

# Easy Japanese

やさしい日本語



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**NHK WORLD**  
JAPAN

## About “Easy Japanese”

“Easy Japanese” is a learning program offered in 18 languages by NHK WORLD-JAPAN, the international broadcasting service of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation).



The 48-part series features fun skits that form an extended story. Listeners can learn handy and easy-to-use phrases for self-introductions, shopping, and many other situations. The program is also rich with tourist information as well as insights into Japanese culture and manners.

This program meets the “JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education (JFS)” set by the Japan Foundation. ([jfstandard.jp](http://jfstandard.jp)) The program emphasizes communication skills in Japanese in everyday situations and fosters understanding and respect for different cultures.

The series is designed for JFS A1-A2 level learners. A1 learners are those who can understand basic expressions in everyday life and engage in very simple daily conversations. A2 learners can conduct simple daily conversations on familiar subjects. The level classifications are based on the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference).



**Learn Japanese online, free of charge!**

<https://www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/en/>

Listen to “Easy Japanese” on NHK WORLD-JAPAN radio or follow the program online.

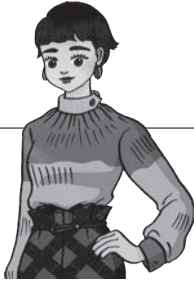
## The Story

“Haru-san House” is a share house in Tokyo, bringing together people of various nationalities and personalities. Their common language is Japanese. And the landlady who handles the problems of the residents is actually a robot!

One day, a Vietnamese student, Tam, moves in. The story is about Tam as she travels around Japan with her housemates, while learning Japanese and following her dreams.



## Charactors



ミー・ヤー

**Mi Ya**

A Chinese freelance photographer, Mi Ya is a resident of “Haru-san House” and like an older sister to Tam.



グエン・ミイ・タム

**Nguyen My Tam**

A Vietnamese student, Tam is cheerful and sweet. She secretly has a crush on a Japanese pianist, Yuuki.



はる

**Haru**

The robot landlady with artificial intelligence, Haru is shaped like a traditional Japanese “kokeshi” doll. She’s always looking over residents from the living room table.



いわもとかいと  
岩元海斗

**Iwamoto Kaito**

A Japanese university student, Kaito is a resident of “Haru-san House” and is good at cooking.



マイク・ハドソン

**Mike Hudson**

An American graduate student and former resident of “Haru-san House,” Mike is an aficionado of Japanese culture.



ほんだあやか  
本田あやか

**Honda Ayaka**

A Japanese friend of Tam, Ayaka is always cheerful.



ほしゆうき  
星悠輝

**Hoshi Yuuki**

A Japanese pianist, Yuuki first met Tam in Vietnam.

# How to Use This Textbook

## ★ Three pages for each lesson

### Today's Skit:

Enjoy the story while checking the content and pronunciations.

### Pronunciation:

Pronunciations are expressed alphabetically. Prolonged sounds are expressed by repeating vowels (Example: "tokee" for clock). Geminate consonants are expressed by doubling the letter (Example: "zasshi" for magazine). ˆ shows where the pitch goes down. (See p. 8)

### Key Phrase:

Usage and grammar of the Key Phrase, to master the Can-do segment.

### Use It!:

Dialog examples, using the Key Phrase. Repeat them again and again.

### Try It Out!:

Exercises. Make sentences by using the words shown.

**はるさんハウスはどこですか**  
Haru-san-Hausu wa doko desu ka  
Where is Haru-san House?

**Today's Skit**

タム : すみません。 Excuse me.  
Tam : すみません。 Haru-san-Hausu wa doko desu ka.  
Haru-san-Hausu wa doko desu ka.  
はるさんハウス? Haru-san House?  
タム : はるさんハウス? Haru-san-Hausu?  
あれ? ほれたちのうちだよ。 Oh! That's where we live.  
あれ? Hoketachi no uchi! da yo.  
タム : すみません。 It's close by.  
M Ya : すみません。 It's close by.

### Can-do: Lesson Goal

**Can-do: Asking for directions**

**Key Phrase**  
はるさんハウスはどこですか。  
Haru-san-Hausu wa doko desu ka.  
Where is Haru-san House?  
To ask for directions, add "place" wa doko desu ka. "Wa" is a topic-marker particle that comes after a noun. Its written as "what" in Hiragana but is pronounced as "wa". Adding "desu ka" after the interrogative "doko" or "where" and raising your intonation makes it into a question.

**すみません。トイロはどこですか。**  
Sumimasen. Toiro wa doko desu ka.  
**あそこです。**  
Asoko desu.  
Excuse me. Where is the toilet?  
It's over there.

**すみません。一休はどこですか。**  
Sumimasen. Ichu wa doko desu ka.  
Excuse me. Where is XXXX?

**駅** station      **コンビニ** convenience store

**Bonus Phrase**  
ありがとうございます。  
Arigato gozaimasu.  
Thank you very much.  
This expresses gratitude. If you're thanking someone close to you, like a friend or a family member, you can use the short version "arigato".

**MI Ya's Travel Guide**  
**Beauty of Various Places Around Japan**

You can enjoy the scenery of four distinct seasons around the country. For example, spring is the season for cherry blossoms to bloom. Kyoto is famous for the flower. In summer, lots of people enjoy mountain climbing and going to the beach. In autumn, the reddening of leaves is beautiful. And winter is also attractive for its snow. You can enjoy skiing and other winter sports.

Kyoto      Hokkaido  
Okinawa      Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture

Answer : 春は桜、夏は山登り、秋は紅葉、冬はスキー。  
Haru wa sakura, Natsu wa yama tobi, Aki wa momiji, Fuyu wa sukii.

https://www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/en/      ©NHK WORLD-JAPAN '17

### Bonus Phrase:

Phrases from the skits you can use just as they are.

### Step-up:

Learn greetings, numbers, days of the week, and other useful expressions.

On the 3rd page of each lesson, interesting information on sightseeing, culture, gourmet, manners and others related to the lesson.

Answers for Try It Out!

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LESSON  
1

# はるさんハウスはどこですか

Haru-san-Hausu wa doko desu ka

Where is Haru-san House?



## Today's Skit

タム : すみません。

Tam Sumimase<sup>n</sup>.

Excuse me.

はるさんハウスはどこですか。

Haru-san-Ha<sup>u</sup>su wa do<sup>k</sup>o de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

Where is Haru-san House?

かいと : はるさんハウス?

Kaito Haru-san-Ha<sup>u</sup>su?

Haru-san House?

あれ? ぼくたちのうちだよ。

Are? Bo<sup>k</sup>utachi no uchi<sup>i</sup> da yo ne.

Oh? That's where we live.

ミーヤ: すぐ近くです。

Mi Ya Su<sup>g</sup>u chi<sup>k</sup>aku de<sup>s</sup>u.

It's close by.

一緒に行きましょう。

Issho ni ikimasho<sup>o</sup>.

We can go together.

かいと : こっちだよ。

Kaito Kocchi<sup>i</sup> da yo.

This way.

タム : はい。ありがとうございます。

Tam Ha<sup>i</sup>. Ari<sup>g</sup>atoo gozaima<sup>s</sup>u.

OK.

Thank you very much.

### Vocabulary

すみません excuse me

sumimase<sup>n</sup>

どこ where

do<sup>k</sup>o

ぼくたち we

bo<sup>k</sup>utachi

うち home

uchi

すぐ近く very near

su<sup>g</sup>u chi<sup>k</sup>aku

一緒 together

issho ni

行く go

iku

こっち this way

kocchi<sup>i</sup>

はい OK

ha<sup>i</sup>

## Key Phrase

## はるさんハウスはどこですか。

Haru-san-Ha<sup>1</sup>usu wa do<sup>1</sup>ko de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Where is Haru-san House?

To ask for directions, say “[place] wa doko desu ka.” “Wa” is a topic-marker particle that comes after a noun. It's written as “は(ha)” in Hiragana but is pronounced as “wa.” Adding “desu ka” after the interrogative “doko” or “where” and raising your intonation makes a question.

## Use It!

すみません。トイレはどこですか。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. To<sup>1</sup>ire wa do<sup>1</sup>ko de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

あそこです。

Asoko de<sup>1</sup>su.

Excuse me. Where is the toilet?  
It's over there.



## Try It Out!

すみません。～はどこですか。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. ~wa do<sup>1</sup>ko de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Excuse me. Where is XXX?

① 駅

e<sup>1</sup>ki

station



② コンビニ

konbini

convenience store



## Bonus Phrase

ありがとうございます。

Ari<sup>1</sup>gattoo gozaima<sup>1</sup>su.

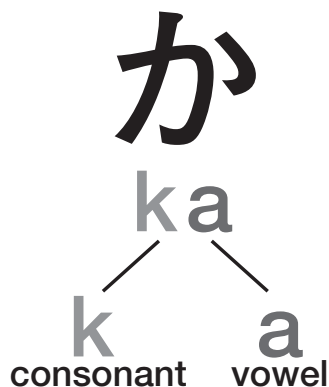
Thank you very much.

This expresses gratitude. If you're thanking someone close to you, like a friend or a family member, you can use the short version “arigatoo.”



# The Sound of Japanese

Most syllables in Japanese are made up of one consonant and one vowel.



The Japanese accent comes from the pitch, not strong or weak sounds. Each word has a set accent pattern. Some have a flat pitch; others have a set place where the pitch goes down, which is represented by the ˩ mark.

a˩me

rain



a˩me

candy



A˩me ga furima˩shita

It rained.

A˩me ga furima˩shita

Candy dropped.

Answer ① すみません。駅はどこですか。

Sumimase˩n. Eki wa do˩ko de˩su ka.

② すみません。コンビニはどこですか。

Sumimase˩n. Konbini wa do˩ko de˩su ka.

LESSON  
2

がくせい  
タムです。学生です

Tamu desu. Gakusee desu

I'm Tam. I'm a student.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー： ただいま。

I'm home.

Mi Ya Tadaima.

かいと 海斗： はるさん、<sup>あた</sup>新しい<sup>しゅうにん</sup>住人が着きましたよ。

Haru-san, the new resident has arrived.

Kaito Ha'ru-san, atarashi'i juunin ga tsukima'shita yo.

はる： はーい。

OK.

Haru Haa'i.

ようこそいらっしゃいました。

Welcome.

Yo'okoso irasshaima'shita.

タム： え、ロボット？

Oh, a robot?

Tam E, ro'botto?

かいと 海斗： そう。大家の<sup>おおや</sup>はるさんです。

That's right.

Kaito So'o. O'oya no Ha'ru-san de'su.

This is our landlady, Haru-san.

タム： はじめまして。

Hello.

Tam Hajimema'shite.

タムです。<sup>がくせい</sup>学生です。

I'm Tam.

Ta'mu de'su. Gakusee de'su.

I'm a student.

よろしく<sup>ねが</sup>お願いします。

Nice to meet you.

Yoroshiku onegai-shima'su.

Vocabulary

<sup>あた</sup>新しい new

atarashi'i

<sup>しゅうにん</sup>住人 resident

juunin

<sup>つ</sup>着く arrive

tsu'ku

ロボット robot

ro'botto

<sup>おおや</sup>大家 landlord/landlady

o'oya

<sup>がくせい</sup>学生 student

gakusee

  
Key Phrase

Can-do!

Introducing yourself with  
name and occupationタムです。学生です。  
がくせいTa<sup>1</sup>mu de<sup>1</sup>su. Gakusee de<sup>1</sup>su.

I'm Tam. I'm a student.

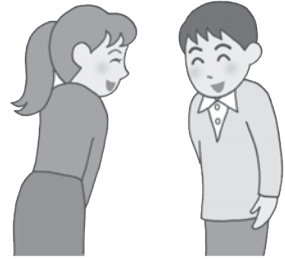
As in “[name/occupation] desu,” “desu” comes after a noun to make a sentence. In “A wa B desu” or “A is B,” A is the topic or subject and B explains that. In the key phrase, the “A wa” part, which is “watashi wa” or “I am” is omitted.

## Use It!

はじめまして。アンナです。学生です。  
がくせいHajimema<sup>1</sup>shite. A<sup>1</sup>нна de<sup>1</sup>su. Gakusee de<sup>1</sup>su.はじめまして。鈴木です。  
すずきHajimema<sup>1</sup>shite. Suzuki de<sup>1</sup>su.

Hello. I'm Anna. I'm a student.

Hello. I'm Suzuki.



## Try It Out!

はじめまして。[name]です。[occupation]です。

Hajimema<sup>1</sup>shite. [name] de<sup>1</sup>su. [occupation] de<sup>1</sup>su.

Hello. I'm [name].

I'm a [occupation].

① トーマス

To<sup>1</sup>omasu

Thomas

かいしゃいん  
会社員kaisha<sup>1</sup>in

company employee

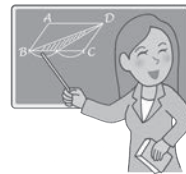
② エリン

E<sup>1</sup>rin

Erin

きょうし  
教師kyo<sup>1</sup>oshi

teacher



## Bonus Phrase

よろしくお願ひします。  
ねがYoroshiku onegai-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

Nice to meet you.

You say this to a person who'll be taking care of you. It's often used in self-introductions. If the person you're speaking to is a friend or someone younger than you, you can shorten it to just “yoroshiku.”

# Japanese Characters

Japanese has three types of characters -- Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana. For example, in Japanese “Watashi wa Tamu desu” or “I’m Tam” would be:

私はタムです

“私” is a Kanji, “は” and “です” are Hiragana, and “タム” is a Katakana.

Katakana is used to write names and words from other languages. Hiragana is used for other things. The phonetic letters of Katakana and Hiragana were made from Kanji.

Kanji are ideograms used to write out major ideas.

ア

Katakana: a

あ

Hiragana: a

山

Kanji: yama(mountain)



Signboards written in Japanese

Answer ① はじめまして。トーマスです。<sup>かいしゃいん</sup>会社員です。

Hajimemashite. To'omasu de'su. Kaisha'in de'su.

② はじめまして。エリンです。<sup>きょうし</sup>教師です。

Hajimemashite. E'rin de'su. Kyo'ooshi de'su.

LESSON  
3

# ベトナムから来ました

Betonamu kara kimashita

I'm from Vietnam.



## Today's Skit

海斗かいと : タムさん、たくさんた食べてね。 Enjoy the meal, Tam-san.

Kaito Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, takusan ta<sup>1</sup>bete ne.

タム : はい。 Thanks, I will.

Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i.

タムです。ベトナムからき来ました。 I'm Tam.  
Ta<sup>1</sup>mu de<sup>1</sup>su. Betonamu kara kima<sup>1</sup>shita. I came from Vietnam.

ミーヤー : ミーヤーです。中国ちゅうごくからです。 I'm Mi Ya.  
Mi Ya Mi<sup>1</sup>iyaa de<sup>1</sup>su. Chu<sup>1</sup>ugoku kara<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su. I'm from China.

写真家しゃしんかです。 I'm a photographer.  
Shashinka de<sup>1</sup>su.

海斗かいと : ぼくは海斗かいと。学生がくせいです。 I'm Kaito.  
Kaito Bo<sup>1</sup>ku wa Ka<sup>1</sup>ito. Gakusee de<sup>1</sup>su. I'm a student.

はる : わたくし、大家おおやのはるです。 I'm the landlady, Haru.  
Haru Wataku<sup>1</sup>shi, o<sup>1</sup>oya no Ha<sup>1</sup>ru de<sup>1</sup>su.

ミーヤー : はるさんは何でも知っています。 Haru-san knows everything.  
Mi Ya Ha<sup>1</sup>ru-san wa nan de mo shitte ima<sup>1</sup>su.

タム : そうですか。よろしくおねが願いします。 Oh really?  
Tam So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ka. Yoroshiku onegai-shima<sup>1</sup>su. Nice to meet you.

### Vocabulary

たくさん a lot

takusan

食べる eat

tabe<sup>1</sup>ru

来る come

ku<sup>1</sup>ru

写真家しゃしんか photographer

shashinka

ぼく I (male)

bo<sup>1</sup>ku

知っている know

shitte iru

## Key Phrase

ベトナムから来ました。

Betonamu kara kima<sup>1</sup>shita.

I'm from Vietnam.

To say where you're from, use "[place] kara kimashita." "Kara" is a particle that indicates the starting point or place of origin. "Kimashita" is the past tense of the verb "kuru" or "to come." You can replace this with "desu" and say "Betonamu kara desu" or "I'm from Vietnam."

## Use It!

どちらからですか。

Do<sup>1</sup>chira kara<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

アメリカから来ました。

Amerika kara kima<sup>1</sup>shita.

Where are you from?

I'm from America.



## Try It Out!

～から来ました。

I'm from XXX.

～kara kima<sup>1</sup>shita.

## ① タイ

Ta<sup>1</sup>i

Thailand



## ② ブラジル

Burajiru

Brazil



## Bonus Phrase

そうですか。

So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

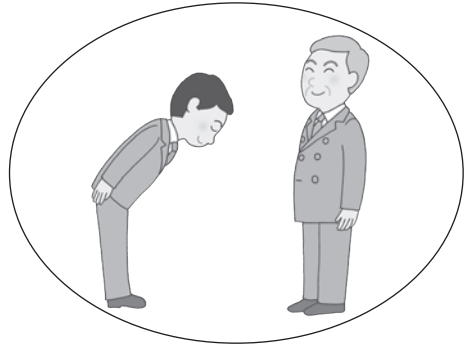
Oh really?

This is a response that acknowledges you understand what the person you're talking to has said. Be sure not to raise your intonation at the end of the sentence.



## How to Greet People in Japan

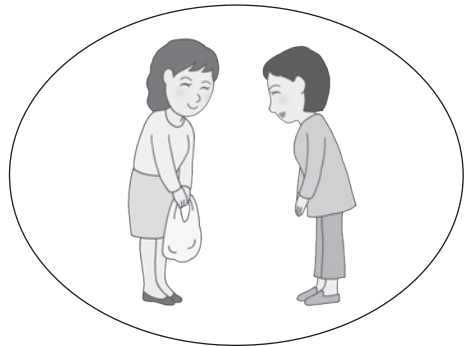
Bowing is customary in Japan when exchanging greetings. Your relationship with the other person determines how deeply you bow.



If he or she is older or ranks higher than you in some way, the bow is deep.

If the person is your peer or younger than you, just a nod may be enough.

Handshakes and hugs are not so common.



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Answer ① タイから来ました。

Tai' kara kima'shita.

② ブラジルから来ました。

Burajiru kara kima'shita.

LESSON  
4

だいがく にほんご べんきょう  
大学で日本語を勉強します

Daigaku de Nihongo o  
benkyoo-shimasu

I'm going to study Japanese  
at a university.



Today's Skit

タム : これ、どこですか。

Where is this?

Tam Kore, do<sup>1</sup>ko de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

ミーヤ: <sup>おきなわ</sup>沖縄です。

It's Okinawa.

Mi Ya Okinawa de<sup>1</sup>su.

タム : へえ。

Wow!

Tam Hee.

ミーヤ: これは<sup>きょうと</sup>京都です。

This is Kyoto.

Mi Ya Kore wa Kyo<sup>1</sup>oto de<sup>1</sup>su.

<sup>きょうと</sup>京都はとてもきれいですよ。

Kyoto is very beautiful.

Kyo<sup>1</sup>oto wa totemo ki<sup>1</sup>ree de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

タム : そうですね。

I think so too.

Tam So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

ミーヤ: タムさんは<sup>にほん なに</sup>日本で何をしますか。

Tam-san, what are you  
going to do in Japan?

Mi Ya Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san wa Niho<sup>1</sup>n de na<sup>1</sup>ni o shima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

タム : <sup>だいがく にほんご べんきょう</sup>大学で日本語を勉強します。

I'm going to study Japanese  
at a university.

Tam Daigaku de Nihongo o benkyoo-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

ミーヤ: いいですね。

That's great.

Mi Ya I<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

タム : はい、<sup>たの</sup>楽しみです。

Yes,  
I'm looking forward to it.

Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i, tanoshi<sup>1</sup>mi de<sup>1</sup>su.

Vocabulary

<sup>だいがく</sup>大学 university

<sup>にほんご</sup>日本語 Japanese language

<sup>べんきょう</sup>勉強する study

daigaku

Nihongo

benkyoo-suru



## Key Phrase

だいがく にほんご べんきょう  
**大学で日本語を勉強します。**

**Daigaku de Nihongo o benkyoo-shima<sup>1</sup>su.**

I'm going to study Japanese at a university.

To express what you're going to do, use the verb's MASU-form (that ends with "masu") such as "benkyoo-shimasu" or "I will study." This form is used when speaking politely. "De" is a particle indicating a place, and "o" is a particle expressing the object. The verb comes at the end of the sentence.

## Use It!

にほんご なに  
 日本で何をしますか。

**Niho<sup>n</sup> de na<sup>ni</sup> o shima<sup>1</sup>su ka.**

か もの  
 買い物をします。

**Kaimono o shima<sup>1</sup>su.**

What are you going to do in Japan?  
 I'm going to go shopping.



## Try It Out!

**[object]を~ます。 I'm going to XXX [object].**

**[object]o~ma<sup>1</sup>su.**

① 天ぷら

tempura  
tempura

② 食べます (食べる)

tabema<sup>1</sup>su (tabe<sup>1</sup>ru)  
going to eat

③ 歌舞伎

kabuki  
kabuki

④ 見ます (見る)

mima<sup>1</sup>su (mi<sup>1</sup>ru)  
going to see



## Bonus Phrase

たの  
**楽しみです。**

**Tanoshi<sup>1</sup>mi desu.**

I'm looking forward to it.

This is a phrase to express something you're happily expecting.



# Beauty of Various Places

## Around Japan

You can enjoy the scenery of four distinct seasons around the country. For example, spring is the season for cherry blossoms. Kyoto is a prime place for seeing them. In summer, lots of people enjoy mountain climbing and going to the beach. In autumn, the coloring of the leaves is beautiful. Winter brings pure white snow. You can enjoy skiing and other winter sports.

### Kyoto



©Ninnaji-Temple

### Hokkaido



©Niseko Village

### Nikko, Tochigi Pref.



©Nikko Toshogu Shrine

### Okinawa



©OCVB

- Answer ① <sup>てん</sup> <sup>た</sup> 天ぷらを食べます。 Tenpura o tabema'su.  
 ② <sup>か</sup> <sup>ぶ</sup> <sup>き</sup> 歌舞伎を見ます。 Kabuki o mima'su.

ラジオで勉強しました

Rajio de benkyoo-shimashita

I studied by listening to the radio.



Today's Skit

はる : タムさん、今日から学校ですね。 Tam-san, your school starts today, doesn't it?  
Haru Ta'mu-san, kyo'o kara gakkoo de'su ne.

タム : はい。 Yes.  
Tam Ha'i.

はる : あらまあ! どうしたんですか。 Oh!  
Haru A'ra ma'a! Do'o shitan de'su ka. What's wrong?

タム : 日本語が心配です。 I'm nervous about  
Tam Nihongo ga shinpai de'su. my Japanese.

はる : タムさんは日本語、お上手ですよ。 Tam-san,  
Haru Ta'mu-san wa Nihongo, ojoozu' de'su yo. your Japanese is fine.

タム : いいえ、まだまだです。 No, it's not good enough.  
Tam Iie, ma'da ma'da de'su.

はる : ベトナムで勉強したんでしょう? You studied it in Vietnam,  
Haru Betonamu de benkyoo-shita'n deshoo? right?

タム : はい、ラジオで勉強しました。 Yes, I studied by listening  
Tam Ha'i, rajio de benkyoo-shima'shita. to the radio.

はる : それなら、大丈夫ですよ。 Then, you'll be OK.  
Haru Sore na'ra, daijo'obu de'su yo.

Vocabulary

今日 today  
kyo'o

上手(な) skillful  
joozu' (na)

はい yes  
ha'i

ラジオ radio  
ra'jio

心配(な) anxious  
shinpai (na)

大丈夫(な) OK  
daijo'obu (na)

## Key Phrase

ラジオで勉強しました。

Ra'jio de benkyoo-shima'shita.

I studied by listening to the radio.

To express something you did in the past, change the end of the verb's MASU-form from "masu" to "mashita." "De" in "rajiyo de" indicates the means. The subject "watashi wa" or "I am" and the object "Nihongo o" or "Japanese" have been omitted because they're clear from the context.

## Use It!

あ、日本語! どうやって勉強しましたか。

A, Nihongo! Do'oyatte benkyoo-shima'shita ka.

インターネットで勉強しました。

Intaane'tto de benkyoo-shima'shita.

Oh, Japanese! How did you study?  
I studied online.



## Try It Out!

～で勉強しました。

I studied with/at XXX.

～de benkyoo-shima'shita.

## ① アニメ

anime  
anime

## ② 学校

gakkoo  
school

## Bonus Phrase

いいえ、まだまだです。

lie, ma'da ma'da de'su.

No, it's not good enough.

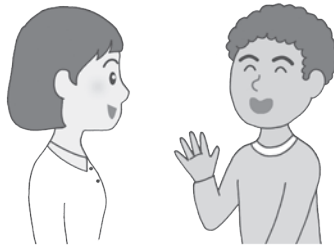
This humble expression can be used when someone praises you. "lie" means "no" and "mada mada desu" means "not enough."



## Expressions of Humility

If someone compliments you, saying “Your Japanese is good,” how would you answer?

- 1) Thank you very much.
- 2) No, it's not good enough.
- 3) Yes, I studied at the university.



Most Japanese people would answer in a humble way and say it's not good enough as in 2) “**lie, madamada desu.**” Japanese has lots of other humble expressions. For example, even when someone has prepared a table full of delicacies for a guest, a common way to present the food would be “We have nothing but this.”



Answer ① アニメで勉強べんきょうしました。  
② 学校がっこうで勉強べんきょうしました。

Anime de benkyoo-shima'shita.

Gakkoo de benkyoo-shima'shita.

LESSON  
6

でんしゃ いけぶくろ い  
この電車は池袋に行きますか

Kono densha wa Ikebukuro ni ikimasu ka

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?



Today's Skit

タム : すみません。

Excuse me.

Tam Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

えきいん 駅員 : はい。

Yes.

Station staff Ha<sup>1</sup>i.

タム : この電車は池袋に行きますか。

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?

Tam Kono densha wa Ikebu<sup>1</sup>kuro ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

えきいん 駅員 : いいえ、行きません。

No, it doesn't.

Station staff lie, ikimase<sup>1</sup>n.

いけぶくろ やまのて せん  
池袋は山手線です。

Ikebukuro is on the Yamanote Line.

Ikebu<sup>1</sup>kuro wa Yamanote-sen de<sup>1</sup>su.

