



扇子



提灯



湯呑み



盆栽

人形



着物

15-MINUTE

JAPANESE

LEARN IN JUST 12 WEEKS

FREE  
AUDIO  
APP







**15-MINUTE**  
**JAPANESE**  
LEARN IN JUST 12 WEEKS

MITSUKO MAEDA-NYE  
SHIZUYO OKADA





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# 営業中



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# How to use this book

The main part of this book is devoted to 12 themed chapters broken down into five 15-minute daily lessons, the last of which is a revision lesson. So in just 12 weeks, you will have completed the course. A concluding reference section contains a menu guide, an English-to-Japanese dictionary, and tables of Japanese characters.

## Warm up

Each day starts with a warm-up that encourages you to recall vocabulary or phrases you have learned previously. The time in parentheses indicates the amount of time you are expected to spend on each exercise.

## Useful phrases

Selected phrases relevant to the topic help you speak and understand.

**Cultural/Conversational tip**  
These panels provide additional insights into life in Japan and language usage.

122 WEEK 12

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "(your) husband" and "(your) wife." (pp.12-13)

How do you say "lunch" and "dinner" in Japanese? (pp.20-21)

Say "Sorry, I'm busy that day." (pp.32-33)

## SHAKOHTEKI NA BAMEN DE Socializing

As a business guest, it's more common to be invited to a restaurant than to someone's home. This is partly practical—people often have long commutes. But if you're staying for longer, you may be invited for a meal or a party.

## 2 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself.

ディナーにいらっしやい  
ませんか?  
*dinah ni irasshai  
masenka*

Would you  
like to come  
for dinner?

水曜日はいかが  
ですか?  
*suiyoh bi wa  
ikaga desuka*

What about  
Wednesday?

また今度誘ってください。  
*mata kondo  
sasotte kudasai*

Perhaps another  
time.



**Cultural tip** When visiting a Japanese home, remember the customary to remove your outdoor shoes at the door. Take a pair of slippers for the host or hostess. Flowers, a bottle of wine, or a present from your home country will be very appreciated.

## 3 In conversation (6 minutes)



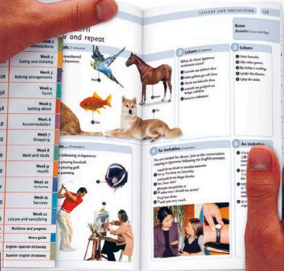
火曜日のディナーに  
いらっしやいませんか?  
*kayoh bi no dinah ni  
irasshai masenka?*



すみません。火曜日は忙しい  
です。  
*sumimasen. kayoh bi wa  
isogashih desu*



水曜日はいかが  
ですか?  
*mokuyoh bi wa ikaga  
desuka?*  
What about Thursd...



## How to use the flap

The book's cover flaps allow you to conceal the Japanese so that you can test whether you have remembered correctly.

## Review and repeat

A recap of selected elements of previous lessons helps to reinforce your knowledge.

126 WEEK 9

Kotae Answers (Cover with flap)

## FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

### Review and repeat

**1 The body**

頭 *atama*  
目 *me*  
鼻 *hana*  
口 *kuchi*  
手 *te*  
足 *ashi*

**2 On the phone**

文通が上手になります。  
*Wanpuo-kan o umagai ni narimasu.*

● ゴールデン・ブライズ・パーティーのチケットをプレゼントをお願いします。  
*Gourudenburaiizu-paatii no tichiketto o purizen-tou o onegaishimasu.*

● ミネソタ州で温泉でいっしょに行きますか?  
*Minnesotajyuu de onsen de issho ni ikimasu ka?*

● ミネソタ州の温泉地は素晴らしいです。  
*Minnesotajyuu no onsenchi wa subarashii desu.*

● 文通ではあまさん、お礼を申し上げます。  
*Wanpuo de wa ama-san, o-rigaei o moushiemasu.*

● ありがとうございました。  
*Arigatou gozaimasu.*

**The body (6 minutes)**

Name the numbered body parts in Japanese.

**2 On the phone (6 minutes)**

You are arranging an appointment. Follow the conversation, paying in Japanese with the help of the numbered English phrases.

● 毎日英語を勉強しよう。  
*まいにち英語をbenkyou shiyou.*

● 先生、お電話をお願いします。  
*Sensei, odenwa o onegaishimasu.*

● 先生、お電話をお願いします。  
*Sensei, odenwa o onegaishimasu.*

● 先生、お電話をお願いします。  
*Sensei, odenwa o onegaishimasu.*

● 先生、お電話をお願いします。  
*Sensei, odenwa o onegaishimasu.*

**3 Clothing (6 minutes)**

Say the Japanese words for the numbered items of clothing.

● シャツ *shitsu*  
● スカート *sukaato*  
● ベルベット *berubetto*  
● パンツ *pantsu*  
● コーデ *kode*  
● ストリー *sutori*  
● スニーカー *sunika*

**4 At the doctor (6 minutes)**

Say these phrases in Japanese.

● I have a pain in my leg.  
● Is it serious?  
● I have a heart condition.  
● Will it hurt?  
● I'm pregnant.

LEISURE AND SOCIALIZING 123

4 Words to remember (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

party	パーティー pahtih
invitation	招待 shohtai
gift	お土産 omiyage

**Read it** You can now distinguish the three Japanese character sets and recognize some basic recurring words. Use the tables on pp.158-159 to look back over the lessons and see how much more you can read.

5 Put into practice (2 minutes)

Join in this conversation.

土曜日にパーティーを開くのは、素敵ですね!  
doyoh bi ni pahtih o hiraku no desuga, ohima desuka

はい、素敵ですね!  
hai, suteki desune

We are having a party on Saturday. Are you free?

Say: Yes, how nice!

ああよかった!  
ah yokatta

何時に伺いましょうか?  
nanji ni ukagai mashohka

That's great!

Say: At what time should we arrive?



招待者  
shohtai sha  
hostess

お客  
okyaku  
guest

ご招待ありがとうございます。  
goshohtai arigatoh gozaimasu  
Thank you for inviting us.

**Instructions**

Each exercise is numbered and introduced with instructions. In some cases, more information is given about the language point being covered.

**Read it**

These panels help you understand how the Japanese script works, present useful signs, and give tips for deciphering Japanese characters.

空港

ku-koh  
airport

**Read it** Here's another example of two *kanji* characters combining to make a separate meaning: 空 (ku, sky) + 港 (koh, port).



はい、素敵ですね!  
hai, suteki desune

Yes, how nice!

ご主人も一緒に。  
goshujin mo goisho ni

Please bring your husband.

何時に伺いましょうか?  
nanji ni ukagai mashohka

At what time should we arrive?

**Text styles**

Japanese script and easy-to-read pronunciation are shown, along with the English translation.

**In conversation**  
Illustrated dialogues reflecting how vocabulary and phrases are used in everyday situations appear throughout the book.

**Say it**

In these exercises, you are asked to apply what you have learned using different vocabulary.

5 Say it (2 minutes)

Do you have any single rooms?  
For two nights.  
Is dinner included?

## Dictionary

A mini-dictionary provides ready reference from English to Japanese for 2,500 words.

## 128 MENU GUIDE

## MENU GUIDE

This guide lists the most common terms you may encounter on Japanese menus. Dishes are divided into categories, and the Japanese script is displayed clearly to help you identify items on a menu.



## Appetizers and soups

hamu	ハム	ham
ohiburu	オードブル	hors d'oeuvre
otsumami	おつまみ	Japanese appetizer
tsukidashi	つくだし	Japanese appetizer
ise ebi	伊勢えび	lobster
melon	メロン	melon
minestrone	ミネストローネ	minestrone
kuruma ebi	クルマえび	shrimp
smokku salmon	スモークサーモン	smoked salmon
misojiru	みそ汁	soup made with fermented bean paste
tomato supu	トマトスープ	tomato soup

## Egg dishes

bekkon-eggs	ベーコンエッグ	bacon and eggs
tamago	卵	egg
medama-yaki	目玉焼き	fried eggs
hamu-eggs	ハムエッグ	ham and eggs
tamago-yaki	卵焼き	Japanese omelet
omuraisu	オムライス	omelet
omuraisu	オムライス	rolled omelet filled with rice

Menu guide  
Use this guide as a reference for identifying popular Japanese dishes on the menu.

DICTIONARY  
English to Japanese

The plural is normally the same as the singular in Japanese. In general, Japanese descriptive words, or adjectives, may change depending on how they are used. Some of these adjectives are followed by (no) or (na). If a noun is used following such a word, then the no or na must be put after the adjective: *kamajo wa kiru desu* (she is pretty); *kamajo wa kiru na jusech desu* (she is a pretty girl).

## A

about 16  
ju eku kuro  
accelerator aksuru  
accident jū  
accommodations hōyu  
accountant kōshō  
ache tsumi  
across from; across from the hotel hōru no hōru  
gene  
actor hōju  
adapt (technical) adapu  
address jū sho  
adhesive tape unshūpu  
admission charge  
admission charge  
after igo  
afternoon gō  
after shave lotion  
afraid oshō-shō  
again mata  
agenda kōtai  
agenda list jūshi  
air conditioning oikon  
air fresher se fūzōshū  
air hostess air hōtessu  
air mail se nōru  
airline kōkū-gōrū  
airplane hikōki  
apart to kō  
at least aikō  
at all zetta that's all, thanks  
again, one or twice sho  
almost hōtōshi  
alone hōru de  
already yaku  
always itsu  
am. I am British  
we're in gōru ju desu  
ambulance kyo kyo sho  
America Amerika  
American (person) amerikaji  
ju (s) amerika no  
and and (na) to  
(with verb) sodōte  
ankle ankōki

anniversary hishōki  
another (different) hōru (no)  
[another] mōshi hōru (no)  
answering machine  
answer shōwa  
antenna tenjūshi  
antique store kōshi hōru  
antiseptic hōfōshi/  
shōhōkōshi  
apartment gōrū  
appetite shōkyōku  
apple ring  
application form  
application form  
appointment (polypho-  
nic)  
apricot uru  
April 26 gōrū  
architecture (field of study)  
kōchūkyū-gaku  
are; you are very kind  
are; see tōmo shōrai  
are; we are British  
are; we are Japanese  
are; we shōrei sho  
arm ad  
arrivals tokushū  
art dōshi bijutsu  
art gallery bijutsukan  
artistic gijōshi  
as an icon as possible  
asko dōshi hōru  
ask why hōru  
Asia Jū  
asleep hi's asleep  
ask me omotte ireru  
aspire gōru  
asthenic I'm asthenic  
at the post office  
ju (s) kōki shō  
at night yoru  
at a table shō  
ATM ATM  
attractive gōru  
attractive nyūshōki (no)  
August hōshi gōru  
aunt āshō

Australia Otrorasuto  
Australian (person)  
Australia jū  
(s) otrorasuto no  
automatic jūshi  
away is it far away?  
tōi desho go away?  
awful hōshi  
axe oxe  
axe dogku

## B

baby akōshi  
baby wipes kōshi unshū  
back uken  
back pack kōshi unshū  
(over back, body) kōshi  
backpack ryūku uaku  
bacon hōshi  
bacon and eggs  
bacon hōshi  
bad wari  
bakery yū  
bakery bread  
half hōru (dōshi) hōshi  
ball point pen hōru pen  
banana bana  
band (musicians) bando  
bandage hōshi  
bandage (for car)  
banister  
bank jūshi  
bar hōshi  
bar of chocolate  
hōshi  
barber shop jūshi  
bargain hōshi  
barbecue fish to  
basement dōshi  
basket (for) kōshi  
basket logo  
bath (for) hōru to take  
a bath (for) shō  
bathroom hōru (no) shō  
bathhouse hōshi  
battery hōshi dōshi

## Pronunciation guide

Most Japanese sounds will already be familiar to you, and the pronunciation guide given for all words and phrases in *15-Minute Japanese* is designed to be natural to read. However, a few sounds require additional explanation:

- r** a Japanese *r* is pronounced like a cross between an English *r* and *l*
- ih** *ee* as in *sheep*
- eh** long *eh*, like a longer version of the sound in *they*
- oh** long *o* as in *motor*
- final u** the final *u* written on the end of words, such as *desu* (is/are) and (*ga/a*) *arimasu* (there is/are), is only slightly pronounced and often sounds more like a double letter (e.g. *dess*).

The Japanese language is based on syllables rather than individual letters. Each syllable is pronounced with roughly equal stress.

# How to use the audio app

All the numbered exercises in each lesson, apart from the Warm ups at the beginning and the Say it exercises at the end, have recorded audio, available via a free app. The app also includes a function to record yourself and listen to yourself alongside native speakers.

To start using the audio with the book, first download the **DK 15-Minute Language Course** app on your smartphone or tablet from the App Store or Google Play. Open the app and scan the QR code on the back of this book to add it to your Library. As soon as the QR code is recognized, the audio will download.

There are two ways in which you can use the audio. The first is to read through

your 15-minute lessons using the book only, and then go back and work with the audio and the book together, repeating the text in the gaps provided and then recording yourself. Or you can combine the book and the audio right from the beginning, pausing the app to read the instructions on the page as you need to. Try to say the words aloud, and practice enunciating properly. Detailed instructions on how to use the app are available from the menu bar in the app.

Remember that repetition is vital to language learning. The more often you listen to a conversation or repeat an oral exercise, the more the language will sink in.

**1 Getting started**  
The list of weeks will open when the audio has been downloaded. From here, you can tap into each week's lessons.

When all the lessons in a week have been completed, the week button will be filled with color and show a check mark, so you can track your progress.

**2 Lessons week by week**  
Each numbered exercise in a lesson is listed in the app as it appears in the book. Tap on an exercise to start.

A check mark indicates when an exercise has been completed.

**3 Audio for exercises**  
Tap the play button to hear instructions, then the exercise. You can pause the audio at any point, and return to it.

You can tap any part of the exercise to play the audio from that point.

**4 Record yourself**  
When you are in the *Your recordings* screen, you can record yourself reading the words or participating in the conversations with native speakers, then listen back (and rerecord if desired).

Add recording  
Play recording

Menu, Help/How to Use, Your Library



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

The Warm Up panel appears at the beginning of each topic. Use it to reinforce what you have already learned and to prepare yourself for moving ahead with the new subject.

# KONNICHIWA

## Hello

The Japanese bow is famous: the lower the bow, the more respectful. Traditionally, there would not be any contact in the form of a handshake or kisses. With the increasing Western influence, the Japanese now often shake hands, sometimes bowing at the same time, especially when meeting foreigners.

## 2 Words to remember (6 minutes)

Say these expressions aloud. Hide the text on the left with the cover flap and try to remember the Japanese for each. Check your answers.

おはようございます。 Good morning.  
*ohayo gozaimasu*

こんばんは。 Good evening.  
*konbanwa*

私の名前は...です。 My name is ...  
*watashi no namae wa...desu*

どうぞ、よろしく。 Pleased to meet you.  
*dohzo yoroshiku*

さようなら。 Goodbye. (formal)  
*sayohnara*

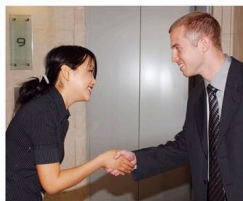
さよなら。 Goodbye. (informal)  
*sayonara*

ではまたあした。 See you tomorrow.  
*dewa mata ashita*

こんにちは。  
*konnichiwa*  
Hello!



## 3 In conversation: formal (3 minutes)



こんにちは。  
私の名前は岡田です。  
*konnichiwa. watashi no  
namae wa Okada desu*

Hello. My name is Okada.



こんにちは。私の名前はロバート・バーカーです。  
*konnichiwa. watashi no namae  
wa Robahto Barker desu*

Hello. My name is Robert Barker.



どうぞ、よろしく。  
*dohzo yoroshiku*

Pleased to meet you.

#### 4 Put into practice (2 minutes)

Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese beside the pictures on the left and then follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers with the cover flap.



こんばんは。    こんばんは。  
konbanwa    konbanwa

Good evening.

Say: Good evening.



私の名前は前田美樹朗です。    どうぞ、よろ  
watashi no namae wa    しく前田さん。  
Maeda Mikiro desu    dohzo yoroshiku  
Maeda-san

My name is Maeda Mikiro.

Say: Pleased to meet you,  
Maeda-san.

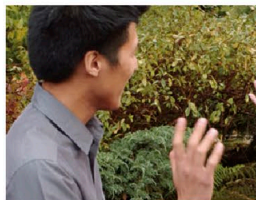
**Conversational tip** The Japanese usually introduce themselves using either just the family name—Okada—or the family name followed by the first name—Maeda Mikiro. But they are used to hearing Western names the other way: Robert Barker. It's not common to ask someone their name directly, so listen carefully to the introductions. When talking to/about others, you should add the honorific *san*, but don't use *san* when talking about yourself. Levels of formality are built into the Japanese language, and it takes time to acquire a feel for this. This program will introduce you to polite, but not overformal, Japanese.

#### 5 In conversation: informal (3 minutes)



ではまたあした?  
dewa mata ashita

See you tomorrow?



はい、ではまたあした。  
Hai, dewa mata ashita

Yes, see you tomorrow.



さよなら。  
sayonara

Goodbye.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say “hello” and “goodbye” in Japanese. (pp.8-9)

Now say “My name is ....” (pp.8-9)

Say “Pleased to meet you, Maeda-san.” (pp.8-9)

# WATASHI NO KAZOKU

## My family

Japanese has two sets of vocabulary for family members, depending on whether you are talking about your own or someone else's. This lesson concentrates on talking about your own family. As *chichi* means *my father*, *musume* *my daughter*, etc., there is no need for a separate word meaning *my*.

## 2 Match and repeat (5 minutes)

Look at the numbered family members in this scene and match them with the vocabulary list at the side. Read the Japanese words aloud. Now, hide the list with the cover flap and test yourself.

- ① 祖母  
sobo
- ② 祖父  
sofu
- ③ 父  
chichi
- ④ 母  
haha
- ⑤ 息子  
musuko
- ⑥ 娘  
musume



⑥ my daughter

④ my mother

⑤ my son

**Conversational tip** Japanese distinguishes between little and big sister or brother. You will find all the relevant words in section 4. The word *kyohdai* (*siblings*) is used to refer to your brothers and sisters as a group: *kyohdai ga yo nin imasu* (*I have four siblings*).

### 3 Words to remember: relatives (4 minutes)

The numbers opposite are “general” numerals used for mathematical functions or for money. The Japanese use a system of “classifiers” to count specific things. These vary with the nature of what is being counted—for example, its shape (long and thin, round and flat, etc.). A beginner can get away with using the general numbers, but it’s useful to know the classifiers used for people to talk about your family:

一人	<i>hitori</i>	1 person
二人	<i>futari</i>	2 people
三人	<i>san nin</i>	3 people
四人	<i>yo nin</i>	4 people
五人	<i>go nin</i>	5 people
六人	<i>roku nin</i>	6 people
七人	<i>shichi nin</i>	7 people
八人	<i>hachi nin</i>	8 people
九人	<i>kyu nin</i>	9 people
十人	<i>jyu nin</i>	10 people

one	一 <i>ichi</i>
two	二 <i>ni</i>
three	三 <i>san</i>
four	四 <i>shi/yon</i>
five	五 <i>go</i>
six	六 <i>roku</i>
seven	七 <i>shichi/nana</i>
eight	八 <i>hachi</i>
nine	九 <i>kyu</i>
ten	十 <i>jyu</i>
eleven	十一 <i>jyu-ichi</i>
twelve	十二 <i>jyu-ni</i>

### 4 Words to remember: numbers (5 minutes)

妻  
*tsuma*  
my wife

夫  
*otto*  
my husband



結婚しています。  
*kekkon shite imasu*  
I'm married.

Look at these words and say them aloud. Hide the text on the right with the cover flap and try to remember the Japanese. Check your answers and repeat if necessary. Then practice the phrases below.

my big sister/ my little sister	姉/妹 <i>ane/imohto</i>
my big brother/ my little brother	兄/弟 <i>ani/otohto</i>
my siblings	兄弟 <i>kyohdai</i>
This is my wife.	これは私の妻です。 <i>kore wa watashi no tsuma desu</i>
I have four children.	子供が四人います。 <i>kodomo ga yo nin imasu</i>
We have two daughters.	娘が二人います。 <i>musume ga futari imasu</i>

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say the Japanese for as many members of (your own) family as you can. (pp.10-11)

Say "I have two sons." (pp.10-11)

# SHINSEKI

## Your relatives

Japanese has more respectful terms when referring to someone else's relatives. *Your mother* is **okahsan**; *your* is understood. Likewise, it's not common to use *his* or *her*, but to specify a name (+ **san**)—for example, **kore wa Akkiko-san no otohisan desu** (*This is her [Akiko's] father*).

## 2 Words to remember (5 minutes)

There are different words for referring to family members in Japanese. Here are the more respectful terms for someone else's family.

お母さん mother  
**okahsan**

お父さん father  
**otohsan**

息子さん son  
**musuko san**

娘さん daughter  
**musume san**

奥さん wife  
**okusan**

ご主人 husband  
**goshujin**

子供さん children  
**kodomo san**

ご兄弟 siblings  
**go kyohdai**



これはお母さんですか?  
**kore wa okahsan desuka**  
Is this your mother?

## 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



これはご主人ですか?  
**kore wa goshujin desuka**  
Is this your husband?



そうです。そして  
これは私の父です。  
**sodesu. soshite kore wa**  
**watashi no chichi desu**

That's right. And this is  
my father.



子供さんはいますか?  
**kodomo san wa imasuka**  
Do you have any children?





**Conversational tip** Forming a question in Japanese is straightforward. Generally, you add the question marker *ka* to the end of a sentence: *a-re wa musuko san desu* (That's your son); *a-re wa musuko san desuka* (Is that your son?). In less formal spoken Japanese, the question marker is sometimes dropped: *a-re wa musuko san*.

#### 4 Useful phrases (3 minutes)



Read these phrases aloud several times and try to memorize them. Conceal the Japanese with the cover flap and test yourself.

Do you have any siblings? (formal)    ご兄弟はいらっしゃいますか?  
*go kyohdai wa irasshai masuka*

Do you have any siblings? (informal)    兄弟いる?  
*kyohdai iru*

Is this your father?    これはお父さんですか?  
*kore wa otohsan desuka*



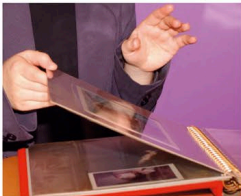
Is that your son? (formal)    あれは息子さんですか?  
*a-re wa musuko san desuka*



This is Akiko's daughter.    これは明子さんの娘さんです。  
*kore wa Akiko-san no musume san desu*

Is that your little sister? (informal)    あれは妹?  
*a-re wa imohto*

#### 5 Say it (2 minutes)



いいえ、でも妹がいます。  
*ihe, demo imohto ga imasu*

No, but I have a little sister.

Is this your wife?

Is that your little brother?

Do you have a son? (informal)

This is Akiko's mother.



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "See you tomorrow."  
(pp.8-9)

Say "I'm married"  
(pp.10-11) and  
"Is this your wife?"  
(pp.12-13)

# DESU/GA ARIMASU

## To be/there is

The most common verb in Japanese is **desu**, meaning *is, are, or am*. The *u* is pronounced only slightly, often making it sound more like **dess**. **Desu** is placed at the end of a sentence and does not change depending on the subject (*I, you, he, etc.*): **watashi wa Robahto desu** (*I'm Robert*).

## 2 Useful phrases with desu (2 minutes)

Notice that you'll often find the marker **は wa** or **が ga** after the subject of a sentence. The word order is: **subject + wa/ga (subject marker) + rest of sentence + desu**.

私は日本人です。 I'm Japanese.  
*watashi wa nihonjin desu*

今10時です。 It's ten o'clock.  
*ima jyuji desu*

あなたはお医者  
さんですか? Are you a doctor?  
*anata wa oisha san desuka*

明子さんは学生です。 Akiko is a student.  
*Akiko-san wa gakusei desu*



**Read it** It's not as difficult to decipher Japanese script as it may at first appear. The most important thing to appreciate initially is that typical Japanese sentences consist of a mixture of three different character systems:

- 1. Kanji:** Traditional Chinese characters imported into Japanese, e.g. 車 *kuruma* (car), 母 *haha* (my mother). **Kanji** represent an idea, rather than a particular sound.
- 2. Hiragana:** Japanese characters representing syllables, e.g. で *de*, れ *re*. **Hiragana** is often used for grammatical words such as です *desu* (is), あれ *a-re* (that).
- 3. Katakana:** A second syllabary mainly used for foreign loan words, e.g. アメリカ *amerika* (America), ケーキ *kehki* (cake).



私はイギリス人です。  
*watashi wa igirisu jin desu*  
I'm British.

### 3 Useful phrases: talking about what you have (5 minutes)

An informal and straightforward way to talk about what you have is to use the expression (*ga/wa*) *arimasu*, literally meaning *there is*. This changes to (*ga/wa*) *imasu* when talking about people rather than objects.



名刺があります。  
*meishi ga arimasu*  
I have a business card.

I have three children. 子供が三人います。  
*kodomo ga san nin imasu*

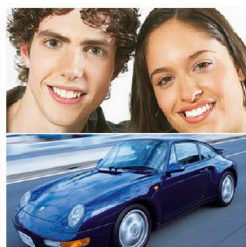
My son has a car. 息子には車があります。  
*musuko niwa kuruma ga arimasu*

I have a little sister. 妹がいます。  
*imohto ga imasu*

Do you have any children? 子供さんはいますか?  
*kodomo san wa imasuka*

### 4 Negatives (3 minutes)

Negative sentences are made in different ways in Japanese but sometimes use the negative phrase *arimasen*. Learn these phrases and then test yourself by concealing the answers with the cover flap.



We're not American. アメリカ人ではありません。  
*amerika jin dewa arimasen*

I don't have a car. 車がありません。  
*kuruma ga arimasen*

### 5 Put into practice (4 minutes)

Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese beside the pictures on the left and then follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers with the cover flap.



こんばんは。こんばんは。私は  
*konbanwa* ロバートです。  
Good evening. *konbanwa. watashi wa*  
*Robahto desu*

Say: Good evening.  
I'm Robert.

どうぞよろしく。名刺があります。  
*dohzo yoroshiku* *meishi ga arimasu*

Pleased to meet you.

Say: I have a business card.

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

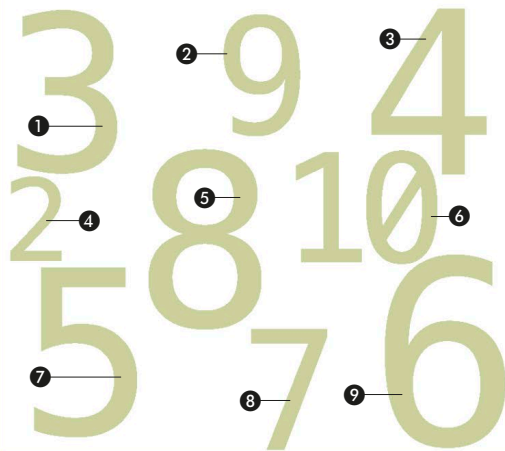
## Review and repeat

### 1 How many?

- ① 三  
san
- ② 九  
kyu
- ③ 四  
shi/yon
- ④ 二  
ni
- ⑤ 八  
hachi
- ⑥ 十  
jyu
- ⑦ 五  
go
- ⑧ 七  
shichi/nana
- ⑨ 六  
roku

### 1 How many? (2 minutes)

Hide the answers with the cover flap. Then say these Japanese numbers aloud. Check you have remembered the Japanese correctly.



### 2 Hello

- ① こんにちは。  
私の名前は...です。  
*konbanwa. watashi no  
namae wa...desu*
- ② どうぞ、よろしく。  
*dohzo yoroshiku*
- ③ 息子が二人います。  
子供さんはいますか？  
*musuko ga futari  
imasu. kodomo san wa  
imasuka*
- ④ さようなら。  
*sayohnara*

### 2 Hello (4 minutes)

You meet someone in a formal situation. Join in the conversation, replying in Japanese following the English prompts.

*konbanwa. watashi no namae wa Maeda  
Mikiro desu*

- ① Answer the greeting and give your name.  
*kore wa watashi no tsuma desu*
- ② Say "Pleased to meet you."  
*kodomo san wa imasuka*
- ③ Say "I have two sons. Do you have any children?"  
*kodomo ga yo nin imasu*
- ④ Say "Goodbye" formally.



## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 3 Be or have (5 minutes)

Fill in the blanks with *desu* (to be) or *arimasu/imasu* (there is/are used to mean has/have). Then check you have remembered correctly.

- 1 *watashi wa nihonjin* \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 *ani ga* \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 *anata wa gakusei san* \_\_\_\_\_ *ka*
- 4 *Sarah-san wa igirisu jin* \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 *watashi no namae wa Okada* \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 *meishi ga* \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 *kore wa watashi no otto* \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 *musume ga futari* \_\_\_\_\_



## 3 Be or have

- 1 です *desu*
- 2 います *imasu*
- 3 です *desu*
- 4 です *desu*
- 5 です *desu*
- 6 あります *arimasu*
- 7 です *desu*
- 8 います *imasu*

## 4 Family (4 minutes)

Say the Japanese for each of the numbered family members. Check you have remembered the Japanese correctly.

1 my grandmother

3 my father

2 my grandfather



my daughter 6

5 my son

4 my mother

## 4 Family

- 1 祖母 *sobo*
- 2 祖父 *sofu*
- 3 父 *chichi*
- 4 母 *haha*
- 5 息子 *musuko*
- 6 娘 *musume*



### 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Count up to ten.  
(pp.10-11)

Remind yourself how  
to say "hello" and  
"goodbye." (pp.8-9)

Ask "Do you have  
any children?" (pp.14-15)

## KAFE DE In the café

You will find different types of cafés in Japan: there are traditional cafés, the most common of which is called **an-mitsu kissa**; and Western-style coffee houses, simply called **kafe** or **kissaten**. These cafés are very popular, particularly among younger Japanese.

### 2 Words to remember (5 minutes)

Look at the words below and say them out aloud a few times. Conceal the Japanese with the cover flap and try to remember each one in turn. Practice the words on the right as well.

ココア hot chocolate  
kokoah

ミルクティー tea with milk  
miruku tih

お茶 (green) tea  
ocha

サンドイッチ sandwich  
sando icchi

紅茶  
kohcha  
(red) tea



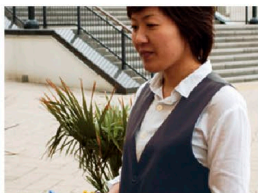
**Cultural tip** The generic Japanese word for tea is *cha*. In a regular café, Japanese *green tea* would be called *ocha*, *sencha*, or *ryokucha*. Western-style tea is known as *kohcha* (red tea).

### 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



コーヒーをお願いします。  
koh-hi o onegai shimasu

A coffee, please.



他にご注文は?  
hoka ni gochumon wa

Anything else?



ケーキはありますか?  
kehki wa arimasuka

Do you have any cakes?



## 4 Useful phrases (5 minutes)

Learn these phrases. Read the English under the pictures and say the phrase in Japanese as shown on the right. Then cover up the answers on the right and test yourself.

ケーキ  
kehki  
cake



コーヒーをお願い  
します。  
*koh-hi o onegai shimasu*

A coffee, please.



他にご注文は?  
*hoka ni gochumon wa*

Anything else?



ケーキもお願いします。  
*kehki mo onegai shimasu*

A cake, too, please.



いくらですか?  
*ikura desuka*

How much is that?

砂糖  
sato  
sugar

コーヒー  
koh-hi  
coffee



はい、ございます。  
*hai, gozaimasu*  
Yes, certainly.



じゃケーキをお願い  
します。いくらですか?  
*jya kehki o onegai shimasu.*  
*ikura desuka*

Then I'd like a cake. How  
much is that?



800円です。  
*happyaku yen desu*  
That's 800 yen.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "A coffee, please."  
(pp.18-19)

Say "I don't have a car."  
(pp.14-15)

Ask "Do you have any  
cakes?" (pp.18-19)

# RESUTORAN DE

## In the restaurant

There are different types of eating places in Japan. In a bar or café, you can find snacks or a light meal. A *ryohteh* serves traditional Japanese food. Department stores often house relaxed *resutoran* on the upper floors, open until about 10 p.m. and serving both international and Japanese dishes.

## 2 Words to remember (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

メニュー menu  
menyu

ワインリスト wine list  
wain risuto

スターター appetizers  
stah tah

メインコース entrées  
mein kohsu

デザート desserts  
dezahto

朝食 breakfast  
chohshoku

昼食 lunch  
chu-shoku

夕食 dinner  
yu-shoku



## 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



四人用のテーブルは空いていますか?  
yonin yoh no tehburu wa aite imasuka

Do you have a table  
for four?



予約なさっていますか?  
yoyaku nasatte imasuka

Do you have a  
reservation?



はい。バーカーで  
予約しています。  
hai. Barker de yoyaku  
shite imasu

Yes, in the name  
of Barker.

#### 4 Match and repeat (5 minutes)

Look at the numbered items in this table setting and match them with the Japanese words on the right. Read the Japanese words aloud. Now, conceal the Japanese with the cover flap and test yourself.



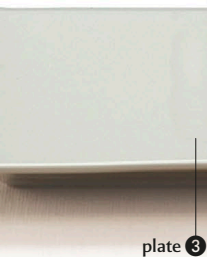
- ① グラス  
gurasu
- ② おしぼり  
oshibori
- ③ 皿  
sara
- ④ フォーク  
fohku
- ⑤ スプーン  
supuun
- ⑥ おはし  
ohashi
- ⑦ ボール  
bohru

#### 5 Useful phrases (2 minutes)

Practice these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap to conceal the Japanese.

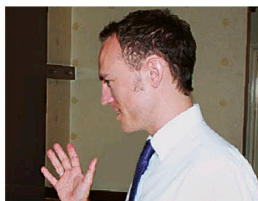
What type of sushi  
do you have?      どんな種類の寿司  
   がありますか?  
   don-na shurui no sushi  
   ga arimasuka

Where can I pay?      どこで払えますか?  
   doko de harae  
   masuka



席はどこがよろしいですか?  
seki wa doko ga yoroshii  
desuka

Where would you like  
to sit?



窓際の席をお願いします。  
madogiwa no seki o onegai  
shimasu

Near a window, please.



はい。こちらへどうぞ。  
hai. kochira e dohzo

Very well. Here you are.



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "I'm married" (pp.10-11) and "I'm British." (pp.14-15)

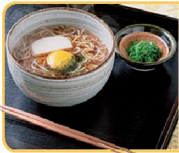
Ask "Do you have any siblings?" (pp.12-13)

Say "A sandwich, please." (pp.18-19)

# TABEMONO

## Dishes

A typical meal in Japan would consist of rice and miso soup, together with a variety of fish, meat, and vegetable dishes. The meal is served with pickles and other condiments, such as ginger and horseradish. Dessert is usually a selection of fruit. Sweet desserts are not very common.



