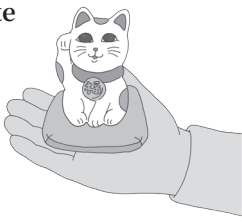


Try It Out!

[adjective 1] くて / で [adjective 2] です (ね)。 It is [adjective 1] and [adjective 2] (, isn't it?)
[adjective 1] kute/de [adjective 2] de¹su (ne).


① 小^{ちい}さい
chiisa¹i
small

かわい^いい
kawai¹i
cute



② 正^{せい}確^{かく} (な)
seekaku (na)
punctual

便^{べん}利^り (な)
be¹hri (na)
convenient

Bonus Phrase

どうぞ。
Do¹ozo.

Please enjoy it./Go ahead./Here you are.

This word is used when offering someone a meal or giving permission. It's also used when you hand something to someone.



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Let's Go "Ohanami"!

"Ohanami" is the spring custom of admiring beautiful cherry blossoms. People stroll around and sit under the trees to eat boxed lunches. Cherry blossoms appear from around March to May, coloring Japan from south to north. They take on a different aura when lit up at night.

Ohanami



Miharu Takizakura
(Fukushima Pref.)



Himeji Castle and
cherry blossoms
(Hyogo Pref.)



©Himeji City

Tokyo Midtown



Answer ① ちい小さくてかわいいですね。
② せい正確でべん便利ですね。

Chiisa'kute kawai'i de'su ne.

Seekaku de be'nri de'su ne.

どれが^{いちばん}一番おいしいですか

Dore ga ichiban oishii desu ka

Which one is the most tasty?



Today's Skit

店員^{てんいん} : ご注文^{ごちゅうもん}は? What would you like?

Clerk : Gochuumon wa?

海斗^{かいと} : タムさん、何^{なに}にする? Tam-san, what do you want?

Kaito : Ta¹mu-san, na¹ni ni suru?

タム : どれが^{いちばん}一番おいしいですか。 Which one is the most tasty?

Tam : Do¹re ga ichiban oishi¹i de¹su ka.

海斗^{かいと} : みそラーメンがおすすめだよ。 I recommend the miso ramen.

Kaito : Miso-ra¹amen ga osusume da yo.

タム : みそラーメン・・・ Miso ramen...

Tam : Miso-ra¹amen...

悠輝^{ゆうき} : 日本^{にほん}のラーメンはおいしいよ。 Japanese ramen is tasty.

Yuuki : Nihon no ra¹amen wa oishii yo.

ぼくはみそラーメンが I really like it with miso.

Bo¹ku wa miso-ra¹amen ga

好き^すなんだ。

suki¹ nan da.

タム : 私^{わたし}、みそラーメンにします。 I'll have the miso ramen.

Tam : Watashi, miso-ra¹amen ni shima¹su.

Vocabulary

～にする decide on XXX

～ni suru

どれ which

do¹re

いちばん
一番～ most XXX

ichiban～

みそラーメン miso ramen

miso-ra¹amen

おすすめ recommendation

osusume

にほん
日本 Japan

Niho¹n

Key Phrase

どれが^{いちばん}一番おいしいですか。

Do're ga ichiban oishi'i de'su ka.

Which one is the most tasty?

To ask which one to choose from a few things, say “Dore ga ichiban XXX ka.” “Dore” or “which” is used to choose from three or more items. “Ichiban” or “number one” coming before an adjective means “the most.”

Use It!

どれが^{いちばんにんき}一番人気がありますか。

Do're ga ichiban ninki ga arima'su ka.

これがおすすめです。

Kore ga osusume de'su.

Which one is the most popular?
I recommend this one.



Try It Out!

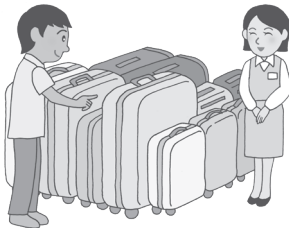
どれが^{いちばん}一番～ですか。

Which one is the most XXX?

Do're ga ichiban ~de'su ka.