タム : 山手線はどこですか。

Where is the Yamanote Line?

Tam Yamanote-sen wa do<sup>1</sup>ko de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

えきいん 駅員 : 3番線です。

Platform number three.

Station staff San-ban-sen de<sup>1</sup>su.

タム : わかりました。

I see.

Tam Wakarima<sup>1</sup>shita.

ありがとうございます。

Thank you very much.

Ari<sup>1</sup>gatoo gozaima<sup>1</sup>su.

Vocabulary

この this

でんしゃ 電車 train

いいえ no

kono

densha

iie

やまのて せん  
山手線 Yamanote Line

ばんせん  
～番線 platform number XXX

わかる understand

Yamanote-sen

～ban-sen

waka<sup>1</sup>ru

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Checking where public transportation is headed

この電車は池袋に行きますか。

Kono densha wa Ikebu<sup>1</sup>kuro ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?

To ask where public transportation is going, say “Kono [vehicle] wa [location] ni ikimasu ka.” “Kono” means “this” and goes before a noun. It shows you’re asking about the vehicle in front of you. The particle “ni” indicates the destination. “Ikimasu” is the verb “iku” or “to go” in the MASU-form.

Use It!

この電車は秋葉原に行きますか。

Kono densha wa Akiha<sup>1</sup>bara ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

いいえ、行きません。秋葉原は1番線です。

lie, ikimase<sup>1</sup>n. Akiha<sup>1</sup>bara wa ichi-ban-sen de<sup>1</sup>su.

Does this train go to Akihabara?

No, it doesn't. Akihabara is platform number one.



Try It Out!

この[vehicle]は[location]に行きますか。

Kono [vehicle] wa [location] ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Does this [vehicle] go to [location]?

① バス

ba<sup>1</sup>su

bus

空港

kuuko

airport

② 電車

densha

train

新宿

Shinjuku

Shinjuku



Numbers (1-10)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ichi <sup>1</sup>	ni <sup>1</sup>	san	yo <sup>1</sup> n	go <sup>1</sup>	roku <sup>1</sup>	na <sup>1</sup> na	hachi <sup>1</sup>	kyu <sup>1</sup> u	ju <sup>1</sup> u



Step-up



# Railway System in Japan

Japan's railway system spreads across the country. Big cities, in particular, are filled with lines, including subways. They're also connected by Shinkansen bullet trains and express trains, making long-distance travel convenient.

## Japan's railway system has many lines



©Tokyo Metro



Tokyo Station

To buy a ticket, first, check the price on the fare list. Then, insert the money in the ticket machine. If you get a prepaid IC card, you can just touch in and out at ticket gates. The fare is deducted automatically.



©JR EAST



Remember that stations and trains are very crowded in rush hours.

- Answer ① このバスはくろこう空港いに行きますか。 Kono ba'su wa kuukoo ni ikima'su ka.
- ② この電車はでんしゃ新宿しんじুকに行きますか。 Kono densha wa Shinjuku ni ikima'su ka.



# ゆっくり話してください

Yukkuri hanashite kudasai

Please speak slowly.



## Today's Skit

あやか：隣、いい？

Ayaka Tonari, ii?

May I sit next to you?

タム：え？ はい。

Tam E? Ha'i.

Oh. Yes.

あやか：ありがとう。留学生なの？

Ayaka Ari'gattoo. Ryuugaku'see na no?

Thank you.

Are you a foreign student?

タム：すみません。よくわかりません。

Tam Sumimase'n. Yo'ku wakarimase'n.

I'm sorry.

I don't quite understand.

ゆっくり話してください。

Yukku'ri hana'shite kudasai.

Please speak slowly.

あやか：あ、ごめん、ごめん。

Ayaka A, gomen, gomen.

Oh, sorry, sorry.

あなたはりゅうがくせいですか。

Ana'ta wa ryuugaku'see de'su ka.

Are you a foreign student?

わたしはあやかです。

Watashi wa A-YA-KA de'su.

I'm Ayaka.

よろしくね。

Yoroshiku ne.

Nice to meet you.

タム：はい。私はタムです。

Tam Ha'i. Watashi wa Ta'mu de'su.

Yes.

I'm Tam.

よろしくお願ひします。

Yoroshiku onegai-shima'su.

Nice to meet you too.

### Vocabulary

ゆっくり slowly

yukku'ri

話す speak

hana'su

私 I

watashi



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking someone  
to speak more slowly

ゆっくり<sup>はな</sup>話してください。

Yukku<sup>ri</sup> hana<sup>shite</sup> kudasa<sup>i</sup>.

Please speak slowly.

To make a request, use “[the TE-form of a verb] + kudasai.” The TE-form is a conjugated verb that ends with “te” or “de.” “Hanashite” is the TE-form of “hanasu” or “speak.” Japanese verbs are categorized into three groups. Conjugation of the TE-form varies by group. (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

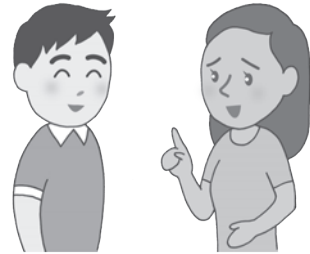
すみません。もう一度<sup>いちどい</sup>言ってください。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Moo ichi-do itte kudasa<sup>i</sup>.

あ、はい。

A, ha<sup>i</sup>.

I'm sorry. Please say it again.  
Oh, OK.



Try It Out!

すみません。～てください。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. ~te kudasa<sup>i</sup>.

I'm sorry. Please XXX.

① 英語<sup>えいご</sup>で言う (→ 言って)

Eego de iu (→ itte)

speak in English

② ローマ字<sup>ろまじ</sup>で書く (→ 書いて)

Roomaji de ka<sup>ku</sup> (→ ka<sup>ite</sup>)

write in the alphabets



Bonus Phrase

すみません。よくわかりません。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Yo<sup>ku</sup> wakarimase<sup>n</sup>.

I'm sorry. I don't quite understand.

Use this when you can't understand what the speaker said to you. Putting “yoku” before “wakarimasen” or “don't understand” makes it more polite.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

## Japanese Dishes

Popular Japanese dishes include nigirizushi, slices of raw fish on top of vinegared rice, and sukiyaki seasoned with soy sauce and sugar.

Nigirizushi



Sukiyaki



M. Nakamura/S. Ebisu

Rice is the staple food in Japan. People usually eat steamed rice with fish, meat, and vegetables. Miso soup or some other kind of soup often comes with the meal. Western dishes such as spaghetti and stew can be found everywhere.

Everyday meals



©Ken Mochizuki

Answer ① すみません。英語で言ってください。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Eego de itte kudasa<sup>i</sup>.

② すみません。ローマ字で書いてください。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Roomaji de ka'ite kudasa<sup>i</sup>.

# 友達のあやかさんです

Tomodachi no Ayaka-san desu

This is my friend, Ayaka-san.



## Today's Skit

あやか： わあ、すごい! きれいだね。

Ayaka Waa, sugo<sup>o</sup>i! Ki<sup>o</sup>ree da ne.

Wow, fantastic!  
Beautiful.

タム： はい。

Tam Ha<sup>o</sup>i.

Yes it is.

ミーヤー： ああ、タム、<sup>おく</sup>遅れてごめんなさい。

Mi Ya A<sup>o</sup>a, Ta<sup>o</sup>mu, okurete gomen nasa<sup>o</sup>i.

Tam, sorry I'm late.

タム： <sup>ともだち</sup>友達のあやかさんです。

Tam Tomodachi no A<sup>o</sup>yaka-san de<sup>o</sup>su.

This is my friend,  
Ayaka-san.

ミーヤー： こんにちは。ミーヤーです。

Mi Ya Konnichiwa. Mi<sup>o</sup>iyaa de<sup>o</sup>su.

Hi.  
I'm Mi Ya.

あやか： ああ、ミーヤーさん!

Ayaka A<sup>o</sup>a, Mi<sup>o</sup>iyaa-san!

Ah, Mi Ya-san!

<sup>しゃしん</sup>と  
写真を撮ってるんでしょう?

Shashin o to<sup>o</sup>tteru<sup>o</sup>n deshoo?

I've heard you're  
a photographer.

すごいなあ。

Sugo<sup>o</sup>i naa.

That's wonderful.

<sup>わたし</sup>と  
私も撮ってくださいね。

Watashi mo to<sup>o</sup>tte kudasa<sup>o</sup>i ne.

Would you take my picture  
too?

ミーヤー： あ、はい・・・。

Mi Ya A, ha<sup>o</sup>i...

Uh, sure.

### Vocabulary

<sup>おく</sup>遅れる be late

okureru

ごめんなさい sorry

gomen nasa<sup>o</sup>i

<sup>ともだち</sup>友達 friend

tomodachi

Key Phrase

ともだち  
友達のあやかさんです。

Tomodachi no A'yaka-san de'su.

This is my friend, Ayaka-san.

To introduce family members and friends to others, say "[your relationship with the person] no [name (san)]desu." The particle "no" connects one noun to another, with the first noun modifying the next. "San" is an honorific title that's added to a name, but it's not used for yourself or family members.

Use It!

ともだち たなか  
友達の田中さんです。

Tomodachi no Tanaka-san de'su.

はじめまして。たなか  
田中です。

Hajimemashite. Tanaka de'su.

はじめまして。よろしくお願ひします。

Hajimemashite. Yoroshiku onegai-shima'su.

This is my friend, Tanaka-san.

Hello. I'm Tanaka.

Hello. Nice to meet you.



Try It Out!

[relationship]の[name (さん)]です。 This is my [relationship], [name (san)].

[relationship] no [name (-san)] de'su.

① 妹

imooto

younger sister

アンナ

A'nna

Anna

② 同僚

dooryoo

colleague

ヤンさん

Ya'n-san

Jan-san



Step-up

Greetings

Morning	Daytime	Evening
おはよう (ございます)	こんにちは	こんばんは
ohayoo (gozaima'su)	konnichiwa	konbanwa



## Spots for Tokyo Scenic Views

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building, where the skit took place, is in Shinjuku. Its observatory is open to the public. You can enjoy a panoramic view of Tokyo 202 meters above ground. If the weather is good, you can even see Mount Fuji.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building



©TCVB

View from the observatory



©Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Tokyo Tower is famous for its bright orange and white coloring. Tokyo Skytree near Asakusa was built in 2012, becoming the world's tallest tower. Both are beautiful when they're lit up at night.

Tokyo Tower (333m)



©TOKYO TOWER

Tokyo Skytree (634m)



©TOKYO-SKYTREE

Answer ① <sup>いもうと</sup>妹のアンナです。

Imooto no Anna de'su.

② <sup>どうりょう</sup>同僚のヤンさんです。

Dooryoo no Yan-san de'su.

# これは何ですか

Kore wa nan desu ka

What is this?



## Today's Skit

海斗 : ここが「デパ地下」だよ。

Kaito : Koko ga depa-chika da yo.

This is the the department store's basement deli.

マイク : いろんな食べ物があって、いいよね。

Mike : Ironna tabemono ga attte, ii yo ne.

They have all kinds of food. It's great.

タム : わあ、すごい。

Tam : Waa, sugoi.

Wow, this is amazing.

これは何ですか。

Kore wa nan desu ka.

What is this?

海斗 : 大根の漬物だよ。

Kaito : Daikon no tsukemono da yo.

A pickled daikon radish.

マイク : 食べてみる?

Mike : Ta'bete mi'ru?

Do you want to try it?

タム : いただきます。

Tam : Itadakimasu.

Yes, thank you.

おいしいです。

Oishi'i de'su.

It's good.

海斗 : これも食べてみる?

Kaito : Kore mo ta'bete mi'ru?

Do you want to try this one too?

### Vocabulary

ここ here

koko

デパ地下 basement deli

depa-chika

食べ物 food

tabemono

これ this

kore

何 what

nan

漬物 pickled vegetable

tsukemono

Key Phrase

これは何ですか。

Kore wa na<sup>n</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

What is this?

To ask the name of something you don't know, point to the thing and ask "Kore/Sore/Are wa nan desu ka." For something close to you, use "kore." For something close to the person you're talking to, use "sore." If the thing is far from you and the person you're speaking to, use "are." "Nan" is an interrogative meaning "what."

Use It!

すみません。これは何ですか。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Kore wa na<sup>n</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

お茶です。

Ocha de<sup>s</sup>u.

Excuse me. What is this?  
It's tea.

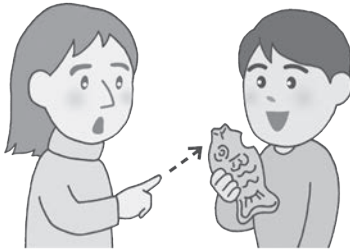


Try It Out!

これ／それ／あれは何ですか。 What is this/that/that over there?

Kore/Sore/Are wa na<sup>n</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

①



②



Bonus Phrase

おいしいです。

Oishi<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

It's delicious.

Someone who treats you will be happy if you use this phrase. You can also simply say "Oishii!"





Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

## “Depa-chika”:

# Treasure Troves of Food

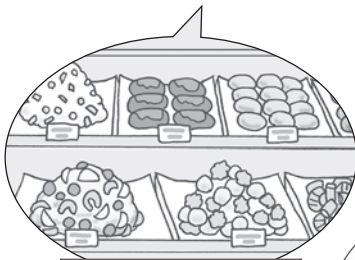
“Depa-chika,” department store basement delis, sell a wide variety of food including ready-made dishes, bento box lunches, desserts, and bread. Sometimes, free samples are available. “Depa-chika” are convenient because you can buy your favorite dishes and then eat them at home or in your hotel room.



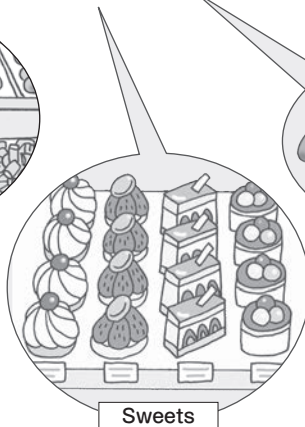
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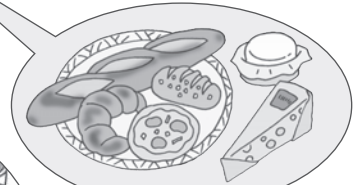
Pickled vegetables



Ready-made dishes



Sweets



Bread and cheese

- Answer ① それは何ですか。  
(これは?たい焼きです。)
- ② あれは何ですか。  
(あれはたこ焼きです。)

Sore wa na'n de'su ka.  
(Kore? Taiyaki de'su.)

Are wa na'n de'su ka.  
(Are wa takoyaki de'su.)

LESSON  
10

# このドライヤーはいくらですか

Kono doraiyaa wa ikura desu ka

How much is this hair dryer?



## Today's Skit

タム : たくさんありますね!

Tam Takusan arima<sup>1</sup>su ne!

So many hair dryers!

あやか : すごいでしょ?

Ayaka Sugoi<sup>1</sup>deshoo?

Amazing, don't you think?

これはサラサラヘア。

Kore wa sarasara he<sup>1</sup>a.

This one makes your hair silky smooth.

これはツヤが出るタイプ。

Kore wa tsuya ga de<sup>1</sup>ru ta<sup>1</sup>ipu.

And this one makes your hair shine.

タム : へえ、いくらですか。

Tam Hee, i<sup>1</sup>kura de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Hmm.

How much is it?

あやか : セールって書いてある。きいてみよう。

Ayaka Se<sup>1</sup>eru tte ka<sup>1</sup>ite a<sup>1</sup>ru. Kiite miyo<sup>1</sup>o.

The sign says it's on sale.

Let's ask the clerk.

タム : すみません。

Tam Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

Excuse me.

このドライヤーはいくらですか。

Kono doraiyaa wa i<sup>1</sup>kura de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

How much is this hair dryer?

店員 : 9,900円です。

Clerk Kyuu-se<sup>1</sup>n-kyuu-hyaku<sup>1</sup>-en de<sup>1</sup>su.

9,900 yen.

タム : え! 高すぎます。

Tam E! Takasugima<sup>1</sup>su.

Oh my!

That's too expensive for me.

### Vocabulary

いくら how much

i<sup>1</sup>kura

書く write

ka<sup>1</sup>ku

ドライヤー hair dryer

doraiyaa

# このドライヤーはいくらですか。

Kono doraiyaa wa i'kura de'su ka.

How much is this hair dryer?

When asking how much something costs, say “ikura desu ka” or “how much is it?” When you mention the name of the thing, ask “Kono/Sono/Ano [thing] wa ikura desu ka.” “Ikura” is an interrogative meaning “how much?”

Use It!

すみません。この炊飯器はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Kono suiha'n-ki wa i'kura de'su ka.

8,700円です。

Hasse'n-nanahyaku<sup>1</sup>-en de'su.



Excuse me. How much is this rice cooker?  
8,700 yen.

Try It Out!

すみません。この／その／あの～はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Kono/Sono/Ano ~ wa i'kura de'su ka.

Excuse me. How much is (are) this/that/that over there XXX?

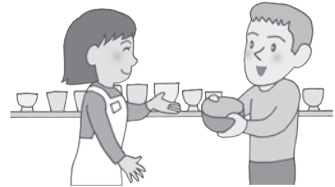
① イヤホン

i'yahon  
earphones



② 茶碗

chawan  
rice bowl



## Larger Numbers

	1	2	3	6	8
10	ju'u	ni'juu	sa'njuu	rokuju'u	hachiju'u
100	hyaku <sup>1</sup>	nihyaku <sup>1</sup>	sa'nbyaku	roppyaku <sup>1</sup>	happyaku <sup>1</sup>
1000	se'n	nise'n	sanze'n	rokuse'n	hasse'n

※1,234 se'n-nihyaku-sa'njuu-yo'n



Step-up



## Japanese Bills and Coins

Japan has four kinds of paper money: 1,000-, 2,000-, 5,000-, and 10,000-yen bills. But you rarely see 2,000-yen bills around.

### Japanese bills



As for coins, there are 6 types: one yen, five, ten, 50, 100, and 500. People have plenty of opportunity to use them, with vending machines on almost every corner. But the machines don't take one-yen or five-yen coins. So, they stay in your pocket until you shop at a store.

### Japanese coins



The proper etiquette when giving cash gifts for marriages and other celebrations is to insert new bills in envelopes specifically used for that occasion.



Answer ① すみません。あのイヤホンはいくらですか。  
② すみません。この茶碗はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Ano iyahon wa ikura de'su ka.  
Sumimase'n. Kono chawan wa ikura de'su ka.

Omamori wa arimasu ka

Do you have any lucky charms?



Today's Skit

ミーヤー: このTシャツ、<sup>み</sup>て。 Look at this T-shirt.

Mi Ya Kono tii-shatsu, mi<sup>te</sup>.

「<sup>にんじゃ</sup>忍者」<sup>か</sup>って書いてある。 It says "ninja."

"Ni<sup>n</sup>nja" tte ka<sup>l</sup>ite a<sup>r</sup>u.

タム : わあ、にんじゃ! Wow, ninja!

Tam Waa, ni<sup>n</sup>nja!

<sup>てんいん</sup>店員 : いらっしやいませ。 May I help you?

Clerk Irasshaima<sup>s</sup>e.

タム : すみません。 Yes, excuse me.

Tam Sumimase<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>まも</sup>お守りはありますか。 Do you have any lucky charms?  
Omamori wa arima<sup>s</sup>u ka.

<sup>てんいん</sup>店員 : ちよつと…。ここにはありませんねえ。 Sorry... We don't carry those.

Clerk Cho<sup>t</sup>to... Koko ni<sup>l</sup> wa arimase<sup>n</sup> nee.

ミーヤー: タム、<sup>まも</sup>お守りは<sup>てら</sup>お寺にあるよ。 Tam, they have amulets at the temple.

Mi Ya Ta<sup>m</sup>u, omamori wa otera ni a<sup>r</sup>u yo.

タム : <sup>てら</sup>お寺ですか。 The temple?

Tam Otera de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

ミーヤー: <sup>い</sup>行きましょう。 Let's go.

Mi Ya Iki<sup>m</sup>asho<sup>o</sup>.

Vocabulary

<sup>まも</sup>お守り amulet

omamori

ある be

a<sup>r</sup>u

<sup>てら</sup>お寺 temple

otera



## Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking whether what you want is available

# お守り<sup>まも</sup>はありますか。

Omamori wa arima'su ka.

Do you have any lucky charms?

When you want to ask whether a shop has something you're looking for, say "[thing] wa arimasu ka." "Wa" is a topic-marker particle. "Arimasu" is the MASU-form of the verb "aru" which indicates the existence of something.

## Use It!

すみません。地図<sup>ちず</sup>はありますか。

Sumimase'n. Chi'zu wa arima'su ka.

はい、こちらです。

Ha'i, kochira de'su.

Excuse me. Do you have a map?  
Yes, here it is.



## Try It Out!

すみません。～はありますか。

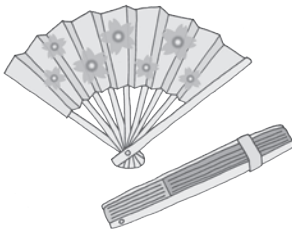
Sumimase'n. ~wa arima'su ka.

Excuse me. Do you have XXX?

① 扇子<sup>せんす</sup>

sensu

folding fan



② 忍者<sup>にんじや</sup>のTシャツ

ni'nja no tii-shatsu

ninja T-shirt



## Bonus Phrase

いらっしゃいませ。

Irasshaima'se.

May I help you?

A greeting used when customers enter shops and restaurants.



## Strolling Around Asakusa

Asakusa is a popular tourist spot in Tokyo. The Kaminarimon Gate, with a huge red lantern, is the entrance to Sensoji Temple. The Nakamise Street stretches out from there.

Kaminarimon Gate



©Sensoji

Sensoji Temple Main Hall



©Sensoji

Many shops selling souvenirs, sweets and other things line both sides of the street. At the end of the street is the temple's main hall.

Nakamise Street



©Sensoji

Ningyo-yaki, or doll-shaped pancake



©Ganso Ningyoyaki Kimurayahonten

Answer ① すみません。扇子せんすはありますか。

Sumimase'n. Sensu wa arima'su ka.

② すみません。忍者にんじやのTシャツはありますか。

Sumimase'n. Ni'nja no tii-shatsu wa arima'su ka.

LESSON  
12

まも  
かわいいお守りですね

Kawaii omamori desu ne

This is a cute amulet, isn't it?



Today's Skit

タム : これ、かわいいお守りまもですね。 This is a cute amulet, isn't it?  
 Tam : Kore, kawai*i* omamori desu ne.

ミーヤー : 本当ほんとう、かわいい。 Yes, it's really cute.  
 Mi Ya : Hontoo, kawai*i*.

タム : これもいいですね。 This one is nice too.  
 Tam : Kore mo *i*i desu ne.

職員しやくいん : それは縁結びえんむすのお守りまもです。 That's an en-musubi charm.  
 Clerk : Sore wa enmusubi no omamori desu.

800円えんになります。 It costs 800 yen.  
 Happyakuen ni narimasu.

タム : えんむす……。 En-musu...  
 Tam : Enmusu...

ミーヤー : 縁結びえんむす。恋人こいびとができるお守りまも。 En-musubi. It's for matchmaking.  
 Mi Ya : Enmusubi. Koibito ga dekiru omamori.

タム : じゃあ、これをください。 Then I'll take this.  
 Tam : Jaa, kore o kudasai.

Vocabulary

かわいい cute  
 kawai*i*

それ that  
 sore

恋人こいびと boyfriend/girlfriend  
 koibito

本当ほんとう really  
 hontoo

縁結びえんむす matchmaking  
 enmusubi

できる have a new  
 dekiru

いい good  
*i*i

～になる costs XXX  
 ~ni naru

じゃあ then  
 jaa



## Key Phrase

かわいいお守りまもですね。

Kawai*i* omamori de*su* ne.

This is a cute amulet, isn't it?

Adjectives are placed before nouns they modify, as in “**kawaii omamori**” or “cute amulet.” A sentence can also end with an adjective. Adjectives that end with “i,” such as “**kawaii**” or “cute,” are called I-adjectives.

## Use It!

みて、このTシャツ。

Mi*te*, kono tii-shatsu.

おもしろいですね。

Omoshiro*i* de*su* ne.

Look at this T-shirt.

That's interesting, isn't it?



## Try It Out!

[I-adjective] ですね。 It's [I-adjective], isn't it?

[I-adjective] de*su* ne.

① おおきい

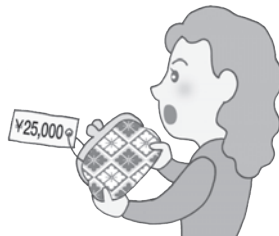
ooki*i*

big

② たかい

taka*i*

expensive



## Bonus Phrase

これをください。

Kore o kudasa*i*.

I'll take this.

Say this and point to the item you want in a restaurant or shop.



## Shrines and Temples in Japan

You can find shrines and temples all across the country. Shinto gods have long been worshipped at shrines. Temples are home to Buddhism. Many shrines and temples are popular among tourists. Famous ones include Meiji Jingu Shrine, Sensoji Temple and Zojoji Temple in Tokyo.

Meiji Jingu Shrine Gate



Zojoji Temple



©Zojoji

Izumo Taisha Shrine in Shimane Prefecture, known as the land of myths, and Todaiji Temple in Nara that has the Great Buddha statue are also well-known.

Izumo Taisha Shrine



The Great Buddha at Todaiji Temple



©Nara City Tourist Association / Tatehiko Yano

- Answer ① おお 大きいですね。 Ooki'i de'su ne.  
② たか 高いですね。 Taka'i de'su ne.

LESSON 13 ゆき み 雪が見たいです

Yuki ga mitai desu

I want to see the snow.



Today's Skit

- はる : にほん 日本には慣れましたか。 Have you gotten used to Japan?  
 Haru **Niho'n ni wa narema'shita ka.**
- タム : はい。 Yes.  
 Tam **Ha'i.**
- はる : にほん 日本でどんなことがしたいですか。 What do you want to do while you're in the country?  
 Haru **Niho'n de do'nna koto ga shita'i de'su ka.**
- タム : ええと、ゆき 雪が見たいです。 Let's see. I want to see the snow.  
 Tam **Eeto, yuki ga mita'i de'su.**
- ほっかいどう 北海道に行きたいです。 I want to go to Hokkaido.  
**Hokka'idoo ni ikita'i de'su.**
- ミーヤー: ほっかいどう 北海道! いいね。 Hokkaido! Sounds good.  
 Mi Ya **Hokka'idoo! I'i ne.**
- タム : あと...ともだち 友達に会いたいです。 Also... I want to see my friend.  
 Tam **A'to...tomodachi ni aita'i de'su.**
- はる : おや? Uh oh!  
 Haru **Oya?**
- ミーヤー: だいじょうぶ 大丈夫? かお 顔が赤いよ。 Are you OK? You're blushing.  
 Mi Ya **Daijo'obu? Kao ga akai yo.**

Vocabulary

にほん 日本 Japan

**Niho'n**

ゆき 雪 snow

**yuki**

どんな what kind of

**do'nna**

み 見る see

**mi'ru**

する do

**suru**

あ 会う meet

**a'u**

Key Phrase

ゆき み  
雪が見たいです。

Yuki<sup>1</sup> ga mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

I want to see the snow.