**Cultural tip** In restaurants and food courts, *teishoku* (set menus) are popular, particularly at lunchtime. These consist of a soup, rice, pickles, and other dishes of your choice—all presented on a tray.

## 2 Match and repeat (4 minutes)

Look at the numbered items and match them to the Japanese words in the panel on the left.

- ① 果物  
kudamono
- ② きのこと  
kinoko
- ③ 米  
kome
- ④ 野菜  
yasai
- ⑤ スープ  
supu
- ⑥ 麺類  
men rui
- ⑦ 魚  
sakana
- ⑧ 肉  
niku
- ⑨ シーフード  
shifudo





### 3 Words to remember: cooking methods (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words.

fried 揚げた  
ageta

grilled 焼いた  
yaita

roasted ローストした  
rohsuto shita

boiled ゆでた  
yudeta

steamed 蒸した  
mushita

raw 生の  
nama no

この魚は生のですか?  
kono sakana wa nama  
no desuka  
Is this fish raw?



### 4 Say it (2 minutes)

What's Yakitori?

A beer, please.

Is this fish grilled?

### 5 Words to remember: drinks (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words.

water 水  
mizu

mineral water ミネラルウォーター  
mineraru wohtah

sake お酒  
osake

wine ワイン  
wain

beer ビール  
bihru

fruit juice フルーツジュース  
furutsu jyusu

vegetables 4



noodles 6



seafood 9

### 6 Useful phrases (2 minutes)

Practice these phrases and then test yourself.

I'm vegetarian. ベジタリアンです。  
bejitarian desu

I'm allergic to nuts. ナッツ類でアレルギー反応を起こします。  
nattsu rui de arerugih hannoh  
o okoshimasu

What's Chirinabe? ちり鍋とは何ですか?  
chirinabe towa nan desuka

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What are “breakfast,” “lunch,” and “dinner” in Japanese? (pp.20-21)

Say “I’m vegetarian” and “What’s Sukiyaki?” in Japanese. (pp.22-23)

# SHITE KUDASAI Requests

The simplest way to ask for something in Japanese is to say what you want, followed by *o-**onegai shimasu*** (please). You can use this in almost any situation. However, if you really want to impress—for example, in a business situation—you could use the polite formula *itadake masuka*.

## 2 Basic requests (6 minutes)

Here are some phrases using (o) *onegai shimasu* for making basic requests in Japanese. Learn these phrases and then test yourself by using the cover flap.

紅茶をお願いします。 (I'd like) some tea, please.  
*kohcha o onegai shimasu*

ケーキをお願いします。 (I'd like) a cake, please.  
*kehki o onegai shimasu*

フォークをお願いします。 (I'd like) a fork, please.  
*fohku o onegai shimasu*

3人用のテーブル  
をお願いします。 (I'd like) a table for  
three, please.  
*san nin yoh no tehburu  
o onegai shimasu*

メニューをお願いします。 (I'd like) the menu, please.  
*menyu o onegai shimasu*

キャンディをお願いします。 (I'd like) some  
candy, please.  
*kyandih o onegai shimasu*

満タンをお願いします。 Fill it up, please.  
*mantan de onegai shimasu* (A full tank, please.)



大和さんおねがい  
します。  
*Yamato-san onegai shimasu*  
(I'd like) Mr. Yamato, please.



**Read it** Japanese *kanji* ideograms came from Chinese and are still used today. Some *kanji* are simple and resemble the item they describe, like the character for people: 人 (*jin/nin*), but many are quite intricate. The restaurant sign to the left is written in *kanji*. The three vertical characters say *jiyun bi chu* (preparation in progress)—a polite way of saying closed!

### 3 Polite requests (4 minutes)



In a business situation, you may want to appear ultra-polite, especially if you're talking to someone senior to yourself. Learn these phrases and then test yourself by using the cover flap.

Would you please help me? 手伝っていただけますか?  
tetsudatte itadake masuka



Could I have your signature here, please? ここにサインをいただけますか?  
koko ni sain o itadake masuka



Could I have your phone number, please? 電話番号を教えてくださいいただけますか?  
denwa bangoh o oshiete itadake masuka

### 4 Put into practice (4 minutes)

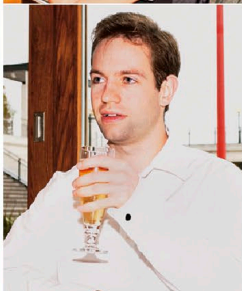


Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese beside the pictures on the left and then follow the instructions to make your reply in Japanese. Test yourself by hiding the answers with the cover flap.

こんばんは。予約なさっていますか? いいえ、でも3人用のテーブルをお願いします。  
konbanwa. yoyaku ihe, demo san nin yoh no  
nasatte imasuka tehburu o onegai shimasu

Good evening. Do you have a reservation?

Say: No, but I'd like a table for three.



お飲物は何になさいですか? ビールをお願いします。  
onomimono wa nani bihru o onegai shimasu  
ni nasai masuka

What would you like to drink?

Say: A beer, please.

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

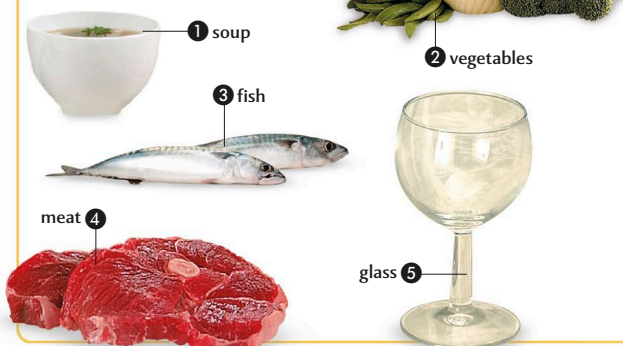
## Review and repeat

### 1 What food?

- ① スープ  
*supu*
- ② 野菜  
*yasai*
- ③ 魚  
*sakana*
- ④ 肉  
*niku*
- ⑤ グラス  
*gurasu*
- ⑥ 米  
*kome*

### 1 What food? (4 minutes)

Name the numbered items.



### 2 This is my ...

- ① これは私の夫です。  
*kore wa watashi no otto desu*
- ② これは私の娘です。  
*kore wa watashi no musume desu*
- ③ これは私の兄弟です。  
*kore wa watashi no kyohdai desu*

### 2 This is my ... (4 minutes)

Say these phrases in Japanese.

- ① This is my husband.
- ② This is my daughter.
- ③ These are my siblings.



### 3 I'd like ...

- ① ケーキをお願いします。  
*kehki o onegai shimasu*
- ② 砂糖をお願いします。  
*satoh o onegai shimasu*
- ③ コーヒーをお願いします。  
*koh-hi o onegai shimasu*
- ④ 紅茶をお願いします。  
*kohcha o onegai shimasu*

### 3 I'd like ... (3 minutes)

Say "I'd like" the following:



## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)



## 1 What food?

- 7 おはし  
ohashi
- 8 麺類  
men rui
- 9 おしぼり  
oshibori
- 10 ビール  
bihru

## 4 Restaurant (4 minutes)

You arrive at a restaurant. Join in the conversation, replying in Japanese where you see the English prompts.

*konbanwa*

- ① Do you have a table for three?

*yoyaku nasatte imasuka*

- ② Yes, in the name of Barker.

*seki wa doko ga yoroshii desuka*

- ③ Near a window, please.

*kochira no hoh e dohzo*

- ④ The menu, please.

*mochiron gozaimasu*

- ⑤ Do you have a wine list?

## 4 Restaurant

- ① 3人用のテーブルは空いていますか?  
*san nin yoh no tehburu wa aite imasuka*
- ② はい。パーカーで予約しています。  
*hai. Barker de yoyaku shite imasu*
- ③ 窓際の席をお願いします。  
*madogiwa no seki o onegai shimasu*
- ④ メニューをお願いします。  
*menyu o onegai shimasu*
- ⑤ ワインリストはありますか?  
*wain risuto wa arimasuka*





## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

How do you say "I have four children"? (pp.10-11)

Now say "We're not British" and "I don't have a car." (pp.14-15)

What is Japanese for "my mother"? (pp.10-11)

# HIZUKE TO TOSHITSUKI

## Days and months

The most important holiday of the year in Japan is the three-day New Year Holiday (*shohgatsu sanganichi*). The Japanese usually spend this with family. Christmas is also celebrated, but more often spent with friends.

## 2 Words to remember: days of the week (5 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

月曜日 Monday  
*getsuyoh bi*

火曜日 Tuesday  
*kayoh bi*

水曜日 Wednesday  
*suiyoh bi*

木曜日 Thursday  
*mokuyoh bi*

金曜日 Friday  
*kin-yoh bi*

土曜日 Saturday  
*doyoh bi*

日曜日 Sunday  
*nichiyoh bi*

今日 today  
*kyoh*

明日 tomorrow  
*ashita*

昨日 yesterday  
*kinoh*



明日お会いしましょう。  
*ashita oai shimashoh*  
We meet tomorrow.



今日予約があります。  
*kyoh yoyaku ga arimasu*  
I have a reservation for today.

## 3 Useful phrases: days (2 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

ミーティングは火曜日では  
ありません。  
*mihtingu wa kayoh bi  
dewa arimasen*

The meeting isn't  
on Tuesday.

日曜日に仕事をします。  
*nichiyoh bi ni shigoto  
o shimasu*

I work on Sundays.



#### 4 Words to remember: months of the year (5 minutes)

Japanese months are named simply  
1 month, 2 month, etc.



私たちの記念日は七月です。  
*watashi tachi no kinenbi  
wa shichi gatsu desu*  
Our anniversary is in July.



クリスマスは十二月です。  
*kurisumasu wa jyu-ni  
gatsu desu*  
Christmas is in December.

January 一月  
*ichi gatsu*

February 二月  
*ni gatsu*

March 三月  
*san gatsu*

April 四月  
*shi gatsu*

May 五月  
*go gatsu*

June 六月  
*roku gatsu*

July 七月  
*shichi gatsu*

August 八月  
*hachi gatsu*

September 九月  
*ku gatsu*

October 十月  
*jyu gatsu*

November 十一月  
*jyu-ichi gatsu*

December 十二月  
*jyu-ni gatsu*

next month 来月  
*rai gatsu*

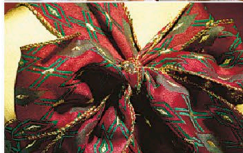
last month 先月  
*sen gatsu*

#### 5 Useful phrases: months (2 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using  
the cover flap.

My children are on vacation in August. 子供たちは八月は休みです。  
*kodomo tachi wa hachi gatsu wa yasumi desu*



My birthday is in June. 私の誕生日は六月です。  
*watashi no tanjyoh bi wa roku gatsu desu*

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Count in Japanese from one to twelve. (pp.10-11)

Say "Do you have a reservation?" (pp.20-21)

Say "The meeting isn't on Wednesday." (pp.28-29)

# JIKAN TO SUHJI

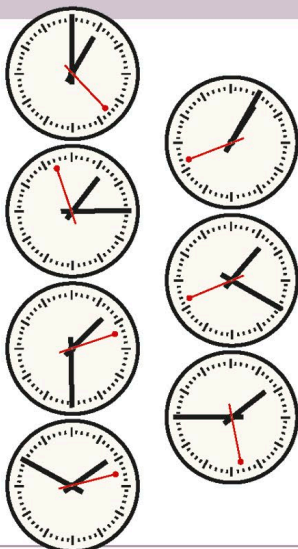
## Time and numbers

When telling the time in Japanese, the hour comes first—for example, *ichi ji* (one o'clock), *ni ji* (two o'clock), etc., followed by the minutes: *go fun* (five minutes), *jippun* (ten minutes). *Mae* is added for times before the hour: *ni ji nippun mae* (ten to two, literally two o'clock ten minutes before).

## 2 Words to remember: time (4 minutes)

Memorize how to tell the time in Japanese.

1時 <i>ichi ji</i>	one o'clock
1時5分 <i>ichi ji go fun</i>	five past one
1時15分 <i>ichi ji jyu-go fun</i>	quarter past one
1時20分 <i>ichi ji nijyuppun</i>	twenty past one
1時半 <i>ichi ji han</i>	half past one
1時45分 <i>ichi ji yonjyu-go fun</i>	quarter to two ("one forty-five")
2時10分前 <i>ni ji jippun mae</i>	ten to two



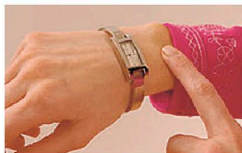
## 3 Useful phrases (2 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

今何時ですか? What time is it?  
*ima nanji desuka*

朝食は何時がいいですか? At what time do you want breakfast?  
*chohshoku wa nanji ga iidesuka*

12時に予約を入れてあります。 I have a reservation for twelve o'clock.  
*jyu-ni ji ni yoyaku o ireteimasu*



#### 4 Words to remember: higher numbers (6 minutes)

Japanese numbers are very logical. To count above ten, the individual numbers are simply added together. So 11 is *jyu-ichi* (ten-one), 15 is *jyu-go* (ten-five), etc. Be careful, though, to put the numbers in the right order: *go-jyu* is 50 (five-ten), *nana-jyu* is 70 (seven-ten). Units are added directly after the tens: 68 is *roku-jyu hachi*; 25 is *ni-jyu go*, and so on.

Pay special attention to the number 10,000, which is *man* or *ichi-man*. A million is *hyaku-man* (one hundred-ten thousands).



五千円です。  
*go-sen yen desu*  
That's 5,000 yen.

#### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

twenty-five  
ninety-two  
two hundred  
twenty thousand  
five to ten  
half past eleven  
That's 700 yen.

eleven 十一  
*jyu-ichi*

twelve 十二  
*jyu-ni*

thirteen 十三  
*jyu-san*

fourteen 十四  
*jyu-shi/jyu-yon*

fifteen 十五  
*jyu-go*

sixteen 十六  
*jyu-roku*

seventeen 十七  
*jyu-shichi*

eighteen 十八  
*jyu-hachi*

nineteen 十九  
*jyu-kyu*

twenty 二十  
*ni-jyu*

thirty 三十  
*san-jyu*

forty 四十  
*yon-jyu*

fifty 五十  
*go-jyu*

sixty 六十  
*roku-jyu*

seventy 七十  
*nana-jyu*

eighty 八十  
*hachi-jyu*

ninety 九十  
*kyu-jyu*

hundred 百  
*hyaku*

three hundred 三百  
*san-byaku*

one thousand 千  
*sen*

ten thousand 一万  
*ichi-man*

two hundred thousand 二十万  
*ni-jyu-man*

one million 百万  
*hyaku-man*

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say the days of the week.  
(pp.28-29)

Say "three o'clock."  
(pp.30-31)

What's the Japanese for  
"today," "tomorrow," and  
"yesterday"? (pp.28-29)

# APO/(GO)YOYAKU

## Appointments

The Japanese are eager to find out about the status of someone they meet for the first time. This is in order to judge the level of respect due and appropriate formality of the language. The most common way of establishing status is by the virtually obligatory exchange of *business cards (meishi)*.

## 2 Useful phrases (5 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself.

明日お会い しましょうか? <i>ashita oai shimashohka</i>	Shall we meet tomorrow?
---	----------------------------

どなたとですか? <i>donata to desuka</i>	With whom? (formal)
-------------------------------------	------------------------

いつお暇ですか? <i>itsu ohima desuka</i>	When are you free?
--------------------------------------	-----------------------

すみません。 その日は忙しいです。 <i>sumimasen. sonohi wa isogashih desu</i>	Sorry. I'm busy that day.
--	------------------------------

木曜日はどうですか? <i>mokuyoh bi wa doh desuka</i>	How about Thursday?
---	------------------------

大丈夫です。 <i>daijyohbu desu</i>	That's good for me.
---------------------------------	------------------------



ようこそ。  
*yohkoso*  
Welcome.

## 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



こんにちは。アポを入れて  
いるのですが。  
*konnichiwa. apo o  
ireteiru no desuga*

Hello. I have  
an appointment.



どなたとですか?  
*donata to desuka*  
With whom?



田中さんとです。  
*Tanaka-san to desu*  
With Mr. Tanaka.



4 Put into practice (5 minutes)

Practice these phrases. Then cover up the text on the right and say the answering part of the dialogue in Japanese. Check your answers and repeat if necessary.



木曜日にお会いしましょうか? すみません。  
 mokuyoh bi ni その日は忙しいです。  
 oai shimashohka sumimasen. sonohi wa  
 isogashih desu

Shall we meet on Thursday?

Say: Sorry. I'm busy  
 that day.



いつお暇ですか? 火曜日の午後なら空いて  
 itsu ohima desuka います。

When are you free?

Say: On Tuesday in  
 the afternoon.



私も大丈夫です。 何時がよろしいですか?  
 watashi mo daijyohbu desu nanji ga yoroshih desuka

That's good for me, too.

Ask: At what time?

**Read it** It's useful to recognize some common Japanese signs you might see around a building. The signs below are a combination of two *kanji* characters. *Madoguchi* means literally window mouth!

**受付** uketsuke  
 (reception)

**窓口** madoguchi  
 (information desk)



そうですか。  
 何時のご予約ですか?  
 sohdesuka. nanji no  
 goyoyaku desuka

Very good. What time is  
 the appointment?



3時ですが。  
 san ji desuga

At three o'clock.



どうぞ、おかけください。  
 dohzo okake kudasai

Take a seat, please.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

How do you say “sorry”? (pp.32-33)

Ask “Shall we meet tomorrow?” (pp.32-33)

Say “(I’d like) a cake, please.” (pp.24-25)

# DENWA DE

## On the telephone

The Japanese answer the telephone with **moshi moshi** (*hello*), rather than **konnichiwa**. If you will be using your own cellphone in Japan, note that you can use it for data only (using roaming, or a local SIM card). In order to make calls to Japanese numbers, you will need to rent a Japanese phone.

## 2 Match and repeat (6 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the Japanese in the panel below and test yourself.

- ① チャージャー  
chahjyah
- ② 留守番電話  
rusuban denwa
- ③ 電話  
denwa
- ④ SIMカード  
simu cardo
- ⑤ 携帯  
kehtai
- ⑥ イヤフォン  
iyafon



## 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



もしもし、ジャパニーズ  
コネクションです。  
*moshi moshi, japanihzu  
konekushon desu*

Hello. This is Japanese  
Connection.



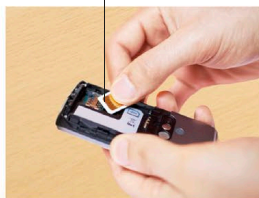
もしもし、  
岡田さんをお願いします。  
*moshi moshi, Okada-san  
o onegai shimasu*

Hello. (I'd like to speak to)  
Ms. Okada, please.



どちら様ですか？  
*dochira sama desuka*  
Who's speaking?

4 SIM card



SIMカードをください。  
simu cardo o kudasai  
I want to buy a SIM card,  
please.

2 answering machine



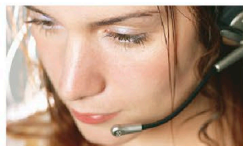
4 Useful phrases (4 minutes)

Practice these phrases. Then test yourself using the cover flap.



ゴープレス・プリンターの番号を教えてください。  
Gopress purintah no bangoh o oshiete kudasai

I'd like the number for Gopress Printers.



岡田さんをお願いします。  
Okada-san o onegai shimasu

(I'd like to speak to) Mr./ Ms. Okada, please.



メッセージを伝えていただけますか？  
messhiji o tsutaete itadake masuka

Can I leave a message?



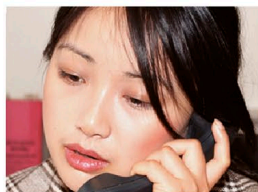
すみません、番号を間違えました。  
sumimasen, bangoh o machigae mashita

Sorry, I have the wrong number.



ゴープレス・プリンターの  
前田美樹朗と申します。  
Gopress purintah no Maeda  
Mikiro to mohshimasu

Maeda Mikiro of  
Gopress Printers.



すみません。ただ今  
話中です。  
sumimasen. tadaima  
hanashichu desu

I'm sorry. The line is busy.



岡田さんの方から連絡  
いただけますか？  
Okada-san no hakara  
renraku itadake masuka

Can Ms. Okada call me  
back, please?

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

## Review and repeat

### 1 Sums

- ① 十六  
*ju-roku*
- ② 三十九  
*san-ju kyu*
- ③ 五十三  
*go-ju san*
- ④ 七十八  
*nana-ju hachi*
- ⑤ 九十九  
*kyu-ju kyu*
- ⑥ 十七  
*ju-shichi*

### 1 Sums (4 minutes)

Say the answers to these sums out loud in Japanese. Then check you have remembered correctly.

- ①  $10 + 6 = ?$
- ②  $14 + 25 = ?$
- ③  $66 - 13 = ?$
- ④  $40 + 38 = ?$
- ⑤  $90 + 9 = ?$
- ⑥  $20 - 3 = ?$

### 3 Telephones (3 minutes)

What are the numbered items in Japanese?



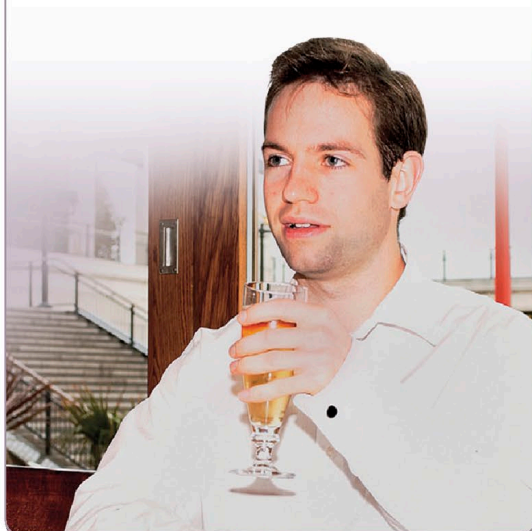
### 2 To want

- ① します  
*shimasu*
- ② お願い  
*onegai*
- ③ ますか  
*masuka*
- ④ いただけ  
*itadake*
- ⑤ お願い  
*onegai*
- ⑥ 人  
*nin*

### 2 To want (3 minutes)

Fill the blanks in the requests with the correct word.

- ① *Yamato-san onegai* \_\_\_\_ .
- ② *kyandih o* \_\_\_\_ *shimasu.*
- ③ *koko ni sain o itadake* \_\_\_\_ .
- ④ *tetsudatte* \_\_\_\_ *masuka.*
- ⑤ *bihru o* \_\_\_\_ *shimasu.*
- ⑥ *san* \_\_\_\_ *yoh no tehburu o onegai shimasu.*







**Kotae**

Answers (Cover with flap)

**3 Telephones**

- ① 携帯  
kehtai
- ② 留守番電話  
rusuban  
denwa
- ③ SIMカード  
simu cardo
- ④ 電話  
denwa
- ⑤ イヤフォン  
iyafon

**4 When?** (2 minutes)

What do these sentences mean?

- ① dewa mata ashita
- ② doyoh bi ni shigoto o shimasu
- ③ watashi no tanyoh bi wa go gatsu desu
- ④ kyoh yoyaku ga arimasu

**4 When?**

- ① See you tomorrow.
- ② I work on Saturday.
- ③ My birthday is in May.
- ④ I have a reservation for today.

**5 Time** (3 minutes)

Say these times in Japanese.



1



2



3



4



5



6

**5 Time**

- ① 1時  
ichi ji
- ② 1時5分  
ichi ji go fun
- ③ 1時15分  
ichi ji jyu-go fun
- ④ 1時20分  
ichi ji nijyuppun
- ⑤ 1時半  
ichi ji han
- ⑥ 2時10分前  
ni ji jippun mae



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Count to 100 in tens.  
(pp.10-11 and pp.30-31)

Ask "What time is it?"  
(pp.30-31)

Say "half past one."  
(pp.30-31)

# EKI DE

## At the station

Japan is famous for its clean, fast, and reliable train services. The network covers the entire country, and there are different types of trains: local *futsu* and *kaisoku* commuter trains, *kyuko* and *tokkyu* express trains; and the famous *shinkansen* high-speed intercity "bullet" trains.

## 2 Words to remember (3 minutes)

Learn these words and then test yourself.

駅 eki	station
電車 densha	train
プラットフォーム purattohohmu	platform
チケット chiketto	ticket
片道 katamichi	one-way
往復 ohfuku	round-trip
一等 / 二等車 ittoh/nitoh sha	first/second class
乗り換え norikae	change (trains)

改札口  
kaisatsu  
guchi  
ticket  
barrier

サイン  
sain  
sign

乗客  
jyohkyaku  
passenger



この駅は混んでいます。  
kono eki wa konde imasu  
This station is crowded.

## 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



京都行きを二枚おねがい  
します。  
Kyoto iki o nimai  
onegai shimasu

Two to Kyoto, please.



往復ですか？  
ohfuku desuka  
Is that round-trip?



はい。席の予約が  
必要ですか？  
hai. seki no yoyaku ga  
hitsuyo desuka

Yes. Do I need to make  
seat reservations?

## 4 Useful phrases (5 minutes)



大阪への電車は遅れています。

*Osaka eno densha wa okurete imasu*

The train for Osaka is late.

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

How much is a ticket to Nagasaki?

長崎行きチケットはいくらですか?  
*Nagasaki iki no chiketto wa ikura desuka*

Can I use a credit card?

クレジットカードが使えますか?  
*kurejitto kahdo ga tsukae masuka*

Do I have to change?

乗り換えしなればいけませんか?  
*norikae shinakereba ikemasenka*

Which platform does the train leave from?

電車はどのプラットフォームから発車しますか?  
*densha wa dono purattohohmu kara hassha shimasuka*

What time does the train leave?

電車は何時に発車しますか?  
*densha wa nanji ni hassha shimasuka*

## 5 Say it (2 minutes)

This train is crowded.

How much is a ticket to Osaka?

**Cultural tip** You might need to buy your train tickets from machines. These machines can be complicated to navigate, and you may need someone to help you. But all the destinations are written in phonetic *katakana* characters, as well as *kanji*, to help children (and foreigners) to read the signs.



いいえ。一万円になります。

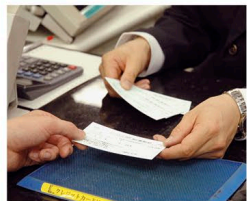
*ihe. ichiman-yen ni narimasu*

No. That's 10,000 yen.



クレジットカードが使えますか?  
*kurejitto kahdo ga tsukae masuka*

Can I use a credit card?



はい。電車はプラットフォーム1番から発車します。  
*hai. densha wa purattohohmu ichiban kara hassha shimasu*

Yes. The train leaves from platform one.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

How do you say “train”? (pp.38-39)

What are “tomorrow” and “yesterday” in Japanese? (pp.28-29)

Count from 10 to 20. (pp.30-31)

# IKU/NORU

## To go and to take

*Iku* (to go) and *noru* (to take) are essential verbs you will need as you find your way around. Japanese verbs do not change according to the subject, but do have different endings for the tense (present/past) or mood (requesting/wanting, etc.). Note also that the verb usually comes at the end of a sentence.

## 2 Iku/noru: to go and to take (6 minutes)

The basic verb (*iku/noru*) can be used by itself, but often an ending is added. The present tense of Japanese verbs generally ends in *-masu*: *ikimasu* (go, am/are/is going) and the negative in *-masen*: *ikemasen* (don't go, am not/aren't/isn't going). The “wanting” mood ends in *-tai*: *noritai* (want to take).

どこ行くの? Where are you going?  
*doko iku no* (informal)

どこに行かれるの? Where are you going?  
ですか? (formal)  
*doko ni ikareru no desuka*

今日は自転車に乗ります。 I'm taking my bicycle today.  
*kyoh wa jitensha ni norimasu*

バスで仕事に行きます。 I go to work by bus.  
*basu de shigoto ni ikimasu*

タクシーでは仕事に行きません。 I don't go to work by taxi.  
*takushih dewa shigotoni ikimasen*

電車に乗りたいです。 I want to take the train.  
*densha ni noritai desu*



富士山に行きます。  
*fujisan ni ikimasu*  
I'm going to Mount Fuji.

**Cultural tip** Taxis in Japan are often yellow or green. There's usually a light at the bottom right of the windshield: green for occupied and red for available. The taxis are usually scrupulously clean—drivers even wear white gloves. Back doors are remote-controlled by the driver, so be careful you don't get knocked over as you reach for the handle. Tips are not usual.



### 3 Past and future (6 minutes)

The ending *-mashita* shows a verb is in the past: *norimashita* (took), *ikimashita* (went). There is no special form for the future. Instead, the present tense can be used with a time indicator, e.g. *ashita* (tomorrow).



タクシーに乗りました。 I took a taxi.  
takushih ni  
norimashita



富士山に電車で行きました。 I went to Mount Fuji  
fujisan ni densha by train.  
de ikimashita

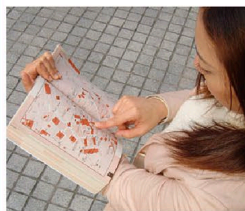


明日地下鉄に乗ります。 I'll take the subway  
ashita chikatetsu tomorrow.  
ni norimasu



明日バスで仕事に行きます。 I'll go to work by  
ashita basu de shigoto bus tomorrow.  
ni ikimasu

### 4 Put into practice (2 minutes)



Cover the text on the right and complete the dialogue in Japanese.

どこに行かれるのですか? 駅に行きます。  
doko ni ikareru no desuka eki ni ikimasu

Where are you going?

Say: I'm going to the station.



地下鉄に乗りたい いいえ、バスに乗り  
ですか? たいです。  
chikatetsu ni noritai desuka ihe, basu ni noritai desu

Do you want to take the subway?

Say: No, I want to take the bus.



三十四番のバス どうもありがとう  
ですよ。 ございます。  
san-ju yon ban no dohmo arigatoh  
basu desuyo gozaimasu

That'll be bus number 34.

Say: Thank you very much.



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "I want to go to the station." (pp.40-41)

Ask "Where are you going?" (pp.40-41)

What's 45 in Japanese? (pp.30-31)

# TAKUSHIH, BASU, CHIKATETSU

## Taxi, bus, and subway

On buses, you generally take a ticket from a machine as you get on. At the end of your journey, a chart will indicate how much you have to pay.

## 2 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words.

バス basu	bus
タクシー takushih	taxi
地下鉄 chikatetsu	subway
バス停 basu teh	bus station
タクシー乗り場 takushih noriba	taxi stand
地下鉄の駅 chikatetsu no eki	subway station
運賃 unchin	fare
線 sen	line/route



88番のバスはここで  
停まりますか？  
hachijyu-hachi ban no basu  
wa kokode tomarimasuka  
Does the number 88  
stop here?

## 3 In conversation: taxi (2 minutes)



秋葉原までお願い  
します。  
Akihabara ma-de  
onegai shimasu

To Akihabara, please.



わかりました。  
wakarimashita

Very well.



ここで降ろしてください。  
kokode oroshite kudasai

Can you drop me  
here, please?



## 4 Useful phrases (4 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

A taxi to Ginza, please. 銀座までのタクシーをお願いします。  
*Ginza ma-de no takushih o onegai shimasu*



What time is the next bus to the airport? 空港行きの次のバスは何時ですか?  
*ku-koh iki no tsugi no basu wa nanji desuka*



How do you get to Asakusa? 浅草にはどうやって行けばいいですか?  
*Asakusa niwa dohyatte ikeba iidesuka*



Please wait for me. ちょっと待ってください。  
*chotto matte kudasai*

**Cultural tip** Tokyo, Osaka, and other major cities have extensive and efficient metro systems. The different lines (*sen*) have names such as *yamanote-sen* (a circular line which links the network). Fares vary depending on distance.



## 5 Say it (2 minutes)

To the station, please.

A taxi to the airport, please.

How do you get to Akihabara?

## 6 In conversation: bus (2 minutes)



博物館へ行きますか?  
*hakubutsu kan e ikimasuka*

Do you go to the museum?



はい。あまり遠くないですよ。  
*hai. amari tohku naidesuyo*

Yes. It's not very far.



どこでおられるか教えてもらえますか?  
*doko de oriru ka oshiete mora-e masuka*

Can you tell me when to get off?

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

How do you say "A coffee, please?" (pp.14-15)

Say "my father," "my sister," and "my parents." (pp.12-13)

Say "I'm going to Ginza." (pp.40-41)

# DOHRO DE

## On the road

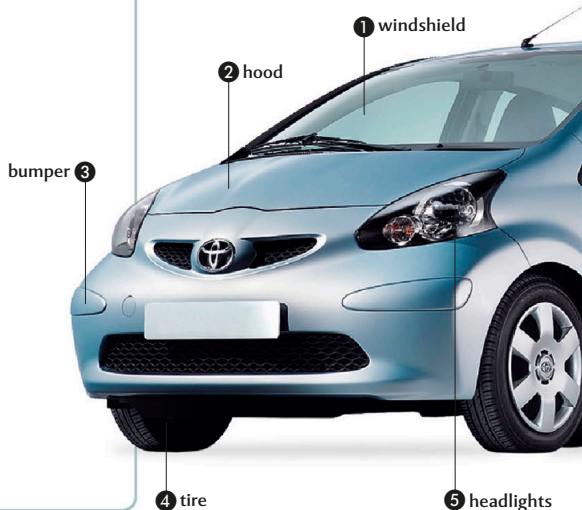
*Gairaigo* is a special term used to refer to the many foreign words imported into Japanese, mainly from English. In some areas of life, such as modern machinery and computers, *gairaigo* is dominant. Pay attention, though, to the particularly Japanese way of pronouncing the words.

## 2 Match and repeat (4 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the list below, then test yourself.

- ① フロントガラス  
*furonto garasu*
- ② ボンネット  
*bon-netto*
- ③ バンパー  
*banpah*
- ④ タイヤ  
*taiya*
- ⑤ ヘッドライト  
*heddo raito*
- ⑥ ドア  
*doa*
- ⑦ 車輪  
*shahrin*
- ⑧ トランク  
*toranku*
- ⑨ サイドミラー  
*saido mirah*

**Cultural tip** Japan is one of the few countries that drives on the left, unlike the US. Many highways are toll roads and can be expensive.



## 3 Road signs (2 minutes)



一方通行  
*ippoh tsu-koh*

One way



徐行  
*jyokoh*

Proceed slowly



最低速度  
*saitoh sokudo*

Minimum speed limit

#### 4 Useful phrases (4 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

The engine won't start. エンジンがかかりません。  
*enjin ga kakari masen*



Fill it up, please. 満タンお願いします。  
(A full tank, please.) *mantan onegai shimasu*

#### 5 Say it (1 minute)

Diesel, please.  
The car won't start.