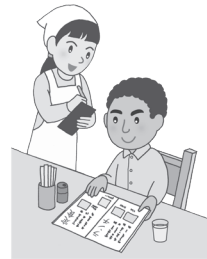
①^{やす}安い

yasu'i
cheap



②^{おとく}お得(な)

otoku (na)
economical



Bonus Phrase

^{ちゅうもん}ご注文は?

Gochuumon wa?

What would you like?

Clerks use this phrase when taking orders. “Chuumon” means “order” and “go” is attached before it to show respect to the customer.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Ramen

Ramen originally came from China, but it underwent changes in Japan. It's become one of Japan's representative foods.

Ramen in soy sauce-based soup



©Ramen Tatsunoya



Ramen in pork bone-based soup



Ramen in miso-based soup



Ramen can be made from various stocks such as chicken, pork bone, and seafood. Miso bean paste, salt, soy sauce, and other ingredients add to the taste. Lots of locales have a flavor of their own. If you're unable to eat certain foods, be sure to ask about the ingredients. Some ramen shops have Halal, allergy-free, or vegetarian items.

- Answer ① ^{いちばんやす}どれが一番安いですか。 Do're ga ichiban yasui de'su ka.
- ② ^{いちばんとく}どれが一番お得ですか。 Do're ga ichiban otoku de'su ka.

Shashin o totte mo ii desu ka

May I take photos here?



Today's Skit

ミーヤー：おとなひとり 大人1人ねがお願いします。

Ticket for one adult, please.

Mi Ya Otona hito¹ri onegai-shima¹su.

すみません。

Excuse me.

Sumimase¹n.

しゃしん と 写真を撮ってもいいですか。

May I take photos here?

Shashin o to¹tte mo i¹i de¹su ka.

うけつけ 受付：ええ、いいですよ。

Yes, you can.

Clerk E'e, i¹i de¹su yo.

ミーヤー：すてき!

Wonderful!

Mi Ya Suteki!

あんないがかり 案内係：きゃくさま お客様、

Ma'am, that's a bit too close.

Usher Okyakusa¹ma,

ここから先はさきごえんりよ遠慮ください。

koko kara saki wa goenryo-kudasa¹i.

ミーヤー：あ、すみません。

Oh, sorry.

Mi Ya A, sumimase¹n.

Vocabulary

おとな adult

ええ yes

すてき(な) wonderful

otona

e'e

suteki (na)

きゃくさま お客様 sir/ma'am

さき 先 further

えんりよ 遠慮する refrain

okyakusa¹ma

saki

enryo-suru

Key Phrase

しゃしん と
写真を撮ってもいいですか。

Shashin o to¹tte mo i¹i de¹su ka.

May I take photos here?

To ask permission to do something, say “[the verb's TE-form] + mo ii desu ka.” “-te mo ii (desu)” means “you can XXX” and indicates permission. “Shashin o totte” is “shashin o toru” or “to take a photo” in the TE-form.

(See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

ふく しちやく
この服、試着してもいいですか。

Kono fuku¹, shichaku-shite¹ mo i¹i de¹su ka.

もちろんです。

Mochi¹ron de¹su.

May I try these clothes on?

Of course.



Try It Out!

～てもいいですか。 May I XXX?

～te mo i¹i de¹su ka.

① 入る (→入って)

ha¹iru (→ha¹it¹te)

enter



② 休む (→休んで)

yasu¹mu (→yasu¹nde)

rest



Counting People

1	2	3	4	5
hito ¹ ri	futari ¹	san-nin san-ni ¹ n	yo-nin yo-ni ¹ n	go-nin go-ni ¹ n



Step-up



Japanese Music

Japan has many genres of music, including J-pop, anime songs, and enka to name a few. There's also traditional music using Japanese instruments such as the koto harp, the three-stringed shamisen, and wadaiko drums.

Koto performance



Wadaiko performance



©Kodo, Taiko Performing Arts Ensemble/Takashi Okamoto

J-pop by itself has idol groups, rock bands, and so on, involving various artists. Music festivals across the country feature both domestic artists and those from abroad.

Summer Sonic



©SUMMER SONIC

Fuji Rock Festival



©Masanori Naruse

Answer ① はい入ってもいいですか。
② やすんでもいいですか。

Ha'itte mo i'i de'su ka.