To say what you want to do, change “masu” in the verb's MASU-form to “tai.” “Mita<sup>i</sup>” is the TAI-form of “mimasu” (“miru” or “to see”). “Desu” at the end makes it polite. To indicate the object of what you want to do, use particles “o” or “ga.”

Use It!

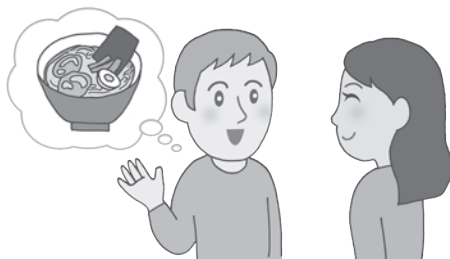
日本で何がしたいですか。

Niho<sup>n</sup> de na<sup>n</sup>i ga shita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

ラーメンが食べたいです。

Ra<sup>a</sup>men ga tabet<sup>a</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

What do you want to do in Japan?  
I want to eat ramen.



Try It Out!

～たいです。 I want to XXX.

～ta<sup>i</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

① 金閣寺

Ki<sup>n</sup>kakuji

Kinkakuji Temple

行きます (行く)

ikima<sup>1</sup>su (iku)

go

② 浴衣

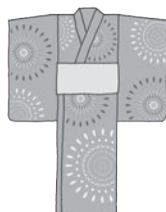
yukata

summer kimono

買います (買う)

kaima<sup>1</sup>su (kau)

buy



Bonus Phrase

大丈夫？

Daijo<sup>1</sup>obu ?

Are you OK?

Use this phrase when you're concerned about someone. A more polite version is “daijoobu desu ka.”



## Lifestyle in Japanese Homes

Japanese houses often have both Japanese-style and Western-style rooms. In Japanese-style rooms, the flooring is tatami mats made of woven rush straw. People sit around low tables on floor cushions and sleep on futon mattress placed directly on the tatami.

Japanese-style room



Western-style rooms have wooden or carpeted floors, and people often use tables and chairs in them. Western-style rooms have now become more common. Many houses blend the two styles.

Western-style room



Futon mattresses



Answer ① きんかくじ い 金閣寺に行きたいです。 Ki'nkakuji ni ikita'i de'su.  
② ゆかた か 浴衣が買いたいです。 Yukata ga kaita'i de'su.

Nihon e itte mitai desu

I want to go to Japan someday.



Today's Skit

タム : こんにちは。私はタムです。 Hello.  
Tam : Konnichiwa. Watashi wa Tamu desu. I'm Tam.

悠輝 : あ、ぼく、悠輝です。 Oh, I'm Yuuki.  
Yuuki : A, bo'ku, Yu'uki desu.

タムさん、日本語ができるんですね! Tam-san,  
Tamu-san, Nihongo ga dekirun desu ne! you can speak Japanese!

タム : 少しだけです。 Only a little.  
Tam : Sukoshi dake desu.

ラジオで勉強しました。 I studied by listening  
Ra'jio de benkyoo-shimashita. to the radio.

悠輝 : へえ。すごいですね。 Oh.  
Yuuki : Hee. Sugo'i desu ne. That's impressive.

タム : 日本へ行ってみたいです。 I want to go to Japan  
Tam : Nihon e itte mitai desu. someday.

悠輝 : ぜひ来てください。 Please come.  
Yuuki : Ze'hi kite kudasai.

ぼくが案内しますよ。 I'll show you around.  
Bo'ku ga annai-shimasu yo.

Vocabulary

できる can  
dekiru

少し a little  
sukoshi

だけ only  
dake

すごい impressive  
sugo'i

ぜひ please  
ze'hi

案内する show around  
annai-suru

## Key Phrase

にほん い  
日本へ行ってみたいです。

Niho<sup>n</sup> e itte mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

I want to go to Japan someday.

To say what you want to try, use “[the TE-form of a verb] + mitai.” “Itte” in “itte mitai” is the TE-form of the verb “iku” or “to go.” Adding “desu” at the end makes it polite. This expression is used to express things you've never experienced before. (See pp. 150-151)

## Use It!

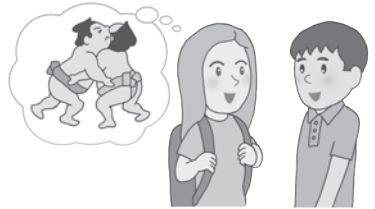
にほん なに  
日本で何がしたいですか。

Niho<sup>n</sup> de na<sup>n</sup>i ga shita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

そうですね。。。相撲を見てみたいです。

So<sup>o</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ne... Sumoo o mi<sup>t</sup>e mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

What do you want to do in Japan?  
Let's see... I want to see sumo someday.



## Try It Out!

～てみたいです。 I want to XXX someday.

～te mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

① 富士山に登る (→登って)

Fu<sup>j</sup>isan ni noboru (→nobotte)

climb Mt. Fuji



② 新幹線に乗る (→乗って)

Shinka<sup>n</sup>sen ni noru (→notte)

ride a Shinkansen bullet train



## Bonus Phrase

すこ  
少しだけです。

Sukoshi dake<sup>1</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

Only a little.

This expression of humility is used when someone praises your ability.



## Sumo

Sumo is said to be Japan's national sport. The winner is the one who first makes his opponent fall to the ground or forces him out of the ring. The way the huge wrestlers throw themselves against each other is amazing. Grand tournaments take place six times a year in odd-numbered months.

Sumo match



Some sumo stables allow fans to watch morning practice sessions.

Morning practice



Answer ① 富士山に登ってみたいです。  
② 新幹線に乗ってみたいです。

Fujisan ni nobotte mita'i de'su.

Shinka'nsen ni notte mita'i de'su.



さる おんせん ねが  
猿の温泉までお願いします

Saru no onsen made  
onagai-shimasu

To the monkey hot spring, please.



Today's Skit

運転手： どちらまで？

Where to?

Driver Do<sup>1</sup>chira ma<sup>1</sup>de?

ミーヤ： 猿の温泉までお願いします。

To the monkey hot spring,  
please.

Mi Ya Sa<sup>1</sup>ru no onsen ma<sup>1</sup>de onagai-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

運転手： はい、わかりました。

OK, certainly.

Driver Ha<sup>1</sup>i, wakarima<sup>1</sup>shita.

こちらは初めてですか。

Is this your first time here?

Kochira wa haji<sup>1</sup>mete de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

ミーヤ： はい、初めてです。

Yes it is.

Mi Ya Ha<sup>1</sup>i, haji<sup>1</sup>mete de<sup>1</sup>su.

猿の写真を撮りに行きます。

I'm going to take pictures  
of the monkeys.

Sa<sup>1</sup>ru no shashin o to<sup>1</sup>ri ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su.

運転手： そうですか。

Is that so?

Driver So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

今日は寒いから、

It's cold today,

Kyo<sup>1</sup>o wa samu<sup>1</sup>i kara,

猿がたくさん温泉に入ってますよ。

so lots of them should be  
in the hot spring.

sa<sup>1</sup>ru ga takusan onsen ni ha<sup>1</sup>itte ma<sup>1</sup>su yo.

Vocabulary

どちら where

さる monkey

おんせん hot spring

do<sup>1</sup>chira

sa<sup>1</sup>ru

onsen

お願いする ask

はじめて first time

寒い cold

onagai-suru

haji<sup>1</sup>mete

samu<sup>1</sup>i



**Key Phrase**

**Can-do!** Telling the taxi driver your destination

さる おんせん ねが  
**猿の温泉までお願いします。**

**Sa'ru no onsen ma'de onegai-shima'su.**

To the monkey hot spring, please.

To tell the taxi driver your destination, say "[place] made onegai-shimasu." "Made" is a particle that means "to" and indicates the destination. "Onegai-shimasu" is the MASU-form of the verb "onegai-suru" or "to ask." It can be used when making requests. (See Step-up)

**Use It!**

どちらまでですか。

**Do'chira ma'de de'su ka.**

くうこう ねが  
 空港までお願いします。

**Kuukoo ma'de onegai-shima'su.**

Where to?  
 To the airport, please.



**Try It Out!**

~までお願いします。 To XXX, please.

~ma'de onegai-shima'su

① とうきょう  
**東京スカイツリー**  
 Tookyoo Sukai-tsurii  
 Tokyo Skytree



② このホテル  
**kono ho'teru**  
 this hotel



How to use "onegai-shimasu"



**Step-up**

Chekku-a'uto, onegai-shima'su.	Check out, please.
Koohi'i, onegai-shima'su.	Coffee, please.
Okaikee, onegai-shima'su.	Check, please.



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

## Taxis in Japan

Most airports, stations, hotels, and tourist spots have taxi stands. The driver will open and close the rear door by remote control. The fare is displayed on the meter. Tips are not expected.



©Nihon Kotsu



©Daiichi Kotsu Sangyo

The electronic sign on the front window displays the Kanji characters meaning “vacant.” At nighttime, the light on the roof of an available taxi is also illuminated.

### “Vacant” sign



©Nikko



©Nihon Kotsu

Answer ① <sup>とうきょう</sup>東京スカイツリーまで<sup>ねが</sup>お願いします。  
② このホテルまで<sup>ねが</sup>お願いします。

Tookyoo Sukai-tsurii ma'de onegai-shima'su.  
Kono ho'teru ma'de onegai-shima'su.

Yuumeena onsen desu

This is a famous hot spring.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー：わあ、猿がいっぱい!

Wow, so many monkeys!

Mi Ya Waa, sa<sup>1</sup>ru ga ippai!

つま 妻：たくさん写真を撮っているのね。

You're taking a lot of photos.

Wife Takusan shashin o to<sup>1</sup>tte iru no ne.

ミーヤー：はい。ここは海外でも

Yes. This is a world-famous hot spring.

Mi Ya Ha<sup>1</sup>i. Koko wa ka<sup>1</sup>igai de mo

ゆうめい おんせん  
有名な温泉です。

yuumeena onsen de<sup>1</sup>su.

おと 夫：へえ、そうなんだ。

Oh, is that so?

Husband Hee, so<sup>1</sup>o nan da.

さる おんせん はい  
猿が温泉に入るのは

Sa<sup>1</sup>ru ga onsen ni ha<sup>1</sup>iru no wa

めずら  
珍しいからね。

mezurashi<sup>1</sup>i kara ne.

You can't see monkeys bathing in many other places.

ミーヤー：あ、猿の赤ちゃん。かわいい。

Oh, a baby monkey.

Mi Ya A, sa<sup>1</sup>ru no a<sup>1</sup>kachan. Kawai<sup>1</sup>i.

How cute.

Vocabulary

わあ wow

waa

かいがい  
海外 overseas

ka<sup>1</sup>igai

おんせん はい  
温泉に入る bathe in a hot spring

onsen ni ha<sup>1</sup>iru

いっぱい many

ippai

ゆうめい  
有名(な) famous

yuumee (na)

めずら  
珍しい rare

mezurashi<sup>1</sup>i

しやしん と  
写真を撮る take a photo

shashin o to<sup>1</sup>ru

そうなんだ is that so

so<sup>1</sup>o na<sup>1</sup>n da

あか  
赤ちゃん baby

a<sup>1</sup>kachan

## Key Phrase

ゆうめい おんせん  
有名な温泉です。

Yuumeena onsen de'su.

This is a famous hot spring.

NA-adjectives are adjectives that end with “na” when modifying a noun. A sentence can be made by putting a NA-adjective at the end and replacing “na” with “desu.” (“Yuumee desu” or “It’s famous.”)

## Use It!

げんき さる  
元気な猿ですね。

Ge'nkina sa'ru de'su ne.

ほんとう げんき  
本当! 元気ですね。

Hontoo! Ge'nki de'su ne.

It's a lively monkey, isn't it?  
It sure is! It's lively.



## Try It Out!

[NA-adjective]～ですね。 It's (a) [NA-adjective] XXX, isn't it?

[NA-adjective] ~ de'su ne.

① 静か(な)

shī'zuka (na)

quiet

場所

basho

place

② きれい(な)

ki'ree (na)

beautiful

景色

ke'shiki

scenery



## Bonus Phrase

へえ。

Hee.

Oh.

This phrase is used to express admiration or surprise at what someone has said.



## Hot Springs in Japan

Japan's many volcanoes result in hot springs across the country. The color, scent, and texture of the water differs from place to place. Hot springs are therapeutic and are said to help people recover from exhaustion. Many people stay at hot spring inns with family members or friends, reveling in long baths and savoring the food.

Nyuto Onsenkyo (Akita Pref.)



©Nyuto Onsen Association

Kusatsu Onsen (Gunma Pref.)



©Kusatsu Onsen Tourist Association

Beppu Onsen  
(Oita Pref.)



Answer ① しずかな場所 静かな場所ですね。 Shizukana basho de'su ne.  
② きれいな景色 きれいな景色ですね。 Ki'reena ke'shiki de'su ne.

Nihon o ryokoo-shite imasu

I've been traveling around Japan.



Today's Skit

つま 妻 : おそば3つ、お願ねがいします。 Soba for three, please.

Wife : Oso<sup>1</sup>ba mittsu, onegai-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

てんいん 店員 : はーい。 Got it.

Clerk : Haai.

つま 妻 : にほんへは、観光かんこうですか。 Are you in Japan

Wife : Niho<sup>1</sup>n e wa, kankoo de<sup>1</sup>su ka. for sightseeing?

ミーヤー : ええと、私わたしは写真家しゃしんかで、 Um, I'm a photographer,  
Mi Ya Eeto, watashi wa shashinka de, and I've been introducing  
日本にほんのことを海外かいがいに紹介しょうかいしています。 this country to people  
Nihon no koto<sup>1</sup> o kaigai ni shookai-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su. overseas.

それで、日本にほんを旅行りょこうしています。 That's why I've been  
Sore de, Niho<sup>1</sup>n o ryokoo-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su. traveling around Japan.

おつと 夫 : それはすばらしいね。 That's wonderful.

Husband : Sore wa subarashi<sup>1</sup>i ne.

てんいん 店員 : お待またせしました。 Here you go.

Clerk : Omatase-shima<sup>1</sup>shita.

Vocabulary

そば/おそば buckwheat noodles  
so<sup>1</sup>ba / oso<sup>1</sup>ba

観光かんこう sightseeing  
kankoo

ええと um  
eeto

こと thing  
koto<sup>1</sup>

紹介しょうかいする introduce  
shookai-suru

それで that's why  
sore de

旅行りょこうする travel  
ryokoo-suru

すばらしい wonderful  
subarashi<sup>1</sup>i

お待またせました here you go  
omatase-shima<sup>1</sup>shita

Key Phrase

にほん りょこう  
日本を旅行しています。

Niho<sup>1</sup>n o ryokoo-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su.

I've been traveling around Japan.

To express something that you're doing now, use "[the verb's TE-form] + imasu." "Ryokoo-shite imasu" is the TE-form of "ryokoo-suru" or "to travel" which is "ryokoo-shite" followed by "imasu." (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

りょこう  
旅行ですか。

Ryokoo de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

はい。あちこち旅行しています。

Ha<sup>1</sup>i. Achi<sup>1</sup>kochi ryokoo-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su.

Are you on a trip?

Yes. I've been traveling here and there.



Try It Out!

～ています。 I'm XXXing.

～te ima<sup>1</sup>su.

① 日本語を勉強する (→勉強して)

Nihongo o benkyoo-suru (→benkyoo-shite)

study Japanese



② 仕事をする (→して)

shigoto o suru (→shite)

work



Step-up

Numbers Used When Ordering

1	2	3	4	5
hito <sup>1</sup> tsu	futatsu <sup>1</sup>	mittsu <sup>1</sup>	yottsu <sup>1</sup>	itsu <sup>1</sup> tsu

Oso<sup>1</sup>ba futatsu,  
onegai-shima<sup>1</sup>su.







Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

# Japanese Soba Noodles

Soba is a Japanese traditional noodle dish, made from buckwheat flour that's boiled in hot water. You can dip it in a soy-sauce-based broth or eat in a hot bowl of mild-flavored soup.

**Mori soba**  
(cold soba with dipping broth)



©Gomasoba YAGUMO

**Kake soba**  
(soba in a bowl of hot soup)



At soba restaurants inside train stations, passengers can get a quick bite to eat before catching a train.

Soba noodle stand



Answer ① <sup>にほんご</sup>日本語を<sup>べんきょう</sup>勉強しています。

Nihongo o benkyoo-shite ima'su.

② <sup>しごと</sup>仕事をしています。

Shigoto o shite ima'su.

# たの すごく楽しかったです

Sugoku tanoshikatta desu

It was really fun.



## Today's Skit

はる : おかえりなさい。

Welcome home.

Haru Okaerinasai.

ながの 長野はどうでしたか。

How was Nagano?

Na<sup>1</sup>gano wa do<sup>o</sup> de<sup>1</sup>shita ka.

ミーヤー: すごく<sup>たの</sup>楽しかったです。

It was really fun.

Mi Ya Sugoku tanoshi<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su.

しゃしん 写真をたくさん撮りました。

I took tons of photos.

Shashin o takusan torima<sup>1</sup>shita.

それから、おそばも<sup>た</sup>食べました。

And I ate soba.

Sorekara, oso<sup>1</sup>ba mo tabema<sup>1</sup>shita.

とてもおいしかったです。

It was delicious.

Totemo oishi<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su.

はる : そうですか。よかったですね。

Oh really?

Haru So<sup>o</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su ka. Yo<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

I'm glad to hear that.

ミーヤー: ながの<sup>ひと</sup>の人<sup>しんせつ</sup>はとても親切でした。

The people of Nagano

Mi Ya Na<sup>1</sup>gano no hito<sup>1</sup> wa totemo shi<sup>1</sup>nsetsu de<sup>1</sup>shita.

were very kind.

タム : たの<sup>りょこう</sup>楽しい旅行<sup>でした</sup>だね。

Seems like you had

Tam Tanoshi<sup>1</sup>i ryokoo de<sup>1</sup>shita ne.

a good time.

### Vocabulary

どう how

すごく really

たの 楽しい fun

do<sup>o</sup>

sugo<sup>1</sup>ku

tanoshi<sup>1</sup>i

それから then

ひと person/people

しんせつ 親切(な) kind

sorekara

hito (1)

shi<sup>1</sup>nsetsu (na)



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Expressing impressions of what you've experienced

すごく<sup>たの</sup>楽しかったです。

Sugo<sup>1</sup>ku tanoshi<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su.

It was really fun.

To make the past tense of I-adjectives, replace the final “i (desu)” with “katta (desu).” With NA-adjectives and nouns, change the end of the sentence from “desu” to “deshita.”

Use It!

おおさか  
大阪はどうでしたか。

Osaka wa do<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>shita ka.

よかったです。とてもにぎやかでした。

Yo<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su. Totemo nig<sup>1</sup>yaka de<sup>1</sup>shita.

How was Osaka?

It was good. It was very lively.



Try It Out!

[I-adjective] かったです / [NA-adjective] でした。 It was [I/NA-adjective].

[I-adjective]<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su/[NA-adjective] de<sup>1</sup>shita.

① すばらしい

subarashi<sup>1</sup>i  
wonderful



② きれい(な)

ki<sup>1</sup>ree (na)  
beautiful



Bonus Phrase

おかえりなさい。

Okaerinasai.

Welcome home.

It's a greeting for someone who has returned home. A casual version is “Okaeri.” A very formal way of saying it is “Okaerinasaimase.”



# Shinkansen Bullet Trains in Japan

Shinkansen bullet trains cut the travel time between major cities. From Tokyo to Nagano, it takes about an hour and a half, while from Tokyo to Kyoto, it's about a little over two hours. The cars are quiet and clean, making for a comfortable ride.

Shinkansen route map (as of Sep. 2019)

## Shinkansen and Mt. Fuji



Photo Courtesy of JR CENTRAL



## On-board sales



©JR-CENTRAL PASSENGERS

Answer ① すばらしかったです。

Subarashi'katta de'su.

② きれいでした。

Ki'ree de'shita.

て ぶくろ ほ  
手袋が欲しいんですが

Tebukuro ga hoshiin desu ga

I'd like a pair of gloves.



Today's Skit

タム : あのう、すみません。

Excuse me.

Tam Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

て ぶくろ ほ  
手袋が欲しいんですが。

I'd like a pair of gloves.

Tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

てんいん  
店員 : て ぶくろ  
手袋はこちらです。

The gloves are over here.

Clerk Tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro wa kochira de<sup>1</sup>su.

ミーヤ : これ、あったかそう。

These look warm.

Mi Ya Kore, attakaso<sup>1</sup>o.

タム : いいですね。

They're nice.

Tam I<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

これ、いくらですか。

How much are they?

Kore, i<sup>1</sup>kura de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

てんいん  
店員 : 1,900<sup>えん</sup>円です。

1,900 yen.

Clerk Sen-kyuuhyaku<sup>1</sup>-en de<sup>1</sup>su.

タム : カードは使えますか。

Can I use a credit card?

Tam Ka<sup>1</sup>ado wa tsukaema<sup>1</sup>su ka.

てんいん  
店員 : はい、使えます。

Yes, you can.

Clerk Ha<sup>1</sup>i, tsukaema<sup>1</sup>su.

Vocabulary

て ぶくろ  
手袋 gloves

tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro

ほ  
欲しい want

hoshi<sup>1</sup>i

こちら over here

kochira

あったかい warm

attaka<sup>1</sup>i

カード credit card

ka<sup>1</sup>ado

つか  
使う use

tsukau

## Key Phrase

てぶくろ ほ  
手袋が欲しいんですが。

Tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

I'd like a pair of gloves.

To tell a clerk what you want to buy, say "[thing] ga hoshiin desu ga." "Hoshii" means "want." By adding "n desu ga," you can explain your situation to the person you're talking to and prompt that person to respond. Weaken your pitch as you lower the intonation at the end of the sentence.

## Use It!

あのう、すみません。北海道のお土産が欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Hokka<sup>1</sup>idoo no omiyage ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

そうですね。このお菓子はいかがですか。

So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ne. Kono oka<sup>1</sup>shi wa ika<sup>1</sup>ga de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Excuse me. I'd like a souvenir of Hokkaido.  
Let's see. How about these sweets?



## Try It Out!

あのう、すみません。～が欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. ~ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

Excuse me. I'd like XXX.

① 風呂敷

furoshiki

traditional wrapping cloth



② 傘

ka<sup>1</sup>sa

umbrella



## Bonus Phrase

カードは使えますか。

Ka<sup>1</sup>ado wa tsukaema<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Can I use a credit card?

Use this phrase to find out if you can use a credit card. "Tsukaeru" or "can use" is the potential form of "tsukau" or "to use."



## Credit Cards in Japan

The number of Japanese stores accepting credit cards and other means of payment is increasing.



©Don Quijote

But some shops only take cash. It's wise to prepare a certain amount of cash when traveling in Japan.

Some post offices and convenience stores have ATMs that allow cash withdrawals with credit cards.



Answer ① あのう、すみません。風呂敷が欲しいんですが。  
② あのう、すみません。傘が欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase'n. Furoshiki ga hoshi'i'n de'su ga.  
Anoo, sumimase'n. Ka'sa ga hoshi'i'n de'su ga.

# わさびは入れないでください

Wasabi wa irenaide kudasai

Please don't put wasabi in.



## Today's Skit

ミーヤー：おすす<sup>なん</sup>めは何ですか。

What do you recommend?

Mi Ya Osusume wa na'n de'su ka.

店員<sup>てんいん</sup>：このスペシャル<sup>かいせんどん</sup>海鮮丼が

I suggest this special seafood bowl!

Chef Kono supesharu-kaisen-don ga

おすすめだよ!

osusume da yo!

イクラとウニ<sup>はい</sup>がたっぷり入ってるよ。

It's filled with salmon roe and sea urchin.

Ikura to u'ni ga tappu'ri ha'itteru yo.

ミーヤー：じゃあ、それください。

Then that's what I'll have.

Mi Ya Ja'a, sore kudasa'i.

タム：私<sup>わたし</sup>も。

Me too.

Tam Watashi mo.

あ、わさび<sup>い</sup>は入れないでください。

Oh... Please don't put wasabi in.

A, wa'sabi wa irena'ide kudasa'i.

店員<sup>てんいん</sup>：わさび<sup>ぬ</sup>抜きね。そちらは？

OK, no wasabi.

Chef Wa'sabi nu'ki ne. Sochira wa?

How about you?

ミーヤー：私<sup>わたし</sup>はわさび<sup>い</sup>をたくさん入れてください。

I'd like a lot of wasabi in mine, please.

Mi Ya Watashi wa wa'sabi o takusan irete kudasa'i.

### Vocabulary

海鮮丼<sup>かいせんどん</sup> seafood bowl

たっぷり a lot

入<sup>はい</sup>る contain

kaisen-don

tappu'ri

ha'iru

わさび wasabi

入<sup>い</sup>れる put in

～抜き<sup>ぬ</sup> without XXX

wa'sabi

ireru

～nu'ki





Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking someone not to put something in your food

わさびは入れないでください。

Wa<sup>1</sup>sabi wa irena<sup>1</sup>ide kudasai.

Please don't put wasabi in.

To ask someone not to put something in your food or drink, use “[the NAI-form of a verb] + de kudasai.” The NAI-form is a negative conjugation that ends with “nai.” The NAI-form of “ireru” or “to put in” is “irenai.” (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

オレンジジュースひとつ。氷は入れないでください。

Orenji-ju<sup>1</sup>usu hito<sup>1</sup>tsu. Koori wa irena<sup>1</sup>ide kudasai.

かしこまりました。

Kashikomarima<sup>1</sup>shita.

One orange juice.  
Please don't put any ice cubes in.  
Certainly.



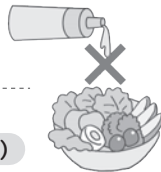
Try It Out!

[something you don't want]は～ないでください。 Please don't XXX  
[something you don't want] wa ~naide kudasai. [something you don't want].