#### 6 Words to remember (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words, then test yourself using the flap.

driver's license 運転免許証  
*uten menkyoshō*

gasoline ガソリン  
*gasorin*

diesel ディーゼル  
*dihzeru*

oil オイル  
*oiru*

engine エンジン  
*enjin*

flat tire パンク  
*panku*

**Read it** Road signs are often in Japanese characters only. If you're driving, familiarize yourself with the Japanese script for your destination, as well as the more common signs, such as 止まれ *tomare* (stop).



止まれ  
*tomare*  
Stop



進入禁止  
*shin-nyu kinshi*  
No entry



駐車禁止  
*chu-sha kinshi*  
No parking

Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

## Review and repeat

### 1 Transportation

- ① バス  
basu
- ② タクシー  
takushih
- ③ 車  
kuruma
- ④ 自転車  
jitensha
- ⑤ 地下鉄  
chikatetsu

### 1 Transportation (3 minutes)

Name the transportation type in Japanese.



### 2 Go and take

- ① 行きます  
ikimasu
- ② 乗りたい  
noritai
- ③ 行く  
iku
- ④ 行かれる  
ikareru
- ⑤ 乗ります  
norimasu
- ⑥ 乗りました  
norimashita

### 2 Go and take (4 minutes)

Use the correct form of the verb in parentheses to fill the blanks.

- ① fujisan ni \_\_\_\_\_. (iku)
- ② densha ni \_\_\_\_ desu. (noru)
- ③ doko \_\_\_\_ no. (iku)
- ④ doko ni \_\_\_\_ no desuka. (iku)
- ⑤ ashita chikatetsu ni \_\_\_\_\_. (noru)
- ⑥ kinoh takushih ni \_\_\_\_\_. (noru)





3 car



4 bicycle

5 subway



### 3 Questions

(4 minutes)

How do you ask these questions in Japanese?

- 1 “Do you have any cakes?”
- 2 “Do you have any children?”
- 3 “What time is it?”
- 4 “Do you go to the station?”
- 5 “Where are you going?” (informal)
- 6 “Can I use a credit card?”

### Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

### 3 Questions

- 1 ケーキはありますか？  
*kehki wa arimasuka*
- 2 子供さんはいますか？  
*kodomo san wa imasuka*
- 3 今何時ですか？  
*ima nanji desuka*
- 4 駅へ行きますか？  
*eki e ikimasuka*
- 5 どこ行くの？  
*doko iku no*
- 6 クレジットカードが使えますか？  
*kurejitto kahdo ga tsukae masuka*

### 4 Tickets (4 minutes)

You're buying tickets at a train station. Join in the conversation, replying in Japanese following the numbered English prompts.

*konnichiwa*

- 1 Two to Osaka, please.  
*ohfuku desuka*
- 2 No. One-way, please.  
*ichiman-yen ni narimasu*
- 3 What time does the train leave?  
*ni ji jippun mae desu*
- 4 Which platform does the train leave from?  
*purattohohmu wa ichiban desu*
- 5 Thank you very much.



### 4 Tickets

- 1 大阪行きを二枚お願いします。  
*Osaka iki o nimai onegai shimasu*
- 2 いいえ。片道をお願いします。  
*ihe. katamichi o onegai shimasu*
- 3 電車は何時に発車しますか？  
*densha wa nanji ni hassha shimasuka*
- 4 電車はどのプラットフォームから発車しますか？  
*densha wa dono purattohohmu kara hassha shimasuka*
- 5 どうもありがとうございます。  
*dohmo arigato gozaimasu*



**1 Warm up** (1 minute)

Ask "Do you go to the museum?" (pp.42-43)

What are "station" and "ticket" in Japanese? (pp.38-39)

**MACHI DE**  
Around town

To talk about features or facilities, you can use the phrases *ga/wa arimasu* (there is/are) and *ga/wa arimasen* (there isn't/aren't). Notice the word order is the opposite to English: *hashi no chikaku ni suimingu pu-ru ga arimasu* = bridge/near to/swimming pool/there is (There's a swimming pool near the bridge).

**2 Match and repeat** (4 minutes)

Match the numbered locations to the words in the panel.

- ① 横断歩道  
ohdan hodoh
- ② 橋  
hashi
- ③ デパート  
depahto
- ④ 駐車場  
chusha jyo
- ⑤ 噴水  
funsui
- ⑥ 広場  
hiroba
- ⑦ 博物館  
hakubutsu kan
- ⑧ 映画館  
eiga kan



① crosswalk



② bridge

③ department store

**3 Words to remember** (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the cover flap.

ガソリンスタンド gas station  
gasorin sutando

観光案内所 tourist information center  
kankoh an-naijyo

スイミングプール swimming pool  
suimingu pu-ru

ネットカフェ internet café  
netto kafeh



⑥ square



⑧ movie theater

## 4 Useful phrases (4 minutes)



寺は街の真ん中にあります。  
 tera wa machi no man-naka  
 ni arimasu  
 The temple is in the  
 center of town.

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using  
 the cover flap.

Is there a museum  
 in town? 街に博物館が  
 ありますか?  
*machi ni hakubutsu  
 kan ga arimasuka*

Is it far from here? ここから遠い  
 ですか?  
*koko kara toh-i desuka*

There's a swimming  
 pool near the bridge. 橋の近くにスイミング  
 プールがあります。  
*hashi no chikaku ni suimingu  
 pu-ru ga arimasu*

There isn't a tourist  
 information center. 観光案内所はありません。  
*kankoh an-naijyo  
 wa arimasen*

## 5 Put into practice (2 minutes)

Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese on the  
 left and follow the instructions to make your reply.  
 Then test yourself by concealing the answers with  
 the cover flap.



4 parking lot

どうしました? この近くにネットカフェは  
 ありますか?  
*doh shimashita kono chikaku ni netto kafe*

Is everything okay? *wa arimasuka*

Ask: Is there an internet  
 café nearby?

いいえ、でも観光案内所  
 があります。 ここから遠い  
 ですか?  
*ihe, demo kankoh an-  
 naijyo wa arimasu koko kara toh-i desuka*

No, but there's a tourist  
 information center.

Ask: Is it far from here?

駅の近くです。 ありがとうございます。  
*eki no chikaku desu arigatoh gozaimasu*

It's near the station.

Say: Thank you.

5 fountain



7 museum

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

How do you say "bridge" and "fountain"?(pp.48-49)

Ask "Is it far from here?"(pp.48-49)

Ask "Is there a museum in town?"(pp.48-49)

# MICHI O KIKU

## Asking for directions

Finding your way around town in Japan can be confusing, so it's a good idea to learn how to ask for and understand directions. Remember that Japanese word order is different from English: **kado o hidari ni magette kudasai** = corner at/left toward/turn/please (*Turn left at the corner.*)

## 2 Useful phrases (4 minutes)

Practice these phrases and then test yourself.

左 / 右に曲がってください。(Please) turn left/right.  
*hidari/migi ni magatte kudasai*

左に / 右に。 On the left/on the right.  
*hidari ni/migi ni*

まっすぐに。 Straight ahead.  
*massugu ni*

寺にはどうやって行けばいいですか? How do I get to the temple?  
*tera niwa dohyatte ikeba iidesuka*

左側の最初の道。 First street on the left.  
*hidari gawa no saisho no michi*

右の二番目の道。 Second street on the right.  
*migi no ni-banme no michi*

オフィスブロック  
*ofisu burokku*  
office block

公園  
*kohen*  
park

角を左に曲がってください。  
*kado o hidari ni magatte kudasai*  
Turn left at the corner.

## 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



この街にレストランはありますか?  
*kono machi ni resutoran wa arimasuka*

Is there a restaurant in town?



はい。駅の近くにあります。  
*hai. eki no chikaku ni arimasu*

Yes, near the station.



駅にはどうやって行けばいいですか?  
*eki niwa dohyatte ikeba iidesuka*

How do I get to the station?



## 4 Words to remember (4 minutes)



Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

traffic lights 信号  
*shingoh*

corner 角  
*kado*

street 道  
*michi*

road 道路  
*dohro*

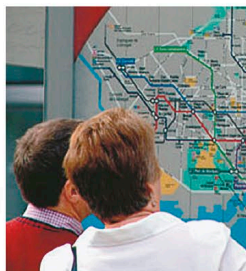
map 地図  
*chizu*

overpass 立体交差  
*rittai kohsa*

across from 反対側  
*hantai gawa*

at the end of the street 道の終わりに  
*michi no owari ni*

道に迷いました。  
*michi ni mayoi mashita*  
I'm lost.



ここはどこですか？  
*koko wa doko desuka*  
Where are we?

## 5 Say it (2 minutes)

Turn right at the traffic lights.

Turn left at the station.

It's about ten minutes.



信号を左に曲がってください。  
*shingoh o hidari ni magatte kudasai*

Turn left at the traffic lights.



遠いですか？  
*toh-i desuka*

Is it far?



いいえ、5分くらいです。  
*ihe, go fun kurai desu*

No, it's about five minutes.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say the days of the week in Japanese. (pp.28-29)

How do you say "six o'clock"? (pp.30-31)

Ask "What time is it?" (pp.30-31)

# KANKOH Sightseeing

Japanese stores open late and close around 10 or 11 p.m. The main closing days for tourist sights are Sunday or Monday. However, urban Japan is a 24/7 society, and you will generally find a few **konbini** (abbreviated from *convenience stores*) and cafés open whatever the time of day or night.

## 2 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

ガイドブック	guidebook
<i>gaido bukku</i>	

入場無料	free entrance
<i>nyu-jyo muryoh</i>	

開館時間	opening times
<i>kaikan jikan</i>	(museums, libraries)

営業時間	opening times
<i>eigyoh jikan</i>	(stores, restaurants)

休日	public holiday
<i>kyu jitsu</i>	



ガイド付きツアー  
*gaido tsuki tsuah*  
guided tour

**Cultural tip** There are many unusual free attractions in Japan. These include beer, sake, and fishcake museums; wine cellars; food factories; galleries; electronics and cosmetics showrooms; and even television and film studios.

## 3 In conversation (3 minutes)



今日の午後は開いていますか?  
*kyoh no gogo wa aite imasuka*

Do you open this afternoon?



はい、でも六時には閉まります。  
*hai, demo roku ji niwa shimari masu*

Yes, but we close at six o'clock.



車いすは使えますか?  
*kurumaisu wa tsukae masuka*

Is wheelchair access possible?

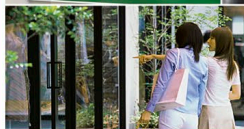


#### 4 Useful phrases (3 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

What time do you open? 何時に開きますか?  
*nANJI ni akimasuka*



What time does the store close? 店は何時に閉まりますか?  
*mise wa nANJI ni shimari masuka*



Is wheelchair access possible? 車いすは使えますか?  
*kurumaisu wa tsukae masuka*

#### 5 Put into practice (4 minutes)



Cover the text on the right and complete the dialogue in Japanese.

すみません。博物館は閉館しました。 日曜日はオープンしていますか?  
*sumimasen. hakubutsu kan wa heikan shimashita nichiyo bi wa ohpun shite imasuka*

Sorry. The museum is closed.

Ask: Do you open on Sundays?



はい、でも早く閉館します。 何時にですか?  
*hai, demo hayaku heikan shimasu nANJI ni desuka*

Yes, but we close early.

Ask: At what time?



はい。あちらにエレベーターがあります。  
*hai. achira ni erebehtah ga arimasu*

Yes, there's an elevator over there.



ありがとうございます。チケットを四枚お願いします。  
*arigatoh. chiketto o yonmai onegai shimasu*

Thank you. I'd like four tickets.



どうぞ。ガイドブックは無料です。  
*dohzo. gaido bukku wa muryoh desu*

Here you are. The guidebook is free.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "Would you please help me?" (pp.24-25)

What's the Japanese for "ticket"? (pp.38-39)

Say "I'm going to Osaka." (pp.40-41)

# KU-KOH DE

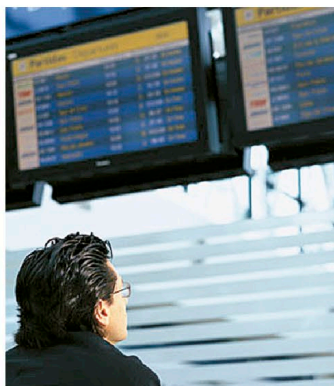
## At the airport

International flights arrive at Tokyo's Narita airport, and an extensive network of internal flights operate out of the domestic Haneda airport. Although the airport environment is largely universal, it is sometimes useful to be able to understand key words and phrases in Japanese.

## 2 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

チェックイン <i>chekku in</i>	check-in
出発 <i>shuppatsu</i>	departures
到着 <i>tohchaku</i>	arrivals
税関 <i>zeikan</i>	customs
入国審査 / 出国審査 <i>nyu-koku shinsa/ shukkoku shinsa</i>	passport control (entering/leaving Japan)
ターミナル <i>tahminaru</i>	terminal
搭乗口 <i>tohjyoh guchi</i>	gate
...便 <i>bin</i>	flight number ...



香港行きの飛行機は  
どこの搭乗口ですか?  
*honkon iki no hikohki  
wa doko no tohjyoh  
guchi desuka*  
Which gate is the flight  
to Hong Kong?

## 3 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

ロンドンからの飛行機  
は予定通りですか?  
*Rondon kara no hikohki  
wa yotei dohri desuka*

Is the flight from  
London on time?

荷物が見つかり  
ません。  
*nimotsu ga mitsukari  
masen*

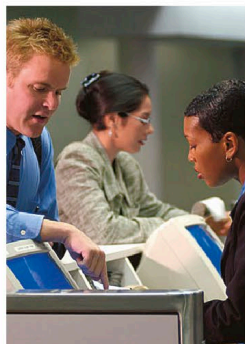
I can't find  
my luggage.

京都への飛行機は  
遅れています。  
*Kyoto eno hikohki wa  
okurete imasu*

The flight to  
Kyoto is delayed.



#### 4 Put into practice (3 minutes)



Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese on the left and follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers with the cover flap.

次の方どうぞ。 京都への飛行機は予定通りですか?  
tsugi no kata dohzo dono hikohki wa yotei dohri desuka

Next, please. Kyoto eno hikohki wa yotei dohri desuka

Ask: Is the flight to Kyoto on time?



はい。予定通りです。 どの搭乗口ですか?  
hai. yotei dohri desu dono tohjihoh guchi desuka

Yes, it's on time.

Ask: Which gate is it?

#### 5 Match and repeat (4 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the Japanese words in the panel.

- ① 搭乗券 tohjihoh ken
- ② チケット chiketto
- ③ パスポート pasupohto
- ④ スーツケース su-tsu kehsu
- ⑤ カート kahto

boarding pass ①

ticket ②

passport ③

④ suitcase

⑤ cart

空港

ku-koh  
airport

**Read it** Here's another example of two **kanji** characters combining to make a separate meaning: 空 (ku, sky) + 港 (koh, port).

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

## Review and repeat

### 1 Places

- ① 博物館  
*hakubutsu kan*
- ② 横断歩道  
*ohdan hodoh*
- ③ 橋  
*hashi*
- ④ 寺  
*tera*
- ⑤ 駐車場  
*chusha jyo*
- ⑥ 映画館  
*eiga kan*
- ⑦ 広場  
*hiroba*

### 1 Places (4 minutes)

Name the numbered places in Japanese.



① museum



② crosswalk



③ bridge



④ temple



⑤ parking lot



⑥ movie theater



⑦ square

### 2 Car parts

- ① フロントガラス  
*furonto garasu*
- ② ヘッドライト  
*heddo raito*
- ③ バンパー  
*banpah*
- ④ ドア  
*doa*
- ⑤ タイヤ  
*taiya*

### 2 Car parts (3 minutes)

Name these car parts in Japanese.

windshield ①

bumper ③

tire ⑤

④ door





## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 3 Translation (4 minutes)

What do these Japanese phrases mean?

- ① *hidari ni magatte kudasai*
- ② *kono machi ni hakubutsu kan wa arimasuka*
- ③ *mantan de onegai shimasu*
- ④ *koko wa doko desuka*
- ⑤ *hashi no chikaku ni suimingu puhru ga arimasu*
- ⑥ *nanji ni akimasuka*
- ⑦ *chiketto o yonmai onegai shimasu*



## 3 Translation

- ① (Please) turn left.
- ② Is there a museum in town?
- ③ Fill it up, please.
- ④ Where are we?
- ⑤ There's a swimming pool near the bridge.
- ⑥ What time do you open?
- ⑦ I'd like four tickets.

## 4 Directions (4 minutes)

Ask how to get to these places:

- ① temple
- ② station
- ③ internet café
- ④ movie theater



② headlight



## 4 Directions

- ① 寺にはどうやって行けばいいですか?  
*tera niwa dohyatte ikeba iidesuka*
- ② 駅にはどうやって行けばいいですか?  
*eki niwa dohyatte ikeba iidesuka*
- ③ ネットカフェにはどうやって行けばいいですか?  
*netto kafeh niwa dohyatte ikeba iidesuka*
- ④ 映画館にはどうやって行けばいいですか?  
*eiga kan niwa dohyatte ikeba iidesuka*



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Ask "How much is that?"  
(pp.18-19)

What are "breakfast,"  
"lunch," and "dinner?"  
(pp.20-21)

What are "three," "four,"  
"five," and "six?" (pp.10-11)

# HEYA NO YOYAKU

## Booking a room

Japan has a large number of international hotels, as well as the traditional Japanese inns (see pp.62-63). **Rabuhoteru** (love hotels) rentable by the hour are best avoided. The famous tubular **kapuseruhoteru** (capsule hotels) are also available in major cities but aren't suitable for the claustrophobic.

## 2 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

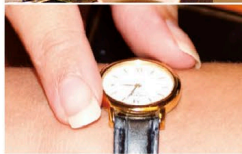
Practice these phrases and then test yourself by concealing the Japanese on the left with the cover flap.

朝食込みですか? Is breakfast included?  
*chohshoku komi desuka*

部屋からインターネットに  
アクセスできますか? Does the room have  
*heya kara intahnetto ni internet access?*  
*akusesu dekimasuka*

ルームサービス  
はありますか? Is there room service?  
*ru-mu sahbisu wa arimasuka*

チェックアウトは  
何時ですか? What time is checkout?  
*chekkuauto wa nanji desuka*



## 3 In conversation (5 minutes)



空いている部屋は  
ありますか?  
*aiteiru heya wa arimasuka*

Do you have  
any rooms?



はい。ダブルルーム  
がございます。  
*hai. daburu ru-mu ga gozaimasu*

Yes, we have a  
double room.



ルームサービス  
はありますか?  
*ru-mu sahbisu wa arimasuka*

Is there room service?

#### 4 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself by concealing the Japanese on the right with the cover flap.



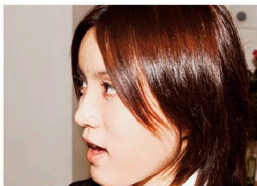
部屋から海が見えますか?  
*heya kara umi ga mie masuka*  
 Does the room have  
 a ocean view?

room	部屋 <i>heya</i>
single room	シングルルーム <i>shinguru ru-mu</i>
double room	ダブルルーム <i>daburu ru-mu</i>
twin room	ツインルーム <i>tsuin ru-mu</i>
bathroom	バス <i>basu</i>
shower	シャワー <i>shawah</i>
breakfast	朝食 <i>chohshoku</i>
key	キー <i>kih</i>
balcony	バルコニー <i>barukonih</i>
two nights	二泊 <i>ni haku</i>
three nights	三泊 <i>san paku</i>

#### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

Do you have any single rooms?  
 For two nights.  
 Is dinner included?

**Cultural tip** Japanese hotel rooms tend to include a pair of house slippers as a matter of course. You are assumed to want to remove your shoes in the room, as you would at home. Hotel staff address customers using ultra-polite, uncommon Japanese expressions.



はい。何泊のご予定  
 ですか?  
*hai. nan paku no*  
*goyoteh desuka*

Yes. How many nights?



三泊です。  
*san paku desu*

For three nights.



かしこまりました。  
 これがキーです。  
*kashikomari mashita.*  
*kore ga kih desu*

Very good. Here's  
 your key.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

How do you say “Is/Are there ...?”, “There is/are ...,” and “There isn’t/aren’t ...”? (pp.48-49)

What’s the Japanese for “room”? (pp.58-59)

# HOTERU DE

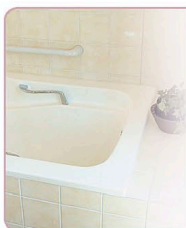
## In the hotel

As well as slippers, you will nearly always find a traditional Japanese *robe/pajamas (yukata)* in your room—usually laid out on the bed. This is the case even in the international chains. Nonsmoking rooms are sometimes offered, but exclusively nonsmoking floors are not always available.

## 2 Match and repeat (6 minutes)

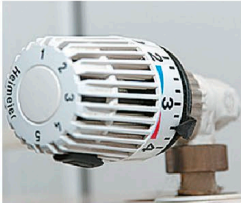
Match the numbered items in this hotel bedroom with the Japanese text in the panel and test yourself using the cover flap.

- ① ベッドサイド  
テーブル  
*beddo saido tehburu*
- ② ランプ  
*ranpu*
- ③ ミニバー  
*minibah*
- ④ カーテン  
*kahten*
- ⑤ ソファ  
*sofa*
- ⑥ 枕  
*makura*
- ⑦ ベッド  
*beddo*
- ⑧ ベッドスプレッド  
*beddo supureddo*
- ⑨ 毛布  
*mohfu*



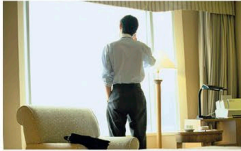
**Cultural tip** Japanese bathrooms can be a culture shock to visitors. The bathtubs are smaller, as they are generally only used for soaping yourself before rinsing under the shower. The toilets often feature high-tech gadgets, such as heated seats. Some even act as automatic bidets, with an built-in washer and dryer.

### 3 Useful phrases (5 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

The room is too hot. 部屋が暑すぎます。  
*heya ga atsu sugi masu*



The room is too cold. 部屋が寒すぎます。  
*heya ga samu sugi masu*



There aren't any towels. タオルがありません。  
*taoru ga arimasen*



I'd like some soap. 石けんを下さい。  
*sekken o kudasai*



The shower seems to be broken. シャワーが壊れているようです。  
*shawah ga kowarete iruyoh desu*

### 4 Put into practice (3 minutes)



Cover the text on the right and then complete the dialogue in Japanese.

はい、フロントで 枕はありますか？  
ございます。 *makura wa arimasuka*  
*hai, furonto de gozaimasu*

Yes, front desk.

Say: Are there any pillows?



部屋の担当者が それからテレビが壊れて  
持って参ります。 いるようです。  
*heya no tantoh-sha ga sorekara terebi ga kowarete*  
*motte mairimasu iruyoh desu*

The staff will bring you some.

Say: And the television seems to be broken.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What is Japanese for “shower” (pp.60–61) and “swimming pool”? (pp.48–49)

Say “I’d like some towels.” (pp.60–61)

# RYOKAN TO ONSEN

## Inns and spas

Traditional Japanese *inns*, *ryokan*, and *spas* with *hot springs*, *onsen*, are often based in beautiful surroundings and offer a haven of peace. Prices are usually inclusive of accommodations and all meals. Additional health treatments such as massage are often also available.

## 2 Match and repeat (4 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself by concealing the Japanese with the cover flap.

- ① ふすま  
fusuma
- ② 浴衣  
yukata
- ③ 鏡台  
kyodai
- ④ 障子  
shoji
- ⑤ 畳  
tatami
- ⑥ 布団  
futon

screen  
door ①

futon ⑥



② pajamas

vanity box ③

## 3 In conversation (5 minutes)



二泊したいのですが。  
*ni haku shitai no desuga*

I'd like to stay for two nights.



かしこまりました。  
*kashikomari mashita*

Certainly.



この旅館に温泉はありますか？  
*kono ryokan ni onsen wa arimasuka*

Is there a hot spring (tub) in the inn?



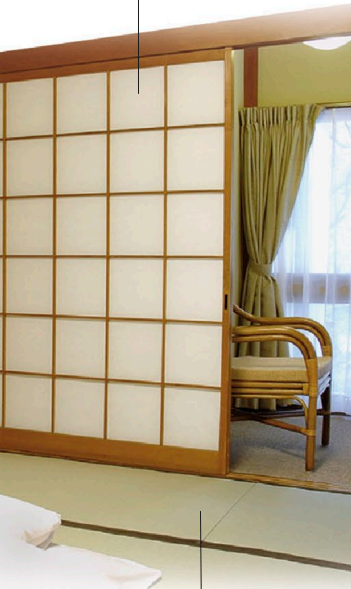
#### 4 Say it (2 minutes)

I'd like to stay for five nights.

Is there a swimming pool in the inn?

Can I rent *yukata* pajamas?

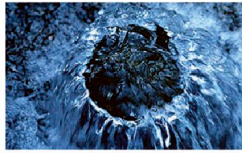
4 screen window



5 tatami mat

#### 5 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases. Read the English under the pictures and say the phrase in Japanese as shown on the right. Then cover up the answers on the right and test yourself.



どんなタイプの温泉  
ですか?  
*donna taipu no  
onsen desuka*

What type of hot springs  
do you have?



サウナはありますか?  
*sauna wa arimasuka*

Is there a sauna?



マッサージを予約  
できますか?  
*massaji o yoyaku  
dekimasuka*

Can I book a massage?



タオルを借りるこ  
とができますか?  
*taoru o karirukoto  
ga dekimasuka*

Can I rent a towel?



はい。屋上  
でございます。  
*hai. okujoh ni  
gozaimasu*

Yes, it's located on  
the roof.



タオルを借りるこ  
とができますか?  
*taoru o karirukoto ga  
dekimasuka*

Can I rent a towel?



入り口で貸し出  
しております。  
*iriguchi de kashidashite  
orimasu*

You can rent one at the  
spa entrance.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

How do you say  
“My son has a car”?  
(pp.14-15)

What is the Japanese  
for “room,” “bed,” and  
“pillow”? (pp.60-61)

# KEIYOH-SHI

## Adjectives

Basic adjectives (descriptive words) are quite simple to use in Japanese: *car(s)* is **kuruma**; *small car(s)* is **chihsai kuruma**. In a sentence, the word order is: item(s) + **wa/ga** (as for) + adjective + **desu**—for example, **kuruma wa chihsai desu** (*The car is small*); **yama wa takai desu** (*The mountains are high*).

## 2 Words to remember (7 minutes)

There are no plurals in Japanese. So *the mountain is high* and *the mountains are high* would both be **yama wa takai desu**.

大きい big, large  
*ohkih*

小さい small  
*chihsai*

高い high, tall  
*takai*

低い short  
*hikui*

暑い hot  
*atsui*

冷たい cold  
*tsumetai*

静か quiet  
*shizuka*

うるさい noisy  
*urusai*

硬い hard  
*katai*

柔らかい soft  
*yawarakai*

美しい beautiful  
*utsukushih*

山は高いです。  
*yama wa takai desu*  
The mountains  
are high.

森が綺麗です。  
*mori ga kireh desu*  
The forest is  
beautiful.

**Read it** All of the adjectives above except *noisy* are written in a mixture of **kanji** and **hiragana** characters. The first **kanji** character carries the core meaning—for example, 大 (*big*), 美 (*beautiful*). The attached **hiragana** characters are grammatical endings. Look up the **hiragana** characters in the table on pp.158-159 to identify the syllables they represent.

寺は古いです。  
*tera wa furui desu*  
The temple is old.

あの橋はとても狭いです。  
*ano hashi wa totemo semai desu*  
That bridge is very narrow.

### 3 Useful phrases (4 minutes)



You can emphasize a description by using *totemo* (very) before the adjective: *totemo urusai* (very noisy).

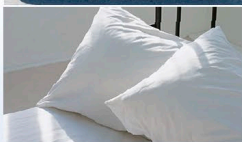
The coffee is cold. コーヒーが冷たいです。  
*koh-hi ga tsumetai desu*



My room is very noisy. 私の部屋はとてもうるさいです。  
*watashi no heya wa totemo urusai desu*



This car is very small. この車はとても小さいです。  
*kono kuruma wa totemo chihsai desu*



This bed is hard. このベッドは硬いです。  
*kono beddo wa katai desu*

### 4 Put into practice (3 minutes)

Join in this conversation. Cover up the text on the right and complete the dialogue in Japanese. Check and repeat if necessary.



こちらが部屋です。景色がとても美しいです。  
*kochira ga heya desu keshiki ga totemo utsukushih desu*  
Here's the room.  
Say: The view is very beautiful.



バスルームはあちらです。とても小さいです。  
*basu ru-mu wa achira desu totemo chihsai desu*  
The bathroom is over there.  
Say: It's very small.



あいにく他には部屋はありません。これにします。  
*ainiku hoka niwa heya wa gozaimasen kore ni shimasu*  
Unfortunately, there aren't any other rooms.  
Say: We'll take it.

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

## Review and repeat

### 1 Adjectives

- ① 大きい  
ohkih
- ② 柔らかい  
yawarakai
- ③ 古い  
furui
- ④ 静か  
shizuka
- ⑤ 冷たい  
tsumetai

### 1 Adjectives (3 minutes)

Put the word in parentheses into Japanese.

- ① ie wa \_\_\_\_\_ desu. (big)
- ② beddo wa \_\_\_\_\_ desu. (soft)
- ③ tera wa totemo \_\_\_\_\_ desu. (old)
- ④ watashi no heya wa \_\_\_\_\_ desu. (quiet)
- ⑤ mizu ga totemo \_\_\_\_\_ desu. (cold)



### 2 Inns

- ① ふすま  
fusuma
- ② 浴衣  
yukata
- ③ 鏡台  
kyodai
- ④ 布団  
futon
- ⑤ 障子  
shoji
- ⑥ 畳  
tatami

### 2 Inns (3 minutes)

Name these items you might find in a traditional Japanese inn.

- ① screen door
- ② pajamas
- ③ vanity box
- ④ futon
- ⑤ screen window





## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 3 At the hotel (4 minutes)

You are booking a room in a hotel. Follow the conversation, replying in Japanese using the English prompts.

hai, dohzo

① Do you have any rooms?

hai. nanpaku no goyoteh desuka

② Five nights.

kashikomari mashita

③ Is breakfast included?

ihe. go-hyaku yen desu

④ We'll take it.



## 3 At the hotel

① 空いている部屋はありますか？  
aiteiru heya wa arimasuka

② 五泊です。  
go haku desu

③ 朝食込みですか？  
chohshoku komi desuka

④ これにします。  
kore ni shimasu

## 4 Negatives (5 minutes)

Make these sentences negative using *wa arimasen*.

① taoru wa arimasu

② ru-mu sahbisu wa arimasu

③ kono ryokan ni onsen wa arimasu

④ kono machi ni hakubutsu kan wa arimasu

⑤ meishi wa arimasu

tatami mat ⑥



## 4 Negatives

① タオルはありません。  
taoru wa arimasen

② ルームサービスはありません。  
ru-mu sahbisu wa arimasen

③ この旅館に温泉はありません。  
kono ryokan ni onsen wa arimasen

④ この街に博物館はありません。  
kono machi ni hakubutsu kan wa arimasen

⑤ 名刺はありません。  
meishi wa arimasen





## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Ask "Can I use a credit card?" (p.39)

Say "Turn left at the traffic lights" and "The station is near the café." (pp.50-51)

# DEPAHTO

## Department store

In recent years, many Japanese have started buying food and other provisions in *depahto*. The basement floor of department stores usually houses a food "market" with separate stalls. However, many towns also have shopping malls, often adjacent to local train stations.

## 2 Match and repeat (5 minutes)

Notice the Japanese word *ya*, meaning shop: *pan ya*, bread shop (bakery); *niku ya*, meat shop (butcher), etc. Match the shops numbered 1-9 on the right to the Japanese in the panel.

- 1 パン屋  
*pan ya*
- 2 ケーキ屋  
*kehki ya*
- 3 酒屋  
*saka ya*
- 4 デリカテッセン  
*derikatessen*
- 5 八百屋  
*yao ya*
- 6 本屋  
*hon ya*
- 7 魚屋  
*sakana ya*
- 8 肉屋  
*niku ya*
- 9 豆腐屋  
*tofu ya*



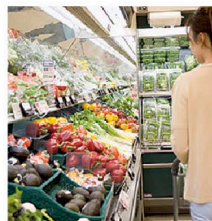
1 bakery



2 cake shop



4 delicatessen



5 produce market



7 seafood shop



8 butcher

**Cultural tip** Department stores will often have a folk art section (*kyohdo zaiku*). Here, you can buy traditional souvenirs such as painted wooden dolls, lanterns, fans, kimonos, parasols, screens, and origami kits. You can also find the famous Japanese *nurimono* (lacquer ware) in the form of decorated bowls, boxes, and pots with natural designs (flowers, birds, etc.). All of these make very good gifts.

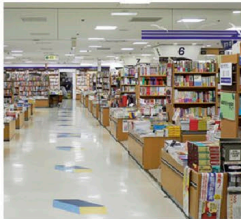




花屋はどこですか？  
hana ya wa doko desuka  
Where's the florist?



3 liquor store



6 bookstore



9 tofu shop

5 Say it (2 minutes)

Where's the bakery?

Do you have towels?

I'd like to place an order  
for curtains.

### 3 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and then test yourself.

dairy	乳製品 nyu seihin
antique store	骨董品店 kotto hin ten
beauty salon	美容院 biyoh in
barbershop	理容院 riyoh in
jewelry store	宝石商 hohseki shoh
post office	郵便局 yu-bin kyoku
florist	花屋 hana ya
shoe store	靴屋 kutsu ya
travel agency	旅行代理店 ryokoh dairi ten

### 4 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these phrases.

Where's the beauty salon?	美容院はどこですか？ biyoh in wa doko desuka
Where can I pay?	どこで払えますか？ doko de harae masuka
I'm just looking. Thanks.	見ていただけです。 どうも。 mite iru dake desu. dohmo
Do you sell SIM cards?	SIMカードを売っていますか？ simu cardo o utte imasuka
Can I exchange this?	交換できますか？ kohkan dekimasuka
Can you give me the receipt?	レシートをもらえますか？ reshihto o morae masuka
I'd like to place an order for ...	...を注文したいです。 ...o chu-mon shitai desu

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What are “forty,” “seventy,” “a hundred,” “a thousand,” and “ten thousand” in Japanese? (pp.30-31)

Say “big” and “small” in Japanese. (pp.64-65)

# DENKIYA

## Electronics store

Tokyo is home to probably the world’s largest concentration of electronics stores in the famous Akihabara “electric town.” Here you can find a huge range of computers, cameras, gadgets, and parts, both new and second-hand. Guarantees vary, and you need to check the equipment will work at home.