Yasu'nde mo i'i de'su ka.

ピアノの演奏を聴きに行きました

Piano no ensoo o kiki ni ikimashita

I went to listen to a piano recital.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー： 日曜日にちようびに、ピアノの演奏えんそうを

Mi Ya Nichi-yo¹obi ni, piano no ensoo o

聴きに行きました。

kiki ni ikima¹shita.

I went to listen to a piano recital on Sunday.

はる : どうでしたか。

Haru Do¹o de¹shita ka.

How was it?

ミーヤー： すばらしかったです。

Mi Ya Subarashi¹katta de¹su.

It was wonderful.

はる : それはよかったですね。

Haru Sore wa yo¹katta de¹su ne.

That's good.

ミーヤー： 写真をたくさん撮りました。

Mi Ya Shashin o takusan torima¹shita.

I took a lot of photos.

見てください。

Mi¹te kudasa¹i.

Please have a look.

タム : あ! これ、悠輝ゆうきさん・・・。

Tam A! Kore, Yu¹uki-san...

Oh! This is Yuuki-san...

はる : 悠輝ゆうきさん?

Haru Yu¹uki-san?

Yuuki-san?

Vocabulary

日曜日にちようび Sunday

nichi-yo¹obi

ピアノ piano

piano

演奏えんそう performance

ensoo

聴くき listen

kiku

すばらしい wonderful

subarashi¹i

写真しゃしん photo

shashin

Key Phrase

ピアノの演奏を聴きに行きました。

Piano no ensoo o kiki ni ikima¹shita.

I went to listen to a piano recital.

To explain the purpose for going somewhere, use “[the verb’s MASU-form without masu] + ni iku.” Here, the purpose is “piano no ensoo o kiku” or “to listen to a piano recital.” So, remove the “masu” from “kikimasu” (the MASU-form of “kiku” or “listen”) and add “ni iku.”

Use It!

今日、どこに行きましたか。

Kyo¹o, do¹ko ni ikima¹shita ka.

原宿に、服を買いに行きました。

Harajuku ni, fuku¹ o kai ni ikima¹shita.



Where did you go today?

I went to Harajuku to buy some clothes.

Try It Out!

～に行きました。 I went to XXX.

～ ni ikima¹shita.

① 寿司を食べる (→ 食べ)

sushi¹ o tabe¹ru (→ ta¹be)

eat sushi



② 野球を見る (→ 見)

yakyuu o mi¹ru (→ mi¹)

see a baseball game



Step-up

Days of the Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
getsu- yo ¹ obi	ka- yo ¹ obi	sui- yo ¹ obi	moku- yo ¹ obi	kin- yo ¹ obi	do- yo ¹ obi	nichi- yo ¹ obi



Strolling Around Kamakura

Kamakura is about an hour by train from Tokyo. It's where Japan's first warlord government was set up some 800 years ago.

Famous spots include Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine and the 11-meter Great Buddha statue.

Great Buddha of Kamakura



©Kotoku-in/KAMAKURA TOURIST ASSOC.

Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine



©TSURUGAOKA HACHIMANGU

Meigetsuin Temple



(Hydrangea in June)

Enoden



©Enoshima Electric Railway

In addition to visiting historic sites, you can enjoy the seasonal views of nature as well as chic shops and cafés. The small local Enoden train is also popular.

Answer ① すしを食^たべ^いに行きました。

Sushi^い o ta^べ ni ikima^しta.

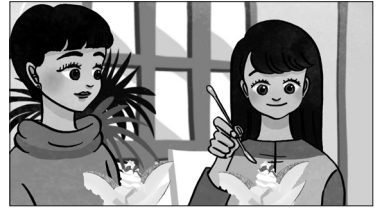
② 野球^{やまげう}を見^みに行きました。

Yakyuu o mi^い ni ikima^しta.

いっしょ うた おど
一緒に歌ったり、踊ったりしました

Issho ni utattari, odottari
shimashita

We sang songs and danced together.



Today's Skit

てんいん 店員 : メロンパフェでございます。
Waitress Meron-pa¹fe de gozaima¹su.