① ドレッシング

dore<sup>1</sup>sshingu  
dressing

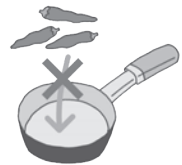
かける (→かけない)  
kake<sup>1</sup>ru (→kake<sup>1</sup>nai)  
pour on



② 唐辛子

tooga<sup>1</sup>rashi  
chilli pepper

使う (→使わない)  
tsukau (→tsukawanai)  
use



Bonus Phrase

おすすめは何ですか。

Osusume wa na<sup>1</sup>n de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

What do you recommend?

It's used to ask about a restaurant's recommended dish. “Osusume” means “recommendation.”



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

## Enjoy Hokkaido's Seafood !

Hokkaido is surrounded by the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Pacific Ocean, making its fishing industry robust with crab, squid, salmon, salmon roe, and other delicacies. Eating fresh seafood at places like morning markets is one of the fun parts of a trip to Hokkaido.

Morning market in Hakodate



©HITCA

Various types of seafood



Discerning diners around the world recognize the taste of Hokkaido's seafood. Large quantities of scallops, in particular, make their way overseas.



©Toyako Town

Answer ① ドレッシングはかけないでください。  
② とうがらし唐辛子つかは使わないでください。

Dore'sshingu wa kake'naide kudasai.

Tooga'rashi wa tsukawana'ide kudasai.

Tokeedai no naka ni imasu

I'm in the clock tower.



## Today's Skit

かいと 海斗 : もしもし、タムさん。

Hello, Tam-san.

Kaito Mo<sup>1</sup>shimoshi, Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san.

いま 今、どこにいるの?

Where are you now?

I<sup>1</sup>ma, do<sup>1</sup>ko ni iru<sup>1</sup> no?

タム : と け い だ い な か  
時計台の中にいます。

I'm in the clock tower.

Tam Tokeedai no na<sup>1</sup>ka ni ima<sup>1</sup>su.

かいと 海斗 : え、中?

Oh, inside?

Kaito E, na<sup>1</sup>ka?

じゃあ、ぼくもすぐそっちに行くね。

Then I'll be right there.

Ja<sup>1</sup>a, bo<sup>1</sup>ku mo su<sup>1</sup>gu socchi<sup>1</sup> ni iku ne.

タム : わかりました。

All right.

Tam Wakarima<sup>1</sup>shita.

ミーヤー: あ、かいと 海斗! こっち、こっち!

Ah, Kaito!

Mi Ya A, Kai<sup>1</sup>to! Kocchi<sup>1</sup>, kocchi<sup>1</sup>!

Over here!

かいと 海斗 : ごめん、おそ  
遅くなって。

Sorry I'm late.

Kaito Gome<sup>1</sup>n, osoku na<sup>1</sup>tte.

### Vocabulary

もしもし hello

mo<sup>1</sup>shimoshi

と け い だ い  
時計台 clock tower

tokeedai

そっち there

socchi<sup>1</sup>

いま 今 now

i<sup>1</sup>ma

なか 中 inside

na<sup>1</sup>ka

ごめん sorry

gome<sup>1</sup>n

いる be

iru

すぐ soon

su<sup>1</sup>gu

おそ 遅くなる be late

osoku na<sup>1</sup>ru

## Key Phrase

とけいだい なか  
時計台の中にいます。

Tokeedai no na<sup>1</sup>ka ni ima<sup>1</sup>su.

I'm in the clock tower.

To tell someone where you are, use “[place] ni imasu.” To give a more precise description, use the name of a landmark and say “[landmark] no [your location] (Example: “tokeedai no naka” or “inside the clock tower”) ni imasu.”

## Use It!

いま  
今、どこにいますか。

I<sup>1</sup>ma, do<sup>1</sup>ko ni ima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

かいさつ まえ  
改札の前にいます。

Kaisatsu no ma<sup>1</sup>e ni ima<sup>1</sup>su.

Where are you now?

I'm in front of the ticket gate.

## Try It Out!

[landmark]の[my location]にいます。 I'm [my location] [landmark].

[landmark] no [my location] ni ima<sup>1</sup>su.

① コンビニ

konbini

convenience store

なか

na<sup>1</sup>ka

inside



② インフォメーション

infome<sup>1</sup>eshon

information center

よこ

yoko

next to



## Bonus Phrase

わかりました。

Wakarima<sup>1</sup>shita.

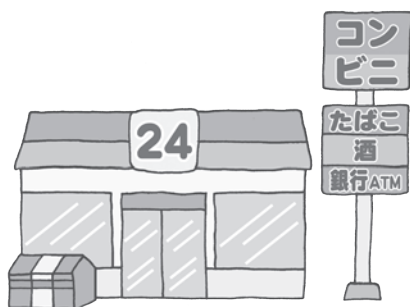
All right.

This expression indicates you understood what the speaker said. It comes from the verb “wakaru” or “to understand.”



## Convenience Stores

Many convenience stores in Japan are open 24/7. They sell a wide range of things such as boxed meals, sandwiches, sweets, drinks, and daily necessities. You can also withdraw money at their ATMs and pick up concert tickets you booked online.



### Multi-service machine



Answer ① コンビニの中なかにいます。

Konbini no na'ka ni ima'su.

② インフォメーションの横よこにいます。

Infome'shon no yoko ni ima'su.

Shashin o torimashoo

Let's take a photo.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー: すごい!

Mi Ya Sugo<sup>1</sup>i!

This is amazing!

タム、見て見て!

Ta<sup>1</sup>mu, mi<sup>1</sup>te mi<sup>1</sup>te!

Look Tam, look!

タム : わあ、大きいですね。

Tam Waa, ooki<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

Wow, it's huge.

初めて見ました。

Haji<sup>1</sup>mete mima<sup>1</sup>shita.

This is the first time I've seen anything like this.

海斗 : どうやって作ったんだろう・・・。

Kaito Do<sup>1</sup>o yatte tsuku<sup>1</sup>ttan daro<sup>1</sup>o...

I wonder how it's made...

タム : きれいですね。

Tam Ki<sup>1</sup>ree de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

It's beautiful.

みんなで写真を撮りましょう。

Minna<sup>1</sup> de shashin o torimasho<sup>1</sup>o.

Let's take a photo together.

ミーヤー: いいね。

Mi Ya I<sup>1</sup>ine.

Good idea.

Vocabulary

見る look

mi<sup>1</sup>ru

大きい huge

ooki<sup>1</sup>i

初めて first time

haji<sup>1</sup>mete

どうやって how

do<sup>1</sup>oyatte

作る make

tsuku<sup>1</sup>ru

きれい(な) beautiful

ki<sup>1</sup>ree (na)

みんなで together

minna<sup>1</sup> de

写真を撮る take a photo

shashin o to<sup>1</sup>ru

いい good

i<sup>1</sup>i

## Key Phrase

しゃしん と  
写真を撮りましょう。

Shashin o torimasho<sup>o</sup>.

Let's take a photo.

To invite someone to do something with you, replace the “masu” at the end of the verb's MASU-form with “mashoo.” The verb in “shashin o toru” or “to take a photo” is “toru.” The MASU-form of that is “torimasu,” which becomes “torimashoo.”

## Use It!

この店に入りましょう。

Kono mise<sup>o</sup> ni hairimasho<sup>o</sup>.

いいですね。

Ii de<sup>o</sup> su ne.

Let's go in this store.  
Good idea.

## Try It Out!

～ましょう。 Let's XXX.

～masho<sup>o</sup>.

① 時計台に行く (→行きます)

tokeedai ni iku (→ikima<sup>su</sup>)

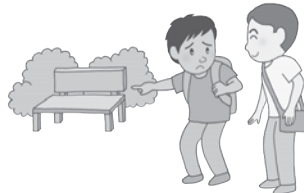
go to the clock tower



② ちょっと休む (→休みます)

cho<sup>o</sup> tto yasumu (→yasumima<sup>su</sup>)

rest for a while



## Bonus Phrase

すごい!

Sugo<sup>i</sup>!

This is amazing!

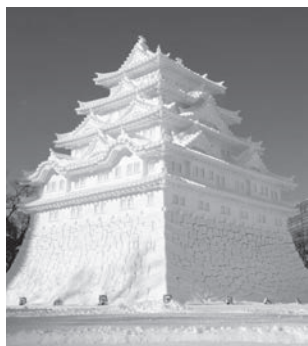
It's used when you're surprised, impressed, or moved. A more polite version is “Sugoi desu ne.”



# Popular Tourist Spot: Hokkaido

Hokkaido attracts many tourists for its beautiful, vast natural surroundings. Wild animals live freely in Shiretoko, a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site. Winter brings snow festivals and sports such as skiing. At the Asahiyama Zoo in Asahikawa, you can see penguins walking in line on the snow.

## Sapporo Snow Festival



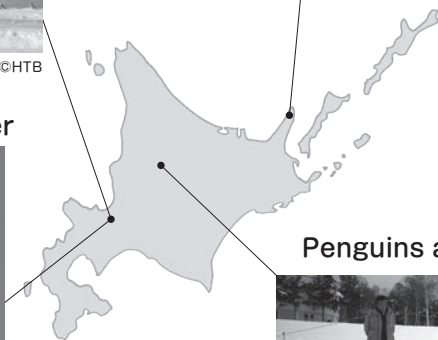
©HTB

## Wild brown bear in Shiretoko



©SHIRETOKO SIGHTSEEING CRUISER DOLPHIN

## Sapporo Clock Tower



## Penguins at Asahiyama Zoo



©Asahiyama Zoo

- Answer ① とほいでい い 時計台に行きましょう。 Tokeedai ni ikimasho'ō.  
 ② ちょっと やす 休みましょう。 Cho'tto yasumimasho'ō.



わたし ねこ す  
私はこの猫が好きです

Watashi wa kono neko ga suki desu

I like this cat.



Today's Skit

タム : かわいい。

How cute.

Tam Kawai'i.

みんなごはんを食べています。

They're all eating their meals.

Minna go'han o ta'beta ima'su.

あやか : ほんとうにかわいいね。

They're really adorable.

Ayaka Hontoo ni kawai'i ne.

おいで、おいで!

Come over here!

Oide, oide!

私はこの子が好き。

This one's my favorite.

Watashi wa kono'ko ga suki'.

タム : 私はこの猫が好きです。

I like this cat.

Tam Watashi wa kono ne'ko ga suki' de'su.

マイク : 猫カフェって、

Cat cafés are relaxing, aren't they?

Mike Neko-kafe tte,

リラックスできるよね。

rira'kkusu deki'ru yo ne.

タム : ほんとですね。

They really are.

Tam Honto de'su ne.

Vocabulary

みんな everyone

ごはん meal

ほんとう  
本当に really

minna

go'han

hontoo ni

好き(な) favorite

ねこ  
猫 cat

リラックスする relax

suki' (na)

ne'ko

rira'kkusu-suru

## Key Phrase

わたしはこの猫が好きです。

Watashi wa kono ne<sup>1</sup>ko ga suki<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

I like this cat.

To say what you like, use “[thing] ga suki desu.” “Suki” or “like” is a NA-adjective. To indicate the [thing] you like, add the particle “ga.” If you like “neko” or “cats,” say “Neko ga suki desu.”

## Use It!

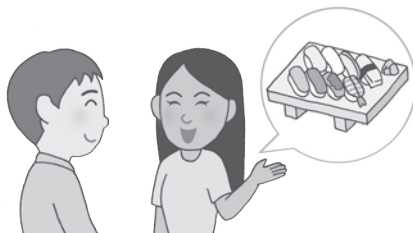
食べ物は、何が好きですか。

Tabemo<sup>1</sup>no wa, na<sup>1</sup>ni ga suki<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

寿司が好きです。

Sushi<sup>1</sup> ga suki<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

What's your favorite food?  
I like sushi.



## Try It Out!

～が好きです。 I like XXX.

～ga suki<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

## ① J-POP

jee-po<sup>1</sup>ppu

J-pop



## ② マンガ

manga

manga



## Bonus Phrase

ほんとですね。

Honto de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

It really is.

It's used to strongly agree with someone's opinion or impression. “Honto” is a shortened form of “hontoo” or “really.”



Pop Culture with Mike

## Unique Cafés in Japan

Cafés where you can play with animals such as cats, owls, and rabbits are popular.

Rabbit café



Owl café



©Happy Owl Café chouette

Maid cafés, planetarium cafés, and foot bath cafés also can be found.

Foot bath café



- Answer ① J-POPが好きです。 Jee-po'ppu ga suki<sup>i</sup> de'su.  
② マンガが好きです。 Manga ga suki<sup>i</sup> de'su.

# 生卵は食べられません

Nama-tamago wa taberaremasen

I can't eat raw eggs.



## Today's Skit

かいと 海斗 & タム : いただきます。

Let's eat.

Kaito & Tam Itadakima<sup>1</sup>su.

はる : 日本食は健康にいいですよ。

Japanese food is very healthy.

Haru Nihon-shoku wa kenkoo ni iin de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

タム : これ、生卵ですか。

Is this raw egg?

Tam Kore, nama-ta<sup>1</sup>mago de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

はる : はい。

Yes it is.

Haru Ha<sup>1</sup>i.

タム : すみません。

I'm sorry.

Tam Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

わたし 私、生卵は

I can't eat raw eggs.

Watashi, nama-ta<sup>1</sup>mago wa

食べられません。

taberaremasen<sup>1</sup>.

かいと 海斗 : そう。じゃあ、納豆もだめ？

I see.

Kaito So<sup>1</sup>o. Ja<sup>1</sup>a, natto<sup>1</sup>o mo dame<sup>1</sup>?

So, you don't like natto either?

タム : 納豆大好きです。

Natto!

Tam Natto<sup>1</sup>o! Da<sup>1</sup>isuki de<sup>1</sup>su.

I love it.

## Vocabulary

日本食 Japanese food

nihonshoku

健康 health

kenkoo

生卵 raw egg

nama-ta<sup>1</sup>mago

納豆 fermented soy beans

natto<sup>1</sup>o

だめ(な) no good

dame<sup>1</sup> (na)

大好き(な) favorite

da<sup>1</sup>isuki (na)

## Key Phrase

な ま た ま ご た  
生卵は食べられません。

Nama-ta<sup>1</sup>mago wa taberaremasen<sup>1</sup>n.

I can't eat raw eggs.

To express what you can't eat, say "[food] wa taberaremasen" or "I can't eat [food]." "Taberaremasen" is the polite negative form of "taberareru," the potential form of the verb "taberu" or "to eat."

## Use It!

どうぞ、たくさん<sup>た</sup>食べてください。

Do<sup>1</sup>ozo, takusan ta<sup>1</sup>bete kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

すみません。私、刺身<sup>た</sup>は食べられません。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Watashi, sashimi<sup>1</sup> wa taberaremasen<sup>1</sup>n.

Please eat a lot.  
I'm sorry. I can't eat raw fish.



## Try It Out!

すみません。私、～は食べられません。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Watashi, ~wa taberaremasen<sup>1</sup>n.

I'm sorry. I can't eat XXX.

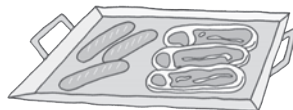
## ① えび

ebi  
shrimp



## ② 豚肉

butaniku  
pork



## Bonus Phrase

いただきます。

Itadakima<sup>1</sup>su.

Let's eat./I'm grateful for this meal.

People say this phrase before eating. It expresses thanks to those who prepared the meal. Once the meal is over, it's customary to say "Gochisoosama deshita."



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

## Japanese Breakfast

A traditional Japanese-style breakfast includes a bowl of rice, miso soup, and grilled fish. Nowadays, many people eat a Western-style breakfast of bread, eggs, and coffee.

Japanese-style breakfast



Western-style breakfast



Hotels and inns offer various types of breakfast, including all-you-can-eat buffets.

Breakfast buffet



©Hotel Okura Tokyo

Answer ① すみません。私、えびは食べられません。  
② すみません。私、豚肉は食べられません。

Sumimase'n. Watashi, ebi wa taberaremasen.

Sumimase'n. Watashi, butaniku wa taberaremasen.

# のどが痛いんです

Nodo ga itain desu

My throat hurts.



## Today's Skit

はる : タムさん、<sup>かおいろ</sup>顔色<sup>わる</sup>が悪いんですよ。 Tam-san, you look pale.

Haru Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, kaoiro ga waru<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

どうしたんですか。 What's wrong?

Do<sup>1</sup>o shita<sup>1</sup>n de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

タム : のどが<sup>いた</sup>痛いんです。 My throat hurts.

Tam No<sup>1</sup>do ga ita<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su.

はる : おやおや。 Oh, dear.

Haru O<sup>1</sup>ya o<sup>1</sup>ya.

そんなときには In times like these,  
Sonna to<sup>1</sup>ki ni wa ginger honey tea may help.

「しょうがはちみつ湯」<sup>ゆ</sup>がいいですよ。

"shooga-hachimitsu<sup>1</sup>-yu" ga i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

ミーヤー: <sup>かいと</sup>海斗<sup>いま</sup>が今、<sup>つく</sup>作っています。 Kaito is making you  
Mi Ya Ka<sup>1</sup>ito ga i<sup>1</sup>ma, tsuku<sup>1</sup>tte ima<sup>1</sup>su. some now.

<sup>かいと</sup>海斗 : タムさん、できたよ。 All ready, Tam-san.

Kaito Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, de<sup>1</sup>kita yo.

はい、どうぞ。 Here you go.

Ha<sup>1</sup>i, do<sup>1</sup>ozo.

ミーヤー: <sup>だいじ</sup>お大事に。 Take care.

Mi Ya O<sup>1</sup>daiji ni.

### Vocabulary

<sup>かおいろ</sup>顔色<sup>わる</sup>が悪い pale

kaoiro ga waru<sup>1</sup>i

のど throat

no<sup>1</sup>do

<sup>いた</sup>痛い hurt

ita<sup>1</sup>i

## Key Phrase

のどが痛<sup>いた</sup>いんです。

No<sup>o</sup> do ga ita<sup>i</sup> in de<sup>su</sup>.

My throat hurts.

To explain your situation, such as not feeling well, put “n desu” at the end of the sentence. When part of your body hurts, use the I-adjective “itai” or “hurt” and say “[body part] ga itain desu.” The particle “ga” indicates the body part in pain.

## Use It!

どうしたんですか。

Do<sup>o</sup> shita<sup>n</sup> de<sup>su</sup> ka.

あたま<sup>いた</sup>が痛<sup>いた</sup>いんです。熱<sup>ねつ</sup>があるんです。

Atama<sup>ga</sup> ita<sup>i</sup> in de<sup>su</sup>.

Netsu<sup>ga</sup> a<sup>r</sup>un de<sup>su</sup>.

What's wrong?

My head hurts. I have a fever.



## Try It Out!

～んです。 My XXX hurts./I feel XXX.

～n de<sup>su</sup>.

① お腹<sup>なか</sup>が痛<sup>いた</sup>い

onaka ga ita<sup>i</sup>  
my stomach hurts



② 気持<sup>きもち</sup>ちが悪<sup>わる</sup>い

kimochi ga waru<sup>i</sup>  
I feel sick



## Bonus Phrase

だいじ  
お大事<sup>だいじ</sup>に。

Odaiji ni.

Take care.

It's used when you care about someone who's ill or has been injured. It expresses the hope that person will get some rest and feel better soon.





Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

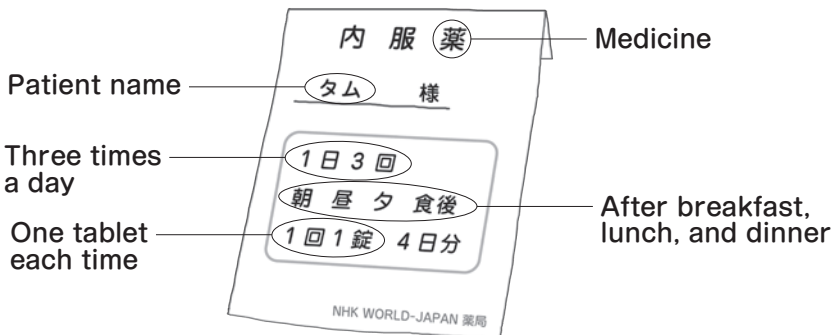
## If You Get Sick in Japan...

For symptoms that are not too serious, pharmacies and drug stores often can help. Describe your symptoms, and the pharmacist will show you some over-the-counter medicines.



For serious symptoms, visit a clinic or hospital. If you're given a prescription after being examined, you can get the medicines at a pharmacy. A list of medical institutions ready to accept foreign tourists can be found on the website of the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO). To access the site, search: "For safe travels in Japan JNTO."

Prescription medicine bag



Answer ① お腹が痛いんです。

Onaka ga ita'in de'su.

② 気持ちが悪いんです。

Kimochi ga waru'in de'su.

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.

Bo<sup>1</sup>ku ga tsuku<sup>1</sup>ttan da. Do<sup>1</sup>ozo.

ミーヤー: きれい!

Beautiful!

Mi Ya Ki<sup>1</sup>ree!

タム : すごい! いただきます。

It looks great! Let's eat.

Tam Sugo<sup>1</sup>i! Itadaki<sup>1</sup>ma<sup>1</sup>su.

この卵焼き、

Kono tamago-yaki,

This Japanese omelet is sweet and delicious.

甘くておいしいです。

ama<sup>1</sup>kute oishi<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

ミーヤー: 海斗は本当に

Kaito, you're really a good cook.

Mi Ya Ka<sup>1</sup>ito wa hontoo ni

料理が上手だね。

ryo<sup>1</sup>ori ga joozu<sup>1</sup> 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 Bo<sup>1</sup>ku, she<sup>1</sup>fu ni narita<sup>1</sup>in da.

ミーヤー: いいねえ。

That sounds good.

Mi Ya I<sup>1</sup>i ne<sup>1</sup>e.

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

ryo<sup>1</sup>ori

## Key Phrase

この<sup>たまご や</sup>卵焼き、<sup>あま</sup>甘くておいしいです。

Kono tamago-yaki, ama<sup>1</sup>kute oishi<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

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<sup>うえの こうえん</sup>公園、どうでしたか。

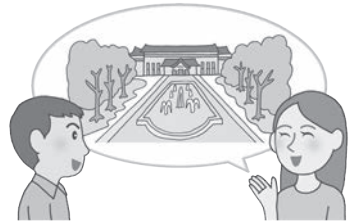
Ueno-ko<sup>1</sup>oen, do<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>shita ka.

ひろ<sup>ひろ</sup>く、きれいで、とてもよかったです。

Hiro<sup>1</sup>kute, ki<sup>1</sup>ree de, totemo yo<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su.

How was Ueno Park?

It was spacious and beautiful, and very nice.

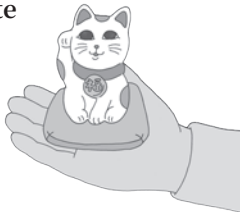


## Try It Out!

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

① <sup>ちい</sup>小さい  
chiisa<sup>1</sup>i  
small

かわいい  
kawai<sup>1</sup>i  
cute



② <sup>せい</sup>正確(な)  
seekaku (na)  
punctual

<sup>べん</sup>便利(な)  
be<sup>1</sup>nri (na)  
convenient



## Bonus Phrase

どうぞ。

Do<sup>1</sup>ozo.

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 せい正確でべんり便利ですね。

Chiisa'kute kawai'i de'su ne.

Seekaku de be'nri de'su ne.

# どれが<sup>いちばん</sup>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 <sup>てんいん</sup> : ご注文<sup>ごちゅうもん</sup>は? What would you like?

Clerk Gochuumon wa?

海斗 <sup>かいと</sup> : タムさん、何<sup>なに</sup>にする? Tam-san,  
Kaito Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, na<sup>1</sup>ni ni suru? what do you want?

タム : どれが<sup>いちばん</sup>一番おいしいですか。 Which one is the most  
Tam Do<sup>1</sup>re ga ichiban oishi<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ka. tasty?

海斗 <sup>かいと</sup> : みそラーメンがおすすめだよ。 I recommend the miso  
Kaito Miso-ra<sup>1</sup>amen ga osusume da yo. ramen.

タム : みそラーメン・・・ Miso ramen...  
Tam Miso-ra<sup>1</sup>amen...

悠輝 <sup>ゆうき</sup> : 日本<sup>にほん</sup>のラーメンはおいしいよ。 Japanese ramen is tasty.  
Yuuki Nihon no ra<sup>1</sup>amen wa oishii yo.

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

Bo<sup>1</sup>ku wa miso-ra<sup>1</sup>amen ga

好き<sup>す</sup>なんだ。

suki<sup>1</sup> nan da.

タム <sup>わたし</sup> : 私、みそラーメンにします。 I'll have the miso ramen.

Tam Watashi, miso-ra<sup>1</sup>amen ni shima<sup>1</sup>su.

### Vocabulary

～にする decide on XXX

～ni suru

みそラーメン miso ramen

miso-ra<sup>1</sup>amen

どれ which

do<sup>1</sup>re

おすすめ recommendation

osusume

いちばん 一番～ most XXX

ichiban～

にほん 日本 Japan

Niho<sup>1</sup>n

Key Phrase

どれが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!

どれが一番～ですか。

Which one is the most XXX?

Do're ga ichiban ~de'su ka.

①安い

yasu'i  
cheap



②お得(な)

otoku (na)  
economical



Bonus Phrase

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 <sup>いちばんやす</sup>どれが一番安いですか。

Do're ga ichiban yasui de'su ka.

② <sup>いちばんとく</sup>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 hito<sup>1</sup>ri onegai-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

すみません。

Excuse me.

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

しゃしん と 写真を撮ってもいいですか。

May I take photos here?

Shashin o to<sup>1</sup>tte mo i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

うけつけ 受付：ええ、いいですよ。

Yes, you can.

Clerk E'e, i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su 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 Okyakusa<sup>1</sup>ma,

ここから先はさきごえんりよ遠慮ください。

koko kara saki wa goenryo-kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

ミーヤー：あ、すみません。

Oh, sorry.

Mi Ya A, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

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

okyakusa<sup>1</sup>ma

saki

enryo-suru



## Key Phrase

しゃしん と  
写真を撮ってもいいですか。

Shashin o to<sup>1</sup>tte mo i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su 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 fuku<sup>1</sup>, shichaku-shite<sup>1</sup> mo i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

もちろんです。

Mochi<sup>1</sup>ron de<sup>1</sup>su.

May I try these clothes on?  
Of course.



## Try It Out!

～てもいいですか。 May I XXX?