## 2 Match and repeat (4 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the Japanese words in the panel below and test yourself using the cover flap.

- ① マウス  
*mausu*
- ② アダプタ  
*adaputa*
- ③ トランスフォーマー  
*toransufomar*
- ④ パソコン  
*pasokon*
- ⑤ 画面  
*gamen*
- ⑥ ハードドライブ  
*hardo doraibu*
- ⑦ USB フラッシュドライブ  
*USB furasshu doraibu*

**Read it** When you see price labels, you will usually see the symbol for **yen** (¥), or sometimes the character 円, with the price in Western figures. The full-stop and dash after the amount mean *and no more*.

¥9,950.-

299円



## 3 In conversation (5 minutes)



あのパソコンは  
いくらですか？  
*ano pasokon wa ikura  
desuka*

How much is that  
laptop computer?



税込み10万円です。  
*zeikomi jyu-man yen desu*  
It's 100,000 yen,  
including tax.



ハードディスクの  
容量はいくらですか？  
*hardo disuku no yoryo wa  
ikura desuka*

How big is the hard drive?

**Cultural tip** The Japanese currency system is the **yen** (¥). As each yen is worth less than 1 cent, you'll generally be spending thousands or even tens of thousands of them. Bill denominations go up to ¥10,000, so be careful not to confuse the number of zeros.



4 laptop

5 screen



2 adapter



#### 4 Useful phrases (5 minutes)

Learn these phrases. Then conceal the answers on the right using the cover flap. Read the English under the pictures and say the phrase in Japanese as shown on the right.



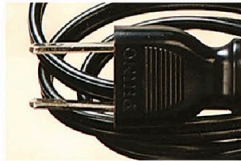
あのカメラは  
高すぎます。  
*ano kamera wa  
takasugi masu*

That camera is  
too expensive.



あれはいくら  
ですか？  
*a-re wa ikura desuka*

How much is that one?



イギリスで使え  
ますか？  
*igirisu de tsukae masuka*

Will it work in England?



500ギガで、メモリーは8  
ギガです。  
*gohyaku giga de momori wa  
hachi giga desu*

500 gigabytes, and 8  
gigabytes of memory.



イギリスで使え  
ますか？  
*igirisu de tsukae masuka*  
Will it work in England?



はい。ただしトランスフォー  
マーが必要です。  
*hai. tadashi toransufomar  
ga hitsuyo desu*  
Yes, but you need  
a transformer.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What are these items, which you could buy in a supermarket? (pp.22-23)

yasai  
kudamono  
shifudo  
kome  
wain  
mizu

# SU-PAH DE

## At the supermarket

Japanese supermarkets are often more like hypermarkets, selling household items and clothes, as well as food and essentials. Most Japanese still pay for their groceries in cash. Paying by card at a supermarket is still not common, but cards are frequently used in other stores, such as clothing stores.

## 2 Match and repeat (5 minutes)

Look at the numbered items and match them to the Japanese words in the panel below.

- ① 家庭用品  
kateh yo-hin
- ② 果物  
kudamono
- ③ 飲み物  
nomimono
- ④ 加工食品  
kakah shokuhin
- ⑤ 野菜  
yasai
- ⑥ 冷凍食品  
reitoh shokuhin
- ⑦ 菓子類  
kashi rui
- ⑧ 化粧品  
keshoh hin

household products ①

fruit ②

drinks ③

ready meals ④

vegetables ⑤

frozen foods ⑥



**Cultural tip** Supermarkets usually prepackage fresh produce such as meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, and cheese. You just pick up the prepriced package you want and take it to the checkout.

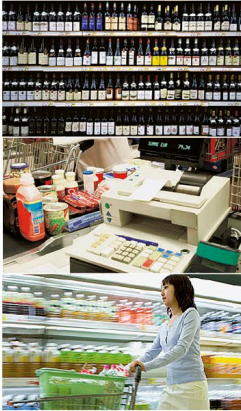


### 3 Useful phrases (3 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

May I have a bag, please?    ビニール袋をもらえますか?  
*binihru bukuro o moraemasuka*



Where's the liquor aisle?    飲み物類はどこですか?  
*nomimono rui wa doko desuka*

Where's the checkout?    レジはどこですか?  
*reji wa doko desuka*

Where are the shopping carts?    ショッピングカートはどこですか?  
*shoppingu kahto wa doko desuka*

### 4 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Learn these words and then test yourself using the cover flap.

bread    パン  
*pan*

milk    牛乳  
*gyu-nyu*

butter    バター  
*batah*

dairy products    乳製品  
*nyu seihin*

ham    ハム  
*hamu*

salt    塩  
*shio*

pepper    胡椒  
*koshoh*

toilet paper    トイレットペーパー  
*toiretto pehpah*

diapers    オムツ  
*omutsu*

dishwashing liquid    食器用洗剤  
*shokki yoh sanzai*

8 beauty products

7 snacks

### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

Where's the toilet paper?

May I have some butter, please?

Is there any ham?

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "A ..., please."  
(pp.24-25)

Ask "Is there a ...?"  
(pp.48-49)

Say "thirteen," "twenty-four," and "thirty" in Japanese. (pp.30-31)

Say "big" and "small" in Japanese. (pp.64-65)

# FUKU TO KUTSU

## Clothes and shoes

Loan words are used for most Western-style clothes: *pantsu* (pants), *jyaketto* (jacket), etc. Only items that existed traditionally have Japanese names: *kutsu* (shoes), *sode* (sleeves). Other traditional articles, such as the *kimono*, *obi* (sash), and *geta* (clogs) are now largely reserved for special occasions.

## 2 Match and repeat (4 minutes)

Match the numbered items of clothing to the Japanese words in the panel below. Test yourself using the cover flap.

- ① シャツ  
*shatsu*
- ② ネクタイ  
*nekutai*
- ③ 袖  
*sode*
- ④ ジャケット  
*jyaketto*
- ⑤ ポケット  
*poketto*
- ⑥ パンツ  
*pantsu*
- ⑦ スカート  
*sukahto*
- ⑧ ストッキング  
*sutokkingu*
- ⑨ 靴  
*kutsu*

- 
- shirt ①
  - tie ②
  - sleeve ③
  - jacket ④
  - pocket ⑤
  - pants ⑥

**Cultural tip** Japan has its own system of sizes. Generally, for women's clothes, add two to get Japanese sizes. For example, US size 10 is Japanese 12 and US 12 is Japanese 14. A Japanese shoe size 23 is roughly equivalent to a size 4, 24 is a size 5, etc. Even allowing for conversion of sizes, Japanese clothes tend to be cut very small.



### 3 Useful phrases (5 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

Do you have a larger size? もっと大きいサイズがありますか?  
*motto ohkih saizu ga arimasuka*



It's not what I want. わたしが欲しいものではありません。  
*watashi ga hoshih mono dewa arimasen*



I'll take the pink one. ピンクのを買います。  
*pinku no o kaimasu*



### 4 Words to remember (5 minutes)

Colors are adjectives (see p.64). Below you will see the pure form of the colors, but you may find that endings have been added to the word depending on the sentence.

red	赤 <i>aka</i>
white	白 <i>shiro</i>
blue	青 <i>ao</i>
yellow	黄色 <i>ki iro</i>
green	緑 <i>midori</i>
black	黒 <i>kuro</i>

**Read it** All the items of clothing in section 2, except *shoes* and *sleeve*, are written in *katakana*, the script used for foreign loan words. Use the *katakana* table on pp.158-159 to work out the syllables in each word.

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

## Review and repeat

### 1 Electronic

- ① マウス  
mausu
- ② アダプタ  
adaputa
- ③ トランスフォーマー  
toransufomar
- ④ パソコン  
pasokon
- ⑤ 画面  
gamen
- ⑥ ハードドライブ  
hardo doraibu
- ⑦ USB フラッシュドライブ  
USB furasshu doraibu

### 1 Electronic (3 minutes)

Name the numbered items in Japanese.



### 2 Description

- ① That camera is too expensive.
- ② My room is very noisy.
- ③ Do you have a larger size?

### 2 Description (2 minutes)

What do these phrases mean?

- ① ano kamera wa takasugi masu
- ② watashi no heya wa totemo urusai desu
- ③ motto ohkih saizu ga arimasuka

### 3 Shops

- ① パン屋  
pan ya
- ② デリカテッセン  
derikatessen
- ③ 八百屋  
yao ya
- ④ 魚屋  
sakana ya
- ⑤ ケーキ屋  
kehki ya
- ⑥ 肉屋  
niku ya

### 3 Shops (3 minutes)

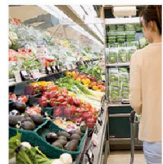
Name the numbered shops in Japanese. Then check your answers.



① bakery



② delicatessen



③ produce market



④ seafood shop



⑤ cake shop



⑥ butcher

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 4 Supermarket (3 minutes)



- ① household products
- ② beauty products
- ③ drinks
- ④ snacks
- ⑤ frozen foods

## 4 Supermarket

- ① 家庭用品  
kateh yo-hin
- ② 化粧品  
keshoh hin
- ③ 飲み物  
nomimono
- ④ 菓子類  
kashi rui
- ⑤ 冷凍食品  
reitoh shokuhin

## 5 Museum (4 minutes)

Join in this conversation, replying in Japanese following the English prompts.

hai, dohzo

- ① I'd like four tickets.  
happyaku yen ni narimasu
- ② What time do you close?  
roku ji ni shimari masu
- ③ Is there a guidebook?  
dohzo. gaido bukku wa muryoh desu
- ④ Where's the elevator?  
achira ni erebehtah ga arimasu
- ⑤ Thank you very much.



## 5 Museum

- ① チケットを四枚お願いします。  
chiketto o yonmai onegai shimasu
- ② 何時に閉まりますか？  
nanji ni shimarimasuka
- ③ ガイドブックはありますか？  
gaido bukku wa arimasuka
- ④ エレベーターはどこですか？  
erebehtah wa doko desuka
- ⑤ どうもありがとうございます。  
dohmo arigatoh gozaimasu



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say “Akiko is a student” and “I’m British.” (pp.14-15)

Say “The internet café is in the center of town.” (pp.48-49)

# SHIGOTO

## Jobs

Japanese has some generic, non-job-specific words used to refer mainly to office workers—the self-explanatory *sarariman* (*salary man*) and the *OL* (pronounced “oh-el” and meaning *office lady*) being two of the most common. *Sengyo-shufu* (literally *specialist*) is used to mean *housewife*.

## 2 Words to remember: jobs (7 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these Japanese words and test yourself using the flap.

医者 doctor  
*isha*

歯医者 dentist  
*ha-isha*

看護師 nurse  
*kangoshi*

先生 teacher  
*sensei*

会計士 accountant  
*kaikehshi*

弁護士 lawyer  
*bengoshi*

デザイナー designer  
*dezainah*

秘書 secretary  
*hisho*

店主 retailer  
*tenshu*

電気技師 electrician  
*denki gishi*

配管工 plumber  
*haikankoh*

コック cook  
*kokku*

自営業 self-employed  
*ji-eigyoh*

学生 student  
*gakusei*



会社員です。  
*kaisha in desu*  
I'm a businessman.



会計士です。  
*kaikehshi desu*  
I'm an accountant.

### 3 Put into practice (4 minutes)



Join in this conversation. Use the cover flap to conceal the text on the right and complete the dialogue in Japanese.

ご職業は? 会計士です。  
goshokugyoh wa kaikeshshi desu

What's your profession?

Say: I'm an accountant.



どの会社にお勤めですか? 自営業です。  
doko no kaisha ni jiteigyoh desu  
otsumotete desuka

What company do you work for?

Say: I'm self-employed.

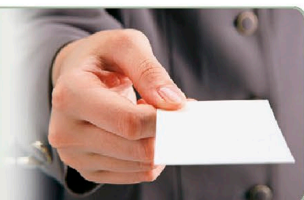


ああ、そうなんですか! ご職業は?  
ah, sohnandesuka goshokugyoh wa

Oh, really!

Ask: What's your profession?

**Cultural tip** There are different titles for manager depending on the level. The order of seniority is 社長 *shacho* (MD), 専務 *senmu* (division), 部長 *bucho* (department), 課長 *kacho* (section), 係長 *kakaricho* (team). Look out for the titles on business cards.



### 4 Words to remember: workplace (3 minutes)



本社は大阪にあります  
honsha wa Osaka ni arimasu  
The headquarters is in Osaka.

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself.

headquarters 本社  
honsha

branch 支店  
shiten

... department ...部  
...bu

office worker 会社員  
kaisha in

manager マネージャー  
manehjyah

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Practice different ways of introducing yourself in different situations (pp.8-9). Mention your name, occupation, and any other information you'd like to volunteer (pp.12-13, pp.14-15).

# OFISU

## The office

Traditionally, most adult Japanese would have an *inkan*—an official seal or stamp unique to the individual and used to sign papers and forms. You may still see these stamps on official government papers and high-level contracts, although they are no longer the necessity they once were.

## 2 Words to remember (5 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words. Read them aloud several times and try to memorize them. Conceal the Japanese with the cover flap and test yourself.

コンピュータ <i>konpyu-tah</i>	computer
マウス <i>mausu</i>	mouse
メール <i>mehru</i>	email
インターネット <i>intahnetto</i>	internet
パスワード <i>pasuwahdo</i>	password
ボイスメール <i>boisu mehru</i>	voicemail
ワイファイパスワード <i>wai fai pasuwahdo</i>	Wi-Fi password
コピー <i>kopih</i>	photocopy
コピー機 <i>kopihki</i>	photocopier ("copy machine")
本 <i>hon</i>	book
手帳 <i>techoh</i>	daily planner
名刺 <i>meishi</i>	business card
ミーティング <i>mihtingu</i>	meeting
コンフェレンス <i>konferensu</i>	conference
会議事項 <i>kaigi jikoh</i>	agenda



**3 Useful phrases** (2 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

I need to make some photocopies. コピーをとる必要があります。  
kopi o toru hitsuyoh ga arimasu



I'd like to arrange an appointment. アポを取りたいのですが。  
apo o toritai no desuga



I want to send an email. メールを送りたいです。  
mehru o okuritai desu

**4 Match and repeat** (5 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the Japanese words on the right.



- ① ランプ  
ranpu
- ② ホチキス  
hochikisu
- ③ 電話  
denwa
- ④ 画面  
gamen
- ⑤ キーボード  
kihbohdo
- ⑥ パソコン  
pasokon
- ⑦ 机  
tsukue
- ⑧ 時計  
tokei
- ⑨ プリンター  
purintah
- ⑩ ペン  
pen
- ⑪ ノート  
nohto
- ⑫ 引き出し  
hikidashi
- ⑬ 回転椅子  
kaiten isu

**5 Say it** (2 minutes)

I'd like to arrange a meeting.  
Do you have a business card?  
Is there an agenda?

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say “Oh, really?” (pp.78-79), “meeting” (pp.80-81), and “appointment.” (pp.32-33)

Ask “What’s your profession?” and answer “I’m a lawyer.” (pp.78-79)

# GAKKAI DE

## At the conference

University courses usually last four years, and entrance to the top colleges is very competitive. High schools often start to prepare for the entrance exam many years in advance, as future prospects can depend on which university a student attends. Once there, the pressure is less intense.

## 2 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

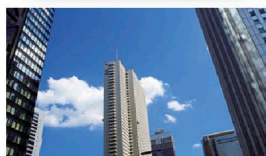
Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

ご専門は? What’s your field?  
*gosenmon wa*

研究をしています。 I’m doing research.  
*kenkyu o shiteimasu*

法律を勉強しました。 I have a degree  
in law.  
*hohritsu o benkyoh  
shimashita*

建築学の講師です。 I’m a lecturer  
in architecture.  
*kenchiku gaku no  
kohshi desu*



## 3 In conversation (5 minutes)



こんにちは。岡田  
です。  
*konnichiwa. Okada desu*  
Hello, I’m Okada.



どこで教えていらっしゃい  
ますか?  
*doko de oshiete irasshai  
masuka*  
Where do you teach?



東京大学です。  
*Tokyo daigaku desu*  
I teach at Tokyo University.



**4 Words to remember** (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and then test yourself.



展示会には私達の  
スタンドがあります。  
*tenji kai niwa watashitachi  
no sutando ga arimasu*  
There's our exhibition stand.

conference (academic)	学会 <i>gakkai</i>
lecture	講義 <i>kohgi</i>
seminar	ゼミ <i>zemi</i>
lecture hall	講堂 <i>kohdoh</i>
exhibition	展示会 <i>tenji kai</i>
university lecturer	大学講師 <i>daigaku kohshi</i>
professor	教授 <i>kyohjyu</i>
medicine	医学 <i>igaku</i>
science	科学 <i>kagaku</i>
literature	文学 <i>bungaku</i>
engineering	工学 <i>kohgaku</i>
law	法律 <i>hohritsu</i>
architecture	建築学 <i>kenchiku gaku</i>
information technology	IT <i>"ai-tih"</i>

**5 Say it** (2 minutes)

I teach at Stanford University.  
I have a degree in medicine.  
I'm a lecturer in engineering.



ご専門は?  
*gosenmon wa*  
What's your field?



物理です。研究もしています。  
*butsuri desu. kenkyu mo  
shiteimasu*  
Physics. I'm also  
doing research.



ああ、そうですか?  
*ah, sohdesuka*  
Oh, really?

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "I want to send an email." (pp.80-81)

Say "I'd like to arrange an appointment." (pp.80-81)

# BIJINESU

## In business

You will make a good impression if you make the effort to begin a meeting with a few words in Japanese, even if your vocabulary is limited. After that, all parties will probably be happy to continue in English. Remember to take business cards to exchange at meetings.

## 2 Words to remember (6 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and then test yourself by concealing the Japanese with the cover flap.

注文 order  
*chu-mon*

配達 delivery  
*haitatsu*

支払い payment  
*shiharai*

予算 budget  
*yosan*

値段 price  
*nedan*

証書 documents  
*shohsho*

請求書 invoice  
*sehkyu-sho*

見積もり estimate  
*mitsumori*

利益 profits  
*ri-eki*

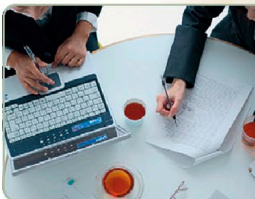
売り上げ sales  
*uri age*

合計額 figures  
*gohkeh gaku*

顧客  
*kokyaku*  
client



報告書  
*hohkoku sho*  
report



**Cultural tip** In general, business dealings are formal. However, the Japanese are famous for their hospitality. Visitors are often escorted from the moment they wake up to the moment they go to bed. It's a good idea to take presents from home to show your appreciation.

契約書を見せてください。  
*kehyaku sho o misete kudasai*  
 Please show me the contract.

重役  
*jyu-yaku*  
 executive

### 3 Useful phrases (6 minutes)

Practice these phrases. Notice that the Japanese is necessarily very polite. It's better to err on the side of caution in a business context.



契約書を送ってください  
 ますか?  
*kehyaku sho o okutte  
 kudasai masuka*

Can you send me the  
 contract, please?



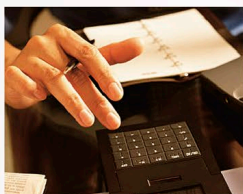
値段は決まりましたか?  
*nedan wa kimarimashitaka*

Have we agreed on a price?



配達はいつになりますか?  
*haitatsu wa itsu ni  
 nari masuka*

When can you make  
 the delivery?



予算はおいくら  
 ですか?  
*yosan wa oikura desuka*

What's the budget?

### 4 Say it (2 minutes)

Can you send me the  
 invoice, please?

What's the price?

Please show me the order.

**Read it** Some traditional Japanese words used in a business context have alternative English loan words. These imported words will be written in **katakana** characters. For example, you may see the following alternatives for the traditional words in this lesson. See if you can work out the individual syllables of the words using the **katakana** table on pp.158-159.

オーダー *ohdah* order

ドキュメント *dokyumento* document

レポート *repohto* report

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

## Review and repeat

### 1 At the office

- ① ランプ  
ranpu
- ② パソコン  
pasokon
- ③ ノート  
nohto
- ④ ホチキス  
hochikisu
- ⑤ 机  
tsukue
- ⑥ ペン  
pen
- ⑦ 時計  
tokei

### 1 At the office (4 minutes)

Name these items in Japanese.



### 2 Jobs

- ① 医者  
isha
- ② 配管工  
haikankoh
- ③ 店主  
tenshu
- ④ 会計士  
kaikehshi
- ⑤ 学生  
gakusei
- ⑥ 弁護士  
bengoshi

### 2 Jobs (3 minutes)

What are these jobs in Japanese?

- ① doctor
- ② plumber
- ③ retailer
- ④ accountant
- ⑤ student
- ⑥ lawyer



## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 3 Work (4 minutes)

Answer these questions following the English prompts.

*goshokugyoh wa*

- ① Say "I'm a dentist."

*doko no kaisha ni otsutome desuka*

- ② Say "I'm self-employed."

*doko de oshiete irasshai masuka*

- ③ Say "I teach at Tokyo University."

*moshi moshi*

- ④ Say "I'd like to arrange an appointment."



clock 7

## 3 Work

- ① 歯医者です。  
*ha-isha desu*
- ② 自営業です。  
*ji-eigyoh desu*
- ③ 東京大学です。  
*Tokyo daigaku desu*
- ④ アポを取りたいのですが。  
*apo o toritai no desuga*

## 4 How much? (4 minutes)

Answer the question with the price shown in parentheses.



- ① *koh-hi wa ikura desuka*  
(¥300)



- ② *heya wa ikura desuka*  
(¥8,000)



- ③ *pasokon wa ikura desuka* (¥100,000)



- ④ *chiketto wa ikura desuka* (¥700)

## 4 How much?

- ① 三百円です。  
*san byaku yen desu*
- ② 八千円です。  
*hassen yen desu*
- ③ 十万円です。  
*jyu-man yen desu*
- ④ 七百年です。  
*nana hyaku yen desu*



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "Can you give me the receipt?" (pp.68-69)

Ask "Do you have any cakes?" (pp.18-19)

# YAKKYOKU DE

## At the pharmacy

To describe an ailment, you can use the phrase ...*ga shimasu* (I have ...)—for example, *zutsu ga shimasu* (I have a headache), or you could say ...*ga itai desu* (I have a pain in my ...). Notice that the ailment or part of the body comes first in the sentence.

## 2 Match and repeat (3 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the Japanese words in the panel below and test yourself using the cover flap.

- ① 包帯  
hohtai
- ② シロップ  
shiroppu
- ③ 目薬  
megusuri
- ④ 軟膏  
nankoh
- ⑤ 絆創膏  
bansohkoh
- ⑥ 注射器  
chu-sha ki
- ⑦ 座薬  
zayaku
- ⑧ 錠剤  
jyohzai

bandage ①

drops ③

adhesive bandage ⑤

② syrup

④ ointment

syringe ⑥

## 3 In conversation (3 minutes)



こんにちは。  
どうしましたか？  
konnichiwa.  
doh shimashitaka

Hello. What's the matter?



腹痛がします。  
fukutsu ga shimasu

I have a stomachache.



下痢気味ですか？  
geri gimi desuka

Do you also have diarrhea?

#### 4 Words to remember (2 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.



頭痛がします。  
zutsu ga shimasu  
I have a headache.

headache 頭痛  
zutsu

stomachache 腹痛  
fukutsu

diarrhea 下痢  
geri

cold 風邪  
kaze

cough せき  
seki

sunburn 日焼け  
hiyake

toothache 歯痛  
ha-ita

#### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

I have a toothache.

I have a cough.

Do you have that  
as an ointment?

7 suppository

8 tablet

#### 6 Useful phrases (4 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

I have a pain in my leg. 脚が痛いです。  
ashi ga itai desu

Do you have that それのシロップは  
as a syrup? ありますか?  
sore no shiroppu wa  
arimasuka

I'm allergic to penicillin. ペニシリンに対して  
アレルギー体質です。  
penishirin ni taishite  
arerugih taishitsu desu



いいえ、でも頭痛  
がします。  
ihe, demo zutsu ga shimasu  
No, but I have a headache.



これをお飲み下さい。  
kore o onomi kudasai  
Take this.



その錠剤は  
ありますか?  
sore no jyohzai wa  
arimasuka  
Do you have that  
as tablets?

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "I have a toothache" and "I have a pain in my leg." (pp.88-89)

Ask politely "What's the matter?" (pp.88-89)

# KARADA

## The body

Spoken Japanese uses the same pronunciation for leg and foot: **ashi**. However, the written characters are different. There are two separate words describing the back area: **lower back** is **koshi**; **upper back** is **senaka**. Remember there is no plural, so **meh** is eye or eyes.

## 2 Match and repeat: body (6 minutes)

Match the numbered parts of the body with the list below. Test yourself by using the cover flap.

① 手  
te

② 頭  
atama

③ 肩  
kata

④ 肘  
hiji

⑤ 髪  
kami

⑥ 腕  
ude

⑦ 首  
kubi

⑧ 胸  
mune

⑨ お腹  
onaka

⑩ 脚  
ashi

⑪ 膝  
hiza

⑫ 足  
ashi

hand ①

head ②

shoulder ③

④ elbow

⑤ hair

⑥ arm

⑦ neck

⑧ chest

⑨ stomach

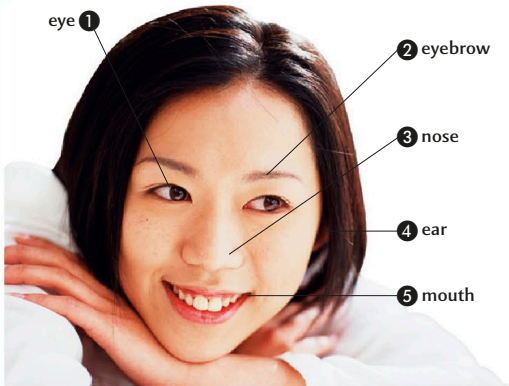
⑩ leg

⑪ knee

⑫ foot



### 3 Match and repeat: face (3 minutes)



Match the numbered facial features with the list below.

- ① 目  
meh
- ② 眉  
mayu
- ③ 鼻  
hana
- ④ 耳  
mimi
- ⑤ 口  
kuchi

### 4 Useful phrases (3 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

I have a pain in my lower back. 腰が痛いです。  
koshi ga itai desu



I have a rash on my arm. 腕がかぶれています。  
ude ga kaburete imasu



I don't feel well. 調子が悪いです。  
chohshi ga warui desu

### 5 Put into practice (2 minutes)



Join in this conversation and test yourself using the cover flap.

どうしました? 調子が悪いです。  
doh shimashita chohshi ga warui desu

What's the matter?

Say: I don't feel well.



どこが痛みますか? 肩が痛いです。  
doko ga itami masuka kata ga itai desu

Where does it hurt?

Say: I have a pain in my shoulder.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "I have a headache."  
(pp.88-89)

Now, say "I have a pain  
in my ear." (pp.90-91)

Ask "What's the matter?"  
(pp.88-89)

# ISHA TO

## With the doctor

Most Japanese doctors are based in hospitals rather than in separate clinics. You will usually need to go to a hospital for an appointment, even for minor ailments. Many Japanese doctors speak good English, but you could need to give a basic explanation in Japanese, for example, to a receptionist.

## 2 Useful phrases you may hear (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap to conceal the Japanese on the left.

大したことはありません。 It's not serious.  
*taishitakoto wa arimasen*

検査が必要です。 Tests are needed.  
*kensa ga hitsuyoh desu*

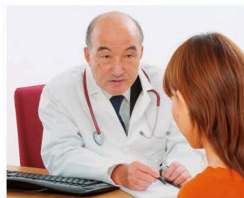
骨折です。 You have a fracture.  
*kossetsu desu*

入院が必要です。 You need to stay in the hospital.  
*nyu-in ga hitsuyoh desu*  
(Literally: hospital is needed.)

今飲んでいる薬はありますか？  
*ima nondeiru kusuri wa arimasuka*  
Are you taking any medication?



## 3 In conversation (5 minutes)



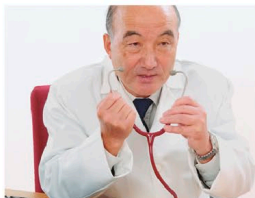
どうしましたか？  
*doh shimashitaka*

What's the matter?



胸が痛いです。  
*mune ga itai desu*

I have a pain in my chest.



診察しましょう。  
*shinsatsu shimashoh*

I'll need to examine you.



#### 4 Useful phrases you may need to say (4 minutes)



妊娠しています。  
*ninshin shite imasu*  
 I'm pregnant.

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

I'm diabetic. 糖尿病です。  
*tohnyoh byoh desu*

I'm epileptic. てんかん持ちです。  
*tenkan mochi desu*

I'm asthmatic. ぜんそく持ちです。  
*zensoku mochi desu*

I have a heart condition. 心臓が弱いです。  
*shinzoh ga yowai desu*

I have a fever. 熱があります。  
*netsu ga arimasu*

It's urgent. 緊急です。  
*kinkyu desu*

I feel breathless. 息が苦しいです。  
*iki ga kurushih desu*

#### Cultural tip

There are two separate emergency numbers in Japan depending on which service you require. For the police, dial 110; for ambulance and fire service, dial 119.



#### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

I have a pain in my arm.

Is it urgent?



重い病気ですか?  
*omoi byohki desuka*

Is it serious?



いいえ、ただの消化不良です。  
*ihe, tadano shohka furyoh desu*

No, you only have indigestion.



よかった! 安心しました。  
*yokatta. anshin shimashita*

Good! What a relief.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "Where's the florist?"  
(pp.68-69)

Say "Tests are needed."  
(pp.92-93)

What is the Japanese for  
"mouth" and "head"?  
(pp.90-91)

# BYOH-IN DE

## In the hospital

It is useful to know a few basic Japanese phrases relating to hospitals for use in an emergency or in case you need to visit a friend or colleague in the hospital. Japanese medical care is excellent but very expensive, so make sure you have adequate insurance.

## 2 Useful phrases (5 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these phrases. Conceal the Japanese with the cover flap and test yourself.

待合室はどこ  
ですか?  
*machiai shitsu wa  
doko desuka*      Where's the  
waiting room?

どのくらいかかり  
ますか?  
*dono kurai kakari  
masuka*      How long does  
it take?

痛いですか?  
*itai desuka*      Will it hurt?

ベッドに横になって  
ください。  
*beddo ni yoko ni  
natte kudasai*      Please lie down  
on the bed.

六時間何も食べないで  
ください。  
*roku jikan nanimo  
tabenaide kudasai*      Please do not  
eat anything  
for six hours.

頭を動かさないで  
ください。  
*atama o ugokasanai  
de kudasai*      Don't move  
your head.

口を開けて  
ください。  
*kuchi o akete kudasai*      Open your  
mouth.

血液検査が必要  
です。  
*ketsueki kensa ga  
hitsuyoh desu*      A blood test  
is needed.

看護師  
*kangoshi*  
nurse

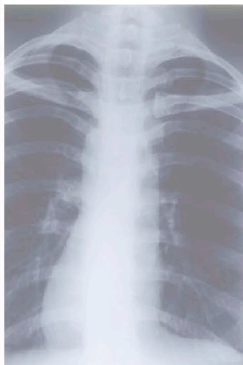


具合はいいですか?  
*guai wa iidesuka*  
Are you feeling better?



訪問時間はいつですか?  
*hohmon jikan wa itsu desuka*  
What are the visiting hours?

### 3 Words to remember (4 minutes)



レントゲンは正常です。  
rentogen wa seijyoh desu.  
The x-ray is normal.

Memorize these words and test yourself using the cover flap.

emergency ward 緊急病棟  
kinkyu byohtoh

children's ward 小児病棟  
shohni byohtoh

operating room 手術室  
shujyutsu shitsu

waiting room 待合室  
machi ai shitsu

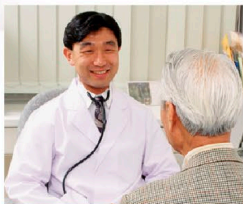
corridor 廊下  
rohka

stairs 階段  
kaidan

elevator エレベーター  
erebehtah

### 4 Put into practice (3 minutes)

Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese on the left and follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by hiding the answers with the cover flap.



大したことは 検査が必要ですか？  
ありません。 kensa ga hitsuyoh desuka  
taishitakoto wa arimasen

It's not serious.

Ask: Are tests needed?



血液検査が必要 痛いですか？  
です。 itai desuka  
ketsueki kensa ga  
hitsuyoh desu

A blood test is needed.

Ask: Will it hurt?

### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

Is a blood test needed?

Where's the children's ward?

An x-ray is needed.

**Read it** It's useful to be able to recognize the Japanese for *hospital*. This literally means *sick building*. The first character 病 **byoh** can also be found in other words such as 病気 **byoh-ki**, *sickness*, and 病人 **byoh-nin**, *sick person* or *patient*.

病院 **byoh-in** *hospital*

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

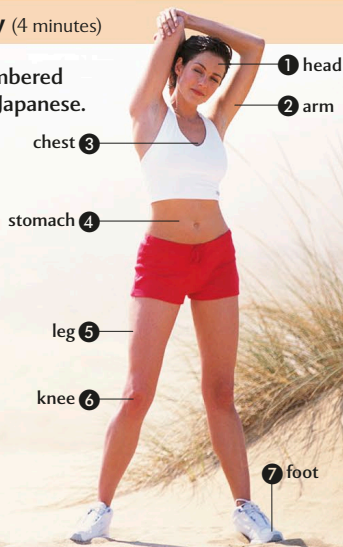
## Review and repeat

### 1 The body

- ① 頭  
atama
- ② 腕  
ude
- ③ 胸  
mune
- ④ お腹  
onaka
- ⑤ 脚  
ashi
- ⑥ 膝  
hiza
- ⑦ 足  
ashi

### 1 The body (4 minutes)

Name the numbered body parts in Japanese.



### 2 On the phone

- ① 大和さんお願いします。  
Yamato-san onegai shimasu
- ② ゴープレス・プリンターの  
ジャック・ハント  
と申します。  
Gopress purintah  
no Jack Hunt to  
mohshimasu
- ③ メッセージを  
伝えていただけ  
ますか？  
messehji o tsutaete  
itadake masuka
- ④ ミーティングは  
火曜日では  
ありません。  
mihtingu wa kayoh bi  
dewa arimasen
- ⑤ ありがとう  
ございます。  
arigatoh gozaimasu

### 2 On the phone (4 minutes)

You are arranging an appointment. Follow the conversation, replying in Japanese with the help of the numbered English prompts.