Here are your melon
parfaits.

タム : おいしそう!
Tam Oishisoo!

They look delicious!

ミーヤ: タム、悠輝さんと、
Mi Ya Ta¹mu, Yu¹uki-san to,
どこで会ったの?
do¹ko de a¹tta no?

Tam, where did you first
meet Yuuki-san?

タム : ベトナムです。
Tam Betonamu de¹su.

In Vietnam.

しょうがっこう 小学校でボランティアをしました。
Shooga¹kkoo de bora¹ntia o shima¹shita.

We were volunteering
at an elementary school.

いっしょ うた おど
一緒に歌ったり、踊ったりしました。
Issho ni utatta¹ri, odotta¹ri shima¹shita.

We sang songs and
danced together.

ミーヤ: そうだったの。
Mi Ya So¹o datta no.

I see.

タム : はい。悠輝さんに会いたいです。
Tam Ha¹i. Yu¹uki-san ni aita¹i de¹su.

Yes. I'd like to meet him
again.

Vocabulary

メロンパフェ melon parfait
meron-pa¹fe

しょうがっこう elementary school
shooga¹kkoo

ボランティア volunteer
bora¹ntia

いっしょ together
issho ni

うた sing
utau

おど dance
odoru

Key Phrase

いっしょ うた おど
一緒に歌ったり、踊ったりしました。

Isshō ni utatta^{ri}, odotta^{ri} shima^{shi}ta.

We sang songs and danced together.

To list some examples out of a number of actions, use the TARI-form of a verb. Change the “te” at the end of the verb's TE-form to “tari.” To express something you've done, end the sentence with “shimashita” or “did.”

Use It!

ほっかいどう なに
北海道で何をしますか。

Hokkaⁱidoo de naⁿⁱ o shima^{su} ka.

ハイキングをしたり、温泉に入ったりしたいです。

Haⁱkingu o shita^{ri}, onsen ni haⁱttari shitaⁱ de^{su}.

What are you going to do in Hokkaido?
I want to go hiking and go bathing in a hot spring.



Try It Out!

[verb 1]たり、[verb 2]たりしました。/したいです。

[verb 1]tari, [verb 2]tari shima^{shi}ta./shitaⁱ de^{su}.

I did/want to [verb 1] and [verb 2].

① <what you did>

買い物をする (→したり)

kaimono o suru (→shita^{ri})

go shopping



② <what you want to do>

お寺に行く (→行ったり)

otera ni iku (→itta^{ri})

go to a temple



海で泳ぐ (→泳いだり)

umi de oyo^{gu} (→oyoⁱdari)

swim in the ocean



着物を着る (→着たり)

kimono o kiru (→kita^{ri})

wear a kimono



Bonus Phrase

おいしそう!

Oishisoo!

They look delicious!

It's used when something looks delicious. To say “delicious” while eating, use “Oishii.”



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Sweets

You can find all kinds of sweet things in Japan, such as traditional Japanese and Western confections.

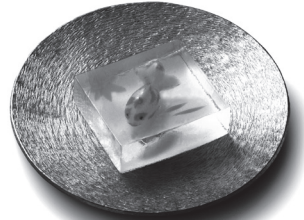
Japanese sweets include rice cakes, rice crackers, and bean-paste buns. Some are connected to the seasons, such as rice cakes using cherry blossoms and leaves in spring. In summer, you'll find sweets that look like starry skies and clear streams.

Sakuramochi



©Toraya Confectionery

Summer-only Japanese confection



©Toraya Confectionery

Many items considered to be Western-style have spawned variations in Japan. For example, Japanese shortcake may look like strawberry shortcake, but it uses a sponge cake. You can savor the colors of fruit-filled parfaits.

Japanese shortcake



©FUJIYA

Melon parfait



©SHINJUKU TAKANO

Answer ① か もの を し た り、う み で お い だ り し ま し た。

Kaimono o shita'ri, umi de oyo'idari shima'shita.

② お て ら に い っ た り、き も の を き た り し た い だ す。

Otera ni itta'ri, kimono o kita'ri shita'i de'su.