～te mo i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

① 入る (→入って)

ha<sup>1</sup>iru (→ha<sup>1</sup>itte)

enter



② 休む (→休んで)

yasu<sup>1</sup>mu (→yasu<sup>1</sup>nde)

rest



## Counting People

1	2	3	4	5
hito <sup>1</sup> ri	futari <sup>1</sup>	san-nin san-ni <sup>1</sup> n	yo-nin yo-ni <sup>1</sup> n	go-nin go-ni <sup>1</sup> 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 やす休んでもいいですか。

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-yo<sup>1</sup>obi ni, piano no ensoo o

聴ききに行きましたい。

kiki ni ikima<sup>1</sup>shita.

I went to listen to a piano recital on Sunday.

はる : どうでしたか。

Haru Do<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>shita ka.

How was it?

ミーヤー： すばらしかったです。

Mi Ya Subarashi<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su.

It was wonderful.

はる : それはよかったですね。

Haru Sore wa yo<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

That's good.

ミーヤー： 写真しゃしんをたくさん撮とりました。

Mi Ya Shashin o takusan torima<sup>1</sup>shita.

I took a lot of photos.

見てみください。

Mi<sup>1</sup>te kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

Please have a look.

タム : あ! これ、悠輝ゆうきさん・・・。

Tam A! Kore, Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san...

Oh! This is Yuuki-san...

はる : 悠輝ゆうきさん?

Haru Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san?

Yuuki-san?

### Vocabulary

日曜日にちようび Sunday

nichi-yo<sup>1</sup>obi

ピアノ piano

piano

演奏えんそう performance

ensoo

聴くき listen

kiku

すばらしい wonderful

subarashi<sup>1</sup>i

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 ikima<sup>1</sup>shita.

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。

Kyo<sup>1</sup>o, do<sup>1</sup>ko ni ikima<sup>1</sup>shita ka.

原宿に、服を買いに行きました。

Harajuku ni, fuku<sup>1</sup> o kai ni ikima<sup>1</sup>shita.

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 ikima<sup>1</sup>shita.

① すしを食べる (→ 食べ)

sushi<sup>1</sup> o tabe<sup>1</sup>ru (→ ta<sup>1</sup>be)

eat sushi



② 野球を見る (→ 見)

yakyuu o mi<sup>1</sup>ru (→ mi<sup>1</sup>)

see a baseball game



## Step-up

## Days of the Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
getsu- yo <sup>1</sup> obi	ka- yo <sup>1</sup> obi	sui- yo <sup>1</sup> obi	moku- yo <sup>1</sup> obi	kin- yo <sup>1</sup> obi	do- yo <sup>1</sup> obi	nichi- yo <sup>1</sup> 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 すしを食べに行きました。

Sushi<sup>い</sup> o ta<sup>べ</sup> ni i<sup>き</sup>ma<sup>し</sup>ta.

② 野球を見に行きました。

Yakyuu o mi<sup>い</sup> ni i<sup>き</sup>ma<sup>し</sup>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-pa<sup>1</sup>fe de gozaima<sup>1</sup>su.

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 Ta<sup>1</sup>mu, Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san to,  
どこで会ったの?  
do<sup>1</sup>ko de a<sup>1</sup>tta no?

Tam, where did you first  
meet Yuuki-san?

タム : ベトナムです。  
Tam Betonamu de<sup>1</sup>su.

In Vietnam.

しょうがっこう 小学校でボランティアをしました。  
Shooga<sup>1</sup>kkoo de bora<sup>1</sup>ntia o shima<sup>1</sup>shita.

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 utatta<sup>1</sup>ri, odotta<sup>1</sup>ri shima<sup>1</sup>shita.

We sang songs and  
danced together.

ミーヤ: そうだったの。  
Mi Ya So<sup>1</sup>o datta no.

I see.

タム : はい。悠輝さんに会いたいです。  
Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i. Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san ni aita<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

Yes. I'd like to meet him  
again.

Vocabulary

メロンパフェ melon parfait  
meron-pa<sup>1</sup>fe

しょうがっこう elementary school  
shooga<sup>1</sup>kkoo

ボランティア volunteer  
bora<sup>1</sup>ntia

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<sup>ri</sup>, odotta<sup>ri</sup> shima<sup>shi</sup>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。

Hokka<sup>i</sup>doō de na<sup>ni</sup> o shima<sup>su</sup> ka.

ハイキングをしたり、温泉に入ったりしたいです。

Ha<sup>i</sup>kingu o shita<sup>ri</sup>, onsen ni ha<sup>i</sup>ttari shita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>su</sup>.

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<sup>shi</sup>ta./shita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>su</sup>.

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<sup>ri</sup>)

go shopping



② <what you want to do>

お寺に行く (→行ったり)

otera ni iku (→itta<sup>ri</sup>)

go to a temple



海で泳ぐ (→泳いだり)

umi de oyo<sup>gu</sup> (→oyo<sup>i</sup>dari)

swim in the ocean



着物を着る (→着たり)

kimono o kiru (→kita<sup>ri</sup>)

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.

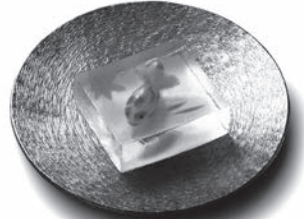
Japanese sweets include rice cakes, rice crackers, and bean-paste buns. Some are connected to the seasons, such as rice cakes using cherry blossoms and leaves in spring. In summer, you'll find sweets that look like starry skies and clear streams.

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 て ら い 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.



Issho ni ikimasen ka

Why don't we all go together?



Today's Skit

マイク : 今度の土曜日、海斗と

Mike Ko<sup>1</sup>ndo no do-yo<sup>1</sup>obi, Ka<sup>1</sup>lito to

忍<sup>にん</sup>者<sup>じゃ</sup>博<sup>はく</sup>物<sup>ぶつ</sup>館<sup>かん</sup>に行<sup>い</sup>きま<sup>す</sup>す。

Ninja-Hakubutsu<sup>1</sup>kan ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su.

I'm going to the Ninja Museum with Kaito this Saturday.

ミーヤー : マイクさんは、本当に

Mi Ya Ma<sup>1</sup>iku-san wa, hontoo ni

忍<sup>にん</sup>者<sup>じゃ</sup>が好<sup>す</sup>きです<sup>ね</sup>。

ni<sup>1</sup>nja ga suki<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

Mike-san, you really like ninja, don't you?

マイク : はい。

Mike Ha<sup>1</sup>i.

Yeah.

みんな<sup>いっしょ</sup>で一<sup>い</sup>緒<sup>い</sup>に行<sup>い</sup>きま<sup>せ</sup>んか。

Minna<sup>1</sup> de issho ni ikimase<sup>1</sup>n ka.

Why don't we all go together?

ミーヤー : ああ、土曜日<sup>どようび</sup>はちよっと・・・。

Mi Ya A<sup>1</sup>a, do-yo<sup>1</sup>obi wa cho<sup>1</sup>tto...

Oh, Saturday isn't good for me...

タム : 私<sup>わたし</sup>も授<sup>じゆ</sup>業<sup>ぎやう</sup>があ<sup>あ</sup>りま<sup>す</sup>す。

Tam Watashi mo ju<sup>1</sup>gyoo ga arima<sup>1</sup>su.

I have classes too.

海斗<sup>かいと</sup> : 残念<sup>ざんねん</sup>。

Kaito Zanne<sup>1</sup>n.

Too bad.

じゃあ、2<sup>ふたり</sup>人<sup>い</sup>で行<sup>い</sup>こう。

Ja<sup>1</sup>a, futari<sup>1</sup> de iko<sup>1</sup>o.

Then it'll just be the two of us going.

Vocabulary

今<sup>こん</sup>度<sup>ど</sup> this time

ko<sup>1</sup>ndo

博<sup>はく</sup>物<sup>ぶつ</sup>館<sup>かん</sup> museum

hakubutsu<sup>1</sup>kan

残<sup>ざん</sup>念<sup>ねん</sup>(な) too bad

zanne<sup>1</sup>n (na)

## Key Phrase

いっしょにい  
一緒に行きませんか。

Issho ni ikimase'n ka.

Why don't we go together?

To invite someone to do something, change the “masu” of the verb's MASU-form to “masen ka” and raise the intonation. “Masen” is a negative form, but with “masen ka,” it becomes an invitation. To accept the invitation, you say “ii desu ne” or “sounds good.”

## Use It!

こんばん、いっしょ  
今晚、一緒にごはんをたべに行きませんか。

Ko'nban, issho ni go'han o ta'be ni ikimase'n ka.

いいですね。行きましょう。

Ii de'su ne. Ikimasho'o.

Why don't we go out to dinner tonight?  
Sounds good. Let's go.



## Try It Out!

～ませんか。 Why don't we XXX?

～mase'n ka.

① みんなでバーベキューをする (→します)

minna' de baabe'kyuu o suru (→shima'su)

have a barbecue with everyone

② 一緒に歌う (→歌います)

issho ni utau (→utaima'su)

sing together



## Bonus Phrase

どようび  
土曜日はちょっと・・・。

Do-yo'obi wa cho'tto...

Saturday isn't good for me...

This expression is used to decline an invitation. “Chotto” means “a little.” However, stretching out the ending and weakening the pitch creates the nuance that you're reluctantly declining.

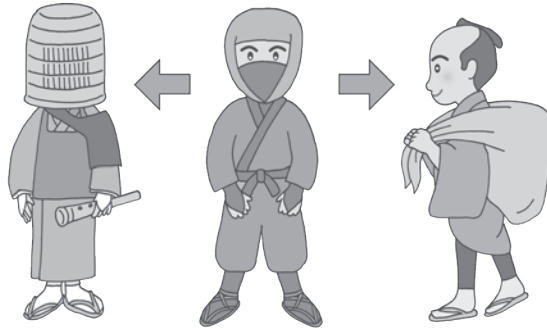


## Secrets of the Ninja

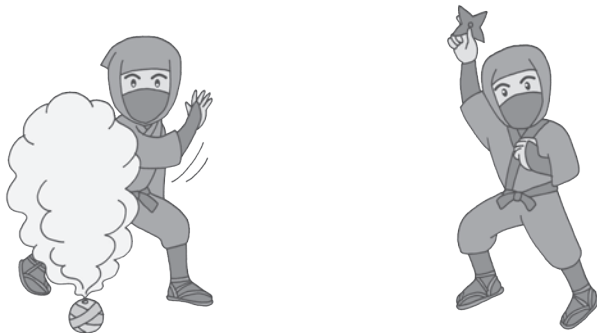
Ninja were like spies or special forces who were active after the 15th century during the age of rival warlords. The history of ninja is somewhat murky.

Ninja were famous for their costumes. They often disguised themselves as merchants, monks, or traveling entertainers to make their way into enemy territory.

Ninja in disguise



Ninja used tools such as shuriken stars and made use of their knowledge of firearms and gunpowder. They sometimes even employed psychological tactics to complete their missions. Warlords valued them as technical experts.



Answer ① みんなでバーベキューをしませんか。  
② いっしょ うた一緒に歌いませんか。

Minna<sup>1</sup> de baabe'kyuu o shimase'n ka.

Issho ni utaimase'n ka.

Ninja-Hakubutsukan made,  
doo ittara ii desu ka

How can I get to the Ninja Museum?



## Today's Skit

海斗 : マイク、似合うね。カッコいい。

Kaito Ma'iku, nia'u ne. Kakko'i.

Mike, it suits you.  
You look cool.

マイク : うれしいな。

Mike Ureshi'i na.

I'm glad you like it.

あのう、すみません。

Anoo, sumimase'n.

Er, excuse me.

にんじゃはくぶつかん  
忍 者 博 物 館 まで、

Ninja-Hakubutsu'kan ma'de,

どう行 っ たらいいですか。

do'o itta'ra i'i de'su ka.

How can I get to  
the Ninja Museum?

通行人 : この道をまっすぐ行ってください。

Passerby Kono michi o massu'gu itte kudasa'i.

Go straight down this road.

はくぶつかん  
博 物 館 は、左 にあります。

Hakubutsu'kan wa, hidari ni arima'su.

The museum is on the left.

マイク : わかりました。

Mike Wakarima'shita.

I see.

ありがとうございます。

Ari'gatoo gozaima'su.

Thank you very much.

海斗 : さあ、行こう!

Kaito Sa'a, iko'o!

OK, let's get going!

### Vocabulary

カッコいい cool  
kakko'i

うれしい happy  
ureshi'i

みち road  
道 michi



## Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking how to get to your destination

にんじゃはくぶつかん

忍者博物館まで、どう行ったらいいですか。

Ninja-Hakubutsu<sup>1</sup>kan ma<sup>1</sup>de, do<sup>1</sup>o itta<sup>1</sup>ra i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

How can I get to the Ninja Museum?

To ask how to get to your destination, say “[destination] made, doo ittara ii desu ka.” “Ittara” is the verb “iku” or “to go” in the conditional form. In this case though, just memorize the phrase as a question.

## Use It!

あのう、すみません。金閣寺まで、どう行ったらいいですか。

Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Ki<sup>1</sup>nkaku-ji ma<sup>1</sup>de, do<sup>1</sup>o itta<sup>1</sup>ra i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

101番のバスに乗ってください。

Hyaku-ichi<sup>1</sup>-ban no ba<sup>1</sup>su ni notte kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

Er, excuse me.

How can I get to Kinkakuji Temple?

Please get on Bus No. 101.



## Try It Out!

あのう、すみません。～まで、どう行ったらいいですか。

Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. ~ma<sup>1</sup>de, do<sup>1</sup>o itta<sup>1</sup>ra i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Er, excuse me.

How can I get to XXX?

① このホテル

kono ho<sup>1</sup>teru  
this hotel



② 新幹線のホーム





shinka<sup>1</sup>nsen no ho<sup>1</sup>omu  
the platform  
for the Shinkansen  
bullet train



## Directions



## Step-up

			
left	straight	right	turn
hidari	massu <sup>1</sup> gu	migi	magaru



## Convenient Highway Buses

Highway buses crisscross the country, with budget-friendly fares. Popular routes from Tokyo include those to major cities such as Nagoya, Osaka, and Kyoto as well as those to Mt. Fuji, Hakone, and Kusatsu Onsen hot spring.



©Highway Bus Tokyo Station Area Bus Stop Operator ASSOC.

Taking an overnight bus will save you time because you can sleep as the bus travels. Seats can be reserved online. Some buses allow you to select particular seats. Luxury buses are more expensive but may offer more leg room or even individual compartments.

### Luxury overnight bus



©WILLER



©WILLER

- Answer
- ① あのう、すみません。  
このホテルまで、どう行ったらいいですか。 Anoo, sumimase'n.  
Kono ho'teru ma'de, do'o itta'ra i'i de'su ka.
  - ② あのう、すみません。  
新幹線のホームまで、どう行ったらいいですか。 Anoo, sumimase'n.  
Shinka'nsen no ho'omu ma'de, do'o itta'ra i'i de'su ka.

# どのくらい待ちますか

Donokurai machimasu ka

How long does it take to get in?



## Today's Skit

マイク : どのくらい待ちますか。

Mike Donokurai machimasu ka.

How long does it take to get in?

係員1 : 15分くらいです。

Clerk 1 Juu-go-fun kurai desu.

About 15 minutes.

マイク : わかりました。

Mike Wakarimashita.

OK.

海斗 : すごい!

Kaito Sugoi!

Awesome!

ほんもの 手裏剣だ。

Honmono no shuriken da.

A real shuriken ninja star.

係員2 : あの的に投げてください。

Clerk 2 Ano mato ni nagegete kudasai.

Please throw it at that target.

マイク : えい!

Mike E'i!

Go!

あ、落ちちゃった。

A, ochichatta.

Ah, it dropped.

### Vocabulary

どのくらい how long

donokurai

待つ wait

ma<sup>1</sup>tsu

～くらい about XXX

~ku<sup>1</sup>rai

ほんもの real thing

honmono

手裏剣 ninja star

shuriken

あの that

ano

的 target

mato

投げる throw

nage<sup>1</sup>ru

落ちる drop

ochi<sup>1</sup>ru

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking how long something will take

どのくらい待ちますか。

Donokurai machimasu ka

How long does it take to get in? (Literally: How long do I wait?)

To ask how long something takes, use “donokurai,” which is an interrogative for length of time, distance, or amount. It's used with “machimasu ka” (“matsu” or “to wait”) or “kakarimasu ka” (“kakaruru” or “to take”).

Use It!

すみません。あと、どのくらいかかりますか。

Sumimase'n. A'to, donokurai kakarimasu ka.

20分くらいです。

Nijuppun ku'rai de'su.

Excuse me. How much longer will it take?  
About 20 minutes.



Try It Out!

どのくらい～ますか。

How long XXX?

Donokurai ~masu ka.

① 歩く (→歩きます)

aru'ku (→arukimasu)

walk



② もつ (→もちます)

mo'tsu (→mochimasu)

last



Length of Time

Minutes	5	10	15	20	30
	go <sup>1</sup> -fun	ju <sup>1</sup> ppun	juu-go <sup>1</sup> -fun	niju <sup>1</sup> ppun	sanju <sup>1</sup> ppun
Hours	1	1.5	4	7	9
	ichi-ji <sup>1</sup> kan	ichi-jikan-ha <sup>1</sup> n	yo-ji <sup>1</sup> kan	shichi-ji <sup>1</sup> kan	ku-ji <sup>1</sup> kan



Step-up





Pop Culture with Mike

## Hands-on Tourism

Tourists can enjoy hands-on activities in Japan. Popular ones include dressing as a ninja or samurai, trying on a kimono, taking part in a tea ceremony, arranging flowers, or making Japanese sweets.

### Wearing kimono



©Nagominowa

### Making Japanese sweets



©Shichijiyokansyundo

You can also create plastic food samples such as those found in restaurant windows.

And other facilities allow you to experience simulated earthquakes, heavy rain, fires, and tsunami. You'll learn about disaster preparedness.

### Making food samples



©DesignPocket

Answer ① どのくらいある歩きますか。 Donokurai arukima'su ka.

② どのくらいもちますか。 Donokurai mochima'su ka.

Yonda koto arimasu

I've read it.



## Today's Skit

タム : わあ、マンガがたくさん!

Tam Waa, manga ga takusan!

Wow, so many manga!

マイク : タムさん、このマンガ、知ってる?

Mike Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, kono manga, shitteru?

Tam-san, do you know this manga?

タム : はい、読んだことあります。

Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i, yo<sup>1</sup>nda koto<sup>1</sup> arima<sup>1</sup>su.

Yes, I've read it.

マイク : え? 日本語で読んだの?

Mike E? Nihongo de yo<sup>1</sup>nda no?

Huh?  
You read it in Japanese?

タム : いえ、ベトナム語です。

Tam Ie, Betonamugo de<sup>1</sup>su.

No, I read it  
in Vietnamese.

とてもおもしろかったです。

Totemo omoshiro<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su.

It was really fun.

### Vocabulary

マンガ manga

manga

たくさん many

takusan

知って(いる) know

shitte (i) ru

よむ read

yo<sup>1</sup>mu

日本語 Japanese language

Nihongo

いえ no

ie

ベトナム語 Vietnamese language

Betonamugo

とても very

totemo

おもしろい interesting

omoshiro<sup>1</sup>i

Key Phrase

よ  
読んだことあります。

Yon<sup>1</sup>da koto<sup>1</sup> arima<sup>1</sup>su.

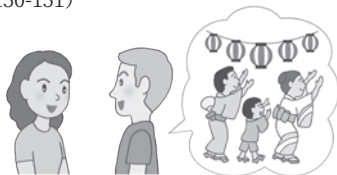
I've read it.

To express what you've experienced, use "[the TA-form of a verb] + koto (ga) arimasu." The verb's TA-form ends with "ta/da," indicating the action took place in the past or has been completed. To make the TA-form, change the "te/de" of the verb's TE-form to "ta/da." (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

あした ほんおど  
明日、盆踊りがありますよ。

Ashita, bon-<sup>o</sup>dori ga arima<sup>1</sup>su yo.



ほんおど ネットで見たことあります。でも本物は見たことないです。

Bon-<sup>o</sup>dori, netto de mi<sup>1</sup>ta koto<sup>1</sup> arima<sup>1</sup>su. De<sup>1</sup>mo honmono wa mi<sup>1</sup>ta koto<sup>1</sup> nai de<sup>1</sup>su.

Tomorrow, there will be a Bon dance.

Bon dance, I've seen that on the Internet. But I've never seen the real thing.

Try It Out!

～ことあります／ないです。

I have/haven't XXX.

～koto<sup>1</sup> arima<sup>1</sup>su/nai<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

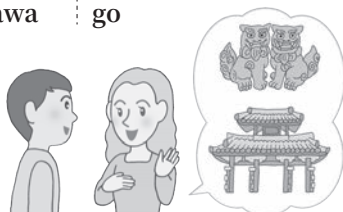
① <have experienced>

おきなわ  
沖縄

Okinawa  
Okinawa

い 行く (→行った)

iku (→itta)  
go



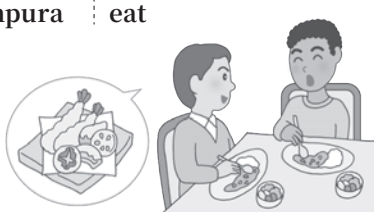
② <haven't experienced>

てんぷら  
天ぷら

tempura  
tempura

た 食べる (→食べた)

tabe<sup>1</sup>ru (→ta<sup>1</sup>beta)  
eat



Bonus Phrase

し  
知ってる?

Shitteru?

Do you know?

This phrase is used among family and friends. To ask in a polite way, say "Shitte masu ka."



## Manga Cafés

Japanese manga cover a vast array of genres, including romance, adventure, sports, history, and literature. Manga cafés operate on time basis. Once you pay, you're free to read as many manga as you like for a certain number of hours. Individual cubicles are often available, and many places provide TVs and internet access. Most offer unlimited beverages such as juice and tea.

### Spacious browsing area



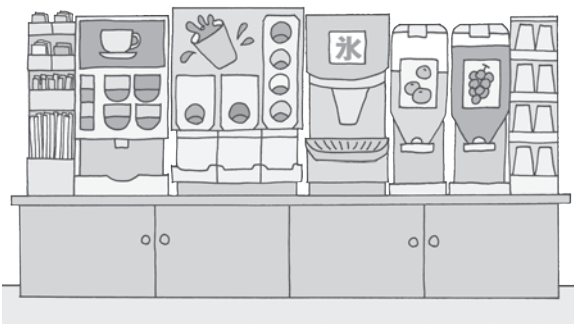
©Kaikatsu CLUB

### Comfortable cubicle



©Kaikatsu CLUB

### Refreshment corner



Answer ① おきなわ い 沖縄、行ったことがあります。

Okinawa, itta koto<sup>1</sup> arima'su.

② てん た 天ぷら、食べたことないです。

Tenpura, ta'beta koto<sup>1</sup> nai de'su.

おおわくだに い くる た  
大涌谷に行って、黒たまごが食べたいです

Oowaku-dani ni itte,  
kuro-tamago ga tabetai desu

I want to go to Owakudani and  
then eat a black egg.



Today's Skit

あやか : <sup>はこね</sup>箱根には1時に着くよ。  
Ayaka : Hakone ni<sup>1</sup> wa ichi<sup>1</sup>-ji ni tsu<sup>1</sup>ku yo.

We'll arrive at Hakone  
at one o'clock.

タムは<sup>なに</sup>何がしたい？  
Ta<sup>1</sup>mu wa na<sup>1</sup>ni ga shitai?

Tam, what do you want to  
do?

タム : <sup>おおわくだに</sup>大涌谷に行って、  
Tam : Oowaku-dani ni itte,  
<sup>くろ</sup>黒たまごが<sup>た</sup>食べたいです。  
kuro-ta<sup>1</sup>mago ga tabeta<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

I want to go to Owakudani  
and then eat a black egg.

あやかさん、<sup>たまご</sup>卵は  
A<sup>1</sup>yaka-san, tama<sup>1</sup>go wa  
<sup>ほんとう</sup>本当に<sup>くろ</sup>黒いんですか。  
hontoo ni kuro<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Ayaka-san, are the eggs  
really black?

あやか : うん。  
Ayaka : Un.

Yes.

でもね、<sup>くろ</sup>黒いのは<sup>そとがわ</sup>外側だけ。  
De<sup>1</sup>mo ne, kuro<sup>1</sup>i no wa sotogawa dake<sup>1</sup>.

But only on the outside.

中は<sup>なか</sup>普通の<sup>ふつう</sup>ゆで<sup>たまご</sup>卵。  
Na<sup>1</sup>ka wa futsuu no yude-ta<sup>1</sup>mago.

The inside is an ordinary  
boiled egg.

タム : へえ。  
Tam : Hee.

Oh.

Vocabulary

<sup>たまご</sup>egg  
tama<sup>1</sup>go

<sup>くろ</sup>黒い black  
kuro<sup>1</sup>i

<sup>ふつう</sup>普通 ordinary  
futsuu

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Expressing past or future actions in sequence

おおわくだに い いくろ たまごが た 食べたいです。  
**大涌谷に行って、黒たまごが食べたいです。**

Oowaku-dani ni itte, kuro-ta<sup>1</sup>mago ga tabeta<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

I want to go to Owakudani and then eat a black egg.

To say two or more actions in sequence, connect them by using the verb's TE-form, as in "[verb 1 in the TE-form], [verb 2]." In the key phrase, the verb "iku" or "to go" is changed to the TE-form "itte" to connect the two sentences.

Use It!



きょう 日は、どこに い 行きましたか。  
 今日、どこに行きましたか。

Kyo<sup>1</sup>o wa, do<sup>1</sup>ko ni ikima<sup>1</sup>shita ka.



びじゅつかん い はん た 食べ、それから ゆうらんせん の 乗りました。  
 美術館に行って、ご飯を食べて、それから遊覧船に乗りました。

Bijutsu<sup>1</sup>kan ni itte, go<sup>1</sup>han o ta<sup>1</sup>bete, sorekara yuuransen ni norima<sup>1</sup>shita.

Where did you go today?

I went to an art museum, had a meal, and then took a sightseeing cruise.

Try It Out!

[verb 1]て、([verb 2]て、) [verb 3]たいです/ました。

[verb 1]te, ([verb 2]te,) [verb 3]ta<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su/ma<sup>1</sup>shita.

I want to/did [verb 1], ([verb 2],) [verb 3].