- moshi moshi, japanihzu  
konekushon desu*
- ① I'd like to speak to  
Mr. Yamato.  
*dochira sama desuka*
  - ② Jack Hunt of  
Gopress Printers.  
*sumimasenga, ima  
hanashichu desu*
  - ③ Can I leave a message?  
*mochiron desu*
  - ④ The meeting isn't  
on Tuesday.  
*wakarimashita*
  - ⑤ Thank you very much.



## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 3 Clothing (3 minutes)

Say the Japanese words for the numbered items of clothing.



## 3 Clothing

- ① ジャケット  
jyaketto
- ② ネクタイ  
nekutai
- ③ パンツ  
pantsu
- ④ 靴  
kutsu
- ⑤ ストッキング  
sutokkingu
- ⑥ スカート  
sukahto

## 4 At the doctor (4 minutes)

Say these phrases in Japanese.

- ① I have a pain in my leg.
- ② Is it serious?
- ③ I have a heart condition.
- ④ Will it hurt?
- ⑤ I'm pregnant.



## 4 At the doctor

- ① 脚が痛いです。  
ashi ga itai desu
- ② 重い病気ですか？  
omoi byohki desuka
- ③ 心臓が弱いです。  
shinzoh ga yowai desu
- ④ 痛いですか？  
itai desuka
- ⑤ 妊娠しています。  
ninshin shite imasu



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say the months of the year in Japanese. (pp.28-29)

Ask "Is there a museum in town?" (pp.48-49) and "How much is that?" (pp.18-19)

# IE Home

In Japan, space is limited, and most city dwellers live in *apartments* (*aparto* or the more luxurious *manshon*). Rooms are often small, and a *combined kitchen and dining room* (*dainingu kitchen*) is common. Earthquakes are frequent, and buildings have to comply with strict specifications.

## 2 Match and repeat (5 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the list and test yourself using the flap.

- ① 雨どい  
*amadoi*
- ② バルコニー  
*barukonih*
- ③ 窓  
*mado*
- ④ 雨戸  
*amado*
- ⑤ 屋根  
*yane*
- ⑥ 壁  
*kabe*
- ⑦ ドア  
*doa*
- ⑧ 階段  
*kaidan*
- ⑨ 庭  
*niwa*



**Cultural tip** In addition to being built to withstand earthquakes, most Japanese buildings have steel or wooden anti-typhoon shutters. These can be closed quickly to seal off the house or apartment from raging winds and rain. The hurricane and typhoon season lasts from late August to early October, although storms can occur outside these months.

### 3 Words to remember (4 minutes)



家賃は一月いくら  
ですか?

*yachin wa hitotsuki ikura desuka*  
How much is the rent per month?

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

room	部屋 <i>heya</i>
floor	床 <i>yuka</i>
ceiling	天井 <i>ten-jyoh</i>
bedroom	寝室 <i>shinshitsu</i>
bathroom	バスルーム <i>basu ru-mu</i>
kitchen	台所 <i>daidokoro</i>
dining room	ダイニングルーム <i>dainingu ru-mu</i>
living room	居間 <i>ima</i>
attic	屋根裏 <i>yane ura</i>
parking space	車庫 <i>shako</i>

5 roof

### 4 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases and test yourself.



車庫はありますか?  
*shako wa arimasuka*

Is there a parking space?



いつ入居できますか?  
*itsu nyu-kyo dekimasuka*

When can I move in?



家具付きですか?  
*kagu tsuki desuka*

Is it furnished?

wall 6

### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

Is there a dining room?  
Where's the attic?  
It's furnished.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What's the Japanese for "table" (pp.20-21), "desk" (pp.80-81), "bed" (pp.60-61), and "curtains" (pp.60-61)?

How do you say "This car is small"? (pp.64-65)

# IE NO NAKA DE

## Inside the home

The Japanese often end their sentences with short "markers" that don't really change the meaning but carry different nuances. For example, the **yo** marker can imply *and even* or *to be sure* and **ne** can mean something like *isn't that so?* You'll see examples of these in the conversation below.

## 2 Match and repeat (3 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the list in the panel below. Then test yourself by concealing the Japanese with the cover flap.

- ① 流し  
*nagashi*
- ② 蛇口  
*iyaguchi*
- ③ 炊飯器  
*sui-hanki*
- ④ 調理台  
*chohridai*
- ⑤ 食器洗い機  
*shokki araiki*
- ⑥ 椅子  
*isu*
- ⑦ 戸棚  
*todana*
- ⑧ テーブル  
*tehburu*

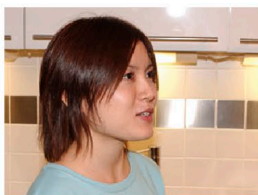


## 3 In conversation (3 minutes)



これが冷蔵庫です。  
*kore ga reizohko desu*

This is the refrigerator.



炊飯器はありますか？  
*sui-hanki wa arimasuka*

Is there a rice cooker?



はい、そしてこれが  
レンジです。  
*hai, soshite kore ga renji desu*

Yes, and here's the stove.

## 4 Words to remember (2 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.



このソファは新しいです。  
kono sofa wa atarashih desu  
This couch is new.

couch ソファ  
sofa

carpet 絨毯  
jyu-tan

bath バス  
basu

toilet トイレ  
to-ee-reh

stove レンジ  
renji

washing machine 洗濯機  
sentaku ki

refrigerator 冷蔵庫  
reizohko

## 5 Useful phrases (4 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap to conceal the Japanese.

The refrigerator is broken. 冷蔵庫が壊れています。  
reizohko ga kowarete imasu

I'm not fond of the curtains. カーテンが気に入りません。  
kahten ga kini irimasen

Are heat and electricity included? 光熱費込みですか?  
kohnetsu hi komi desuka

## 6 Say it (2 minutes)

Is there a washing machine?

The refrigerator is new.

The faucet is broken.

4 counter

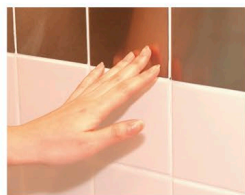


流しが新しいですね。  
nagashi ga atarashih desune  
The sink is new.



それから食器洗い機もありますよ。  
sorekara shokki araiki mo arimasuyo

And there's even a dishwasher.



なんてきれいなタイルなんでしょう!  
nante kireh na tairu nandeshoh

What pretty tiles!



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What's the Japanese for "day" and "month"? (pp.28-29)

Say "Where's the florist?" (pp.68-69) and "Is there a garden?" (pp.98-99)

# NIWA

## The garden

Japanese gardens, often with water features and plants like lilies and cherry trees, can be seen in public places such as parks, temples, and hotels. Space constraints mean that many Japanese homes don't have their own gardens, but houseplants and flower arrangements are popular.

## 2 Words to remember (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

冬 winter  
*fuyu*

春 spring  
*haru*

夏 summer  
*natsu*

秋 fall  
*aki*





### 3 Useful phrases (4 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

What kind of tree is this?    これは何の木ですか?  
*kore wa nanno ki desuka*



I like the pond.    池が好きです。  
*ike ga suki desu*



What beautiful flowers!    きれいな花ですね!  
*kireh na hana desune*



Can we walk in the garden?    庭を歩いていいですか?  
*niwa o aruite ihdesuka*

### 4 Match and repeat (5 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the words in the panel below.

soil 4

5 path

6 grass

7 pond

- ① 滝  
*taki*
- ② 木  
*ki*
- ③ 植物  
*shokubutsu*
- ④ 土  
*tsuchi*
- ⑤ 小道  
*komichi*
- ⑥ 草  
*kusa*
- ⑦ 池  
*ike*
- ⑧ 岩  
*iwa*
- ⑨ 石  
*ishi*
- ⑩ 花  
*hana*

### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

What kind of flower is this?

I like the waterfall.

Is there a pond?

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "My name is John."  
(pp.8-9)

Say "I like the pond."  
(pp.102-103)

What's "fish" in Japanese?  
(pp.22-23)

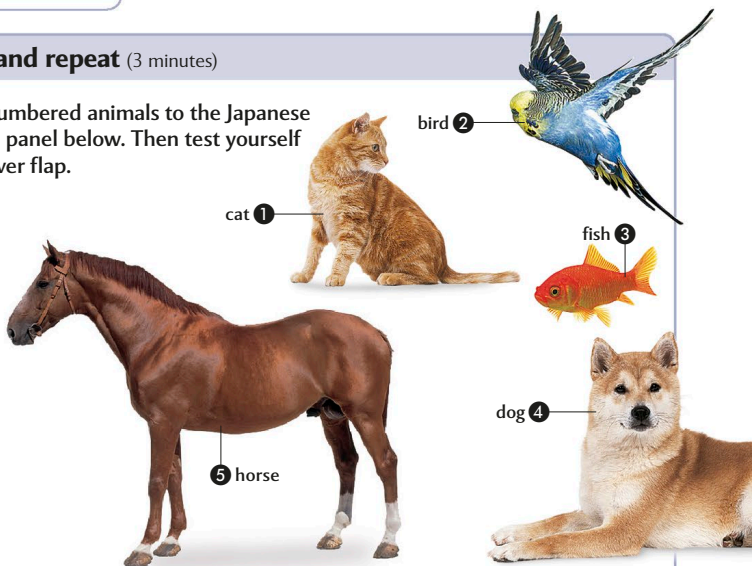
# DOHBUTSU Animals

The Japanese tend to keep small lap dogs and sometimes cats in the house as pets. There is not usually enough space indoors for larger animals. Reptiles and insects, such as snakes and crickets, are also popular, particularly among young boys.

## 2 Match and repeat (3 minutes)

Match the numbered animals to the Japanese words in the panel below. Then test yourself using the cover flap.

- ① 猫  
neko
- ② 鳥  
tori
- ③ 魚  
sakana
- ④ 犬  
inu
- ⑤ 馬  
uma



## 3 Useful phrases (4 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

この犬はおとなしい  
ですか?  
kono inu wa  
otonashih desuka

Is this dog  
friendly?

名前は何ですか?  
namae wa nandesuka

What's his name?

猫は苦手です。  
neko wa negate desu

I don't really care  
for cats.

この犬は噛み付きません  
よ。  
kono inu wa  
kamitsuki masenyo

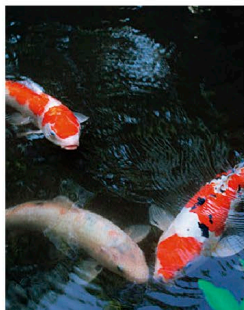
This dog  
doesn't bite.

あなたの猫です  
か?  
anata no neko desuka  
Is this your cat?



**Cultural tip** Some buildings will keep larger dogs outside as guard dogs. Native Japanese dog breeds, such as the Kishuken, Shibaken, and Ainuken, are known for their toughness and are employed as “yard” dogs rather than treated as pets.

猛犬に注意  
Beware of the Dog



あれは何という魚  
ですか?

*a-re wa nanto yu sakana desuka*  
What's that fish called?

#### 4 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

monkey 猿  
saru

sheep 羊  
hitsuji

cow 牛  
ushi

pig 豚  
buta

rabbit 兎  
usagi

mouse ネズミ  
nezumi



**Read it** Most basic words referring to natural features or animals, such as *tree, dog, flower, cow, etc.*, are written in *kanji*—often with just a single character. Look at the *kanji* for animals on this page and see if you can spot them in the example phrases.

#### 5 Put into practice (3 minutes)



Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese on the left and follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers with the cover flap.

あなたの犬ですか? はい、イチローと  
*anata no inu desuka* いいます。  
Is this your dog? *hai, Ichiroh to ihmasu*

Say: Yes, his name  
is Ichiroh.



犬は苦手です。大丈夫です。  
*inu wa negate desu* おとなしいですよ。  
I don't really care for dogs. *daijyohbu desu.*  
*otonashih desu yo.*

Say: Don't worry.  
He's friendly.

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

## Review and repeat

### 1 Colors

- ① 白  
shiro
- ② 黄色  
ki iro
- ③ 緑  
midori
- ④ 黒  
kuro
- ⑤ 赤  
aka
- ⑥ 青  
ao
- ⑦ ピンク  
pinku

### 1 Colors (4 minutes)

What are these colors in Japanese?

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| ① white  | ⑤ red  |
| ② yellow | ⑥ blue |
| ③ green  | ⑦ pink |
| ④ black  |        |



### 2 Kitchen

- ① 調理台  
chohridai
- ② 流し  
nagashi
- ③ 蛇口  
jyaguchi
- ④ 炊飯器  
sui-hanki
- ⑤ 食器洗い機  
shokki araiki
- ⑥ 椅子  
isu
- ⑦ 戸棚  
todana
- ⑧ テーブル  
tehburu

### 2 Kitchen (4 minutes)

Say the Japanese words for the numbered items.



## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 3 House (4 minutes)

You are visiting a house in Japan. Join in the conversation, replying in Japanese where you see the numbered English prompts.

*basu ru-mu wa kochira desu*

① What pretty tiles!

*daidokoro wa ohkih desu*

② Is there a washing machine?

*hai, sorekara shokki arai ki mo arimasuyo*

③ Is there a parking space?

*ihe demo niwa ga arimasu*

④ Is it furnished?

*mochiron desu*

⑤ How much is the rent per month?



## 3 House

① なんてきれいな  
タイルなん  
でしょう!  
*nante kireh na  
tairu nandeshoh*

② 洗濯機は  
ありますか?  
*sentaku ki wa  
arimasuka*

③ 車庫はありますか?  
*shako wa arimasuka*

④ 家具付きですか?  
*kagu tsuki desuka*

⑤ 家賃は一月いくらで  
ですか?  
*yachin wa hitotsuki  
ikura desuka*

## 4 At home (3 minutes)

Say the Japanese for the following items.

① washing machine

② couch

③ attic

④ dining room

⑤ tree

⑥ garden



## 4 At home

① 洗濯機  
*sentaku ki*

② ソファ  
*sofa*

③ 屋根裏  
*yane ura*

④ ダイニング  
ルーム  
*dainingu ru-mu*

⑤ 木  
*ki*

⑥ 庭  
*niwa*



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Ask "How do I get to the station?" and "Where's the post office?" (pp.50-51 and pp.68-69)

What's the Japanese for passport? (pp.54-55)

Ask "What time is it?" (pp.30-31)

# YU-BIN KYOKU TO GINKOH

## Post office and bank

Postcards are a popular form of letter in Japan, especially when sending a New Year's greeting. Some postcards are prepaid (the bird and flower pictures work as stamps), so you can mail them as soon as you write them.

## 2 Words to remember: mail (3 minutes)

手紙 letter  
*tegami*

封筒 envelope  
*fu-toh*

小包 package  
*kozutsumi*

エアメール air mail  
*ea mehru*

書留郵便 registered mail  
*kakidome yu-bin*

切手 stamps  
*kitte*

郵便配達人 mail carrier  
*yu-bin haitatsu nin*

ポスト mailbox  
*posuto*

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the cover flap to conceal the Japanese on the left.

はがき  
*hagaki*  
postcard



## 3 In conversation (3 minutes)



お金を両替したいです。  
*okane o ryohgae  
shitai desu*

I'd like to change some money.



身分証明書をお持ちですか？  
*mibun shohmehsho  
o omochi desuka*

Do you have any identification?



はい、これがパスポートです。  
*hai, kore ga pasupohto desu*

Yes, here's my passport.

#### 4 Words to remember: bank (2 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the cover flap to conceal the Japanese on the right.

money お金  
okane

PIN ピン、暗証番号  
pin、ansho bangoh

cashier 窓口  
madoguchi

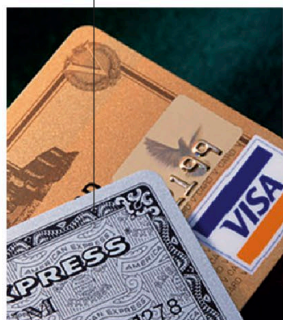
bills 紙幣  
shiheh

coins 硬貨  
kohka

ATM ATM  
"ATM"

exchange rate レート  
rehto

クレジットカード  
kurejitto kahdo  
credit card



クレジットカードで  
払えますか?  
kurejitto kahdo de harae masuka  
Can I pay with a credit card?

#### 5 Useful phrases (4 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

I'd like to change  
some money. お金を両替したいです。  
okane o ryohgae  
shitai desu

What is the  
exchange rate? レートはいくら  
ですか?  
rehto wa ikura desuka

Where's the  
ATM? ATMはどこですか?  
"ATM" wa doko desuka

#### 6 Say it (2 minutes)

I'd like to change  
some dollars.

Here's my credit card.

Where's the mailbox?



ここにご署名をお願いします。  
koko ni goshomeh  
o onegai shimasu  
Please sign here.



どんな紙幣をご希望ですか?  
donna shihei o gokiboh  
desuka

How would you like  
the bills?



五千円札をお願いします。  
go-sen-yen satsu  
o onegai shimasu  
5,000-yen bills, please.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What is the Japanese for “The refrigerator is broken”? (pp.100-101)

What’s the Japanese for “today” and “tomorrow”? (pp.28-29)

Say “Thank you very much.” (pp.40-41)

# SHU-RI Repairs

You can combine the Japanese words on these pages with the vocabulary you learned in week 10 to help you explain basic problems and cope with arranging most repairs. Rented accommodations are usually arranged via *agents*, known as *fudohsanya*. They can also help with problems.

## 2 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

配管工 plumber  
*haikankoh*

電気技師 electrician  
*denki gishi*

機械技師 mechanic  
*kikai gishi*

建築家 builder  
*kenchiku ka*

大工 carpenter  
*daiku*

コンピューター修理店 computer  
repair store  
*konpyu-tah shu-ri ten*

清掃業者 cleaner  
*seisoh gyohsha*

コック cook  
*kokku*



機械技師は必要ないです。  
*kikai gishi wa hitsuyoh nai desu*  
I don't need a mechanic.

## 3 In conversation (3 minutes)



おはようございます。  
山田ですが。  
*ohayoh gozaimasu.*  
*Yamada desuga*

Good morning.  
This is Mrs. Yamada.



おはようございます。  
どうかなさいましたか？  
*ohayoh gozaimasu.*  
*dohka nasai mashitaka*

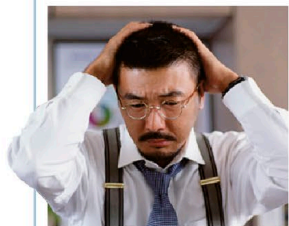
Good morning. Is there  
anything wrong?



食器洗い機が壊れて  
います。  
*shokki araiki ga*  
*kowarete imasu*

The dishwasher is broken.

## 4 Useful phrases (3 minutes)



これはどこで修理してもらえますか?  
*kore wa doko de shu-ri shite mora-e masuka*  
 Where can I get this repaired?

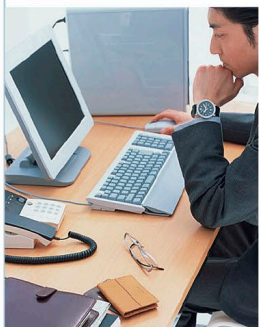
Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

Please clean the bathroom.  
 バスルームを掃除してください。  
*basu ru-mu o sohji shite kudasai*

Can you repair the television?  
 テレビを修理してもらえますか?  
*terebi o shu-ri shite mora-e masuka*

Can you recommend a good mechanic?  
 良い修理屋を紹介してもらえますか?  
*ih shu-ri ya o shohkai shite mora-e masuka*

## 5 Put into practice (4 minutes)



今日中に修理できるでしょう。  
*kyohjyu-ni shu-ri dekiru deshoh*  
 It's possible to repair it today.

Cover up the text on the right and complete the dialogue in Japanese.

CDドライブが壊れています。  
*CD doraibu ga kowarete imasu*  
 Your CD drive is broken.  
 良いコンピューター修理店を紹介してもらえますか?  
*ih konpyu-tah shu-ri ten o shohkai shite mora-e masuka*

Ask: Can you recommend a good computer repair store?

街に一店あります。  
*machi ni itten arimasu*  
 There's one in town.  
 どうもありがとうございます。  
*dohmo arigatoh gozaimasu*

Say: Thank you very much.



修理担当者を送ります。  
*shu-ri tantoh sha o okuri masu*

We'll send a repairman.



今日中に来てくれますか?  
*kyohjyu ni kite kure masuka*

Can you do it today?



すみません。明日の朝になります。  
*sumimasen. ashita no asa ni narimasu*

Sorry. But it will be tomorrow morning.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say the days of the week in Japanese. (pp.28-29)

How do you say “cleaner”? (pp.110-111)

Say “It’s 9:30,” “10:45,” and “12:00.” (pp.30-31)

# KURU

## To come

Japanese verbs don’t generally change with the subject but do take different endings according to the tense or “mood” (see pp.40-41). Below you will see some of these changes for the verb **kuru** (to come) with examples, including the useful **ki-te** form used for invitations.

## 2 Useful phrases (6 minutes)

Say the different forms of **kuru** (to come) aloud. Use the cover flap to test yourself and, when you are confident, practice the sample sentences below.

来る <i>kuru</i>	to come (infinitive)
来ます <i>imasu</i>	come/coming (present)
来ません <i>imasen</i>	not come/coming (present negative)
来ました <i>imashita</i>	came (past)
来ませんでした <i>imasen deshita</i>	didn’t come (past negative)
来て <i>ki-te</i>	come! (invitation)
バスが来ません。 <i>basu ga kimasen</i>	The bus isn’t coming.
大工さんは九時に 来ました。 <i>daikusan wa kuji ni imashita</i>	The carpenter came at nine o’clock.
清掃業者は今日は 来ませんでした。 <i>seisoh gyohsha wa kyoh wa kimasen deshita</i>	The cleaner didn’t come today.
明日来るつもりです。 <i>ashita kuru tsumori desu</i>	I intend to come tomorrow.



彼らは電車で来ます。  
*karera wa densha de kimasu*  
They’re coming by train.



**Conversational tip** Beware of English phrases using *come* that translate differently in Japanese. For example, the Japanese equivalent of *I come from Australia* would be *ohsutoraria jin desu*, which translates literally as *Australia person I am*.



### 3 Invitations (4 minutes)



You can use *ki-te* (come!) with *kudasai* (please) for basic invitations, but there are also different expressions depending on the level of formality.

Please come to my birthday party.  
私の誕生日パーティーに来てください。  
*watashi no tanjyoh pahtih ni ki-te kudasai*



Can you come to our reception on Monday? (formal)  
月曜日のレセプションにいらしていただけますか?  
*getsuyoh-bi no resepushon ni irashite itadake masuka*



Would you be able to come to our seminar on Friday? (very formal)  
金曜日のセミナーにお越し願えますでしょうか?  
*kinyoh-bi no seminah ni okoshi negaemasu deshohka*



Come to my dinner party! (informal)  
ディナーパーティーに来てね!  
*dinah pahtih ni kitene*

### 4 Put into practice (4 minutes)



Join in this conversation. Read the Japanese on the left and follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers with the cover flap.

もしもし。もしもし。私の誕生日パーティーに来てください。  
*moshi moshi moshi moshi. watashi no tanjyoh pahtih ni ki-te kudasai*  
Hello.

Say: Hello. Please come to my birthday party.



パーティーはいつですか?  
*pahtih wa itsu desuka*  
明日の8時です。  
*ashitano hachi ji desu*

When is the party?

Say: It's tomorrow at eight o'clock.



はい、ぜひ。ではまたあした。  
*hai, zehi dewa mata ashita*

Yes, I'd love to.

Say: So see you tomorrow.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What's the Japanese for "tall" and "short"? (pp.64-65)

Say "The room is big" and "The bed is small." (pp.64-65)

# KEHSATSU TO HANZAI

## Police and crime

Japanese police cars are black and white with a red strip light on the roof. The uniforms are blue and gray with a peaked cap. Note that the terms **otoko** (man) and **onna** (woman) in section 4 are not very polite as they refer to criminal suspects. More polite equivalents would be **danseh** and **joyoseh**.

## 2 Words to remember: crime (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words.

どろぼう thief/burglar  
*doroboh*

通報 police report  
*tsuh-hoh*

報告書 statement  
*hohkoku sho*

証人 witness  
*shoh nin*

目撃者 eyewitness  
*mokugeki sha*

弁護士 lawyer  
*bengo shi*

警察官 police officer  
*kehsatsu kan*



弁護士が必要です。  
*bengo shi ga hitsuyoh desu*  
I need a lawyer.

## 3 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

すられました。 I've been  
*surare mashita* pickpocketed.

何が盗まれましたか? What was  
*nani ga nusumare* stolen?  
*mashitaka*

犯人を見ましたか? Did you see  
*hannin o* who did it?  
*mimashitaka*

いつおこりましたか? When did it  
*itsu okori* happen?  
*mashitaka*



#### 4 Words to remember: appearance (5 minutes)

Learn these words and then test yourself using the cover flap.



男は白髪混じりで眼鏡をかけていました。

*otoko wa shiraga majiri de megane o kakete imashita*

The man had gray hair and glasses.



女は背が高く髪が長かったです。

*onna wa se ga takaku kami ga nagakatta desu*

The woman was tall and had long hair.

man/men	男 otoko
woman/women	女 onna
tall	背の高い se no takai
short	背の低い se no hikui
young	若い wakai
old	年を取った toshi o totta
fat	太った futotta
thin	痩せた yaseta
beard	あごひげ ago hige
mustache	口ひげ kuchi hige
glasses	眼鏡 megane

**Read it** The Japanese script for *police* is written with two **kanji** characters: 警察 (*kehsatsu*). Adding the character 官 (*kan*) will produce *policeman*: 警察官 (*kehsatsu kan*); and adding 署 (*sho*) will produce *police station*: 警察署 (*kehsatsu sho*).

#### 5 Put into practice (2 minutes)

Practice these phrases. Then use the cover flap to hide the text on the right and follow the instructions to make your reply in Japanese.



男はどんな格好でしたか? 背が低く太っていました。  
*otoko wa donna kakkoh deshita ka se ga hikuku futotte imashita*

Can you describe him?

Say: He was short and fat.



髪は? 白髪であごひげを生やして  
*kami wa shiraga de ago hige o hayashite imashita*

And the hair?

Say: He had gray hair and a beard.

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESI

## Review and repeat

### 1 To come

- ① 私はバスで来ます。  
*watashi wa basu de kimasu*
- ② 電気技師は昨日来ました。  
*denki gishi wa kinoh kimashita*
- ③ 私の誕生パーティーに来てください。  
*watashi no tanjyoh pahthi ni ki-te kudasai*
- ④ 清掃業者は木曜日には来ませんでした。  
*sehsoh gyohsha wa mokuyoh bi niwa kimasen deshita*

### 1 To come (3 minutes)

Put the following sentences into Japanese using the correct form of *kuru* (to come).

- ① I'm coming by bus.
- ② The electrician came yesterday.
- ③ Please come to my birthday party.
- ④ The cleaner didn't come on Thursday.



### 2 Bank and mail

- ① クレジットカード  
*kurejitto kahdo*
- ② 紙幣  
*shiheh*
- ③ はがき  
*hagaki*
- ④ 小包  
*kozutsumi*
- ⑤ 切手  
*kitte*

### 2 Bank and mail (4 minutes)

Name the numbered items in Japanese.



## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

## 3 Appearance (4 minutes)

What do these descriptions mean?

- ① *se ga hikuku yasete imashita*
- ② *otoko wa shohto katto deshita*
- ③ *onna wa megane o kakete imashita*
- ④ *otoko wa kuchi hige o hayashite imashita*
- ⑤ *otoko wa shiraga de ago hige o hayashite imashita*



## 3 Appearance

- ① He was short and thin.
- ② The man had short hair.
- ③ The woman had glasses.
- ④ The man had a mustache.
- ⑤ He had gray hair and a beard.

## 4 The pharmacy (4 minutes)

You are asking a pharmacist for advice. Join in the conversation, replying in Japanese where you see the numbered English prompts.

*konnichiwa. doh shimashitaka*

- ① I have a stomachache.  
*kaze gimi desuka*
- ② No, but I have a headache.  
*kore o onomi kudasai*
- ③ Do you have that as a syrup?  
*hai, arimasu*
- ④ How much is that?  
*happyaku yen ni narimasu*
- ⑤ Thank you.



## 4 The pharmacy

- ① 腹痛がします。  
*fukutsu ga shimasu*
- ② いいえ、でも頭痛がします。  
*ihe, demo zutsu ga shimasu*
- ③ そのシロップはありますか？  
*sore no shiroppu wa arimasuka*
- ④ いくらですか？  
*ikura desuka*
- ⑤ ありがとう。  
*arigatoh*



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What is the Japanese for “museum” and “movie theater”? (pp.48-49)

Say “I like the pond.” (p.103)

Ask “What’s your profession?” (pp.78-79)

# REJYAH

## Leisure time

Popular leisure activities outside the house include shopping, playing in the ubiquitous and often very large arcades, or going to karaoke “boxes.” New theme parks open regularly and are popular with adults and children alike. Sumo is popular with older people, but theater and opera are minority pursuits.

## 2 Words to remember (4 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the cover flap to conceal the Japanese on the left.

劇場 <i>gekijyoh</i>	theater
映画 <i>eiga</i>	movies/film
テーマパーク <i>tehma pahku</i>	theme park
音楽 <i>ongaku</i>	music
アート <i>ahto</i>	art
スポーツ <i>supohtsu</i>	sports
旅行 <i>ryokoh</i>	traveling
読書 <i>dokusho</i>	reading

歌舞伎が大好きです。  
*kabuki ga daisuki desu*  
I love Kabuki theater.

セット  
*setto*  
set



## 3 In conversation (4 minutes)



カラオケに行きませんか?  
*karaoke ni ikimasenka*

Do you want to go to a karaoke bar?



カラオケはきらいです。  
*karaoke wa kirai desu*

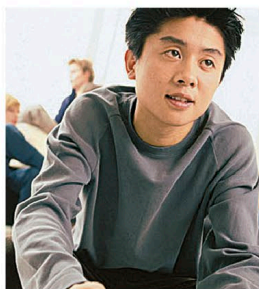
I don't really like karaoke.



暇なときは何をしていますか?

*hima na toki wa nani o shite imasuka*

What do you do in your free time?



ビデオゲームが好きです。  
*bideo gehmu ga suki desu*  
 I like video games.

俳優  
*haiyu*  
 actor

#### 4 Useful phrases (4 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

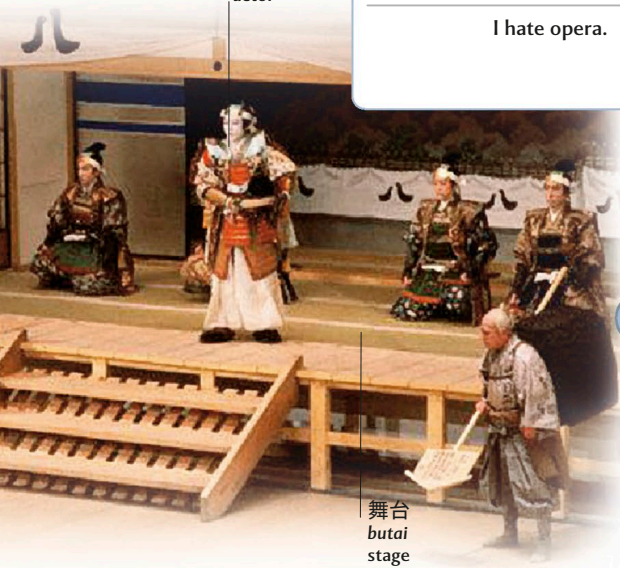
What do you do in your free time? (formal) 暇なときは何をしていますか?  
*hima na toki wa nani o shite imasuka*

What do you do in your free time? (informal) 暇なとき何してる?  
*hima na toki nani shiteru*

My hobby is reading. 趣味は読書です。  
*shumi wa dokusho desu*

I prefer the movies. 私は映画の方が好きです。  
*watashi wa eiga no hohga sukidesu*

I hate opera. 私はオペラは大嫌いです。  
*watashi wa opera wa daikirai desu*



舞台  
*butai*  
 stage

#### 5 Say it (2 minutes)

I like music.

I prefer art.

My hobby is opera.

I hate theme parks.



ショッピングが好きです。  
*shoppingu ga suki desu*  
 I like shopping.



私はショッピングは大嫌いです。  
*watashi wa shoppingu wa daikirai desu*  
 I hate shopping.



良いですよ。一人で  
 行きます。  
*iidesuyo. hitori de ikimasu*  
 No problem. I'll go on  
 my own.

## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

What's the Japanese for "fish"? (pp.104-105)

Say "I like the theater" and "I prefer traveling." (pp.118-119)

Say "I don't really like ...." (pp.118-119)

# SUPOHTSU TO SHUMI

## Sports and hobbies

Traditional Japanese sports include wrestling, martial arts, and fishing. These are still popular, but soccer, baseball, and golf have also established themselves. Arts and crafts include flower arranging, silk-screen painting, and calligraphy. Participating in tea ceremonies is also a popular hobby.

## 2 Words to remember (5 minutes)

Memorize these words and then test yourself.

サッカー soccer  
sakkah

野球 baseball  
yakyu

テニス tennis  
tenisu

水泳 swimming  
suiei

登山 mountain  
tozan climbing

魚釣り fishing  
sakana tsuri

絵を描くこと painting  
e o kaku koto

習字 calligraphy  
syu-ji

バンカー  
bankah  
bunker

ゴルファー  
gorufah  
golfer

毎日ゴルフを  
します。  
mainichi gorufu  
o shimasu  
I play golf  
every day.



## 3 Useful phrases (2 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these phrases.

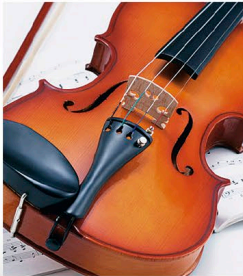
野球をします。 I play baseball.  
yakyu o shimasu

彼はテニスを  
します。 He plays tennis.  
kare wa tennis  
o shimasu

彼女は絵を描くこと  
が好きです。 She likes painting.  
kanojyo wa e o kaku  
koto ga suki desu



## 4 Phrases to remember (4 minutes)



バイオリンを弾きます。  
*baiorin o hikimasu*  
 I play the violin.

フラッグ  
*furaggu*  
 flag

ゴルフコース  
*gorufu kohsu*  
 golf course

Learn the phrases below and then test yourself. Notice that *I play* is *shimasu* for sports but *hikimasu* for musical instruments.

What do you like doing? (formal) 何をするのが好きですか?  
*nani o surunoga osuki desuka*

What do you like doing? (informal) 何をするのが好き?  
*nani o surunoga suki*

I like playing golf. ゴルフをするのが好きです。  
*gorufu o surunoga suki desu*

I like playing baseball. 野球をするのが好きです。  
*yakyu o surunoga suki desu*

I play tennis. テニスをします。  
*tenisu o shimasu*

I like going fishing. 私は魚釣りが好きです。  
*watashi wa sakana tsuri ga suki desu*

I go mountain climbing. 登山に行きます。  
*tozan ni ikimasu*

## 5 Put into practice (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases. Then cover up the text on the right and complete the dialogue in Japanese. Check your answers.



何をするのが好きですか?  
*nani o surunoga osuki desuka* サッカーをするのが好きです。  
*sakkah o surunoga suki desu*

What do you like doing?

Say: Playing soccer.



野球もなさいますか?  
*yakyu mo nasai masuka* いいえ、ゴルフをします。  
*ihe, gorufu o shimasu*

Do you play baseball as well?

Say: No, I play golf.



よくプレーなさいますか?  
*yoku pureh nasai masuka* 毎週です。  
*maishu desu*

Do you play often?

Say: Every week.



## 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say “(your) husband” and “(your) wife.” (pp.12-13)

How do you say “lunch” and “dinner” in Japanese? (pp.20-21)

Say “Sorry, I’m busy that day.” (pp.32-33)

# SHAKOHTEKI NA BAMEN DE Socializing

As a business guest, it’s more common to be invited to a restaurant than to someone’s home. This is partly practical—people often have long commutes. But if you’re staying for longer, you may be invited for a meal or a party.

## 2 Useful phrases (3 minutes)

Learn these phrases and then test yourself.

ディナーにいらっしゃい  
ませんか?  
*dinah ni irasshai  
masenka*      Would you  
like to come  
for dinner?

水曜日はいかが  
ですか?  
*suiyoh bi wa  
ikaga desuka*      What about  
Wednesday?

また今度誘ってください。  
*mata kondo  
sasotte kudasai*      Perhaps another  
time.



**Cultural tip** When visiting a Japanese home, remember that it’s customary to remove your outdoor shoes at the door. Take a gift for the host or hostess. Flowers, a bottle of wine, or a present from your home country will be very appreciated.

## 3 In conversation (6 minutes)



火曜日のディナーに  
いらっしゃいませんか?  
*kayoh bi no dinah ni  
irasshai masenka?*

Would you like to come  
for dinner on Tuesday?



すみません。火曜日は忙しい  
です。  
*sumimasen. kayoh bi wa  
isogashih desu*

Sorry. I’m busy on Tuesday.



木曜日はいかが  
ですか?  
*mokuyoh bi wa ikaga desuka*

What about Thursday?





#### 4 Words to remember (3 minutes)

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

party パーティー  
pahtih

invitation 招待  
shohtai

gift お土産  
omiyage

招待者  
shohtai sha  
hostess

お客  
okyaku  
guest

**Read it** You can now distinguish the three Japanese character sets and recognize some basic recurring words. Use the tables on pp.158-159 to look back over the lessons and see how much more you can read.

#### 5 Put into practice (2 minutes)

Join in this conversation.

土曜日にパーティーを開く はい、素敵ですね!  
のですが、お暇ですか? hai, suteki desune  
doyoh bi ni pahtih o hiraku  
no desuga, ohima desuka

We are having a party on  
Saturday. Are you free?

Say: Yes, how nice!

ああよかった! 何時に伺い  
ah yokatta ましょうか?  
nanji ni ukagai mashohka

That's great!

Say: At what time  
should we arrive?

ご招待ありがとう  
ございます。  
goshohtai arigatoh gozaimasu  
Thank you for inviting us.



はい、素敵ですね!  
hai, suteki desune

Yes, how nice!



ご主人も一緒に。  
goshujin mo goissho ni

Please bring your husband.



何時に伺いましょうか?  
nanji ni ukagai mashohka

At what time should  
we arrive?

## Kotae

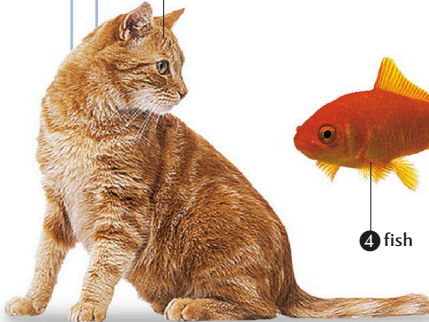
Answers (Cover with flap)

# FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

Review and repeat

## 1 Animals

- ① 猫  
neko
- ② 鳥  
tori
- ③ 馬  
uma
- ④ 魚  
sakana
- ⑤ 犬  
inu



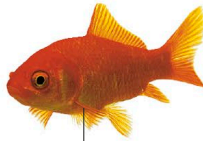
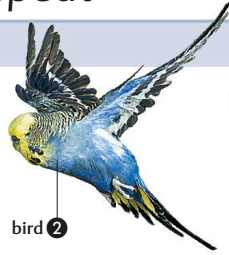
① cat

bird ②

④ fish

## 1 Animals (3 minutes)

Name the numbered animals in Japanese.



## 2 I like ...

- ① 野球をするのが好きです。  
yakyu o surunoga suki desu
- ② ゴルフをするのが好きです。  
gorufu o surunoga suki desu
- ③ 私は絵を描くことが好きです。  
watashi wa e o kaku koto ga suki desu

## 2 I like ... (4 minutes)

Say the following in Japanese.

- ① I like playing baseball.
- ② I like playing golf.
- ③ I like painting.



②



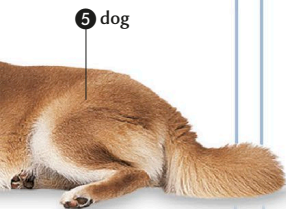
①



③

## Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)



## 3 Leisure (4 minutes)

What do these Japanese sentences mean?

- ① *karaoke wa daikirai desu*
- ② *bideo gehmu ga suki desu*
- ③ *shumi wa dokusho desu*
- ④ *watashi wa gekijoh no hohga sukidesu*
- ⑤ *baiorin o hikimasu*

## 3 Leisure

- ① I hate karaoke.
- ② I like video games.
- ③ My hobby is reading.
- ④ I prefer the theater.
- ⑤ I play the violin.

## 4 An invitation (4 minutes)

You are invited for dinner. Join in the conversation, replying in Japanese following the English prompts.

*doyoh bi no dinah ni irasshai masenka*

- ① Sorry, I'm busy on Saturday.

*mokuyoh bi wa ikaga desuka*

- ② Yes, how nice!

*goshujin mo goissho ni*

- ③ At what time should we arrive?

*ichi ji han dewa*

- ④ Thank you very much.



## 4 An invitation

- ① すみません。  
土曜日は忙しいです。  
*sumimasen. doyoh bi wa isogashih desu*
- ② はい、素敵ですね!  
*hai, suteki desune*
- ③ 何時に伺いましょうか?  
*nanji ni ukagai mashohka*
- ④ ありがとうございます。  
*arigatoh gozaimasu*

## Reinforce and progress

Regular practice is the key to maintaining and advancing your language skills. In this section, you will find a variety of suggestions for reinforcing and extending your knowledge of Japanese. Many involve returning to exercises in the book and using the dictionary to extend their scope. Go back through the lessons in a different order, mix and match activities to make up your own 15-minute daily program, or focus on topics that are of particular relevance to your current needs.

### 1 Warm up (1 minute)

Ask "How much is that?" (pp.18-19)

What are "breakfast," "lunch," and "dinner?" (pp.20-21)

What are "three," "four," "five," and "six" (pp.10-11)

### Stay warmed up

Revisit the Warm Up boxes to remind yourself of key words and phrases. Make sure you work your way through all of them on a regular basis.

### 2 I'd like ... (3 minutes)

Say "I'd like" the following:



### Review and repeat again

Work through a Review and Repeat lesson as a way of reinforcing words and phrases presented in the book. Return to the main lesson for any topic on which you are no longer confident.

### 3 In conversation: taxi (2 minutes)

#### Carry on conversing

Reread the In Conversation panels.

Say both parts of the conversation, paying attention to the pronunciation.

Where possible, try incorporating new words from the dictionary.



秋葉原までお願いします。

*Akihabara ma-de onegai shimasu*

To Akihabara, please.



わかりました。

*wakarimashita*

Very well.



ここで降ろしてください。

*kokode oroshite kudasai*

Can you drop me here, please?

### 4 Useful phrases (3 minutes)



Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

What time do you open? 何時に開きますか?  
*nanji ni akimasuka*

What time does the store close? 店は何時に閉まりますか?  
*mise wa nanji ni shimari masuka*

Is wheelchair access possible? 車いすは使えますか?  
*kurumaisu wa tsukae masuka*



### Practice phrases

Return to the Useful Phrases and Put into Practice exercises. Test yourself using the cover flap. When you are confident, devise your own versions of the phrases using new words from the dictionary.

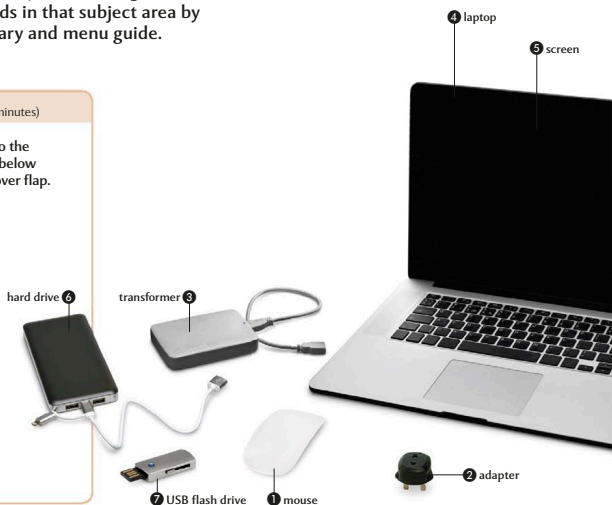
**Match, repeat, and extend**

Remind yourself of words related to specific topics by returning to the Match and Repeat and Words to Remember exercises. Test yourself using the cover flap. Discover new words in that subject area by referring to the dictionary and menu guide.

**5 Match and repeat** (4 minutes)

Match the numbered items to the Japanese words in the panel below and test yourself using the cover flap.

- ① マウス  
*mausu*
- ② アダプタ  
*adaputa*
- ③ トランスフォーマー  
*toransufomar*
- ④ パソコン  
*pasokon*
- ⑤ 画面  
*gamen*
- ⑥ ハードドライブ  
*hardo doraibu*
- ⑦ USB フラッシュドライブ  
*USB furasshu doraibu*

**6 Say it** (2 minutes)**Say it again**

The Say it exercises are a useful instant reminder for each lesson. Practice these using your own vocabulary variations from the dictionary or elsewhere in the lesson.

What kind of flower is this?  
I like the waterfall.  
Is there a pond?

**Using other resources**

In addition to working with this book, try the following language extension ideas:

**Visit Japan, if you can,** and try out your new skills with native speakers. Otherwise, find out if there is a Japanese community near you. There may be stores, cafés, restaurants, and clubs. Try to visit some of these and use your Japanese to order food and drink and strike up conversations. Most native speakers will be happy to speak Japanese to you.

**Join a language class or club.** There are usually evening and day classes available at a variety of different levels. Or you could start a club yourself if you have friends who are also interested in keeping up their Japanese.

**Practice your new knowledge** of the Japanese scripts and characters (see pp.158-159). Look at the back of food packages and other products. You will often find a Japanese list of ingredients or components. See if you can spot some familiar words in the Japanese list and then compare them to the English equivalents.

**Look at the titles and advertisements** of Japanese magazines and manga comics. The pictures will help you to decipher the script. Look for familiar words and characters, even if you can't make out the whole text.

**Use the internet** to find websites for learning languages, some of which offer free online help.





## MENU GUIDE

This guide lists the most common terms you may encounter on Japanese menus. Dishes are divided into categories, and the Japanese script is displayed clearly to help you identify items on a menu.

### Appetizers and soups

<i>hamu</i>	ハム	ham
<i>ohdoburu</i>	オードブル	hors d'oeuvres
<i>otsumami</i>	おつまみ	Japanese appetizer
<i>tsukidashi</i>	つきだし	Japanese appetizer
<i>ise-ebi</i>	伊勢えび	lobster
<i>meron</i>	メロン	melon
<i>minestorohne</i>	ミネストローネ	minestrone
<i>kuruma-ebi</i>	車えび	shrimp
<i>smohku sahmon</i>	スモークサーモン	smoked salmon
<i>misoshiru</i>	みそ汁	soup made with fermented bean paste
<i>tomato supu</i>	トマトスープ	tomato soup

### Egg dishes

<i>behkon-eggu</i>	ベーコンエッグ	bacon and eggs
<i>tamago</i>	卵	egg
<i>medama-yaki</i>	目玉焼き	fried eggs
<i>hamu-eggu</i>	ハムエッグ	ham and eggs
<i>tamago-yaki</i>	卵焼き	Japanese omelet
<i>omuretsu</i>	オムレツ	omelet
<i>omuraisu</i>	オムライス	rolled omelet filled with rice

<i>chawan-mushi</i>	茶碗蒸し	savory “custard” with egg and fish
<i>tamago-dohfu</i>	卵豆腐	steamed egg and tofu

## Fish and sushi

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<i>awabi</i>	あわび	abalone
<i>suzuki</i>	すずき／鱸	sea bass
<i>fugu</i>	フグ／河豚	blowfish
<i>katsuo</i>	かつお／鰹	bonito, tunny
<i>unajyu</i>	うな重	broiled eel on rice
<i>koi</i>	コイ／鯉	carp
<i>nami</i>	並	cheaper selection of fish
<i>hamaguri</i>	はまぐり／蛤	clam
<i>tara</i>	タラ／鱈	cod
<i>tarako</i>	タラコ	cod roe
<i>anago</i>	あなご	conger eel
<i>kani</i>	かに／蟹	crab
<i>unagi</i>	うなぎ／鰻	eel
<i>joh</i>	上	expensive selection
<i>unadon</i>	うな丼	grilled eel on rice
<i>nishin</i>	にしん／鰯	herring
<i>kazunoko</i>	かずのこ	herring roe
<i>aji</i>	あじ／鰯	horse mackerel
<i>saba</i>	さば／鯖	mackerel
<i>gomoku-zushi</i>	五目寿司	mixed sushi
<i>chirashi-zushi</i>	ちらし寿司	mixed sushi on rice

<i>tako</i>	たこ／蛸	octopus
<i>oshi-zushi</i>	押し寿司	Osaka-style sushi cut into squares
<i>kaki</i>	カキ／牡蠣	oyster
<i>sashimi</i>	刺身	raw fish
<i>sushi</i>	寿司／すし	raw fish on riceballs
<i>nigiri-zushi</i>	にぎり寿司	raw fish on riceballs
<i>sake</i>	さけ／鮭	salmon
<i>ikura</i>	イクラ	salmon roe
<i>iwashi</i>	いわし／鰯	sardines
<i>hotategai</i>	ホタテ貝	scallop
<i>tai</i>	タイ／鯛	sea bream
<i>kappa-maki</i>	カッパ巻き	seasoned rice and cucumber wrapped in seaweed
<i>inari-zushi</i>	いなり寿司	seasoned rice wrapped in fried tofu
<i>uni</i>	うに	sea urchin
<i>ebi</i>	えび／海老	shrimp
<i>nori-maki</i>	のり巻き	sliced roll of rice, vegetables, and fish powder, wrapped in seaweed
<i>ika</i>	イカ	squid
<i>ayu</i>	あゆ／鮎	sweet smelt
<i>masu</i>	マス／鱒	trout
<i>maguro</i>	まぐろ／鮪	tuna
<i>kujira</i>	くじら／鯨	whale
<i>buri</i>	ブリ／鰯	yellowtail

## Meat and poultry

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<i>bahbekyu</i>	バーベキュー	barbecue
<i>gyu-niku</i>	牛肉	beef
<i>bihfu</i>	ビーフ	beef
<i>teppan-yaki</i>	鉄板焼き	beef and vegetables grilled at the table
<i>gyu-shohgayaki</i>	牛しょうが焼き	beef cooked in soy sauce with ginger
<i>bihfu-sutehki</i>	ビーフステーキ	beef steak
<i>niwatori</i>	鶏	chicken
<i>abaraniku</i>	あばら肉	chops/ribs
<i>korokke</i>	コロッケ	croquettes
<i>tonkatsu</i>	とんかつ	deep-fried pork cutlets
<i>katsudon</i>	カツ丼	deep-fried pork cutlet on rice
<i>kamo</i>	鴨	duck
<i>hireniku</i>	ひれ肉	fillet
<i>yakiniku</i>	焼肉	fried pork marinated in soy sauce
<i>kushiyaki</i>	串焼き	grilled meat or vegetables on skewers
<i>hanbahgah</i>	ハンバーガー	hamburger
<i>rebah</i>	レバー	liver
<i>niku</i>	肉	meat
<i>nikudango</i>	肉団子	meat-filled dumplings
<i>honetsuki</i>	骨付き	on the bone
<i>butaniku</i>	豚肉	pork

<i>buta-shohgayaki</i>	豚しょうが焼き	pork cooked in soy sauce with ginger
<i>uzura</i>	うずら	quail
<i>kareh-raisu</i>	カレーライス	rice with curry-flavored stew
<i>rohsuto-bihfu</i>	ローストビーフ	roast beef
<i>rohsuto-chikin</i>	ローストチキン	roast chicken
<i>rohsuto-pohku</i>	ローストポーク	roast pork
<i>sohsehji</i>	ソーセージ	sausage
<i>sahroin</i>	サーロイン	sirloin
<i>yakitori</i>	焼き鳥	skewered chicken cooked over a grill
<i>shabu-shabu</i>	しゃぶしゃぶ	sliced beef with vegetables boiled in a pot at the table
<i>sukiyaki</i>	すき焼き	sliced beef with vegetables cooked at the table
<i>spearibu</i>	スペアリブ	spare ribs
<i>suzume</i>	すずめ	sparrow
<i>stehki</i>	ステーキ	steak

## Rice dishes

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<i>...domburi</i>	…丼	bowl of rice with something on top
<i>unagidon</i>	うなぎ丼	<i>domburi</i> with grilled eel
<i>oyakodon</i>	親子丼	<i>domburi</i> with chicken and egg
<i>tendon</i>	天丼	<i>domburi</i> with deep-fried seafood



<i>tamagodon</i>	卵丼	<i>domburi</i> cooked in egg with onions
<i>ch yukadon</i>	中華丼	<i>domburi</i> with pork and vegetables
<i>nikudon</i>	肉丼	<i>domburi</i> with sliced beef
<i>katsudon</i>	カツ丼	<i>domburi</i> with deep-fried breaded pork cutlet
<i>chah-han</i>	チャーハン	fried rice
<i>gohan/raisu</i>	ご飯／ライス	rice
<i>kamameshi</i>	釜飯	rice steamed in fish stock with pieces of meat, fish, and vegetables
<i>chikin raisu</i>	チキンライス	rice with chicken
<i>onigiri</i>	おにぎり	rice balls wrapped in seaweed

## Noodle dishes

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<i>rahmen</i>	ラーメン	Chinese noodles
<i>chahshumen</i>	チャーシューメン	Chinese noodles in pork stock
<i>chanpon</i>	ちゃんぽん	Chinese noodles in salted stock with meat and vegetables
<i>kanton-men</i>	広東麺	Chinese noodles in salted pork-flavored soup with vegetables
<i>soba</i>	そば	long, brownish buckwheat noodles
<i>udon</i>	うどん	long, thick, white wheatflour noodles

<i>sohmen</i>	そうめん	long, thin, white wheatflour noodles (usually served cold in the summer)
<i>wantan-men</i>	ワンタンメン	noodle squares (wonton) containing ground pork and leeks, served in soup
<i>tempura soba</i>	天ぷらそば	noodles in fish stock with deep-fried shrimp
<i>tsukimi soba</i>	月見そば	noodles in fish stock with raw egg on top
<i>niku udon</i>	肉うどん	noodles in fish stock with pork or beef
<i>kake soba</i>	かけそば	simple dish of noodles in fish broth
<i>kitsune udon</i>	きつねうどん	noodles in fish broth with fried bean curd
<i>chikara udon</i>	カうどん	noodles in fish broth with rice cake (mochi)
<i>moyashi soba</i>	もやしそば	noodles in pork broth with bean sprouts
<i>mori soba</i>	盛りそば	noodles served cold, with sweetened soy sauce dip
<i>miso rahmen</i>	味噌ラーメン	noodles and pork in bean paste broth
<i>gomoku soba</i>	五目そば	soba noodles in broth with pieces of vegetables and meat

## Vegetables, seasonings, and salads

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<i>aspara</i>	アスパラ	asparagus
<i>takenoko</i>	竹の子	bamboo shoots
<i>tohfu</i>	豆腐	bean curd, tofu
<i>mame</i>	豆	beans
<i>ohitashi</i>	おひたし	boiled spinach with seasoning
<i>kyabetsu</i>	キャベツ	cabbage
<i>ninjin</i>	にんじん	carrot
<i>kyu-ri</i>	キュウリ	cucumber
<i>nasu</i>	なす	eggplant
<i>miso</i>	味噌	fermented soybean paste
<i>nattoh</i>	納豆	fermented soybeans
<i>abura-age</i>	油揚げ	fried bean curd
<i>shohga</i>	しょうが	ginger
<i>pihman</i>	ピーマン	green pepper
<i>matsutake</i>	松茸	Japanese mushrooms
<i>nori</i>	海苔	dried seaweed
<i>retasu</i>	レタス	lettuce
<i>mayonehzu</i>	マヨネーズ	mayonnaise
<i>masshurumu</i>	マッシュルーム	mushrooms
<i>kinoko</i>	きのこ	mushrooms (general term)
<i>karashi</i>	からし	mustard
<i>abura</i>	油	oil
<i>tamanegi</i>	玉ねぎ	onion
<i>poteto/jyagaimo</i>	ポテト/ジャガイモ	potatoes
<i>poteto sarada</i>	ポテトサラダ	potato salad

<i>sarada</i>	サラダ	salad
<i>shio</i>	塩	salt
<i>shiokarai</i>	塩辛い	salty
<i>shohyu</i>	醤油	soy sauce
<i>daizu</i>	大豆	soybeans
<i>hohrensoh</i>	ほうれん草	spinach
<i>satoh</i>	砂糖	sugar
<i>amai</i>	甘い	sweet
<i>kohn</i>	コーン	sweetcorn
<i>tomato</i>	トマト	tomato
<i>yasai</i>	野菜	vegetables
<i>su</i>	酢	vinegar
<i>takuan</i>	たくあん	yellow radish pickles

## Japanese fixed menus

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<i>teishoku</i>	定食	fixed menu with rice, soup, pickles, and main dish
<i>higawari</i>	日替わり	<i>teishoku</i> of the day
<i>tempura</i>	天ぷら	<i>teishoku</i> with deep-fried shrimp, seafood, or vegetables as the main dish
<i>yakiniku</i>	焼肉	<i>teishoku</i> with grilled meat as the main dish
<i>tonkatsu</i>	とんかつ	<i>teishoku</i> with battered and deep-fried pork cutlet as the main dish

<i>sashimi</i>	刺身	<i>tehshoku</i> with raw fish as the main dish
<i>ohiru no</i>	お昼の	lunchtime <i>tehshoku</i>
<i>bentoh</i>	弁当	boxed lunch (sold at train stations, convenience stores, etc.)

## Fruit and nuts

<i>banana</i>	バナナ	banana
<i>cherih/sakurambo</i>	チェリー／ さくらんぼ	cherries
<i>kuri</i>	栗	chestnut
<i>kokonattsu</i>	ココナッツ	coconut
<i>furu-tsu/kudamono</i>	フルーツ／果物	fruit
<i>gurehpu-furu-tsu</i>	グレープフルーツ	grapefruit
<i>remon</i>	レモン	lemon
<i>meron</i>	メロン	melon
<i>orenji</i>	オレンジ	orange
<i>pihchi/momo</i>	ピーチ／桃	peach
<i>kaki</i>	柿	persimmon
<i>painappuru</i>	パイナップル	pineapple
<i>kiichigo</i>	ラズベリー／木苺	raspberry
<i>sutoroberih/ichigo</i>	ストロベリー／ イチゴ	strawberries
<i>mikan</i>	みかん	tangerine
<i>kurumi</i>	クルミ	walnuts
<i>suika</i>	スイカ	watermelon



## Desserts

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<i>appuru pai</i>	アップルパイ	apple pie
<i>kehki</i>	ケーキ	cake
<i>chihzu-kehki</i>	チーズケーキ	cheesecake
<i>chokorehto</i>	チョコレート	chocolate
<i>shu-kurihmu</i>	シュークリーム	cream puff
<i>kurehpu</i>	クレープ	crêpe
<i>uji-gohri</i>	宇治氷	crushed ice with green tea syrup
<i>kohri meron</i>	氷メロン	crushed ice with melon syrup
<i>dezahto</i>	デザート	dessert
<i>dohnatsu</i>	ドーナツ	donut
<i>mitsumame</i>	みつ豆	gelatin cubes and sweet beans with pieces of fruit
<i>aisukurihmu</i>	アイスクリーム	ice cream
<i>zerih</i>	ゼリー	jelly
<i>yohkan</i>	ようかん	jelly with soft, sweet bean paste filling
<i>mochi</i>	もち	rice cakes (soft and glutinous when ready to eat)
<i>senbeh</i>	せんべい	rice crackers
<i>manjyu</i>	まんじゅう	rice-flour buns with bean paste
<i>shohto kehki</i>	ショートケーキ	“shortcake” (similar to sponge cake)
<i>shahbetto</i>	シャーベット	sorbet
<i>sufure</i>	スフレ	soufflé
<i>kasutera</i>	カステラ	sponge cake

<i>sutoroberih aisukurihmu</i>	ストロベリー アイスクリーム	strawberry ice cream
<i>oshiruko</i>	おしるこ	sweet bean soup with rice cake
<i>purin</i>	プリン	vanilla egg custard with brown sugar
<i>banira aisukurihmu</i>	バニラ アイスクリーム	vanilla ice cream
<i>kurihmu anmitsu</i>	クリームあんみつ	vanilla ice cream with seaweed jelly, sweet beans, and fruit
<i>yohguruto</i>	ヨーグルト	yogurt

## Western snacks

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<i>pan</i>	パン	bread
<i>batah</i>	バター	butter
<i>chihzu-rohru</i>	チーズロール	cheese roll
<i>furaido chikin</i>	フライドチキン	fried chicken
<i>hamusando</i>	ハムサンド	ham sandwich
<i>jamu</i>	ジャム	jam
<i>ranchi</i>	ランチ	lunch
<i>mahmarehdo</i>	マーマレード	marmalade
<i>piza</i>	ピザ	pizza
<i>sando icchi</i>	サンドイッチ	sandwich
<i>spagetti</i>	スパゲッティ	spaghetti
<i>tohsto</i>	トースト	toast

# Drinks

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<i>nomimono</i>	飲み物	beverages
<i>bihru</i>	ビール	beer
<i>kohcha</i>	紅茶	black tea ("red tea")
<i>kokoah</i>	ココア	cocoa, hot chocolate
<i>koh-hi</i>	コーヒー	coffee
<i>kohra</i>	コーラ	cola
<i>shohchyu</i>	焼酎	Japanese vodka
<i>nama bihru</i>	生ビール	draft beer
<i>sohda sui</i>	ソーダ水	green, sweet, carbonated drink
<i>ocha/ryokucha</i>	お茶／緑茶	Japanese tea
<i>remon tih</i>	レモンティー	lemon tea
<i>miruk/gyunyū</i>	ミルク／牛乳	milk
<i>miruku shehku</i>	ミルクシェイク	milkshake
<i>mineraru wohtah</i>	ミネラル ウォーター	mineral water
<i>orenji sukasshu</i>	オレンジ スカッシュ	orange cordial
<i>orenji jyu-su</i>	オレンジジュース	orange juice
<i>pain jyu-su</i>	パインジュース	pineapple juice
<i>sake/nihon-shu</i>	酒／日本酒	rice wine
<i>saidah</i>	サイダー	soda
<i>miruku tih</i>	ミルクティー	tea with milk
<i>tomato jyu-su</i>	トマトジュース	tomato juice
<i>tonikku wohtah</i>	トニック ウォーター	tonic water
<i>uisukih</i>	ウイスキー	whisky
<i>onzarokku</i>	オンザロック	(whisky) on the rocks
<i>mizuwari</i>	水割り	(whisky) with water

<i>wain/budohshu</i>	ワイン/ぶどう酒	wine
<i>edamame</i>	枝豆	soybeans in the pod served as snacks with drinks

## Chinese meals

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<i>subuta</i>	酢豚	a kind of sweet-and-sour pork
<i>mahboh-dohfu</i>	マーボー豆腐	bean curd in spicy meat sauce mixture
<i>chu-ka ryohri</i>	中華料理	Chinese food
<i>harumaki</i>	春巻き	deep-fried spring roll
<i>gyohza</i>	餃子	fried dumplings stuffed with minced pork
<i>kurage no</i>	くらげの	sliced parboiled jellyfish
<i>shu-mai</i>	シュウマイ	small steamed pork dumplings in thin Chinese phyllo pastry
<i>niku-man</i>	肉まん	steamed dumplings filled with seasoned minced pork

## Festival food

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yaki-imo	焼き芋	baked sweet potato
watagashi	綿菓子	cotton candy
ikayaki	イカ焼き	charcoal-grilled squid
takoyaki	たこ焼き	griddle-fried octopus (in batter)
oden	おでん	hodgepodge of fish and vegetables boiled in fish broth
amaguri	甘栗	roasted chestnuts
tohmorokoshi	とうもろこし	roasted corn on the cob
okonomiyaki	お好み焼き	Japanese-style savory pancakes
tako senbei	たこせんべい	shrimp-flavored pink crackers

## Cooking methods and styles

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robatayaki	炉端焼き	charcoal-grilled fish and vegetables
okashi	お菓子	confectionery
kappoh	割烹	special order Japanese-style dishes
agemono	揚げ物	deep-fried foods
tempura	天ぷら	deep-fried seafood and vegetables in batter
nabemono	鍋物	food cooked in a pot at the table
sunomono	酢の物	foods with vinegar
yakimono	焼き物	grilled foods
kaiseki ryohri	懐石料理	Japanese haute cuisine
nihon shoku/washoku	日本食/和食	Japanese-style cuisine



<i>men rui</i>	麵類	noodle dishes
<i>tsukemono</i>	漬物	pickled foods
<i>tori-ryohri</i>	鳥料理	poultry dishes
<i>kyohdo ryohri</i>	郷土料理	regional specialties
<i>gohan-mono</i>	ご飯もの	rice dishes
<i>nimono</i>	煮物	simmered foods
<i>shirumono</i>	汁物	soups
<i>mushimono</i>	蒸し物	steamed foods
<i>shohjin ryohri</i>	精進料理	ascetic, monastic style of vegetarian cooking
<i>sehyoh ryohri</i>	西洋料理	Western-style cuisine

# DICTIONARY

## English to Japanese

The plural is normally the same as the singular in Japanese. In general, Japanese descriptive words, or adjectives, may change depending on how they are used. Some of these adjectives are followed by **(no)** or **(na)**. If a noun is used following such a word, then the **no** or **na** must be put after the adjective: **kanojo wa kireh desu** (she is pretty); **kanojo wa kireh na jyoseh desu** (she is a pretty girl).