① <what you want to do>

たかおさん の ぼ 登る (→登って)  
 高尾山に登る (→登って)

Takao<sup>1</sup>-san ni noboru (→nobotte)  
 climb Mt. Takao

しやしん を とる (→撮りたいです)  
 写真を撮る (→撮りたいです)

shashin o to<sup>1</sup>ru (→torita<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su)  
 take photos

② <what you did>

しぶや に 行く  
 渋谷に行く

Shibuya ni iku  
 (→行って)  
 (→itte)  
 go to Shibuya

か もの を 買う  
 買い物をする

kaimono o suru  
 (→して)  
 (→shite)  
 go shopping

ご はん を た 食べる  
 ご飯を食べる

go<sup>1</sup>han o ta<sup>1</sup>be<sup>1</sup>ru  
 (→食べました)  
 (→tabema<sup>1</sup>shita)  
 have a meal



Step-up

Time

1:00	1:30	2:00	3:00	4:00	7:00	9:00
ichi <sup>1</sup> -ji	ichi-ji-ha <sup>1</sup> n	ni <sup>1</sup> -ji	sa <sup>1</sup> n-ji	yo <sup>1</sup> -ji	shichi <sup>1</sup> -ji	ku <sup>1</sup> -ji



## Hakone: Tourist Spot Near Tokyo

Hakone is in the mountains, about an hour and a half from Tokyo. It's well-known for its hot springs. Other attractions include Owakudani, where the terrain was shaped by a volcanic eruption, and the Edo era "Hakone Checkpoint."

Owakudani



Hakone Checkpoint



Hakone also has the mountain train, many art museums, and Lake Ashinoko. If the weather is good, you can enjoy a grand view of Mt. Fuji.

Hakone Tozan Train



A view of Mt. Fuji from Lake Ashinoko



Answer ① 高尾山に登って、写真を撮りたいです。

② 渋谷に行って、買い物をして、ご飯を食べました。

Takao<sup>1</sup>-san ni nobotte, shashin o toritai de'su.

Shibuya ni itte, kaimono o shite, go'han o tabema'shita.

# お風呂は何時から何時までですか

Ofuro wa nan-ji kara nan-ji made desu ka

From what time to what time can we use the bath?



## Today's Skit

仲居 : こちらの<sup>へや</sup>お部屋でございます。

This is your room.

Attendant Kochira no oheya de gozaimasu.

タム : お風呂は

From what time to what time can we use the bath?

Tam Ofuro wa

何時から何時までですか。

na'n-ji kara na'n-ji made desu ka.

仲居 : 朝<sup>あさ</sup>6時から

From six in the morning until midnight.

Attendant Asa roku-ji kara

夜<sup>よる</sup>12時までです。

yo'ru juuni-ji made desu.

あやか : タム、日本の<sup>にほん おんせん</sup>温泉、

Tam, have you ever bathed in a Japanese hot spring?

Ayaka Tamu, Nihon no onsen,

入<sup>はい</sup>ったことある?

haitta koto aru?

タム : いいえ、初<sup>はじ</sup>めてです。

No, this will be my first time.

Tam Iie, hajimete desu.

たのしみです。

I'm looking forward to it.

Tanoshimi desu.

### Vocabulary

部屋／お部屋 room

heya / oheya

風呂／お風呂 bath

furo / ofuro

何時 what time

na'n-ji

朝 morning

asa

夜 night

yo'ru

楽しみ(な) look forward to

tanoshimi (na)



## Key Phrase

お風呂は何時から何時までですか。

Ofu<sup>1</sup>ro wa na<sup>1</sup>n-ji kara na<sup>1</sup>n-ji ma<sup>1</sup>de de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

From what time to what time can we use the bath?

To ask from what time something is going to start and what time it will end, use “nan-ji” or “what time” and say “nan-ji kara nan-ji made desu ka.” Clarify the question by starting with the subject plus the particle “wa.” “Kara” means “from” and “made” means “until/to.”

## Use It!

すみません。明日の朝食は何時から何時までですか。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Ashita no chooshoku wa na<sup>1</sup>n-ji kara na<sup>1</sup>n-ji ma<sup>1</sup>de de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

6時から9時半までになります。

Roku<sup>1</sup>-ji kara ku-ji-ha<sup>1</sup>n ma<sup>1</sup>de ni narima<sup>1</sup>su.

Excuse me. From what time to what time is tomorrow's breakfast?  
From six o'clock to nine-thirty.



## Try It Out!

～は何時から( / ) 何時までですか。

～wa na<sup>1</sup>n-ji kara ( / ) na<sup>1</sup>n-ji ma<sup>1</sup>de de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

From what time (/)  
to what time XXX?

① <starting time>

はなびたいかい  
花火大会

hanabi-ta<sup>1</sup>ikai

fireworks festival

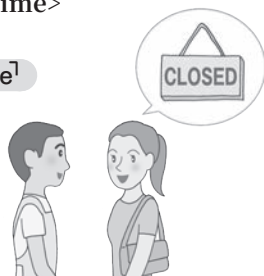


② <closing time>

この店

kono mise<sup>1</sup>

this shop



## Bonus Phrase

はじめてです。

Haji<sup>1</sup>mete de<sup>1</sup>su.

This will be my first time.

You use it to reply to a question about whether you've experienced something.



## Bathing in a Hot Spring

Most hot springs and communal baths in Japan are separated by gender. Each entrance typically has a curtain with the Kanji for men “男” or women “女”. So, learning these two characters is worthwhile.



©ROUTE INN HOTELS

Men's bath



Women's bath



### How to bathe

Clean yourself  
before bathing



Keep towels and hair  
out of the water



Answer ① はなびたいかい ねんじ 花火大会は何時からですか。  
② みせ ねんじ この店は何時までですか。

Hanabi-ta'ikai wa na'n-ji kara de'su ka.

Kono mise' wa na'n-ji ma'de de'su ka.

# テレビがつかないんですが・・・

Terebi ga tsukanain desu ga...

The TV won't turn on...



## Today's Skit

タム : あれ、テレビがつきませんね。

Oh, the TV won't turn on.

Tam Are, te<sup>1</sup>rebi ga tsukimase<sup>1</sup>n ne.

あやか : ほんとだ。

You're right.

Ayaka Honto da.

おかしいね。

That's strange.

Okashi<sup>1</sup>i ne.

タム : フロントに電話してみます。

I'll call the front desk.

Tam Furonto ni denwa-shite mima<sup>1</sup>su.

すみません。

Excuse me.

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

テレビがつかないんですが・・・。

The TV won't turn on...

Te<sup>1</sup>rebi ga tsuka<sup>1</sup>nain de<sup>1</sup>su ga...

フロント : 少々お待ちください。

Please wait a minute.

Front desk Sho<sup>1</sup>oshoo omachi kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

担当の者が伺います。

We'll send someone up.

Tantoo no mono<sup>1</sup> ga ukagaima<sup>1</sup>su.

## Vocabulary

テレビ TV

te<sup>1</sup>rebi

つく turn on

tsu<sup>1</sup>ku

おかしい strange

okashi<sup>1</sup>i

フロント front desk

furonto

電話する call

denwa-suru

少々 a little while

sho<sup>1</sup>oshoo

担当 in charge of

tantoo

者 person

mono<sup>1</sup>

伺う visit (humble)

ukagau

Key Phrase

# テレビがつかないんですが・・・

Te<sup>1</sup>rebi ga tsuka<sup>1</sup>nain de<sup>1</sup>su ga...

The TV won't turn on...

To tell someone that something is wrong, add “n desu ga” to the verb's NAI-form. The NAI-form is a negative form. The combination suggests you're troubled because something you expected isn't happening. “-n desu ga” is used to explain your situation to someone and prompt that person to respond.

(See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

すみません。Wi-Fiのパスワードがわからないんですが・・・

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Waifai no pasuwa<sup>1</sup>ado ga wakara<sup>1</sup>nain de<sup>1</sup>su ga...

パスワードですね。こちらです。

Pasuwa<sup>1</sup>ado de<sup>1</sup>su ne. Kochira de<sup>1</sup>su.

Excuse me. I don't know the Wi-Fi password...  
The password? Here it is.



Try It Out!

すみません。【subject】が～ないんですが・・・ Excuse me.

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. [subject] ga ~na<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga... [subject] won't XXX...

① かぎ

kagi<sup>1</sup>

lock

開く (→開かない)

aku (→akanai)

open



② 浴衣のサイズ

yukata no sa<sup>1</sup>izu

summer kimono's size

合う (→合わない)

a<sup>1</sup>u (→awa<sup>1</sup>nai)

fit



Bonus Phrase

少々お待ちください。

Sho<sup>1</sup>oshoo omachi kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

Please wait a minute.

This polite phrase is used when asking hotel guests or customers to wait. The dictionary form of the verb is “matsu,” meaning “to wait.”



## Staying at a Japanese Inn

The rooms at a ryokan, a Japanese inn, typically have tatami straw-mat flooring. Take your shoes off when you enter. Light kimono, yukata, will be waiting in your room. Some inns bring meals to the room and roll out the futon mattress for you before bedtime.

### Hot spring inn



©Keiunkan



©Keiunkan



You can wear the yukata for a stroll around the resort. Many people like to take several baths during their stay: after checking in, before going to bed, and then again upon waking. You can experience a lot of Japan right inside a ryokan.

Answer ① すみません。鍵が開かないんですが・・・。

Sumimase'n. Kagi ga akanai'n de'su ga...

② すみません。浴衣のサイズが合わないんですが・・・。

Sumimase'n. Yukata no sa'izu ga awa'nain de'su ga...

Soto no hoo ga ii desu

I prefer outside.



## Today's Skit

あやか： タム、<sup>なか</sup>中に<sup>すわ</sup>座る？

Ayaka Ta<sup>1</sup>mu, na<sup>1</sup>ka ni suwaru?

Tam, do you want to sit inside?

それとも、<sup>そと</sup>外の<sup>い</sup>デッキ<sup>い</sup>に行く？

Soreto<sup>1</sup>mo, so<sup>1</sup>to no de<sup>1</sup>kki ni iku?

Or do you want to go up on the deck?

タム：<sup>そと</sup>外のほうがいいです。

Tam So<sup>1</sup>to no ho<sup>1</sup>o ga i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

I prefer outside.

わあ、<sup>ふじさん</sup>富士山<sup>い</sup>！きれい！

Waa, Fu<sup>1</sup>ji-san! Ki<sup>1</sup>ree!

Wow, Mt. Fuji!  
It's beautiful!

あやか：<sup>ほんとう</sup>本当。

Ayaka Hontoo.

It really is.

タム：<sup>きもち</sup>気持ちいい！

Tam Kimochi i<sup>1</sup>i!

What a great feeling!

あやか：<sup>きょう</sup>今日は、<sup>は</sup>晴れてよかったね。

Ayaka Kyo<sup>1</sup>o wa, ha<sup>1</sup>rete yo<sup>1</sup>katta ne.

We're lucky it turned out sunny today.

### Vocabulary

<sup>なか</sup>中 inside  
na<sup>1</sup>ka

<sup>すわ</sup>座る sit  
suwaru

それとも or  
soreto<sup>1</sup>mo

<sup>そと</sup>外 outside  
so<sup>1</sup>to

デッキ deck  
de<sup>1</sup>kki

<sup>ふじさん</sup>富士山 Mt. Fuji  
Fu<sup>1</sup>ji-san

きれい(な) beautiful  
ki<sup>1</sup>ree (na)

<sup>きもち</sup>気持ちいい feel good  
kimochi i<sup>1</sup>i

<sup>は</sup>晴れる clear  
hare<sup>1</sup>ru

Key Phrase

外のほうがいいです。

So<sup>o</sup>to no ho<sup>o</sup> ga i<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

I prefer outside.

To compare two things, say “(A yori) B no hoo ga + [adjective].” This indicates B is more [adjective] than A. When it's clear what's being compared, you can omit “A yori.”

Use It!

洋室と和室、どちらがよろしいですか。

Yooshitsu to washitsu, do<sup>o</sup>chira ga yoroshi<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

洋室より和室のほうが広いですね。和室にします。

Yooshitu yo<sup>o</sup>ri washitsu no ho<sup>o</sup> ga hiro<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ne. Washitsu ni shima<sup>s</sup>u.

Which kind of room would you prefer, Western-style or Japanese-style? The Japanese-style room is larger than the Western-style room, isn't it? I'll take the Japanese-style room.

Try It Out!

(Aより) Bのほうが[adjective]です(ね)。 B is more [adjective]  
(A yo<sup>o</sup>ri) B no ho<sup>o</sup> ga [adjective] de<sup>s</sup>u (ne). (than A) (,isn't it?)

- ① A 肉 (niku<sup>1</sup>) meat  
B 魚 (sakana) fish  
好き(な) (suki<sup>1</sup> (na)) favorite

- ② B この店 (kono mise<sup>1</sup>) this store  
安い (yasui<sup>1</sup>) cheap



Days and Weeks

Day	yesterday	today	tomorrow
	kin <sup>o</sup> / kinoo	ky <sup>o</sup>	ashita <sup>1</sup>
Week	last week	this week	next week
	senshuu	konshuu	raishuu



Step-up



## Climbing Mt. Fuji

Mt. Fuji is Japan's highest peak at 3,776 meters. The climbing season lasts from July to early September. There are several trails, but the most popular way is to take a bus to the fifth station and trek up from there.



The spectacular panorama of clouds and the scenery below makes the climb worthwhile. Many people stay overnight in lodges near the seventh and eighth stations, then get up early to reach the summit in time for the sunrise.

View from the summit



Sunrise seen from the summit



Mt. Fuji Climbing Official website

Answer ① にくよりさかなのほうがすきです。  
② この店のほうがやすいですね。

Niku<sup>1</sup> yori sakana no ho'o ga suki<sup>1</sup> de'su.

Kono mise no ho'o ga yasui<sup>2</sup> de'su ne.



# さいふ お 財布を落としてしまいました

Saifu o otoshite shimaimashita

I lost my wallet.



## Today's Skit

タム : はるさん、  
 Tam Haru-san,  
 財布を落としてしまいました。  
 saifu o otoshite shimaimashita.  
 I lost my wallet.

はる : あら大変。  
 Haru A'ra taihen.  
 Oh my.

交番に行ってください。  
 Kooban ni itte gorannasai.  
 You should go to the police box.

警官 : それで、どんな財布ですか。  
 Policeman Sorede, donna saifu desu ka.  
 So, what kind of a wallet is it?

タム : 黄色い財布です。  
 Tam Kiiroi saifu desu.  
 It's yellow.

警官 : ああ、黄色...。これですか。  
 Policeman Aa, kiroyo... Kore desu ka.  
 Ah, yellow... Is this it?

タム : ああ、それです。  
 Tam A'a, sore desu.  
 Yes, that's the one.

### Vocabulary

さいふ wallet  
 saifu

たいへん terrible  
 taihen

それで so  
 sorede

お 落とす lose  
 otoshu

こうばん police box  
 kooban

どんな what kind  
 donna

あら oh  
 a'ra

行く go  
 iku

きいろ yellow  
 kiroyo



## Key Phrase

Can-do!

Describing a mistake you've made

さいふ お  
財布を落としてしまいました。

Saifu o oto<sup>1</sup>shite shimaima<sup>1</sup>shita.

I lost my wallet.

To describe a mistake you've made, say "[the verb's TE-form] + shimaimashita." "Shimaimashita" expresses remorse or regret about what's happened, so it's perfect for talking about losing something. (See pp. 150-151)

## Use It!

すみません。部屋の番号を忘れてしまいました。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Heya no bangō<sup>1</sup> o wasurete shimaima<sup>1</sup>shita.

お名前は・・・。

Onamae wa...

Excuse me. I forgot my room number.  
Your name is...



## Try It Out!

すみません。～てしまいました。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. ~te shimaima<sup>1</sup>shita.

Excuse me. I XXX.

① 水をこぼす (→こぼして)

mizu o kobo<sup>1</sup>su (→kobo<sup>1</sup>shite)

spill water



② 切符をなくす (→なくして)

kippu o nakusu (→nakushite)

lose my ticket



## Step-up

## Colors

	blue	red	yellow	black	white	green
Noun	a <sup>1</sup> o	a <sup>1</sup> ka	kiiro	ku <sup>1</sup> ro	shi <sup>1</sup> ro	mi <sup>1</sup> dori
I-adjective	ao <sup>1</sup> i	akai	kiiroi	kuro <sup>1</sup> i	shiro <sup>1</sup> i	

※ kiiroi saifu (yellow wallet) ※ mi<sup>1</sup>dori no saifu (green wallet)



## Koban: Public Safety Hubs

Police officers are stationed in small buildings called koban. You can ask them for directions or file a report on something you've lost. The officers also handle criminal investigations, neighborhood patrols, and traffic enforcement.

### Koban in Japan



Metropolitan Police Department website



©Kyoto Prefectural Police

The United States, Singapore, Brazil are among the countries that have adopted some aspects of the koban system.

### Koban in Brazil



©Atsushi Shibuya/JICA

Answer ① すみません。水をごぼしてしまいました。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Mizu o kobo<sup>shite</sup> shimaima<sup>shita</sup>.

② すみません。切符をなくしてしまいました。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Kippu o nakushite shimaima<sup>shita</sup>.

# はじ 初めてだったから、びっくりしました

Hajimete datta kara,  
bikkuri-shimashita

Since it was my first earthquake,  
I was startled.



## Today's Skit

ミーヤー： あ、揺れてる。 Oh, the ground is shaking.

Mi Ya A, yureteru.

タム： 地震! 助けて! Earthquake!  
Help!

Tam Jishin! Tasu<sup>1</sup>kete!

はる： 落ち着いてください。 Please calm down.

Haru Ochitsuite kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

大丈夫ですよ。 It's all right.

Daijo<sup>1</sup>obu de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

ミーヤー： ほら、もうおさまった。 See, it's already over.

Mi Ya Ho<sup>1</sup>ra, mo<sup>1</sup>o osama<sup>1</sup>tta.

タム： 初めてだったから、 Since it was my first  
earthquake,  
I was startled.

Tam Haji<sup>1</sup>mete da<sup>1</sup>tta kara,

bikku<sup>1</sup>ri-shima<sup>1</sup>shita.

### Vocabulary

揺れる shake

yureru

地震 earthquake

jishin

助ける help

tasuke<sup>1</sup>ru

落ち着く calm down

ochitsuku

ほら see

ho<sup>1</sup>ra

もう already

mo<sup>1</sup>o

おさまる settle

osama<sup>1</sup>ru

初めて first time

haji<sup>1</sup>mete

びっくりする be startled

bikku<sup>1</sup>ri-suru

## Key Phrase

はじ  
初めてだったから、びっくりしました。

Haji<sup>1</sup>mete da<sup>1</sup>tta kara, bikku<sup>1</sup>ri-shima<sup>1</sup>shita.

Since it was my first earthquake, I was startled.

To explain the reason, use the particle “**kara**” or “because.” In “[**sentence 1**] **kara**, [**sentence 2**],” [**sentence 1**] expresses the reason. It's more natural to use the plain style for [**sentence 1**]. The plain style does not use “-**desu**” or “-**masu**.” (See pp. 152-153)

## Use It!

えい が おもしろ  
その映画、面白かったですか。

Sono eega, omoshiro<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

はなし むずか  
話が難しかったから、よくわかりませんでした。

Hanashi<sup>1</sup> ga muzukashi<sup>1</sup>katta kara, yo<sup>1</sup>ku wakarimase<sup>1</sup>ndeshita.

Was that movie interesting?

Since the story was difficult, I didn't understand it well.

## Try It Out!

[**sentence 1**]から、[**sentence 2**]。 Since [**sentence 1**], [**sentence 2**].

[**sentence 1**] kara, [**sentence 2**].

① あめ  
雨だった

a<sup>1</sup>me da<sup>1</sup>tta  
it rained

② い  
行きませんでした

iki<sup>1</sup>mase<sup>1</sup>ndeshita  
I didn't go

③ あつ  
暑かった

atsu<sup>1</sup>katta  
it was hot

④ つか  
疲れました

tsukarema<sup>1</sup>shita  
I became tired



## Bonus Phrase

たす  
助けて!

Tasu<sup>1</sup>kete!

Help!

This is the TE-form of “**tasukeru**” or “to help.” It's used to call for help in emergencies such as an illness, injury, or accident.



## When an Earthquake Occurs

If you're in a quake-proof building when a quake hits, don't go outside. Instead, find a safe spot inside. If the swaying is too strong, wait until the shaking stops and then carefully make your way out. Be sure to protect your head whether you're indoors or outdoors. Hold a cushion, a book, or a bag slightly over your head. Protecting yourself under a table can also be effective. Grab the upper parts of the table's legs.



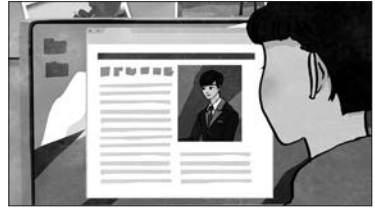
Be on the alert for aftershocks as well. If you're near the coast, head for higher ground as soon as possible because a tsunami might hit.

- Answer ① あめ雨だったから、い行きませんでした。 A'me da'tta kara, ikimase'ndeshita.  
② あつ暑かったから、つか疲れました。 Atsu'katta kara, tsukarema'shita.

# チケットを買うことができますか

Chiketto o kau koto ga  
dekimasu ka

Can we buy tickets?



## Today's Skit

ミーヤー： タム、見て!

Mi Ya Ta'mu, mi'te!

Tam, look!

悠輝さんがピアノコンクールで

Yu'uki-san ga piano-konku'uru de

Yuuki-san just won a piano competition.

優勝したよ。

yuushoo-shita yo.

タム： あ、ほんとだ。すごい。

Tam A, honto da. Sugo'i.

Oh, you're right.  
That's fantastic.

ミーヤー： 来月2日に

Mi Ya Ra'igetsu futsuka ni

He's giving a recital on  
the second of next month.

コンサートがあるよ。

ko'nsaato ga a'ru yo.

タム： 行きたいです。

Tam Ikita'i de'su.

I want to go.

チケットを買うことができますか。

Chi'ketto o kau koto ga dekima'su ka.

Can we buy tickets?

ミーヤー： 予約してみるね。

Mi Ya Yoyaku-shite mi'ru ne.

I'll try booking them.

### Vocabulary

優勝する win  
yuushoo-suru

来月 next month  
ra'igetsu

コンサート recital/concert  
ko'nsaato

チケット ticket  
chi'ketto

買う buy  
kau

予約する reserve  
yoyaku-suru

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking whether something you want to do is possible

チケットを<sup>か</sup>買うことができますか。

Chi<sup>1</sup>ketto o kau koto<sup>1</sup> ga dekima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Can we buy tickets?

To ask whether something you want to do is possible, use “[the verb's dictionary form] + koto ga dekimasu ka.” “Dekimasu” is the MASU-form of “dekiru” or “can do.” “XXX koto ga dekimasu (dekiru)” indicates that something is possible.

Use It!

すみません。歌舞伎は、どこで<sup>か</sup>見<sup>み</sup>ることができますか。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Kabuki wa do<sup>1</sup>ko de mi<sup>1</sup>ru koto<sup>1</sup>ga dekima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

ほんじつ 本日はか。お調<sup>しら</sup>べします。

Ho<sup>1</sup>njitsu de<sup>1</sup>su ka. Oshirabe-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

Excuse me. Where can I see kabuki?  
Today? Let me check.



Try It Out!

すみません。～ことができますか。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. ~koto<sup>1</sup> ga dekima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Excuse me. Can I XXX?

① 席<sup>せき</sup>を予約<sup>よやく</sup>する

se<sup>1</sup>'ki o yoyaku-suru  
make reservations



② 洗濯<sup>せんたく</sup>をする

sentaku o suru  
do the laundry



Dates

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
tsuitachi <sup>1</sup>	futsuka	mikka	yokka	itsuka	muika
7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	20th
nanoka	yooka	kokonoka	tooka	juu-ichi-nichi <sup>1</sup>	hatsuka



Step-up





## Kabuki: A Traditional Art of Japan

Kabuki is one of Japan's best-known traditional performing arts. Male actors play both men's and women's roles. Impressive makeup outlines and exaggerates the veins and muscles. Red lines indicate a good person, while indigo indicates a villain.



©Kashimo Kabuki Preservation Society



Actors stop to strike a pose. The purpose of this is said to be giving the audience something like a close up in the days when there were no electric stage lights or cameras.



©Kashimo Kabuki Preservation Society

Answer ① すみません。席を予約することができますか。  
② すみません。洗濯をすることができますか。

Sumimase'n. Se'ki o yoyaku suru koto' ga dekimasu ka.

Sumimase'n. Sentaku o suru koto' ga dekimasu ka.

LESSON  
42

ゆう き わた  
悠輝さんに渡すつもりです

Yuuki-san ni watasu tsumori desu

I'm going to give them to Yuuki-san.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー： タム、きれいなお花だね。

Mi Ya Ta<sup>1</sup>mu, ki<sup>1</sup>ree na ohana da ne.

Tam, those flowers are pretty.

タム : ゆう き わた  
悠輝さんに渡すつもりです。

Tam Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san ni watasu tsumori de<sup>1</sup>su.

I'm going to give them to Yuuki-san.

すごくよかったです!

Sugo<sup>1</sup>ku yo<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su!

That was wonderful!

ミーヤー： さあ、がくや楽屋に行こう。

Mi Ya Sa<sup>1</sup>a, gakuya ni iko<sup>1</sup>o.

OK, let's go backstage.

タム : はい。

Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i.

Yes, let's.

Vocabulary

きれい(な) beautiful はな花 / はなお花 flowers わた渡す give/hand over

ki<sup>1</sup>ree (na)

hana<sup>1</sup> / ohana

watasu

すごく very

sugo<sup>1</sup>ku

いい(←よかった) good

i<sup>1</sup>i (← yo<sup>1</sup>katta)

さあ come on

sa<sup>1</sup>a

がくや楽屋 dressing room

gakuya

い行く go

iku

## Key Phrase

ゆう き わた  
悠輝さんに渡すつもりです。

Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san ni watasu tsumori de<sup>1</sup>su.

I'm going to give them to Yuuki-san.

To express what you're thinking of doing or what you're going to do, say “[the verb's dictionary form] + tsumori desu.” “Watasu” or “to give” is the dictionary form. The particle “ni” after “Yuuki-san” indicates the recipient.

## Use It!

これからどこに行きますか。

Korekara do<sup>1</sup>ko ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su ka.

ひめじ い しろ み  
姫路に行って、お城を見るつもりです。

Himeji ni itte, oshiro o mi<sup>1</sup>ru tsumori de<sup>1</sup>su.

Where are you going to go from now?  
I'm going to go to Himeji and see the castle.



## Try It Out!

～つもりです。 I'm going to XXX.

～tsumori de<sup>1</sup>su.