**A** .....

**about:** about 16  
jyu-roku kurai

**accelerator** akuseru

**accident** jiko

**accommodations** heya

**accountant** kaikeshi

**ache** itami

**across from:** across from  
the hotel hoteru no hantai  
gawa

**actor** haiyu

**adapter** (electrical)  
adaputa

**address** jyu-sho

**adhesive tape** serotehpu

**admission charge**  
nyujoh ryoh

**after** ato

**afternoon** gogo

**aftershave lotion**  
afutah-shehbu-rohshon

**again** mata

**against** hantai

**agenda** kaigi jikoh

**air conditioning** eakon

**air freshener** ea-furesshnah

**air hostess** ea-hosutesu

**air mail** ea mehru

**airline** kohku-gaisha

**airplane** hikohki

**airport** ku-koh

**alcohol** arukohru

**all zembu that's all, thanks**  
arigatoh, sore de zenbu desu

**almost** hotondo

**alone** hitori de

**already** sudeni

**always** itsmo

**am: I am British**  
watashi wa igirisu jin desu

**ambulance** kyu-kyu-sha

**America** Amerika

**American** (person) amerika  
jin (adj) amerika no

**and** (with nouns) to  
(with verbs) soshite

**ankle** ashikubi

**anniversary** kinenbi

**another** (different) betsu (no)  
(further) moh hitotsu (no)

**answering machine**  
rusuban denwa

**antifreeze** futohzai

**antique store** kottoh hin ten

**antiseptic** bohfuzei/  
shohdokuzai

**apartment** apahto

**appetite** shokuyoku

**apple** ringo

**application form**  
mohshkomisho

**appointment** (go)yoyaku;  
apo

**apricot** anzu

**April** shi gatsu

**architecture** (field of study)  
kenchiku gaku

**are: you are very kind**  
anata wa totemo shinsetsu  
desu **we are British**  
watashi tachi wa igirisu jin  
desu **they are Japanese**  
karera wa nihonjin desu

**arm** ude

**arrivals** tohchaku

**art** ahto; bijutsu

**art gallery** bijutsukan

**artist** geijutsuka

**as: as soon as possible**  
dekiru dake hayaku

**ashtray** haizara

**Asia** Ajia

**asleep: he's asleep**  
kare wa nemutte imasu

**aspirin** aspirin

**asthmatic: I'm asthmatic**  
zensoku mochi desu

**at: at the post office**  
yu-bin kyoku de  
**at night** yoru  
**at 3 o'clock** san ji ni

**ATM** "ATM"

**attic** yane ura

**attractive** miryokuteki (na)

**August** hachi gatsu

**aunt** oba(san)

**Australia** Ohsutoraria

**Australian** (person)  
ohsutoraria jin  
(adj) ohsutoraria no

**automatic** jidoh

**away: is it far away?**  
tohi desuka **go away!**  
atchi e itte

**awful** hidoi

**ax** ono

**axle** shajiku

**B** .....

**baby** akachan

**baby wipes** bebih waipu

**back** ushiro  
(upper back, body) senaka  
(lower back, body) koshi

**backpack** ryukku sakuu

**bacon** behkon

**bacon and eggs**  
behkon-eggu

**bad** warui

**bakery** pan ya

**balcony** barukonih

**ball** bohru (dance) butohkai

**ball-point pen** bohru-pen

**banana** banana

**band** (musicians) bando

**bandage** hohtai

**bandage** (for cut)  
bansohkoh

**bank** ginkoh

**bar** bah  
**bar of chocolate**  
itachoko

**barbershop** riyoh in

**bargain** bahgen

**baseball** yakyu

**basement** chika

**basin** (sink) sen-mendai

**basket** kago

**bath ofuro/basu to take**  
a bath ofuro ni hairu

**bathroom** basu (ru-mu);  
ofuroba

**battery** batteri; denchi

**beach** hamabe/kaigan

**beans** mame  
**beard** hige  
**beautiful** utsukushih  
**beauty products** keshoh hin  
**beauty salon** biyoh in  
**because** (da)kara  
     **because it is too big**  
     ohki-suguru kara  
**bed** beddo  
**bed and breakfast**  
     chohshoku to yu-shoku tsuki  
**bed linen** shiitsu to  
     makurakabah  
**bedroom** shinshitsu/  
     beddo ru-mu  
**bedspread** beddo supureddo  
**beef** gyu-niku  
**beer** bihru  
**before** mae ni  
**beginner** shoshinsha  
**behind** ushiro  
**beige** behju  
**bell** beru  
**below** shita  
**belt** beruto  
**beside** soba  
**best** ichiban ih  
**better** motto ih  
**between** aida ni  
**bicycle** jitensha  
**big** ohkih  
**bikini** bikini  
**bill** okanjoh  
**bills** (money) shihoh  
**bird** tori  
**birthday** taniyoh bi  
     **happy birthday!**  
     otaniyoh bi omedetoh  
     **birthday present**  
     taniyoh bi no purezento  
**biscuit** bisketto  
**bite** (verb) kamu (by insect)  
     mushi sasare  
**bitter** (adj) nigai  
**black** kuro  
**blanket** mohfu  
**blind** (cannot see) mohmoku  
     (no) (on window) buraindo  
**blister** mizu-bukure  
**blood** ketsueki/chi  
     **blood test** ketsueki kensa  
**blouse** burausu  
**blue** ao  
**boat** fune  
**body** karada  
**boil** (verb: water) wakasu  
     (noun: on body) hare-mono  
**boiled** yudeta  
**bolt** (on door) boruto  
**bone** hone  
**book** (noun) hon

(verb) yoyaku suru  
**bookstore** hon ya  
**boot** bu-tsu  
**border** kokkyoh  
**boring** tsumaranai  
**born: I was born in ...** (place)  
     watashi wa... de umare-  
     mashita (year) watashi wa...  
     nen ni umare-mashita  
**both** ryohhoh  
**both of them** futari tomo  
**both of us** watashi tachi  
     futari  
**both ... and ... ..to...**  
**bottle** bin  
**bottle opener** sennuki  
**bottom** (of box, sea) soko  
**bow!** bohru  
**box** hako  
**box office** kippu uriba  
**boy** otoko no ko  
**boyfriend** bohi-furendo  
**bra** burajah  
**bracelet** udewa/  
     buresuretto  
**brake** (noun) burehki  
     (verb) burehki o kakeru  
**branch** (office) shiten  
**brandy** burandeh  
**bread** pan  
**breakdown** (car) koshoh  
     (nervous) shinkei-suijaku  
**breakfast** chohshoku  
**breathe** iki o suru  
     **I can't breathe**  
     iki ga dekimasen  
**bridge** hashi  
**briefcase** kaban  
**British/English** (nationality/  
     things) igirisu no  
     **the British** igirisu jin  
**brochure** panfuretto  
**broken** kowareta  
     ... is broken ...ga  
     kowarete imasu  
**broken leg** kossetsu  
     shita ashi  
**brooch** burohchi  
**brother** (older) onihsan  
     (younger) otohto  
**brown** cha-iro (no)  
**bruise** dabokushoh/  
     uchimi  
**brush** (noun) burashi  
**bucket** baketsu  
**Buddha** Hotoke  
**Buddhism** Bukkyoh  
**Buddhist** (noun) Bukkyohto  
     (adj) Bukkyoh no  
**budget** (noun) yosan  
**builder** kenchiku ka

**building** tatemono/biru  
**bumper** banpah  
**burglar** doroboh/yatoh  
**burn** (verb) moyasu  
     (noun) yakedo  
**bus** basu  
**business** shigoto; bijinesu  
**business card** meishi  
**businessman** kaisha in  
**bus station** basu teh  
**busy** (person) isogashih  
     (crowded) konzatsu shita  
**but** demo  
**butcher** niku ya  
**butter** batah  
**button** botan  
**buy** kau  
**by: by the window** mado no  
     soba **by Friday** kinyoh bi  
     **ma-de ni by myself** jibun de

## C

**cabbage** kyabetsu  
**cabinet** (kitchen) todana  
**cable car** kehburu kah  
**cable TV** kehbru terebi  
**café** kafe/kissaten  
**cake** kehki  
     **cake shop** kehki ya  
**calculator** kehsanki  
**call: what's it called?**  
     nan to ihmasuka  
**calligraphy** shu-ji  
**camera** kamera  
**can** kanzume **can I**  
     **have ...? ...o** onegai shimasu  
**can** (tin) kan  
**can opener** kankiri  
**Canada** Kanada  
**Canadian** (person) kanada jin  
     (adj) kanada no  
**cancer** gan  
**candle** rohsoku  
**cap** (bottle) futa (hat) bohshi  
**car** kuruma  
**car seat** (for a baby)  
     bebih shihto  
**carbonated** tansan no  
**carburetor** kyaburetah  
**card** (business) meishi  
**cardigan** kahdigian  
**careful** chu-i-bukai  
     **be careful!** ki o tsukete  
**carpenter** daiku  
**carpet** jyu-tan/kahpetto  
**carriage** (train) kyakusha  
**carrot** ninjin  
**carry-cot** akachan yoh  
     kehtai beddo  
**case** (suitcase) su-tsu-kehsu

**cash** (money) *genkin* (coins)  
*kohka/koin* to pay cash  
*genkin de harau*  
**cashier** (bank, etc.)  
*madoguchi*  
**cassette** *kasetto*  
**cassette player**  
*kasetto purehyah*  
**castle** *shiro*  
**cat** *neko*  
**cave** *hora-ana/dohkutsu*  
**CD drive** *CD doraibu*  
**ceiling** *ten-jyoh*  
**cellphone** *kehtai (denwa)*  
**cemetery** *bochi*  
**center** *sentah*  
**certificate** *shohmeisho*  
**chair** *isu*  
*swivel chair* *kaiten isu*  
**chambermaid** *meido*  
**change** (noun: money) *otsuri*  
 (verb: general) *kaeru*  
 (verb: transport) *norikaeru*  
**character** (written) *ji*  
**charger** (electrical) *chahjyah*  
**cheap** *yasui*  
**check** (payment) *kogitte*  
**check-in** *chekku in*  
**checkbook** (written) *choh*  
**checkout** (hotel) *chekkuauto*  
 (supermarket) *reji*  
**cheers!** *kanpai*  
**cheese** *chihzu*  
**cherry** *sakurambo/cherih*  
**chess** *chesu*  
**chest** *mune*  
**chewing gum** *chu-in-gamu*  
**chicken** *niwatori*  
**child** *kodomo*  
**children** *kodomotachi*  
**children's ward**  
*shohni byohtoh*  
**china** *tohki*  
**China** *Chyugoku*  
**Chinese** (person) *chyugoku*  
*jin (adj) chyugoku no*  
**chips** *chippu*  
**chocolate** *chokorehto*  
**box of chocolates**  
*hakozone no chokorehto*  
**chop** (noun: food) *choppu*  
 (to cut) *kizamu*  
**chopstick rest** *ohashi-oki*  
**chopsticks** *ohashi*  
**Christian name** *namae*  
**church** *kyohkai*  
**cigar** *hamaki*  
**cigarette** *tabako*  
**city** *toshi/machi*  
**city center** *chu shingai*  
**class:** (train)

**first class** *ittoh sha*  
**second class** *nitoh sha*  
**classical music**  
*kurasshikku ongaku*  
**clean** (adj) *kireh (na)*  
**cleaner** *seisoh gyohsha*  
**clear** (obvious) *meihaku (na)*  
 (water) *sumikitta*  
**is that clear?**  
*wakari-masuka*  
**clever** *kashikoi*  
**client** *kokyaku*  
**clock** *tokei (alarm)*  
*mezamashi-dokei*  
**close** (near) *chikai*  
 (stuffy) *iki-gurushih*  
 (verb) *shimeru*  
**we close at six o'clock**  
*roku ji ni*  
**clothes** *fuku*  
**clothespin**  
*sentaku-basami*  
**club** *kurabu (cards) kurabu*  
**coach** *choh-kyori basu*  
 (of train) *kyakusha*  
**coach station** *basu*  
*hacchaku jyo*  
**coat** *kohto*  
**coathanger** *hangah*  
**cockroach** *gokiburi*  
**coffee** *koh-hih*  
**coins** *kohka/koin*  
**cold** (illness) *kaze (weather)*  
*samui (food, etc.) tsumetai*  
**collar** *eri*  
**collection** (stamps, etc.)  
*shu-shu*  
**color** *iro*  
**color film** *karah firumu*  
**comb** (noun) *kushi (verb) toku*  
**come kuru come to my**  
**party** *pahtih ni kitene*  
**come here!** *koko ni kinasai*  
**I come from ...** *jin desu*  
**compartment** *shikiri*  
*kyakushitsu*  
**complicated** *fukuzatsu (na)*  
**computer** *konpyu-tah*  
**computer repair store**  
*konpyu-tah shu-ri ten*  
**concert** *ongakukai/konsahto*  
**conditioner** (hair) *rinsu/*  
*kondishonah*  
**conductor** (orchestra)  
*shikisha*  
**conference** (meeting)  
*konferensu (academic) gakkai*  
**congratulations!** *omedetoh*  
**constipation** *bempi*  
**consul** *ryohji*  
**consulate** *ryohjikan*

**contact lenses**  
*kontakuto renzu*  
**contraceptive** *hinin-yaku*  
 (pills) *hiningu/kondohmu*  
**contract** (noun) *kehyaku shoh*  
**cook** (person) *kokku*  
 (verb) *ryohri suru*  
**cooking utensils**  
*ryohri-dohgu*  
**cool** *suzushih*  
**cork** *koruku*  
**corkscrew** *sen-nuki*  
**corner** *kado*  
**corridor** *rohka*  
**cosmetics** *keshohhin*  
**cost** (verb) *kakaru*  
**what does it cost?**  
*ikura kakari-masuka*  
**cotton** *kotton*  
**cotton wool** *dasshimen*  
**couch** *sofa*  
**cough** (noun) *seki*  
**cough drops** *nodo gusuri/*  
*nodo ame*  
**counter** (kitchen) *chohridai*  
**country** (state) *kuni*  
 (not town) *inaka*  
**cousin** *itoko*  
**cow** *ushi*  
**crab** *kani*  
**cramp** *keiren*  
**crayfish** *zarigani*  
**cream** (for face, food)  
*kurihmu*  
**credit card** *kurejitto kahdo*  
**crime** *hanzai*  
**crosswalk** *ohdan hodoh*  
**crowded** *konzatsu shita*  
**cruise** *kohkai/kuru-zu*  
**crutches** *matsubazue*  
**cry** (weep) *naku*  
 (shout) *sakebu*  
**cucumber** *kyuri*  
**cuff links** *kafusu botan*  
**cup** *kappu*  
**cupboard** *todana*  
**curlers** *kahrah*  
**curry** *kareh*  
**curtains** *kahten*  
**customs** *zeikan*  
**cut** (noun) *kirikizu (verb) kiru*

## D

**dad** *otohsan*  
**daily planner** *techoh*  
**dairy** (products) *nyu seihin*  
**damp** *shimetta*  
**dance** *dansu*  
**dangerous** *abunai*  
**dark** *kurai*

daughter musume san  
my daughter musume

day hizuke/hi/nichi

dead shinda

deaf mimi ga tohi

dear (person) shitashih

December jyu-ni gatsu

deck chair dekki che-ah

deep fukai

deliberately wazoto

delivery Haitatsu

dentist ha-isha

dentures ireba

deodorant deodoranto

department

(of company, etc.) bu

department store depahto

departures shuppatsu

designer dezainah

desk tsukue/desuku

develop (a film) genzoh suru

diabetic: I'm diabetic

tohnyoh byoh desu

diamond (jewel) daiyamondo

(cards) daiya

diapers omutsu

disposable diapers

kami omutsu

diarrhea geri

diary nikki

dictionary jisho

die shinu

diesel dihzeru

different chigau/betsu (no)

I'd like a different one

betsu no ga hoshih desu

difficult muzukashih

dining car shokudohsha

dining room dainingu

ru-mu; shokudoh

dinner yu-shoku/dinah

directory (telephone)

denwachoh

dirty kitanai

disabled karada no fujiyu (na)

dishwasher shokki araiki

dishwashing liquid shokki

yoh senzai

distributor (in car) haidenki

dive tobikomu

diving board tobikomi-dai

divorced rikonshita

do suru

dock hatoba

doctor isha

document shohsho;

dokyumento

dog inu

doll nin-gyoh

dollar doru

donut dohnatsu

door doa

double room (hotel)

daburu ru-mu

(ryokan) hutari-beya

down shita

drawer hikidashi

dress (noun) doresu

drink (verb) nomu

(noun) nomimono

drinking water nomimizu

drive (verb) utensuru

driver untenshu

driver's license

uten menkyosho

drops (for eyes) megusuri

dry kawaita

dry cleaner dorai

kurihningu ya

during: during ... ..no aida ni

duster dasutah

duty-free menzei

## E

each (every) sorezore

200 yen each

sorezore ni-hyaku yen desu

ear mimi

earbuds iyafon

early hayai

earrings iyaringu

east higashi

East Asia Kyokutoh

easy yasashih/kantan (na)

egg tamago

eight hachi

eighteen jyu-hachi

eighty hachi-jyu

either: either of them

dochira demo

either ... or ... ..ka...

elastic (noun) gomuhimo

elastic band wagomu

elbow hiji

electric denki no

electrician denki gishi

electricity denki

electronics denshi-kohgaku

electronics store denkiya

elevator erebehtah

eleven jyu-ichi

else: something else

nanika hokano mono

someone else

dareka hokano hito

anything else?

nanika hoka ni

email (ih) mehru

email address

(ih) mehru adoresu

embarrassing hazukashih

embassy taishikan

embroidery shishyu

emerald emerarudo

emergency hijoh

emergency room

kyu-kyu byohtoh

emperor tennoh

empty kara (no)

end owari

engaged (couple) konyaku

shita (telephone)

hanashichu

engine (motor) enjin

engineering (field of study)

kohgaku

England Ijirisu

English (language) eigo

Englishman igirisu jin

Englishwoman igirisu jin

enlargement (of

photography) hikinobashi

enough jyu-bun

entertainment goraku

entrance nyu-ijyoh guchi/

iriguchi

envelope fu-toh

epileptic: I'm epileptic

tenkan mochi desu

escalator esukarehtah

especially tokuni

estimate (noun) mitsumori

Europe Yohroppa

evening yu-gata/yoru

good evening konbanwa

every (morning, day, etc.)

mai- (all) subete no

everyone minna

everything minna/zenbu

everywhere doko demo

executive (person) jyu-yaku

exhibition tenji kai

example rei

for example tatoeba

excellent saikoh/subarashih

excess luggage

chohka-nimotsu

exchange (verb) kohkan suru

can I exchange this?

kohkan dekimasuka

exchange rate rehto

excursion ensoku/

kankoh ryokoh

excuse me! shitsurei

shimasu/sumimasen

exit deguchi

expensive takai

explain setsumei suru

extension (telephone) naisen

(lengthening) kakuchoh

eye meh

eyebrow mayu



## F

**face** kao  
**faint** (unclear) *usui/bonyari*  
*shita* (verb) *kizetsu suru*  
**to feel faint** *memai ga suru*  
**fair** (entertainment) *yu-enchi*  
**it's not fair** *fukohhei desu*  
**fall** (season) *aki*  
**false teeth** *ireba/gishi*  
**family** *kazoku*  
**fan** (folding fan) *sensu*  
 (electric) *senpu-ki*  
 (enthusiast) *fan*  
**fan belt** *fan beruto*  
**far** *toh-i is it far from here?*  
*koko kara toh-i desuka*  
**fare** *unchin; ryohkin*  
**farm** *nohjoh*  
**farmer** *nohfu*  
**fashion** *fasshon*  
**fast** *hayai*  
**fat** (of person) *futotta* (on  
 meat, etc.) *abura/shiboh*  
**father** *otohsan*  
**my father** *chichi*  
**faucet** *jyaguuchi*  
**February** *ni gatsu*  
**feel** (touch) *sawaru*  
**I feel hot** *atsui desu*  
**I feel like ...** *...no yoh na*  
*ki ga shimasu*  
**felt-tip pen** *feruto pen*  
**ferry** *ferih*  
**fever** *netsu*  
**fiancé** *konyakusha/*  
*fianse*  
**field** (agricultural) *nohara*  
**what's your field?**  
*gosenmon wa*  
**fifteen** *jyu-go*  
**fifty** *go-jyu*  
**fig** *ichijiku*  
**figures** (sales, etc.)  
*gohkeh gaku*  
**filling** (tooth) *ha no jyu-ten*  
 (sandwich) *nakami*  
**film** (movies) *eiga*  
 (camera) *firumu*  
**filter** *firutah*  
**finger** *yubi*  
**fire** *hi* (blaze) *honoh*  
**fire extinguisher**  
*shohkaki*  
**firework** *hanabi*  
**first** *saisho* (no)  
**first aid** *ohkyu teate*  
**first floor** *ikkai*  
**fish** *sakana*  
**fishing** *sakana tsuri*  
**to go fishing** *tsuri ni iku*

**fishing rod** *tsuri zao*  
**five** *go*  
**flag** *hata; furaggu*  
**flash** (camera) *furasshu*  
**flat** (level) *taira* (na)  
**flat tire** *panku*  
**flavor** *aji*  
**flea** *nomi*  
**flight** *hikoh(ki)*  
**flight number** *... ..bin*  
**flight attendant**  
*kyakushitsu jyohmu in*  
**flip-flops** *zohri*  
**flippers** *hire-ashi*  
**floor** (of room) *yuka*  
**florist** *hana ya*  
**flour** *komugiko*  
**flower** *hana*  
**flute** *furu-to*  
**fly** (verb) *tobu* (insect) *hae*  
**fog** *kiri*  
**folk music** *minzoku ongaku/*  
*fohku myu-jikku*  
**food** *tabemono*  
**food poisoning**  
*shoku chydoku*  
**foot** (on body) *ashi*  
**for: for ...** *...no tame ni*  
**for me** *watashi no tame ni*  
**what for?** *nan no tame ni*  
**for a week** *issu-kan*  
**foreigner** *gaikoku jin*  
**forest** *mori*  
**fork** *fohku*  
**fortnight** *ni-shu-kan*  
**forty** *yon-jyu*  
**fountain** *funsui*  
**fountain pen** *mannen-hitsu*  
**four** *shi/yon*  
**fourteen** *jyu-yon/jyu-shi*  
**fourth** *yombamme*  
**fracture** *kossetsu*  
**free** *jiyu* (na) (no cost)  
*muryoh*  
**freezer** *reitoikko*  
**french fries** *poteto-furai*  
**Friday** *kin-yoh bi*  
**fried** *ageta*  
**friend** *tomodachi*  
**friendly** *shitashimi no aru/*  
*furendorih na*  
**front: in front of ...**  
*...no mae ni*  
**frost** *shimo*  
**frozen foods** *reitoih shokuhin*  
**fruit** *kudamono/furu-tsu*  
**fruit juice** *furu-tsu jyu-su*  
**fry** *ageru*  
**frying pan** *furai pan*  
**full** *ippai*  
**I'm full** *onaka ga*

*ippai desu*  
**full board** *shokuji tsuki*  
**funny** *omoshiroi* (odd) *okashih*  
**furnished: is it furnished?**  
*kagu tsuki desuka*  
**furniture** *kagu*

## G

**garage** (parking) *shako*  
 (gasoline) *gassorin sutando*  
 (repairs) *shu-ri ya*  
**garbage** (refuse) *gomi*  
 (poor quality) *garakuta*  
**garbage can** *gomibako*  
**garden** *niwa*  
**garlic** *ninniku*  
**gas station**  
*gassorin sutando*  
**gasoline** *gasorin*  
**gate** (airport)  
*tohjyoh guchi/gehto*  
**gay** (happy) *yohki* (na)  
 (homosexual)  
*homosekusharu*  
**gear** *giya*  
**gear lever** *giya rebah*  
**geisha** (girl) *geisha*  
**get** *motte kuru*  
**have you got ...?**  
*...o omochi desuka*  
**to get to the train**  
*densha ni noru*  
**get back: we get**  
**back tomorrow**  
*ashita kaerimasu*  
**to get something back**  
*kaeshite morau*  
**get in** (to car, etc.) *noru*  
 (arrive) *tsuku*  
**get out** (of bus, etc.) *oriru*  
**get up** (rise) *okiru*  
**gift** *omiyage; okurimono*  
**gin** *jin*  
**girl** *onna no ko*  
**girlfriend** *gahrufurendo*  
**give** *ageru*  
**glad** *ureshish*  
**I'm glad** *ureshish desu*  
**glass** *gurasu*  
 (for drinking) *gurasu*  
**glasses** *megane*  
**glossy prints** *kohtaku no*  
*aru purinto*  
**gloves** *tebukuro*  
**glue** *nori*  
**go** *iku* **where are you**  
**going?** *doko iku no*  
**I'm going to ...** *...ni ikimasu*  
**goggles** *suichu megane*  
**gold** *kin*

golf *gorufu*  
golfer *gorufah*  
good *ih good! yokatta*  
good morning  
*ohayo gozaimasu*  
good evening *konbanwa*  
goodbye (informal) *sayonara*;  
(formal) *sayohnara*  
government *seifu*  
granddaughter  
*mago-musume*  
grandfather *ojihsan*  
my grandfather *sofu*  
grandmother *obahsan*  
my grandmother *sobo*  
grandson *mago-musko*  
grapes *budoh*  
grass *kusa*  
gray *hai-iro (no)*  
Great Britain *Igrisu*  
green *midori/gurihn*  
grill *guriru*  
grilled *yaita*  
grocery store  
*shokuryoh hinten*  
ground floor *ikkai*  
guarantee (noun) *hoshoh-sho*  
(verb) *hoshoh suru*  
guidebook *gaido bukku*  
guided tour *gaido*  
*tsuki tsuah*  
guitar *gitah*  
gun (rifle) *jyu/raifuru*  
(pistol) *pisutoru*  
gutter *amadoi*

## H

hair *kami*  
hair dryer *doraayah*  
hair spray *heya supureh*  
haircut (for man) *sanpatsu*  
(for woman) *katto*  
half *hanbun*  
half an hour *sanjippun*  
ham *hamu*  
hamburger *hanbahgah*  
hammer *kanazuchi*  
hand *te*  
hand brake *hando burehki*  
handbag *handobaggu*  
handkerchief *hankachi*  
handle (door) *handoru*  
handsome *hansamu (na)*  
hangover *futsuka-yoi*  
happen: when did  
it happen? *itsu*  
*okori mashitaka*  
happy *shiwase (na)*  
harbor *minato*  
hard *katai*

(difficult) *muzukashih*  
hard lenses (contact)  
*hahdo renzu*  
hardware store *kanamono*  
*ya*  
harmony *chohwa/hahmonih*  
hat *bohshi*  
hate: I hate ... *watashi wa...*  
*ga daikirai desu*  
have *motsu*  
I have ... *...wa/ga arimasu/*  
*imasu; ...o motte imasu*  
I don't have ...  
*...wa/ga arimasen/imasen;*  
*...o motte imasen*  
can I have ...? *...o kudasai*  
have you got ...?  
*...o omochi desuka*  
I have a headache  
*zutsu ga shimasu*  
hay fever *kafunshoh*  
he *kare*  
head *atama*  
headache *zutsu*  
headlights *heddo raito*  
headquarters *honsha*  
hear *kiku*  
hearing aid *hochohki*  
heart *shinzoh*  
heart attack *shinzoh mahi*  
heating *danboh*  
heavy *omoi*  
heel *kakato*  
hello! *konnichiwa*  
(on the telephone)  
*moshi moshi*  
help (noun) *enjo/tasuke*  
(verb) *taskeru*  
help! *taskete*  
hepatitis *kan-en*  
her: it's her *kanojo desu*  
it's for her *kanojo no desu*  
give it to her *kanojo ni*  
*agete kudasai*  
her book(s) *kanojo no hon*  
it's hers *kanojo no*  
(mono) *desu*  
high *takai*  
highway *kohsoku-dohro*  
hill *oka*  
him: it's him *kare desu*  
it's for him *kare no desu*  
give it to him *kare ni*  
*agete kudasai*  
hire *kariru*  
his: his shoe(s) *kare no kutsu*  
it's his *kare no (mono) desu*  
history *rekishi*  
hitchhike *hicchi-haiku*  
HIV positive *eichi ai bui*  
*kansensya*

hobby *shumi*  
holiday (public) *kyu jitsu*  
home *ie*  
homeopathy *dohshu*  
*ryoh hoh*  
honest *shohjiki (na)*  
honey *hachimitsu*  
honeymoon *shinkon-ryokoh*  
hood (car) *bonn-netto*  
horn (car) *kurakushon*  
horrible *osoroshih*  
horse *uma*  
hospital *byoh-in*  
hot *atsui*  
hot chocolate *kokoah*  
hot water bottle *yutampo*  
hotel *hoteru*  
hour *jikan*  
house *ie*  
household products  
*katei yo-hin*  
housewife *sengyo-shufu*  
how? *doh*  
how much? *ikura desuka*  
hundred *hyaku*  
hungry: I'm hungry  
*onaka ga suite imasu*  
hurry: I'm in a hurry  
*isoide imasu*  
hurt: will it hurt?  
*itai desuka*  
husband *goshujin*  
my husband *otto*

I *watashi*  
ice *kohri*  
ice cream *aisukurihmu*  
ice pop *aiskyandeh*  
if *moshi*  
ignition *tenka sohchi*  
ill *byohki*  
immediately *suguni*  
impossible *fukanoh*  
in: in Japan *Nihon ni*  
in Japanese *Nihongo de*  
in my room *watashi no*  
*heya ni*  
India *Indo*  
Indian (person) *indo jin*  
(adj) *indo no*  
indicator *winkah*  
indigestion *shohka-furyoh*  
infection *kansen*  
information *johhoh*  
information desk  
*madoguchi*  
inhaler (for asthma, etc.)  
*kyu-nyu-ki*  
injection *chu-sha*

**injury** *kega*  
**ink** *inku*  
**inn** (traditional Japanese)  
*ryokan*  
**insect** *mushi*  
**insect repellent**  
*mush-sasare yobohyaku*  
**insomnia** *fuminshoh*  
**insurance** *hoken*  
**interesting** *omoshiroi*  
**internet** *intahnetto*  
**internet café** *netto kafeh*  
**interpret** *tsu-yaku suru*  
**invitation** *shohtai*  
**invoice** (noun)  
*sehkyu-sho*  
**Ireland** *Airurando*  
**Irish** *Airurando no*  
**Irishman** *airurando jin*  
**Irishwoman** *airurando jin*  
**iron** (metal) *tetsu*  
 (for clothes) *airon*  
**is: he/she/it is ...**  
*kare wa/kanojo wa/  
 sore wa... desu*  
**island** *shima*  
**it** *sore*  
**itch** (noun) *kayumi*  
**it itches** *kayui desu*

**J**

**jacket** *iyaketto*  
**jacuzzi** *jagujih*  
**jam** *jamu*  
**January** *ichi gatsu*  
**Japan** *Nihon*  
**Japanese** (person) *nihonjin*  
 (adj) *nihon no*  
 (language) *nihongo*  
**Japanese-style** *wafu*  
**jazz** *jazu*  
**jealous** *shitto-bukai*  
**jeans** *jihnzu*  
**jellyfish** *kurage*  
**jewelry store** *hohseki shoh*  
*shigoto*  
**jog** (verb) *jogingu suru*  
**to go for a jog** *jogingu  
 ni iku*  
**joke** *johdan*  
**journey** *ryokoh/tabii*  
**July** *shichi gatsu*  
**jumper** *jampah/sehtah*  
**June** *roku gatsu*  
**just: it's just arrived**  
*chohdo tsuki-mashta*  
**I've just got one left**  
*hitotsu dake nokotte imasu*

**K**

**key** *kih; kagi*  
**keyboard** *kihbohdo*  
**kidney** *jinzoh*  
**kilo** *kiro*  
**kilometer** *kiromehtoru*  
**kimono** *kimono*  
**kiss** (noun) *kisu*  
**kitchen** *daidokoro*  
**kitchen towel** *fukin*  
**knee** *hiza*  
**knife** *naifu*  
**knit** *amu*  
**know: I don't know**  
*shirimasen*  
**Korea** *Kankoku*  
**North Korea** *Kita Chohsen*  
**South Korea**  
*Daikanminkoku*  
**Korean** (person) *kankoku jin*  
 (adj) *kankoku no*

**L**

**label** *raberu*  
**lace** *rehsu*  
**lady** *fujin/jyoseh*  
**lake** *mizu-umi*  
**lamb** *kohitsuji*  
**lamp** *ranpu; denki stando*  
**lampshade** *denki stando  
 no kasa*  
**land** (noun) *tochi*  
 (verb) *chakuriku suru*  
**language** *gengo*  
**laptop** (computer)  
*(nohto) pasokon*  
**large** *ohkih*  
**last** (final) *saigo (no)*  
**last week** *senshu*  
**last month** *sen getsu*  
**at last!** *tsui ni*  
**late: it's getting late**  
*moh osoi desu*  
**the train is late**  
*densha wa okurete imasu*  
**laugh** *warai*  
**laundromat** *koin-randorih*  
**laundry** (place) *kurihningu ya*  
 (dirty clothes) *sentaku-mono*  
**laundry detergent** *senzai*  
**law** (field of study)  
*hohritsu/hohgaku*  
**lawyer** *bengoshi*  
**laxative** *gezai*  
**lazy: he is lazy** *kare wa  
 namake-mono desu*  
**leaf** *ha/happa*  
**leaflet** *chirashi*  
**learn** *narau/manabu*

**leather** *kawa*  
**leave** (go away) *deru/saru*  
 (object) *nokosu*  
**lecture** *kohgi*  
**lecturer** *kohshi*  
**left** (not right) *hidari*  
**turn left** *hidari ni  
 magatte kudasai*  
**left luggage** *tenimotsu*  
*azukarisho (locker) rokkah*  
**leg** *ashi*  
**leisure** *reyjah*  
**lemon** *remon*  
**lemonade** *remonehdo*  
**length** *nagasa*  
**lens** *renzu*  
**less: less than ...**  
*...yori sukunai*  
**lesson** *jugyoh*  
**letter** *tegami*  
**lettuce** *retasu*  
**library** *toshokan*  
**license** *menkyo*  
**license plate**  
*nambah-purehto*  
**life** *seikatsu*  
**lift: could you give me a  
 lift?** *nosete kure-masenska*  
**light** (not heavy) *karui*  
 (not dark) *akarui*  
**light meter** *roshutsukei*  
**lighter** *raitah*  
**lighter fuel** *raitah no gasu*  
**like: I like ...** *...ga suki desu*  
**I don't like it**  
*suki dewa arimasen*  
**I'd like ...** *...o onegai  
 shimasu; ...o kudasai*  
**lime** (fruit) *raimu*  
**line** (subway) *sen*  
 (mark) *retsu*  
 (position) *narabu*  
**lip balm** *rippu-kurihmu*  
**lipstick** *kuchi-beni*  
**liqueur** *rikyu-ru*  
**liquor store** *saka ya*  
**list** *risuto*  
**literature** (field of study)  
*bungaku*  
**liter** *rittoru*  
**litter** *gomikuzu*  
**little** (small) *chihsai*  
**just a little** *hon no sukoshi*  
**liver** *kanzoh*  
**living room** *ima/ribingu*  
**lobster** *ise-ebi*  
**lollipop** *boh tsuki kyandeh*  
**long** *nagai*  
**how long does it take?**  
*dono kurai kakari masuka*  
**lost property** *wasure-mono*

**lot: a lot** takusan  
**not a lot** ohku arimasen  
**loud: in a loud voice**  
 ohgoe de  
**lounge** raunji  
**love** (noun) ai  
 (verb) ai suru  
**lover** koibito  
**low** hikui  
**luck** un **good luck!**  
 guddo raku/ganbatte  
**luggage** tenimotsu  
**luggage rack**  
 nimotsu-dana  
**lunch** chu-shoku

## M

**magazine** zasshi  
**mail** (verb) yu-soh suru  
 (noun) yu-bin-butsum  
**mail carrier** yu-bin Haitatsu  
 nin  
**mailbox** (private) yu-bimbako  
 (public) posuto  
**make** tsukuru  
**make-up** keshohhin  
**man** otoko; danseh; hito  
**manager** manehjyah  
**map** chizu **a map of Tokyo**  
 Tohkyoh no chizu  
**March** san gatsu  
**margarine** mahgarin  
**market** ichiba  
**marmalade** mahmarehdo  
**married: I'm married**  
 kekkon shite imasu  
**martial arts** budoh  
**mascara** masakara  
**massage** massahji  
**mat** (straw) tatami  
**match** (light) macchi  
 (sports) shiai  
**material** (cloth) kiji  
**matter: what's the  
 matter?** doh shimashitaka  
**mattress** mattoresu  
**May** go gatsu  
**may be** tabun  
**me: it's me** watashi desu  
**it's for me** watashi no desu  
**give it to me** watashi  
 ni kudasai  
**meal** shokuji  
**meat** niku  
**mechanic** kikai gishi  
**medicine** (tablets, etc.) kusuri  
 (field of study) igaku  
**meeting** mihtingu; kaigi  
**melon** meron  
**memory** (computer) memori

**men** (bathroom) dansei yoh  
 to-ee-reh  
**menu** menyu  
**message** messehji  
**midday** shohgo  
**middle: in the middle**  
 mannaka ni  
**midnight** mayonaka  
**milk** gyu-nyu; miruku  
**million** hyaku-man  
**mine: it's mine** watashi no  
 (mono) desu  
**mineral water**  
 mineraru wohtah  
**minute** fun  
**mirror** kagami  
**mistake** machigai  
**I made a mistake**  
 machigai-mashita  
**modem** modem  
**mom** okahsan  
**monastery** shu-dohin  
**Monday** getsuyoh bi  
**money** okane  
**monkey** saru  
**month** tsuki/...gatsu  
**monument** kinenhi  
**moon** tsuki  
**moped** tansha  
**more** motto  
**morning** asa  
**good morning**  
 ohayo gozaimasu  
**in the morning** asa ni  
**mosaic** mozaiku  
**mosquito** ka  
**mother** okahsan  
**my mother** haha  
**motorboat** mohtah-bohto  
**motorcycle** ohtobai  
**Mount Fuji** fujiisan  
**mountain** yama  
**mountain climbing** tozan  
**mouse** (animal) nezumi  
 (computer) mausu  
**mouth** kuchi  
**move** ugoku  
**don't move!** ugokanaide  
 (house) hikkosu  
**movie** eiga  
**movie theater** eiga kan  
**Mr., Mrs., Ms.** -san  
**much: not much** sukoshi  
**much better** zutto  
 ih desu  
**mug** kappu  
**museum** hakubutsu kan  
**mushroom** kinoko  
**music** ongaku  
**musical instrument** gakki  
**musician** ongakuka