① ともだち ほんぶつかん い  
友達と博物館に行く

tomodachi to hakubutsu<sup>1</sup>kan ni iku  
go to a museum with a friend



② へや で ゆくくりする  
部屋でゆっくりする

heya<sup>1</sup> de yukku<sup>1</sup>ri-suru  
relax in my room



## Bonus Phrase

すごくよかったです!

Sugo<sup>1</sup>ku yo<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su!

That was wonderful!

This phrase is used when you're moved or impressed. “Sugoku” is a casual way of saying “totemo” or “very.” It often shows up in daily conversation.



# Japanese Castles

Castles can be found across the country. There are various ways to enjoy a castle. You can appreciate its beautiful figure, climb up to the tower for a panoramic view, or stroll around the stone wall or the moat to take a trip back in time. Himeji Castle is also known as "White Heron Castle" because its white, elegant appearance resembles a white heron spreading its wings. Matsumoto Castle has the country's oldest existing castle tower, rising in five tiers. The contrasting black and white exterior is quite a sight.

## Himeji Castle (Hyogo Pref.)



©Himeji City

## Matsumoto Castle (Nagano Pref.)



©Adm. Office of the Matsumoto Castle

## Matsuyama Castle (Ehime Pref.)



©Ehime Pref. Tourism and Local Products Assoc.

## Nagoya Castle (Aichi Pref.)



©Nagoya Castle Gen. Adm. Office



Answer ① ともだち 友達と はくぶつかん 博物館に行くつもりです。  
② べ 部屋で ゆ ゆっくりするつもりです。

Tomodachi to hakubutsukan ni iku tsumori de'su.  
Heya de yukkuri-suru tsumori de'su.

LESSON 43 げん き 元気そうですね

Genki soo desu ne

You look well.



Today's Skit

タム : 悠輝さん、お久しぶりです。 Yuuki-san, long time  
 Tam Yu'uki-san, ohisashiburi de'su. no see.

悠輝 : あ! タムさん……。 Oh!  
 Yuuki A! Ta'mu san... Tam-san...

タム : 去年、日本に来ました。 I came to Japan last year.  
 Tam Kyo'nen, Niho'n ni kima'shita.

日本語を勉強しています。 I'm studying Japanese.  
 Nihongo o benkyoo-shite ima'su.

悠輝 : そう。夢がかなったんですね。 I see.  
 Yuuki So'o. Yume' ga kana'ttan de'su ne. Your dream has come true.

タム : はい。 Yes.  
 Tam Ha'i.

悠輝さんも、元気そうですね。 Yuuki-san, you look well  
 Yu'uki-san mo, genki so'o de'su ne. too.

また会えてうれしいです。 I'm glad to see you again.  
 Mata a'ete ureshi'i de'su.

Vocabulary

ひさ 久しぶり in a long time  
 hisashiburi

きょねん 去年 last year  
 kyo'nen

そう I see  
 so'o

ゆめ 夢 dream  
 yume'

かなう come true  
 kana'u

げんき(な) well  
 ge'nki (na)

また again  
 mata

あ 会う meet  
 a'u

うれしい glad  
 ureshi'i

Key Phrase

げんき  
元気そうですね。

Genki so'o de'su ne

You look well.

To express your impressions of what you see or your evaluation of the situation, use "[adjective] + soo desu." With NA-adjectives, take away the "na" at the end and attach "soo desu." With I-adjectives, take away the "i" at the end and attach "soo desu."

Use It!

あ、フリーマーケットをやっていますね。

A, furii-ma'aketto o yatte ma'su ne.

わあ、おもしろそう!

Waa, omoshiroso'o!

Ah, they are having a flea market.  
Wow, that looks interesting!



Try It Out!

~そうですね。 It looks XXX.

~so'o de'su ne.

① ちょっと

cho'tto  
a bit

たか  
高い

taka'i  
expensive



② 今日は

kyo'owa  
today

ダメ(な)

dame' (na)  
bad



Bonus Phrase

ひさ  
お久しぶりです。

Ohisashiburi de'su.

Long time no see.

This phrase is a greeting to someone you haven't seen for quite a while. If it's a friend, you can just say "Hisashiburi."



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

## Seasonal Flowers in Japan

Many places around the country are known for their flowers. After the cherry blossoms in spring, hydrangeas welcome in the rainy season.

Cherry blossoms at the Imperial Palace (Tokyo)



Hydrangeas at Hondo-ji Temple (Chiba Pref.)



©MATSUDO CITY TOURISM ASSOC.

In summer, people flock to see lavender and sunflowers covering wide open spaces. In autumn, trees change color, and cosmos flowers appear. Plum blossoms show up from winter to spring. Many people feel that “spring is just around the corner” when they see them.

Sunflowers in Hokuryu Town (Hokkaido)



©Hokkaido Hokuryu Town

Plum blossoms at Osaka Castle (Osaka)



Answer ① ちょっと、<sup>たか</sup>高そうですね。

Cho'tto, takaso'o de'su ne.

② 今日、<sup>きょう</sup>は、ダメそうですね。

Kyo'o wa, dameso'o de'su ne.

# またコンサートがあるそうです

Mata konsaato ga aru soo desu

I've heard he's giving another recital.



## Today's Skit

はる : タムさん、悠輝さんに会えて  
 Haru Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san ni a<sup>1</sup>ete  
 よかったですね。  
 yo<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

Tam-san, I'm happy you got to see Yuuki-san.

タム : はい、とてもうれしいです。  
 Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i, totemo ureshi<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

Yes, I'm very happy.

かいと 海斗 : 悠輝さんは、  
 Kaito Yu<sup>1</sup>uki-san wa,  
 活躍してるんだね。  
 katsuyaku-shiteru<sup>1</sup>n da ne.

It sounds like Yuuki-san's career is going well.

タム : はい。10月に  
 Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i. Juugatsu<sup>1</sup> ni  
 またコンサートがあるそうです。  
 mata ko<sup>1</sup>nsaato ga a<sup>1</sup>ru so<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su.

Yes, it is.  
 I've heard he's giving another recital in October.

はる : そうですか。  
 Haru So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ka.  
 また会えますね。  
 Mata aema<sup>1</sup>su ne.

Is that so?  
 Then you'll be able to see him again.

タム : はい。  
 Tam Ha<sup>1</sup>i.

Yes.

### Vocabulary

とても very  
 totemo

活躍する do well  
 katsuyaku-suru

ある be held  
 a<sup>1</sup>ru



Key Phrase

またコンサートがあるそうです。

Mata ko<sup>1</sup>nsaato ga a<sup>1</sup>ru so<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su.

I've heard he's giving another recital.

To tell someone what you've heard, use "[sentence] + soo desu." Before "soo desu," verbs, adjectives, and nouns proceeds in the plain style. "Konsaato ga aru" or "there is a recital" is the plain style of "konsaato ga arimasu."

(See pp. 152-153)

Use It!

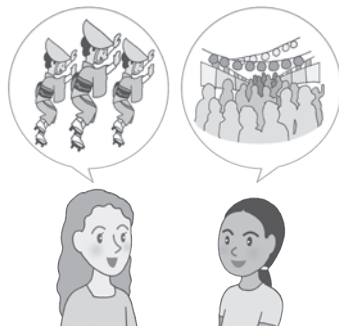
あしたからお祭りだそうですね。

Ashita<sup>1</sup> kara omatsuri da so<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

ええ。でも、すごく混むそうですよ。

E<sup>1</sup>e. De<sup>1</sup>mo, sugo<sup>1</sup>ku ko<sup>1</sup>mu so<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

I've heard the festival starts tomorrow.  
Yes. But I've heard it gets very crowded.



Try It Out!

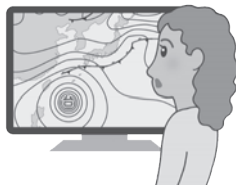
[sentence] そうですね。 I've heard [sentence].

[sentence] so<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

① 台風が来る

taifu<sup>1</sup>u ga ku<sup>1</sup>ru

a typhoon is coming



② 金曜日はただだ

kin-yo<sup>1</sup>obi wa ta<sup>1</sup>da da

it's free on Fridays



Months

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
ichi-gatsu <sup>1</sup>	ni-gatsu <sup>1</sup>	sa <sup>1</sup> n-gatsu	shi-gatsu <sup>1</sup>	go <sup>1</sup> -gatsu	roku-gatsu <sup>1</sup>
Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
shichi-gatsu <sup>1</sup>	hachi-gatsu <sup>1</sup>	ku <sup>1</sup> -gatsu	juu-gatsu <sup>1</sup>	juuichi-gatsu <sup>1</sup>	juuni-gatsu <sup>1</sup>



Step-up



# Japanese Festivals

Japan has various traditional festivals throughout the country. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of them. Kyoto's Gion Festival started a thousand years ago. It features huge, elaborately decorated floats pulled through the streets. Other well-known celebrations include the Aomori Nebuta Festival and Awa Odori Festival in Tokushima, where huge crowds join in the dancing.

Gion Festival (Kyoto/Jul.)



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Aomori Nebuta Festival (Aomori/Aug.)

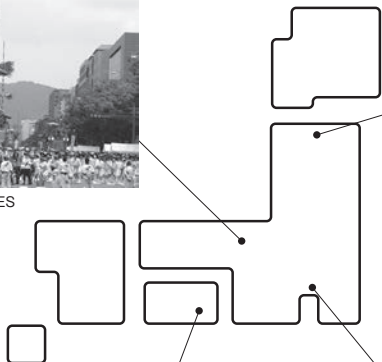


Sanja Festival (Tokyo/May.)



©Asakusajinja

Awa Odori Festival (Tokushima/Aug.)



Answer ① 台風たいふうが来るくるそうですね。

Taifu'u ga ku'ru so'o de'su ne.

② 金曜日きんようびはただだそうですね。

Kin-yo'obi wa ta'da da so'o de'su ne.

Nihongo o chekku-shite moraemasen ka

Would you check the Japanese?



## Today's Skit

タム : はるさん、お願いがあるんですが…。 Haru-san, I have a favor to ask...  
 Tam Ha'ru-san, onegai ga a'run de'su ga...

メールの日本語を Would you check the Japanese in my email?  
 Meeru no Nihongo o  
 チェックしてもらえませんか。  
 che'kku-shite moraemase'n ka.

はる : いいですよ。どれどれ…。 Sure.  
 Haru 'i de'su yo. Do're do're... Let's see...

「悠輝さん、お元気ですか。」 "Yuuki-san, how are you?"  
 "Yu'uki-san, oge'nki de'su ka."

タム : 私の日本語、 Is my Japanese OK?  
 Tam

Watashi no Nihongo,  
 大丈夫ですか。  
 daijo'obu de'su ka.

はる : とても上手ですよ。 Very good.  
 Haru

Totemo joozu' de'su yo.

### Vocabulary

お願い request  
 onegai

ある have  
 a'ru

メール email  
 meeru

チェックする check  
 che'kku-suru

いい fine  
 'i

どれどれ let's see  
 do're do're

元気(な) well  
 ge'nki (na)

大丈夫(な) OK  
 daijo'obu (na)

上手(な) good  
 joozu' (na)

## Key Phrase

## 日本語をチェックしてもらえませんか。

Nihongo o che<sup>1</sup>kku-shite moraemase<sup>1</sup>n ka.

Would you check the Japanese?

To make a request politely, use “[the verb's TE-form] + moraemasen ka.” “Moraemasen ka” literally means “couldn't I get?” It's an expression to ask whether the person will do what you're asking. It's more polite than “-te kudasai” or “please do XXX.” (See pp. 150-151)

## Use It!

すみません。これ、もう少し安くしてもらえませんか。

Sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Kore, moo suko<sup>1</sup>shi yasu<sup>1</sup>ku shite moraemase<sup>1</sup>n ka.

そうですねえ・・・

So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ne<sup>1</sup>e...

Excuse me.

Would you discount this a little more?

Well, let's see...



## Try It Out!

～てもらえませんか。 Would you XXX?

～te moraemase<sup>1</sup>n ka.

① この店を予約する (→予約して)

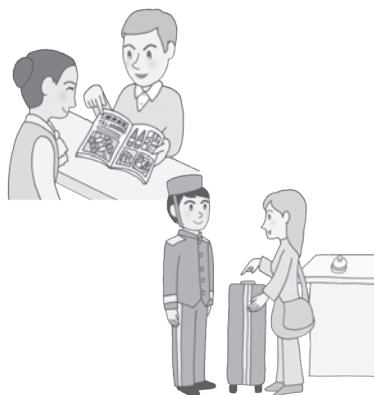
kono mise<sup>1</sup> o yoyaku-suru (→yoyaku-shite)

make a reservation at this restaurant

② 荷物を預かる (→預かって)

ni<sup>1</sup>motsu o azuka<sup>1</sup>ru (→azuka<sup>1</sup>tte)

keep the luggage



## Bonus Phrase

お願いがあるんですが・・・

Onegai ga a<sup>1</sup>run de<sup>1</sup>su ga...

I have a favor to ask...

You use this expression to start off a conversation when you're going to make a request.



## Enjoying Shopping

Shopping is one of the top things to do for many visitors to Japan. At most stores, the price shown on the tag is firm. Asking for discounts is not common.

“Fukubukuro” are sold during the New Year's season. They're a bundle of items from the store. The price is less than that of all the items if purchased individually.



Another unique thing in Japan is unmanned fruit and vegetable stands along the roads, often near fields. To make a purchase, just put the appropriate amount of money in the box.



Answer ① この店を予約してもらえませんか。  
② 荷物を預かってもらえませんか。

Kono mise<sup>1</sup> o yoyaku-shite moraemase<sup>n</sup> ka.

Ni<sup>1</sup>motsu o azuka<sup>tte</sup> moraemase<sup>n</sup> ka.

# 小さいけどきれいですね

Chiisai kedo kiree desu ne

It's small but beautiful.



## Today's Skit

海斗 : さあ、着いたよ!

Kaito Sa'a, tsu'ita yo!

OK, here we are!

ミーヤ: ごめんください。

Mi Ya Gomenkudasa'i.

Hello?

オーナー: おいでやす。

Owner Oideya'su.

Welcome.

お部屋はこちらです。

Oheya wa kochira de'su.

Your room is this way.

ミーヤ: わあ、すてきなお部屋!

Mi Ya Waa, suteki na oheya!

Wow.

What a fantastic room!

タム : お庭もあります!

Tam Oniwa mo arima'su!

It's even got a garden.

小さいけどきれいですね。

Chiisa'i kedo ki'ree de'su ne.

It's small but beautiful.

### Vocabulary

着く arrive

tsu'ku

おいでやす welcome (dialect)

oideya'su

部屋 / お部屋 room

heya' / oheya

こちら this (polite)

kochira

すてきな fantastic

suteki (na)

庭 / お庭 garden

niwa / oniwa

小さい small

chiisa'i

きれい(な) beautiful

ki'ree (na)



Key Phrase

ちい  
小さいけどきれいですね。

Chiisa<sup>1</sup>i kedo ki<sup>1</sup>ree de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

It's small but beautiful.

To combine two contrasting sentences, use “[sentence 1] kedo [sentence 2].” “Kedo” means “but.” It sounds more natural to use the plain style for [sentence 1]. (See pp. 152-153)

Use It!

このホテルはとうですか。

Kono ho<sup>1</sup>teru wa do<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

うーん、きれいだけど高いですね。

Uun, ki<sup>1</sup>ree da<sup>1</sup> kedo taka<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

How about this hotel?  
Hmm, it's beautiful but expensive.



Try It Out!

[sentence 1] けど [sentence 2]. [sentence 1] but [sentence 2].  
[sentence 1] kedo [sentence 2].

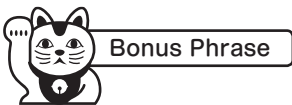
① 疲れた  
tsuka<sup>1</sup>reta  
I got tired



② 楽しかった  
tanoshi<sup>1</sup>katta  
it was fun

③ 難しい  
muzukashii  
it's difficult

④ おもしろい  
omoshiro<sup>1</sup>i  
it's interesting



ごめんください。  
Gomenkudasa<sup>1</sup>i.  
Hello?

This greeting is used when calling on someone at home. You say it from outside of the house to the person inside.



## Strolling Around Kyoto

Kyoto has lots of fascinating spots to visit, such as centuries-old temples, shrines, castles, gardens, and on and on. Kiyomizu-dera Temple is known for the main hall's stage, which juts over a cliff. Ryoanji Temple has an exquisite rock garden. Fushimi Inari Taisha Shrine has a tunnel of gates, and the palace of Nijo-jo Castle features an eye-catching, elaborate interior.

### Kiyomizu-dera Temple



(Photo taken in Aug. 2016)

### Fushimi Inari Taisha Shrine



©Fushimi Inari Taisha

### Nijo-jo Castle



©Nijo-jo Castle

### “Machiya” townhouses



Kyoto is perfect for strolling. It's nice to take a leisurely walk through the backstreets lined with “**machiya**” townhouses or along the river. Dropping by a traditional café for Japanese sweets is fun too.

- Answer ① つか 疲れたけど たの 楽しかったです。 Tsuka'reta kedo tanoshikatta de'su.  
② むずか 難しいけどおもしろいです。 Muzukashi'i kedo omoshiroi de'su.



# どうやってするんですか

Doo yatte surun desu ka

How do you do it?



## Today's Skit

かいと 海斗 : おみくじだよ。 This tells your fortune.

Kaito Omikuji da yo.

タム : どうやってするんですか。 How do you do it?

Tam Do'o yatte suru'n de'su ka.

かいと 海斗 : はこ ふ 箱を振ってみて。 Try shaking the box.

Kaito Hako o futte mi'te.

タム : ほん 3番です。 Number three.

Tam San-ban de'su.

みこ 巫女 : はい、どうぞ。 Here you go.

Maiden Hai, do'ozo.

かいと 海斗 : だいきち あ、大吉だ。 Oh, it's a daikichi.

Kaito A, daikichi da.

タム : だいきち だいきち? どういう意味ですか。 Daikichi? What does that mean?

Tam Daikichi? Do'o iu i'mi de'su ka.

はる : うんせい とてもいい運勢ですよ。 It means your fortune is very good.

Haru Totemo i'i u'nsee de'su yo.

### Vocabulary

おみくじ fortune-telling slip  
omikuji

ふ 振る shake  
furu

どういう what kind of  
do'o iu

どうやって how  
do'o yatte

どうぞ here you are  
do'ozo

いみ 意味 meaning  
i'mi

はこ 箱 box  
hako

だいきち 大吉 great luck  
daikichi

うんせい 運勢 fortune  
u'nsee

## Key Phrase

## どうやってするんですか。

Do<sup>o</sup> yatte suru<sup>n</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

How do you do it?

To ask how to do something, such as when you're doing it for the first time, say "Doo yatte -n desu ka." "Doo yatte" means "how." You use "-n desu ka" when you don't understand something and want an explanation. It comes after the verb's dictionary form.

## Use It!

すみません。これ、どうやって<sup>た</sup>食べるんですか。Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Kore, do<sup>o</sup> yatte tabe<sup>r</sup>un de<sup>s</sup>u ka.そちらのたれにつけて、お召<sup>め</sup>し上<sup>あ</sup>がりください。Sochira no tare<sup>n</sup>i tsu<sup>k</sup>ete, omeshiagari kudasa<sup>i</sup>.

Excuse me. How do I eat this?  
Please dip it in that sauce and eat it.



## Try It Out!

すみません。どうやって～んですか。

Sumimase<sup>n</sup>. Do<sup>o</sup> yatte ~n de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

Excuse me. How do I XXX?

① **これ**  
kore  
this

<sup>つか</sup>**使う**  
tsukau  
use



② **着る**  
kiru  
wear



## Bonus Phrase

どういう意味<sup>いみ</sup>ですか。Do<sup>o</sup> iu i<sup>m</sup>i de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

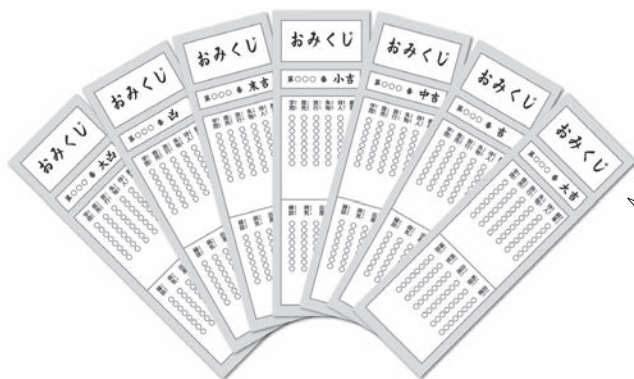
What does that mean?

It's used when you don't understand what was said and want to know what it means.



## Omikuji: Trying Your Luck !

You can draw “omikuji” at shrines and temples. They usually have your fortune written on long, narrow slips of paper. Fortune includes “daikichi” or “great luck,” “kichi” or “good luck,” and “kyoo” or “bad luck.” They also give advice about daily life, including health, work, and romance.



だいきち  
大吉 : daikichi

=great luck

きち  
吉 : kichi

=good luck

きょう  
凶 : kyoo

=bad luck

If you draw an “omikuji” with bad luck, some believe you can change it to good luck by tying the slip to a tree branch or some other designated place on the grounds.



Answer ① すみません。これ、どうやってつかうんですか。  
② すみません。どうやって着るんですか。

Sumimase'n. Kore, do'o yatte tsuka'u'n de'su ka.

Sumimase'n. Do'o yatte kiru'n de'su ka.

# 卒業したら、日本で働きたいです

Sotsugyoo-shitara,  
Nihon de hatarakitai desu

When I graduate,  
I want to work in Japan.



## Today's Skit

はる : タムさんが来て、  
Haru Ta'mu-san ga ki'te,  
もうすぐ1年ですね。  
moo su'gu ichi'-nen de'su ne.

Tam-san, it's been almost  
a year since you came here.

しょうらい なに  
将来は何がしたいですか。  
Sho'orai wa na'ni ga shita'i de'su ka.

What do you want to do  
in the future?

タム : 卒業したら、  
Tam Sotsugyoo-shita'ra,  
日本で働きたいです。  
Nihon de hatarakita'i de'su.

When I graduate,  
I want to work in Japan.

りょこうがいしゃ はたら  
旅行会社で働きたいです。  
Ryokoo-ga'isha de hatarakita'i de'su.

I want to work  
at a travel agency.

かいと  
海斗 : いいね!  
Kaito I'i ne!

That sounds good!

はる : 日本の魅力を  
Haru Nihon no miryoku o  
いっぱい伝えてくださいね。  
ippai tsutaete kudasa'i ne.

Please tell people all about  
Japan's attractions.

ミーヤー : 応援してるよ。  
Mi Ya Ooen-shiteru yo.

I'll be rooting for you.

タム : はい。がんばります!  
Tam Ha'i. Ganbarima'su!

Thank you.  
I'll do my best!

## Vocabulary

しょうらい future  
sho'orai

そつぎょう 卒業する graduate  
sotsugyoo-suru

はたら 働く work  
hataraku

  
Key Phrase

Can-do!

Saying what you want  
to do in the future

そつぎょう <sup>にほん</sup> <sup>はたら</sup>  
卒業したら、日本で働きたいです。

Sotsugyoo-shita<sup>1</sup>ra, Niho<sup>1</sup>n de hatarakita<sup>1</sup>i d<sup>1</sup>esu.

When I graduate, I want to work in Japan.

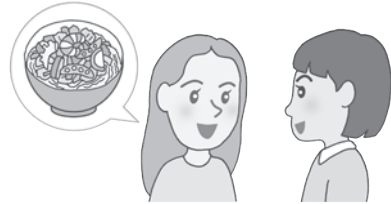
To say what you want to do in the future based on a certain condition, use “-tara, -tai desu.” “-tara” is the verb’s TA-form plus “ra.” It expresses the condition of when something happens or is realized.

## Use It!

これから<sup>ながさき</sup>長崎ですか。

Korekara Naga<sup>1</sup>saki de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

いいですね。

I<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

はい。長崎に行ったら、ちゃんぽんが食べたいです。

Ha<sup>1</sup>i. Naga<sup>1</sup>saki ni itta<sup>1</sup>ra, cha<sup>1</sup>npon ga tabeta<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

You're going to Nagasaki now. That sounds good.  
Yes. When I go to Nagasaki, I want to eat chanpon.



## Try It Out!

[verb 1]たら、[verb 2]たいです。 When [verb 1],  
[verb 1] tara, [verb 2] ta<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su. I want to [verb 2].

① 夏休みになる (→なったら)  
natsu-ya<sup>1</sup>sumi ni na<sup>1</sup>ru (→na<sup>1</sup>tara)  
the summer holiday starts

また日本<sup>にほん</sup>に来<sup>ま</sup>たい  
mata Niho<sup>1</sup>n ni kita<sup>1</sup>i  
want to come to Japan again



② 国<sup>くに</sup>に帰<sup>かえ</sup>る (→帰ったら)  
kuni ni ka<sup>1</sup>eru (→ka<sup>1</sup>ettara)  
return to my home country

もっと日本語<sup>にほんご</sup>を勉強<sup>べんきょう</sup>したい  
mo<sup>1</sup>tto Nihongo o benkyoo-shita<sup>1</sup>i  
want to study Japanese more



## Bonus Phrase

がんばります!

Ganbarima<sup>1</sup>su!

I'll do my best!

This expression shows you intend to give something your best efforts.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

## Japan's Regional Cuisines

Each region in Japan has its own dishes. For example, Osaka is known for “**okonomiyaki**.” Vegetables, meat, and other ingredients are mixed in a batter of flour and water, and cooked. Akita Prefecture is famous for “**kiritampo**.” Rice is mashed, molded onto a skewer in a cylindrical shape, and then grilled. It’s usually eaten in hot pots. Kagawa Prefecture is known for its chewy “**udon**” noodles. In Nagasaki Prefecture, you’ll find “**chanpon**” with lots of ingredients on top.

### Okonomiyaki (Osaka)



### Kiritampo nabe (Akita Pref.)



### Chanpon (Nagasaki Pref.)



### Sanuki udon (Kagawa Pref.)



Answer ① なつやす 夏休みになったら、また日本にほんに来たいです。

Natsu-ya'sumi ni naittara, mata Nihon ni kita'i de'su.

② くに かえ 国に帰ったら、もっと日本語にほんごを勉強べんきょうしたいです。

Kuni ni ka'ettara, mo'tto Nihongo o benkyoo-shita'i de'su.