**mussels** mu-rugai  
**mustache** kuchi hige  
**mustard** karashi  
**my: my key(s)** watashi  
 no kagi  
**mythology** shinwa

## N

**nail** (metal) kugi  
 (finger) tsume  
**nail file** nehru-fairu  
**nail polish** manikyua  
**name** namae  
**my name is ...** watashi no  
 namae wa... desu  
**napkin** oshibori; napukin  
**narrow** semai  
**near: near the door**  
 doa no chikaku  
**near London**  
 Rondon no chikaku  
**necessary** hitsuyoh  
**neck** kubi  
**necklace** nekkuresu  
**need** (verb) iru **I need ...**  
 watashi wa... ga irimasu  
**... are needed**  
 ...ga hitsuyoh desu  
**needle** hari  
**negative** (photo) nega  
**neither: neither of them**  
 dochira mo... masen  
**neither ... nor ...**  
 mo... mo...masen  
**nephew** oi  
**never** keshshite  
**new** atarashih  
**New Zealand** Nyu-jihrando  
**New Zealander** (person)  
 nyu-jihrando jin  
**news** nyu-su  
**newspaper** shinbun  
**newsstand** shinbun ya  
**next tsgi next week** raishu  
**next month** rai getsu  
**nice** suteki (na)  
**niece** mei  
**night** yoru **two nights** (stay  
 in hotel) ni haku  
**nightclub** naito-kurabu  
**nightdress** nemaki  
**nine** kyū  
**nineteen** jyu-kyū  
**ninety** kyū-jyu  
**no** (response) ihe  
**I have no money**  
 okane wa arimasen  
**no entry** shin-nyū kinshi  
**no problem** ihdesuyo  
**noisy** urusai; yakamashih

**nonsmoking** (section)  
kin-en seki

**noodles** men rui

**north** kita

**Northern Ireland**

Kita Airurando

**nose** hana

**not: not today**

kyoh dewa arimasen

**he is not here**

kare wa koko ni imasen

**not that one**

sore dewa arimasen

**notepad** nohto

**nothing** nanimo

**novel** shohsetsu

**November** jyu-ichi gatsu

**now** ima

**nowhere** dokonimo

**number** (numeral) su-ji

(telephone) bangoh

**nurse** kangoshi

**nut** (fruit) kurumi

(for bolt) natto

## O

**occasionally** tama ni

**ocean** umi

**o'clock: ... o'clock ...ji**

**October** jyu gatsu

**octopus** tako

**of ...no the name of the**

street michi no namae

**office** jimusho

**office worker** kaisha in

**often** yoku/tabii tabi

**oil** oiru; sekiyu

**ointment** nankoh

**okay** okkeh

**old** (thing) furui

(person) toshi o totta

**olive** orihbu

**omelet** omuretsu

**on ue on the table**

tehburu no ue ni

**one** (numeral) ichi

(+ noun) hitotsu (no)

**one way** ippoh tsu-koh

**one-way** (ticket) katamichi

**onion** tamanegi

**only** ...dake

**open** (adj) aita (verb) akeru

**what time do you open?**

nanji ni akimasuka

**opening times** (museums/

libraries) kaikan jiman;

(stores/restaurants)

eigyoh jikan

**operating room**

shujyutsu shitsu

or soretomo/aruiwa

**orange** (color) orenji-iro (no)

(fruit) orenji

**orange juice** orenj jyusu

**orchestra** ohkesutora

**order** (noun) chu-mon; ohdah

**ordinary** futsu-no

**our** watashi tachi no

**it's ours** watashi tachi no

(mono) desu

**out: he's out** kare wa

gaishutsu shite imasu

**outside** soto

**over** (more than) ijyoh

(above) ue

**over there** mukoh

**overpass** rittai kohsa

**overtake** oikosu

**oyster** kaki

## P

**Pacific Ocean** Taiheiyoh

**pacifier** (for baby) oshaburi

**pack of cards**

kahdo hitokumi

**package** (parcel) kozutsumi

**packet** pakku

**a packet of ...** ...hitohako

**padlock** nankinjoh

**page** pehji

**pain** itai; itami

**paint** (noun) penki

**painting** (hobby)

e o kaku koto

**pair** futatsu (no)/ittsui (no)

**a pair of shoes**

kutsu issoku

**pajamas** pajama (traditional

Japanese) yukata

**Pakistan** Pakistan

**Pakistani** (person) pakistan

jin (adj) pakistan no

**pale** (face) kaoiro ga warui

(color) usui

**pancakes** pankehki

**pants** pantsu; zubon

**pantyhose** sutokkingu; taitsu

**paper** kami

(newspaper) shinbun

**pardon?** e? nan desuka

**parents** ryohshin

**park** (noun) kohen

(verb) chu-sha suru

**parka** anorakku

**parking: no parking**

chuusha kinshi

**parking space** shako

**parking lot** chusha jyo

**party** (celebration) pahtih

(group) dantai

(political) seitoh

**passenger** ryokyaku

**passport** pasupohto

**passport control**

(entering) nyu-koku shinsa

(leaving) shukkoku shinsa

**path** komichi

**patient** (in the hospital)

byoh-nin

**pavement** hodoh

**pay** harau

**where can I pay?**

doko de harae masuka

**payment** shiharai

**peach** momo/pihchi

**peanuts** pihnatsumi

**pear** nashi

**pearl** shinju/pahru

**peas** mame

**pedestrian** hokohsha

**pen** pen

**pencil** enpitsu

**pencil sharpener**

enpitsu kezuri

**peninsula** hantoh

**penknife** chihesai naifu

**penpal** penparu

**people** hitobito

(nation) kokumin

**pepper** (condiment) koshoh

(vegetable) pihman

**peppermints**

hakka-dorop/minto

**per** ...ni tsuki

**per person** hitori ni tsuki

**perfect** kanzen (na)

**perfume** kohsui

**perhaps** tabun

**perm** pahma

**petticoat** pechikohto

**pharmacy** yakkyoku

**phonecard** tereka;

terehon cahdo

**photocopier** kopihki

**photocopy** kopih

**photograph** (noun) shashin

(verb) shashin o toru

**photographer** shashinka

**phrase book** furehzubukku

**physics** (field of study)

butsuri

**piano** piano

**pickpocket** suri

**I've been pickpocketed**

surare mashita

**picnic** pikunikku

**piece** hitokire/hitotsu

**pig** buta

**pillow** makura

**pilot** pairotto

**pin** pin



pine (tree) *matsu*  
 pineapple *painappuru*  
 pink *pinku*  
 pipe (for smoking) *paip*  
 (for water) *suidohkan*  
 pizza *piza*  
 place *basho*  
 plants *shokubutsu*  
 plastic *purasuchikku*  
 plastic bag *binihru-bukuro*  
 plate *sara*  
 platform *purrattohohmu*  
 play (theater) *geki/shibai*  
 pleasant *kimochi no ih*  
 please (give me)  
 (o) *onagai shimasu*  
 (please do) *dohzo*  
 plug (electrical) *konsento*  
 (sink) *sen*  
 plumber *haikankoh*  
 pocket *poketto*  
 poison *doku*  
 police *kehsatsu*  
 police officer *kehsatsu kan;*  
*omawarisan*  
 police report *tsuh-hoh*  
 police station *kehsatsu sho*  
 politics *seiji*  
 pond *ike*  
 poor *mazushih*  
 (bad quality)  
*shitsu ga warui*  
 pop music *poppu*  
 pork *butaniku/pohku*  
 port (harbor) *minato*  
 porter *pohtah* (train  
 station) *akaboh*  
 possible *kanoh*  
 postcard *hagaki*  
 poster *posutah*  
 post office *yu-bin kyoku*  
 potato *poteto*  
 poultry *toriniku*  
 powder *kona/paudah*  
 pregnant: I'm pregnant  
*ninshin shite imasu*  
 prescription *shohohsen*  
 pretty (beautiful)  
*kireh (na)*  
 price *nedan*  
 priest (Shintosh) *kannushi*  
 (Buddhist) *obohsan*  
 (Christian) *bokushi*  
 printer *purintah*  
 private *kojin (no)*  
 problem *mondai*  
 what's the problem?  
*doh shimashtaka*  
 produce market *yao ya*  
 profession: what's your  
 profession?

*goshokugyoh wa*  
 professor *kyohjyu*  
 profits *ri-eki*  
 public *ohyake*  
 pull *hiku*  
 puncture *panku*  
 purple *murasaki*  
 purse *saifu*  
 push *osu*  
 put *oku*

## Q

quality *shitsu*  
 question *shitsumon*  
 quick *hayai*  
 quiet *shizuka (na)*  
 quite (fairly) *kanari*  
 (fully) *sukkari*

## R

rabbit *usagi*  
 radiator *rajiehtah*  
 radio *rajo*  
 radish *daikon*  
 railroad *tetsudoh*  
 rain *ame*  
 raincoat *reinkohto*  
 raisins *hoshi-budoh/rehzun*  
 rare (uncommon) *mezurashih*  
 (steak) *re-ah*  
 rat *dobu-nezumi*  
 raw *nama (no)*  
 razor blades *kamisori*  
*no ha*  
 read *yomu*  
 reading *dokusho*  
 reading lamp  
*dokusho ranpu*  
 ready *yohi ga deki-mashita*  
 ready meals  
*kakoh shokuhin*  
 rear lights *tehru-ranpu*  
 receipt *reshihto/ryohshyu-sho*  
 reception *uketsuke*  
 record (music) *rekohdo*  
 (sports, etc.) *kiroku*  
 record player  
*rekohdo-purehyah*  
 red *aka*  
 refreshments *nomimono*  
 refrigerator *reizohko*  
 registered mail  
*kakitome yu-bin*  
 relatives (family) *shinseki*  
 relax *yukkuri suru*  
 religion *shu-kyoh*  
 remember *oboete iru*  
 I don't remember  
*oboete imasen*

rent (verb) *kasu*  
 repairs *shu-ri*  
 report (noun) *hohkoku sho;*  
*repohto*  
 reservation *yoyaku*  
 rest (remainder) *sono hoka*  
 (relaxation) *yasumu*  
 restaurant *resutoran*  
 retailer *tenshu*  
 return (come back) *kaeru*  
 (give back) *kaesu*  
 rice (uncooked) *kome*  
 (cooked) *gohan*  
 rice cooker *sui-hanki*  
 rich (person) *kanemochi (no)*  
 (food) *kotteri shita*  
 right (correct) *tadashih*  
 that's right *sohdesu*  
 (direction) *migi*  
 turn right  
*migi ni magatte kudasai*  
 ring (to call) *denwa suru*  
 (wedding, etc.) *yubiwa*  
 ripe *jukushita*  
 river *kawa*  
 road *dohro; michi*  
 roasted *rohsuto shita*  
 rock (stone) *ishi* (music) *rokku*  
 roll (bread) *rohru-pan*  
 roof *yane*  
 room *heya*  
 (space) *basho/supehsu*  
 rope *tsuna/rohpu*  
 rose *bara*  
 round (circular) *marui*  
 it's my round  
*watashi no ban desu*  
 round-trip (ticket) *ohfuku*  
 route (bus, etc.) *sen*  
 rowboat *bohto*  
 rubber (eraser) *keshigomu*  
 (material) *gomu*  
 ruby (stone) *rubih*  
 rug (mat) *shikimono*  
 (blanket) *mohfu*  
 ruins *haikyo/iseki*  
 ruler (for drawing) *johgi*  
 rum *ramu*  
 run (person) *hashiru*  
 Russia *Roshia*  
 Russian (person) *roshia jin*  
 (adj) *roshia no*

## S

sad *kanashih*  
 safe *enzen (na)*  
 safety pin *enzen-pin*  
 sailboat *hansen*  
 sake *osake*  
 salad *sarada*

- salami** *sarami*  
**sale** (at reduced prices) *sehru*  
**sales** (figures) *uri age*  
**salmon** *sake*  
**salt** *shio*  
**same: the same dress**  
*onaji doresu*  
**the same people**  
*onaji hito*  
**same again please**  
*onajino o moh hitotsu*  
*onagai shimasu*  
**sand** *suna*  
**sand dunes** *sakyu*  
**sandals** *sandaru*  
**sandwich** *sando ichi*  
**sanitary napkins**  
*seiryoh napkin*  
**satellite TV** *sateraito terebi/*  
*ehseh terebi*  
**Saturday** *doyoh bi*  
**sauce** *sohsu*  
**saucepan** *nabe*  
**sauna** *sauna*  
**sausage** *sohsehji*  
**say** *yu what did you say?*  
*nan to iware mashitaka*  
**How do you say ... in**  
**Japanese? ...wa nihongo de**  
*nanto ihmasuka*  
**scarf** *sukahfu*  
**school** *gakkoh*  
**science** (field of study)  
*kagaku*  
**scissors** *hasami*  
**Scotland** *Sukottorando*  
**Scottish** *sukottorando no*  
**screen** (computer, etc.)  
*gamen*  
**screen door** (ryokan) *fusuma*  
**screen window**  
 (ryokan) *shoji*  
**screw** *neji*  
**screwdriver** *neji-mawashi/*  
*sukuryu doraibah*  
**scroll** *makimono*  
**seafood** *shifudo*  
**seafood shop** *sakana ya*  
**seat** *seki*  
**seat belt** *shihto-beruto*  
**second** (adj) *nibamme (no)*  
 (time) *byoh*  
**secretary** *hisho*  
**see** *miru*  
**I can't see** *miemasen*  
**I see** (understand) *soh*  
*desuka/wakarimashita*  
**self-employed** *ji-eigyoh*  
**sell** *uru*  
**seminar** *zemi/seminah*  
**send** *okuru*
- separate** *betsu (no)*  
**separated** (from husband,  
 etc.) *wakareta*  
**September**  
*kyu gatsu*  
**serious** (situation) *juu-dai (na)*  
 (person) *majime (na)*  
**set** (in theater) *setto*  
**seven** *shichi/nana*  
**seventeen** *juu-shichi/*  
*juu-nana*  
**seventy** *nana-juu*  
**several** *ikutsuka (no)*  
**sew** *nuu*  
**shampoo** *shanpu*  
**shave** (noun) *hige-sori*  
 (verb) *hige o soru*  
**shaving foam**  
*hige-soriyoh sekken*  
**shawl** *shohru*  
**she** *kanojo*  
**sheep** *hitsuji*  
**sheet** *shihtsu*  
**shell** *kai/kaigara*  
**sherry** *sherih*  
**Shinto** (adj) *shintoh no*  
**Shintoism** *shintoh*  
**ship** *fune*  
**shirt** *shatsu*  
**shoe polish** *kutsu-zumi*  
**shoe store** *kutsu ya*  
**shoelaces** *kutsu-himo*  
**shoes** *kutsu*  
**shrimp** *shiba-ebi*  
**jumbo shrimp** *ise-ebi*  
**shopping** *kaimono/shoppingu*  
**to go shopping** *kaimono*  
*ni iku shopping cart*  
*shoppingu kahto*  
**short** (object) *mijikai*  
 (person) (*se ga*) *hikui*  
**shorts** *hanzubon/shohtsu*  
**shoulder** *kata*  
**shower** (bath) *shawah*  
 (rain) *niwaka ame*  
**shower gel** *shawah jeru*  
**shrimp** *ebi*  
**shrine** *jinja*  
**shutter** (window) *amado*  
 (camera) *shattah*  
**siblings** *go kyohdai*  
**my siblings** *kyohdai*  
**sick** (ill) *byohki I feel sick*  
*kimochi ga warui desu*  
**side** (edge) *hashi*  
**I'm on her side** *watashi*  
*wa kanojo no mikata desu*  
**side mirror** *saido mirah*  
**sidelights** *saido-raito*  
**sights: the sights of ...**  
*...no kenbutsu*
- sightseeing** *kankoh*  
**silk** *kinu*  
**silver** (color) *giniro (no)*  
 (metal) *gin*  
**simple** *kantan (na)/*  
*shinpuru (na)*  
**sing** *utau*  
**single** (one) *hitotsu*  
 (unmarried) *dokushin*  
**single room** *shinguru ru-mu*  
**sink** (kitchen) *nagashi*  
**sister** (older) *ane*  
 (younger) *imohto*  
**six** *roku*  
**sixteen** *juu-roku*  
**sixty** *roku-juu*  
**size** (clothes) *saizu*  
**skid** (verb) *suberu*  
**skin cleanser**  
*kurenjingu-kurihm*  
**skirt** *sukahto*  
**sky** *sora*  
**sleep** (noun) *suimin*  
 (verb) *nemuru*  
**to go to sleep** *neru*  
**sleeping bag** *nebukuro*  
**sleeping pill** *suimin-yaku*  
**sleeve** *sode*  
**slippers** *surippa*  
**slow** *osoi*  
**small** *chihsai*  
**smell** (noun) *nioi* (verb) *niou*  
**smile** (noun) *hohoemi*  
 (verb) *hohoemu*  
**smoke** (noun) *kemuri*  
 (verb) *tabako o su*  
**smoking** (section)  
*kitsu-en seki*  
**snack** *sunakku*  
**snaw** *yuki*  
**so: so good** *totemo ih*  
**not so much ...**  
*sore hodo... dewa arimasen*  
**soaking solution**  
 (for contact lenses)  
*kontaktoyoh hozoneki*  
**soap** *sekken*  
**soccer** *sakkah (ball) bohru*  
**socks** *kutsushita*  
**soda water** *sohdasui*  
**soft** *yawarakai*  
**soft lenses** *softo-renzu*  
**soil** (earth) *tsuchi*  
**somebody** *dareka*  
**somehow** *nantoka/dohnika*  
**something** *nanika*  
**sometimes** *tokidoki*  
**somewhere** *dokoka*  
**son** *musuko san*  
**my son** *musuko*  
**song** *uta*

soon *moh sugu*  
 sorry! *gomennasai*  
 I'm sorry *sumimasen*  
 soup *supu*  
 south *minami*  
 South Africa *Minami Afurika*  
 South African  
 (person) *minami afurika jin*  
 (adj) *minami afurika no*  
 souvenir *omiyage*  
 spade (shovel) *suki*  
 (cards) *supehdo*  
 spares *yobi-hin*  
 spark plug *tenka-puragu*  
 speak *hanasu*  
 do you speak ...?  
 ...o *hanashi-masuka*  
 I don't speak ...  
 ...wa *hanashimasen*  
 speed *supihdo*  
 spider *kumo*  
 spoon *supuun*  
 sports *supohitsu*  
 sprain *nenza*  
 spring (season) *haru*  
 (mechanical) *bane*  
 square (in town) *hiroba*  
 stadium *stajiamu*  
 stage (in theater) *butai*  
 staircase *kaidan*  
 stairs *kaidan*  
 stamps *kitte*  
 stapler *hochikisu*  
 star *hoshi* (film) *sutah*  
 start *shupatsu/sutahto*  
 (verb) *shupatsu suru*  
 statement (to police)  
*hohkoku sho*  
 station *eki*  
 statue *dohzoh*  
 steal *nusumu*  
 it's been stolen  
*nusumare-mashita*  
 steamed (food) *mushita*  
 steps *kaidan*  
 stereo: personal stereo  
*uohkman*  
 stockings *sutokkingu*  
 stomach *onaka*  
 stomachache *fukutsu*  
 stop (verb) *tomaru*  
 (bus stop) *basutei*  
 stop! *tomare*  
 store *mise*  
 storm *arashi*  
 stove (kitchen) *renji*  
 straight ahead *massugu*  
 strawberry *ichigo/sutoroberih*  
 stream *ogawa*  
 street *michi/dohro*

string (cord) *himo/kohdo*  
 (guitar, etc.) *gen*  
 stroller *uba-guruma*  
 student *gakusei*  
 stupid *baka*  
 suburbs *kohgai*  
 subway *chikatetsu*  
 subway station *chikatetsu no eki*  
 sugar *satoh*  
 suit (noun) *su-tsu*  
 (verb) *au/niau*  
 it suits you *anata ni niaimasu*  
 suitcase *su-tsu kehsu*  
 summer *natsu*  
 sun *taiyoh*  
 sunbathe *nikkohyoku*  
 sunburn *hiyake*  
 Sunday *nichiyoh bi*  
 sunglasses *sangurasu*  
 sunny: it's sunny *hi ga dete imasu/tenki ga ih desu*  
 suntan *hiyake*  
 suntan lotion *hiyake rohshon*  
 supermarket *su-pah*  
 supplement (for fares)  
*tsuika ryohkin*  
 suppository *zayaku*  
 surname *myohji*  
 suspenders (pants)  
*zubon-tsuri*  
 sweat (noun) *ase*  
 (verb) *ase o kaku*  
 sweatshirt *torehnah*  
 sweet (not sour) *amai*  
 (candy) *kyandih*  
 swim cap *sui-ei boh*  
 swimming *suiei*  
 swimsuit *mizuigi*  
 swimming pool  
*suimingu pu-ru*  
 swim trunks  
*suiei-pantsu*  
 switch *suicchi*  
 syringe *chu-sha ki*  
 syrup *shiroppu*

## T

.....  
 table *tehburu*  
 tablet *jyohzai*  
 Taiwan *Taiwan*  
 take *noru*  
 I want to take the train  
*densha ni noritai desu*  
 can I take it with me?  
*motte itte mo ih desuka*  
 we'll take it  
*kore ni shimasu*  
 take-out *mochi-kaeri*

takeoff *ririku*  
 talcum powder  
*tarukamu-paudah*  
 talk (noun) *hanashi*  
 (verb) *hanasu*  
 tall *takai*  
 tampon *tanpon*  
 tangerine *mikan*  
 tapestry *tapesutorih*  
 tax: including tax *zeikomi*  
 taxi *takushih*  
 taxi stand *takushih noriba*  
 tea (Western) *kohcha*  
 (Japanese) *ocha*  
 teacher *sensei*  
 teahouse *chamise*  
 team *chihmu*  
 telephone (noun) *denwa*  
 (verb) *denwa suru/ denwa o kakeru*  
 telephone booth  
*denwa bokkusu*  
 telephone call  
*denwa*  
 telephone number  
*denwa bangoh*  
 television *terebi*  
 temperature *ondo*  
 (fever) *netsu*  
 temple *tera*  
 ten *jyu*  
 ten thousand *ichi man*  
 tennis *tenisu*  
 tent *tento*  
 terminal (airport) *tahminaru*  
 test (medical) *kensa*  
 than *yori*  
 thank (verb) *kansha suru*  
 thank you *arigatoh*  
 thank you very much  
*arigatoh gozaimasu*  
 that: that bus *ano basu*  
 what's that?  
*a-re wa nan desuka*  
 I think that ...  
 ...to *omimasu*  
 theater *gekijyoh*  
 their: their room(s)  
*karera no hey*  
 it's theirs *karera no*  
 (mono) *desu*  
 them: it's them *karera desu*  
 it's for them *karera no*  
*desu* give it to them  
*karera ni agenasai*  
 theme park *tehma pahku*  
 then *sore kara/soshite*  
 there (near you) *soko*  
 (over there) *asoko*  
 there is/are ...  
 ...ga/wa *arimasu/imasu*

**there isn't/aren't ...**  
 ...*ga/wa arimasen/imasen*  
**is there ...?** ...*ga/wa arimasuka/imasuka*  
**these: these things**  
*korera no mono/kore*  
**these are mine**  
*korera wa watashi no (mono) desu*  
**they** *karera*  
**thick** *atsui*  
**thief** *yatoh*  
**thin** *usui*;  
 (person) *yaseta*  
**thing** (abstract) *koto*  
 (concrete) *mono*  
**think** *omou/kangaeru*  
**I think so** *soh omoimasu*  
**I'll think about it**  
*kangaete mimasu*  
**third** *sanbamme*  
**thirsty: I'm thirsty**  
*nodo ga kawaite imasu*  
**thirteen** *jyu-san*  
**thirty** *san-jyu*  
**this: this bus** *kono basu*  
**what's this?** *kore wa nan desuka*  
**this is Mr. ...**  
*kochira wa...-san desu*  
**those: those things**  
*sorera no mono/sore*  
**those are his** *sorera wa kare no (mono) desu*  
**thousand** *sen*  
**ten thousand** (*ichi*) *man*  
**three** *san*  
**throat** *nodo*  
**through: through Tokyo**  
*Tohkyoh keiyu*  
**thumb tack** *oshi pin*  
**thunderstorm** *raiu*  
**Thursday** *mokuyoh bi*  
**ticket** *chiketto*  
**tie** (noun) *nekutai*  
 (verb) *musubu*  
**time** *jikan*  
**what's the time?**  
*ima nanji desuka*  
**to be on time**  
*yotei dohri*  
**timetable** *jikoku-hyoh*  
**tip** (money) *chippu*  
 (end) *saki*  
**tire** *taiya*  
**tired** *tsukareta*  
**I feel tired** *tsukare-mashita*  
**tissues** *tisshu*  
**to: to England** *Igirisu e*  
**to the station** *eki e*  
**toast** *tohsuto*

**tobacco** *tabako*  
**today** *kyoh*  
**toe** *ashi no tsumasaki*  
**tofu shop** *tofu ya*  
**together** *issho ni*  
**toilet** *to-ee-reh*  
**toilet paper** *toiretto pehpah*  
**tomato** *tomato*  
**tomato juice** *tomato jyusu*  
**tomorrow** *ashita*  
**tongue** *shita*  
**tonic** *tonikku*  
**tonight** *konya*  
**too** (also) *mo*  
 (excessive) *-sugiru*  
**tooth** *ha*  
**toothache** *ha-ita*  
**toothbrush** *haburashi*  
**toothpaste** *hamigaki*  
**torch** *kaichu dentoh*  
**tour** *tsuah*  
**tourist** *ryokoh-sha*  
**tourist information center**  
*kankoh an-naijyo*  
**towel** *taoru*  
**tower** *tawah/toh*  
**town** *machi*  
**town hall** *shiyakusho*  
**toy** *omocha*  
**track suit** *undoh-gi*  
**tractor** *torakutah*  
**tradition** *dentoh*  
**traffic** *kohtsuu*  
**traffic jam** *kohtsuu-jyu-tai*  
**traffic lights** *shingoh*  
**trailer** (for car) *torehrah*  
**train** *densha*  
**translate** *honyaku suru*  
**transmission** (for car)  
*toransumisshon*  
**travel agency** *ryokoh dairi den*  
**tray** *obon/toreh*  
**traveling** *ryokoh*  
**tree** *ki*  
**truck** *torakku*  
**trunk** (car) *toranku*  
**try** *yatte miru/tamesu*  
**Tuesday** *kayoh bi*  
**tunnel** *tonneru*  
**tweezers** *pinsetto*  
**twelve** *jyu-ni*  
**twenty** *ni-jyu*  
**twin room** *tsuin ru-mu*  
**two** *ni*  
**type** *taipu*  
**what type of ... do you have?** *donna taipu no... desuka*

## U

**umbrella** *kasa*  
**uncle** *ojisjan*  
**under** *shita*  
**underwear** *shitagi*  
**university** *daigaku*  
**until ...** ...*ma-de*  
**unusual** *mezurashih*  
**up** *ue* (upward) *ue ma-de*  
**urgent** *kyu (na)/isogi no*  
**it's urgent** *kinkyu desu*  
**us: it's us** *watashi tachi desu*  
**it's for us** *watashi tachi no desu*  
**give it to us** *watashi tachi ni kudasai*  
**use** (noun) *shiyoh* (verb)  
*tsukau* **it's no use** *yakuni tachimasen/tsukae masen*  
**useful** *yakuni tatsu/benri na*  
**usual** *itsumo no*  
**usually** *itsumo*

## V

**vacancy** (room) *akibeya*  
**vacation** *yasumi*  
**vacuum cleaner** *sohjiki*  
**vacuum flask** *mahohbin*  
**valley** *tani*  
**valve** *ben*  
**vanilla** *banira*  
**vanity box** (ryokan) *kyodai*  
**vase** *kabin*  
**veal** *koushi no niku*  
**vegetables** *yasai*  
**vegetarian** *bejitarian*  
**vehicle** *kuruma*  
**very** *totemo*  
**very much** *totemo*  
**vest** *chokki/besuto*  
**video games** *bideo gehmu*  
**video tape** *bideo tehpu*  
**view** *keshiki/nagame*  
**viewfinder** *fainda*  
**villa** *bessoh*  
**village** *mura*  
**vinegar** *su*  
**violin** *baiorin*  
**visa** *biza*  
**visit** (noun) *hohmon*  
 (verb) *hohmon suru*  
**visitor** *hohmonsha*  
 (tourist) *ryokoh sha*  
**vitamin** *bitaminzai*  
**vodka** *uokkah*  
**voice** *ko*  
**voicemail** *boisu mehru*

## W

**wait** matsui  
**waiter** uehtah  
**waiter!** sumimasen  
**waiting room** machiai shitsu  
**waitress** uehtoresu  
**Wales** Uehruzu  
**walk** (noun: stroll) sanpo  
 (verb) sanpo suru/aruku  
**to go for a walk** sanpo ni iku  
**wall** kabe  
**wallet** saifu  
**war** sensoh  
**ward** byohtoh  
**wardrobe** yohfuku-dansu  
**warm** atatakai  
**was: I was**  
 watashi wa...deshita  
**he was** kare wa...deshita  
**she was** kanojo wa...deshita  
**it was** sore wa...deshita  
**washing machine** sentaku ki  
**wasp** suzume-bachi  
**watch** (wristwatch) udedokei  
 (verb) miru  
**water** mizu  
**waterfall** taki  
**wave** (noun) nami  
 (verb) te o furu  
**we** watashi tachi  
**weather** tenki  
**website** Web saito  
**wedding** kekkonshiki  
**Wednesday** suiyooh bi  
**week** shu  
**welcome!** yohkoso  
**well: I don't feel well**  
 chohshi ga warui desu  
**Welsh** Uehruzu (no)  
**were: we were**  
 watashi tachi wa...deshita  
**you were** anata wa...  
 deshita (sing. informal)  
 kimi wa...deshita  
**they were**  
 karera wa...deshita  
**west** nishi  
**the West** seiyoh  
**Western-style** yohfuu  
**Westerner** seiyoh jin  
**wet** nureta  
**what?** nani/nandesuka  
**wheel** (of vehicle) sharin  
 (steering) handoru  
**wheelchair** kurumaisu  
**when?** itsu  
**where?** doko  
**which?** (of two) dochira  
 (of more than two) dore

**whisky** uisukih  
**white** shiro  
**who?** dare/donata (formal)  
**whom: with whom?** dare/  
 donata to  
**why?** naze/dohshite  
**wide** hiroi  
**wife** okusan  
**my wife** tsuma  
**wind** kaze  
**window** mado  
**windshield** furonto garasu  
**wine** wain/budohshu  
**wine list** wain risuto  
**wing** tsubasa/hane  
**winter** fuyu  
**with** (together with)  
 ...to issho ni  
**I'll go with you**  
 a nata to issho ni ikimasu  
 (using) ...de  
**with a pen** pen de  
**with sugar** satoh iri  
**without** ...nashi (de)  
**without sugar**  
 satoh nashide  
**witness** (person)  
 shoh nin  
**woman** onna; jyoseh  
**women** (bathroom) fujin  
 to-ee-reh  
**wood** mori/zaimoku  
**wool** yohmoh  
**word** kotoba  
**work** (noun) shigoto  
 (verb) hataraku  
**it doesn't work**  
 ugokimasen  
**worse** motto warui  
**worst** saiaku (na)  
**wrapping paper**  
 tsutsumi-gami/hohsohshi  
**wrench** spana  
**wrist** tekubi  
**write** kaku  
**writing paper** binsen  
**wrong: it is wrong**  
 machigatte imasu

(sing. informal) kimi  
 (plural formal) anata-gata  
 (plural informal) kimitachi  
**young** wakai  
**your: your shoe(s)**  
 (formal) anata no kutsu  
 (informal) kimi no kutsu  
**yours: is this yours?**  
 (formal) kore wa anata  
 no desuka  
 (informal) kore, kimi no  
**youth hostel** yu-su hosuteru

## Z

**zen** zen  
**zen Buddhism** zenshu  
**zen garden** zendera no niwa  
**zipper** chakku/zippah  
**zoo** dohbutsunen

## X, Y

**x-ray** rentogen  
**year** nen  
**yellow** ki iro  
**yen** yen  
**yes** hai  
**yesterday** kinoh  
**yet** moh  
**not yet** mada  
**yogurt** yohguruto  
**you** (sing. formal) anata



# HIRAGANA/KATAKANA TABLES

Japanese is written in three different script systems: *kanji*, *hiragana*, and *katakana* (see p.14). *Kanji* are Chinese pictograms that need to be learned individually, but *hiragana* and *katakana* are “syllabaries,” with each character representing a separate syllable. The full syllabaries are given here to help you work out the characters in a particular word. With time, you will become more familiar with the most common characters.

## Hiragana

あ a	か ka	さ sa	た ta	な na
い i	き ki	し shi	ち chi	に ni
う u	く ku	す su	つ tsu	ぬ nu
え e	け ke	せ se	て te	ね ne
お o	こ ko	そ so	と to	の no
は ha	ま ma	や ya	ら ra	わ wa
ひ hi	み mi		り ri	
ふ fu	む mu	ゆ yu	る ru	
へ he	め me		れ re	
ほ ho	も mo	よ yo	ろ ro	を wo
				ん n

## Katakana

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

ハ ha	マ ma	ヤ ya	ラ ra	ワ wa
ヒ hi	ミ mi		リ ri	
フ fu	ム mu	ユ yu	ル ru	
ヘ he	メ me		レ re	
ホ ho	モ mo	ヨ yo	ロ ro	ヲ wo
				ン n

There are two signs (" and °) that are used to add additional sounds to the characters in the syllabaries. For example, the character ヒ *hi* can become ヒ° *pi*, て *te* can become て° *de*, and ほ *ho* can become ほ° *po*.

In addition, a long dash (–) is used to lengthen *katakana* syllables. For example, the katakana character テ *te* is lengthened to テー *teh* by adding this dash, used in a word such as テーブル *tehburu* (*table*); and the character ピ° *pi* is lengthened to ピー° *pih*, used in a word such as コピー° *kopih* (*photocopy*).

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**Key:** t = top; b = bottom; l = left, r = right; c = center; A = above; B = below

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