# Verbs

			Dictionary form	MASU-form	NAI-form	TE-form	TA-form	
Group 1	- (w) -t -r	buy	かう	か います	* かわ ない	か かって	か かった	
			ka u	ka i masu	*kaw a nai	kat te	kat ta	
		wait	待つ	まち ます	また ない	ま かって	ま かった	
			mat u	mat i masu	mat a nai	mat te	mat ta	
		ride	乗る	乗り ます	乗ら ない	乗 かって	乗 った	
			nor u	nor i masu	nor a nai	not te	not ta	
		-b -m	call	よぶ	よび ます	よば ない	よ んで	よ んだ
				yob u	yob i masu	yob a nai	yon de	yon da
			drink	の 飲む	の 飲み ます	の 飲ま ない	の 飲んで	の 飲んだ
				nom u	nom i masu	nom a nai	non de	non da
		-k	write	か 書く	か 書き ます	か 書か ない	か 書いて	か 書いた
				kak u	kak i masu	kak a nai	kai te	kai ta
		go	い 行く	い 行き ます	い 行か ない	** い 行って	** い 行った	
			ik u	ik i masu	ik a nai	**it te	**it ta	
	-g	swim	およ 泳ぐ	およ 泳ぎ ます	およ 泳が ない	およ 泳いで	およ 泳いだ	
			oyog u	oyog i masu	oyog a nai	oyoi de	oyoi da	
	-s	speak/ talk	はな 話す	はな 話し ます	はな 話さ ない	はな 話して	はな 話した	
			hanas u	hanas i masu	hanas a nai	hanasi te	hanasi ta	
Group 2	look/ see		み 見る	み 見 ます	み 見 ない	み 見て	み 見た	
			mi ru	mi masu	mi nai	mi te	mi ta	
	eat		た 食べる	た 食べ ます	た 食べ ない	た 食べて	た 食べた	
			tabe ru	tabe masu	tabe nai	tabe te	tabe ta	
Group 3 (Irregular verbs)	come		く 来る	き 来 ます	こ 来 ない	き 来て	き 来た	
			ku ru	ki masu	ko nai	ki te	ki ta	
	do		する	し ます	し ない	し て	し た	
			su ru	si masu	si nai	si te	si ta	

s+i → shi t+i → chi t+u → tsu

\* “(w)” is pronounced as “wa” with “a”. It is not pronounced with “i”, “u”, “e”, “o”.

\*\* Irregular conjugations

Verbs in the same group (examples)

あ 会う meet, い 言う say, うた 歌う sing, つか 使う use  
a+u i+u uta+u tsuka+u

た 立つ stand  
tat+u

ある be, おど 踊る dance, かえ 帰る return, つく 作る make, わ 分かる understand  
ar+u odor+u kaer+u tsukur+u wakar+u

と 飛ぶ fly, あそ 遊ぶ play  
tob+u asob+u

こ 混む become crowded, やす 休む rest, よ 読む read  
kom+u yasum+u yom+u

あ 開く open, き 聞く listen, つ 着く arrive, はたら 働く work  
ak+u kik+u tsuk+u hatarak+u

ぬ 脱ぐ undress  
nug+u

お 落とす drop, こぼす spill, なくす lose, わた 渡す give/pass  
otos+u kobos+u nakus+u watas+u

いる be, できる can, お 落ちる drop  
i+ru deki+ru ochi+ru

おし 教える teach, つか 疲れる become tired, わす 忘れる forget, い 入れる put in  
oshie+ru tsukare+ru wasure+ru ire+ru

べんきょう 勉強する study, よやく 予約する reserve, りょこう 旅行する travel  
benkyoo-su+ru yoyaku-su+ru ryokoo-su+ru



# Polite Style and Plain Style (Verbs/Adjectives/Nouns)

## Polite style

### Verbs

		Non-past	Past
<b>Group 1</b> <small>き</small> 聞く kiku listen	Positive	<small>き</small> 聞きます (MASU-form) kiki-masu	<small>き</small> 聞きました kiki-mashita
	Negative	<small>き</small> 聞きません kiki-masen	<small>き</small> 聞きませんでした kiki-masen-deshita
<b>Group 2</b> <small>た</small> 食べる taberu eat	Positive	<small>た</small> 食べます (MASU-form) tabe-masu	<small>た</small> 食べました tabe-mashita
	Negative	<small>た</small> 食べません tabe-masen	<small>た</small> 食べませんでした tabe-masen-deshita
<b>Group 3</b> する suru do	Positive	します (MASU-form) shi-masu	しました shi-mashita
	Negative	しません shi-masen	しませんでした shi-masen-deshita

### I-adjectives

		Present	Past
おいしい oishii tasty	Positive	おいしいです oishi-i desu	おいしかったです oishi-katta desu
	Negative	おいしくありません oishi-ku nai desu	おいしくなかったです oishi-ku nakatta desu
<b>Exception</b> いい ii good	Positive	いいです i-i desu	よかったです yo-katta desu
	Negative	よくないです yo-ku nai desu	よくありません yo-ku nakatta desu

### NA-adjectives

		Present	Past
<small>げんき</small> 元気 (な) genki (na) fine	Positive	<small>げんき</small> 元気です genki desu	<small>げんき</small> 元気でした genki deshita
	Negative	<small>げんき</small> 元気じゃありません genki ja nai desu	<small>げんき</small> 元気じゃなかったです genki ja nakatta desu

### Nouns

		Present	Past
<small>あめ</small> 雨 ame rain	Positive	<small>あめ</small> 雨です ame desu	<small>あめ</small> 雨でした ame deshita
	Negative	<small>あめ</small> 雨じゃありません ame ja nai desu	<small>あめ</small> 雨じゃなかったです ame ja nakatta desu

Plain style

	Non-past	Past
Positive	聞く (Dictionary form) kiku	聞いた (TA-form) kii-ta
Negative	聞かない (NAI-form) kika-nai	聞かなかった kika-nakatta
Positive	食べる (Dictionary form) tabe-ru	食べた (TA-form) tabe-ta
Negative	食べない (NAI-form) tabe-nai	食べなかった tabe-nakatta
Positive	する (Dictionary form) su-ru	した (TA-form) shi-ta
Negative	しない (NAI-form) shi-nai	しなかった shi-nakatta

	Present	Past
Positive	おいしい oishi-i	おいしかった oishi-katta
Negative	おいしくない oishi-ku nai	おいしくなかった oishi-ku nakatta
Positive	いい i-i	よかった yo-katta
Negative	よくない yo-ku nai	よくなかった yo-ku nakatta

	Present	Past
Positive	げんき 元気だ genki da	げんき 元気だった genki datta
Negative	げんき 元気じゃない genki ja nai	げんき 元気じゃなかった genki ja nakatta

	Present	Past
Positive	あめ 雨だ ame da	あめ 雨だった ame datta
Negative	あめ 雨じゃない ame ja nai	あめ 雨じゃなかった ame ja nakatta

## Useful Japanese Words

### Family (Introducing Your Family to Others)

はは かあ  
母 / お母さん \* mother

ha<sup>1</sup>ha / oka<sup>1</sup>asan

あに にい  
兄 / お兄さん \* older brother

a<sup>1</sup>ni / oni<sup>1</sup>isan

つま  
妻 wife

tsu<sup>1</sup>ma

むすこ  
息子 son

musuko

ちち とう  
父 / お父さん \* father

chi<sup>1</sup>chi / oto<sup>1</sup>osan

いもうと  
妹 younger sister

imooto<sup>1</sup>

おとと  
夫 husband

otto

あね ねえ  
姉 / お姉さん \* older sister

ane / one<sup>1</sup>esan

あとうと  
弟 younger brother

otooto<sup>1</sup>

むすめ  
娘 daughter

musume<sup>1</sup>

(\*Informal expressions)

### Facilities in Town

えき  
駅 station

e<sup>1</sup>ki

こうばん  
交番 police box

kooban

びょういん  
病院 hospital

byooin

こうえん  
公園 park

kooen

ホテル hotel

ho<sup>1</sup>teru

ゆうびんきょく  
郵便局 post office

yuubi<sup>1</sup>nkyoku

はくぶつかん  
博物館 museum

hakubutsu<sup>1</sup>kan

かんこうあんないじょ  
観光案内所 tourist information center

kankoo-annaijo

コンビニ convenience store

konbini

ぎんこう  
銀行 bank

ginkoo

びじゅつかん  
美術館 art museum

bijutsu<sup>1</sup>kan

スーパー supermarket

su<sup>1</sup>upaa

### Transportation

でんしゃ  
電車 train

densha

モノレール monorail

monore<sup>1</sup>eru

くるま  
車 car

kuruma

じてんしゃ  
自転車 bicycle

jitensha

ちかてつ  
地下鉄 subway

chikatetsu

バス bus

ba<sup>1</sup>su

ひこうき  
飛行機 airplane

hiko<sup>1</sup>oki

オートバイ motorcycle

ooto<sup>1</sup>bai

しんかんせん  
新幹線 Shinkansen bullet train

shinka<sup>1</sup>nsen

タクシー taxi

ta<sup>1</sup>kushii

ふね  
船 ship

fu<sup>1</sup>ne

## Occupations and Jobs

かいしゃいん  
会社員 office worker

kaisha<sup>1</sup>in

エンジニア engineer

enji<sup>1</sup>nia

こうむいん  
公務員 civil servant

koomu<sup>1</sup>in

がくせい  
学生 student

gakusee

いしや  
医者 doctor

isha

しゅふ  
主婦 housewife

shu<sup>1</sup>fu

きょうし  
教師 teacher

kyo<sup>1</sup>oshi

りょうりにん  
料理人 cook

ryoorinin

プログラマー programmer

puroguramaa

## Body

あたま  
頭 head

atama<sup>1</sup>

くち  
口 mouth

kuchi

かた  
肩 shoulder

ka<sup>1</sup>ta

なか  
お腹 stomach

onaka

め  
目 eye

me<sup>1</sup>

くび  
首 neck

kubi

て  
手 hand

te<sup>1</sup>

は  
歯 tooth

ha<sup>1</sup>

みみ  
耳 ear

mimi<sup>1</sup>

のど  
喉 throat

no<sup>1</sup>do

あし  
足 foot/leg

ashi<sup>1</sup>

ゆび  
指 finger

yubi<sup>1</sup>

## Hotel Equipment

トイレ toilet

to<sup>1</sup>ire

でんき  
電気 electricity

de<sup>1</sup>nki

エアコン air conditioner

eakon

まど  
窓 window

ma<sup>1</sup>do

テレビ television

te<sup>1</sup>rebi

ベッド bed

be<sup>1</sup>ddo

風呂／お風呂 bath

furo<sup>1</sup> / ofu<sup>1</sup>ro

れいぞうこ  
冷蔵庫 refrigerator

reezo<sup>1</sup>oko

コンセント power outlet

ko<sup>1</sup>nsento

## Clothes

シャツ shirt

sha<sup>1</sup>tsu

ぼうし  
帽子 hat/cap

booshi

くつした  
靴下 socks

kutsu<sup>1</sup>shita

ネクタイ tie

ne<sup>1</sup>kutai

ジャケット jacket

jaketto

スカート skirt

suka<sup>1</sup>ato

したぎ  
下着 underwear

shitagi

ベルト belt

beruto

セーター sweater

se<sup>1</sup>etaa

くつ  
靴 shoes

kutsu<sup>1</sup>

てぶくろ  
手袋 gloves

tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro

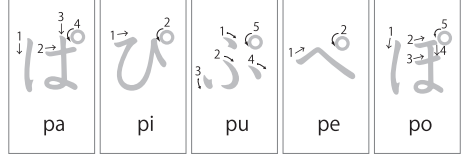
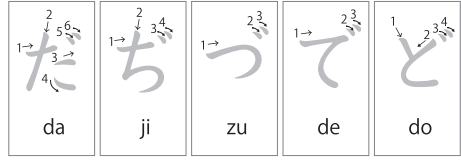
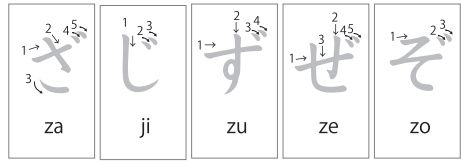
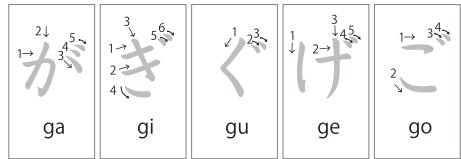
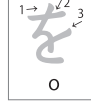
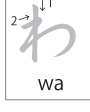
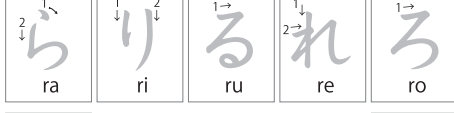
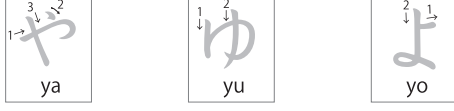
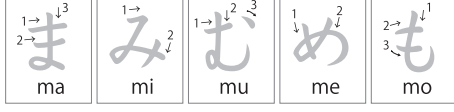
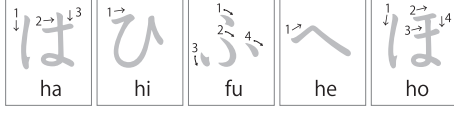
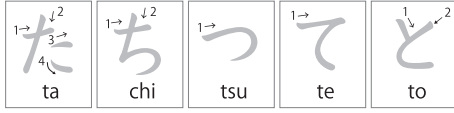
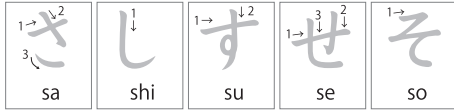
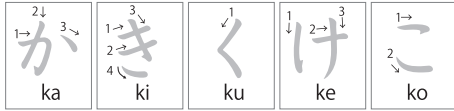
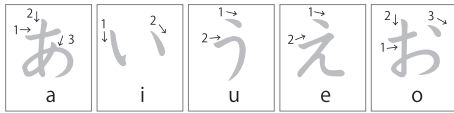
ズボン／パンツ pants

zubo<sup>1</sup>n / pantsu



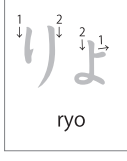
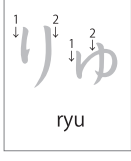
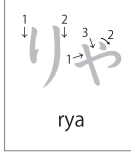
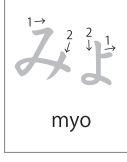
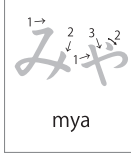
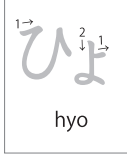
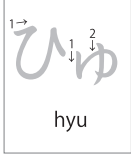
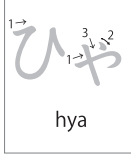
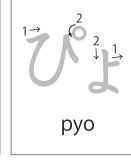
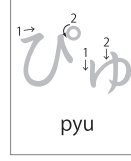
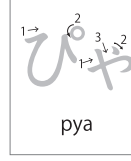
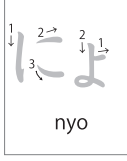
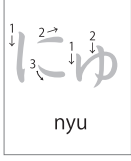
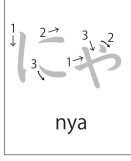
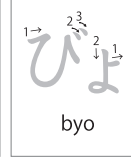
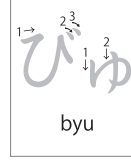
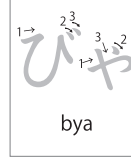
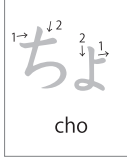
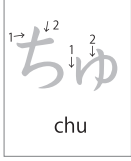
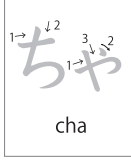
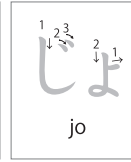
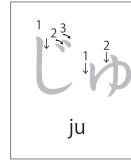
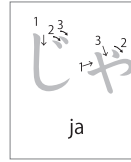
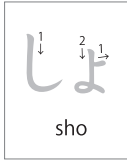
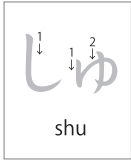
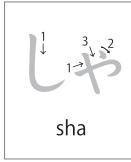
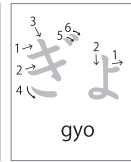
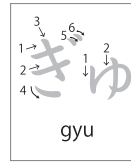
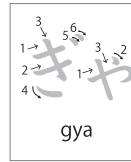
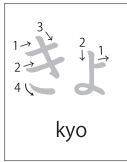
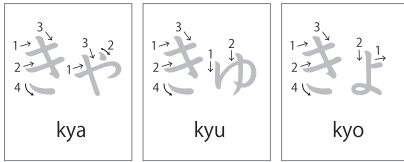
# The Japanese Syllabaries

## Hiragana



To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD-JAPAN

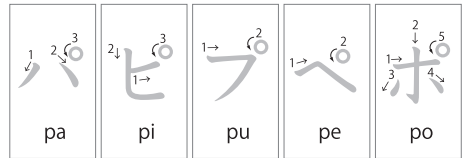
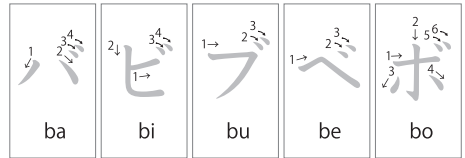
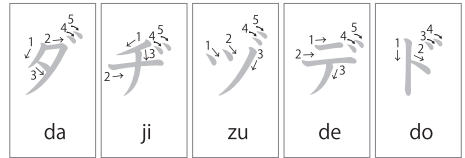
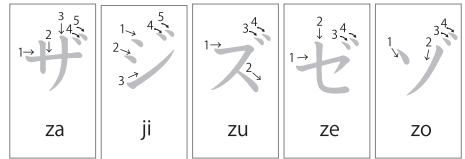
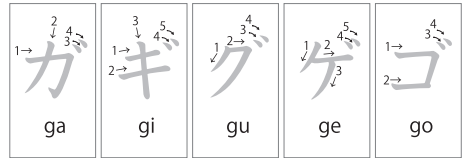
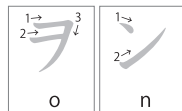
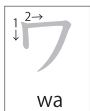
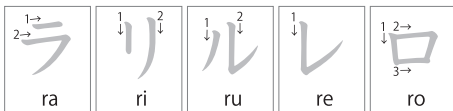
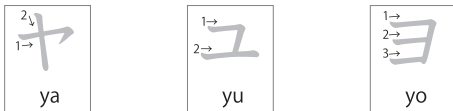
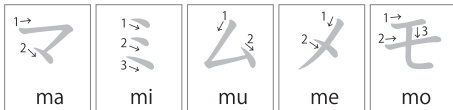
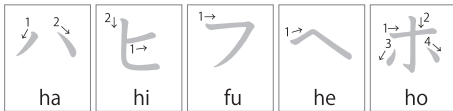
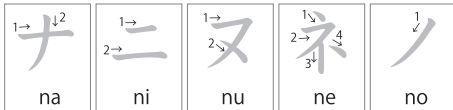
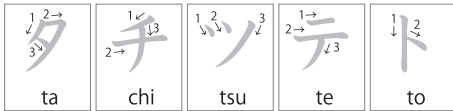
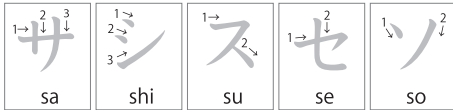
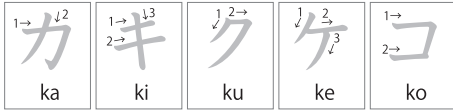
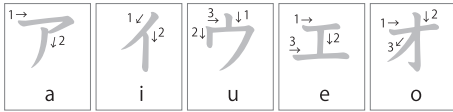
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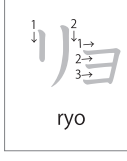
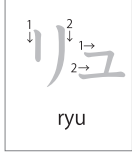
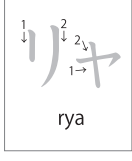
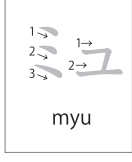
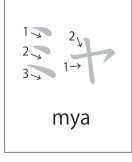
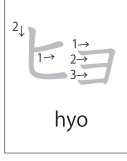
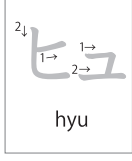
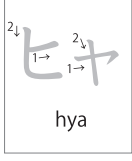
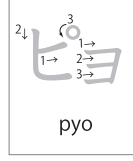
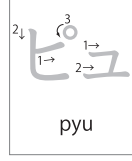
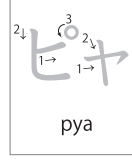
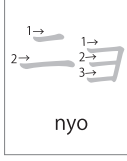
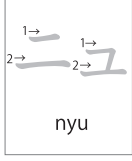
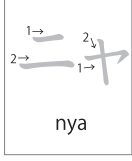
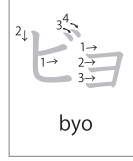
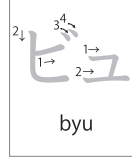
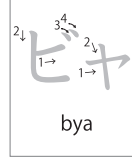
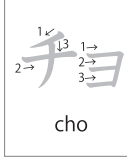
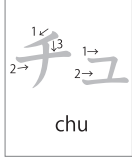
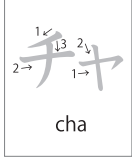
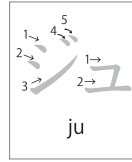
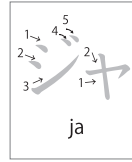
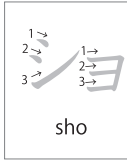
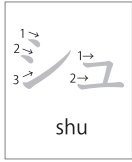
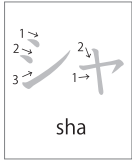
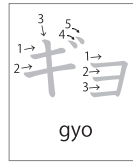
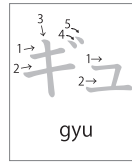
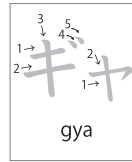
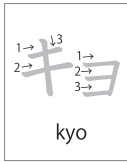
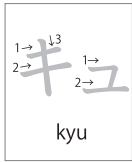
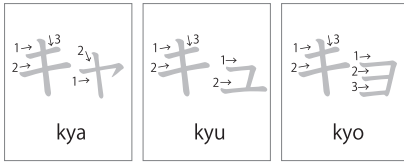
# The Japanese Syllabaries

## Katakana



To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD-JAPAN

<https://www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/en/letters/katakana.html>





## Fujinaga Kaoru

Lecturer, The Japan Foundation, Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

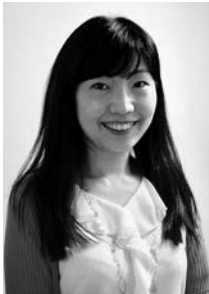
Fujinaga has devoted many years to training Japanese teachers working abroad. Fujinaga and her colleague, Isomura were involved in developing the JFS coursebook “Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture.” She also put together and supervised texts for secondary education while stationed in Australia, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Her hobbies are skiing and gardening.

## Isomura Kazuhiro

Lecturer, The Japan Foundation, Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

Isomura has been in charge of teacher training and developing learning materials of Japanese. He is a co-author of “Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture,” and was the supervisor of NHK’s 2006 Japanese language education program “Erin’s Challenge! I Can Speak Japanese.” He has taught Japanese in Australia and Germany. He plays percussion in an amateur orchestra on his days off.

## Co-hosts



**Eriko Kojima**

Born in Tokyo. Spent her childhood years in the US. Bilingual narrator, newsreader, and interpreter, with over 20 years of experience. Regular host of many English programs on NHK WORLD-JAPAN.

“みなさん、いっしょにがんばりましょう!!”



**Michael Rhys**

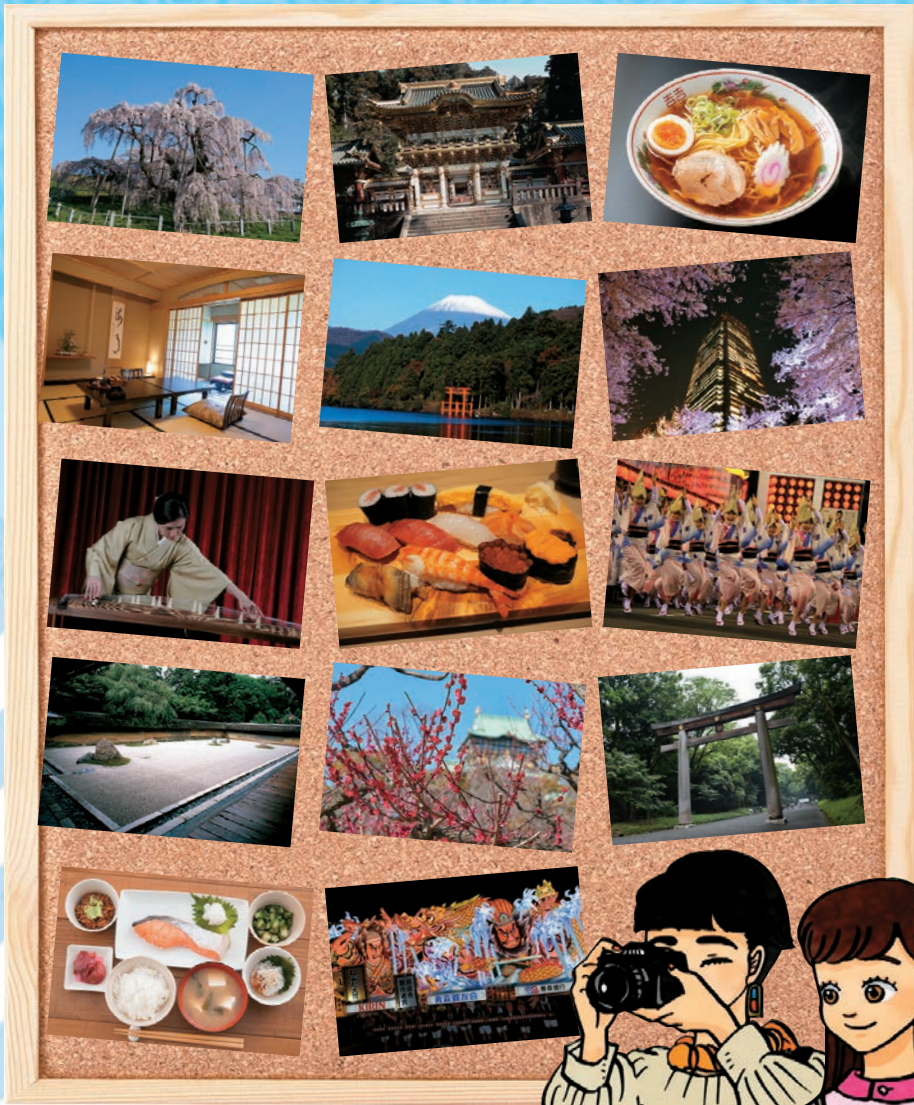
Michael Rhys has been a professional voice actor for over 20 years and can be heard regularly on NHK radio and television as a narrator, news reader and presenter.

# Easy Japanese

**October 2019 Version**

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English Section, NHK WORLD-JAPAN  
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