



扇子

提灯



湯呑み

人形



盆栽



15-MINUTE

着物

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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Jacket Designer Suhita Dharamjiti

Pre-Producer Robert Dunn

DTP Designer Anita Yadav

Producer Jude Crozier

Associate Publisher Liz Wheeler

Publishing Director Jonathan Metcalf

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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

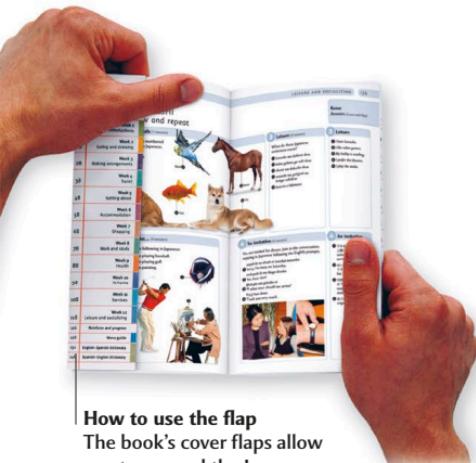
Each day starts with a warm-up that encourages you to recall vocabulary or phrases you have learned previously. The time in parentheses indicates the amount of time you are expected to spend on each exercise.

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.



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.

122 WEEK 12

1 Warm up (1 minute)

Say "(your) husband" and "(your) wife." (p.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 BAMENTE 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?

また今度説ってください。 mata kondo sasotte kudasai

Perhaps another time



Cultural tip When visiting a Japanese home, remember that it is 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 ni dinah ni irasshai masenka?

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

木曜日はいかがですか? mokuyoh bi wa ikaga desuka?

What about Thursday?

96 WEEK 9

Kotae

Answers (lower half of flap)

FUKUSHU TO KURIKASHI

Review and repeat

1 The body

● 頭
● 肩
● 手
● 腕
● 手首
● 手指
● 手掌
● 手背

1 The body (1 minute)



2 On the phone

● まだお電話を聞こえません。 Yonatto san otochi shinemasen.

● ブラックカード。 Black card.

● おもしろい。 Cool.

● ジャンクフード。 Junk food.

● メッセージを残す。 Leave a message.

● お問い合わせください。 Please contact us.

● お問い合わせください。 Please contact us.

2 On the phone (2 minutes)

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

model model: jpanpuu

assistant assistant: asistent

doctor doctor: doktoru

nurse nurse: nurusu

receptionist receptionist: resepshonisut

secretary secretary: sekretaru

assistant assistant: asistent

pharmacist pharmacist: farmasist

receptionist receptionist: resepshonisut

secretary secretary: sekretaru

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receptionist receptionist: resepsh



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 pahtī
invitation	招待 shōtai
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.

**doyoh bi ni pahtih o hiraku
no desuoo, 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 ましようか?
nani ni ukagi meshibe

Say: At what time



はい、素敵ですね
hai, suteki desune
Yes, how nice!



ご主人もご一緒に。
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?

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.



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

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.

144 DICTIONARY

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 yosjesh desu* (*she is a pretty girl*).

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.

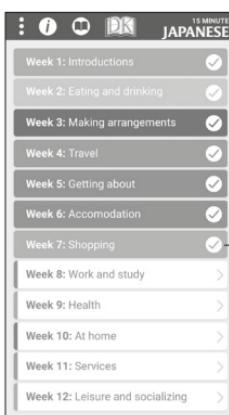
To start using the audio with the book, first download the **DK 15-Minute Language Course** app on your smartphone or tablet from the App Store or Google Play. Open the app and scan the QR code on the back of this book to add it to your Library. As soon as the QR code is recognized, the audio will download.

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.

Menu, Help/How to Use, Your Library



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.

Exercise	Description	Status
1 Warm up	(1 minute)	Follow book's instructions
2 Words to remember: time	(4 minutes)	Completed (checkmark)
3 Useful phrases	(2 minutes)	In progress (grey play button)
4 Words to remember: higher numbers	(6 minutes)	In progress (grey play button)
5 Say it	(6 minutes)	In progress (grey play button)

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.

Time Expression	English Translation	Play Icon
1時	ichi ji	play
1時半	ichi ji han	play
1時5分	ichi ji go fun	play
1時15分	ichi ji ju-go fun	play
1時20分	ichi ji niijyupun	play
1時25分	ichi ji niijyupun	play
1時30分	ichi ji nijyupun	play
1時35分	ichi ji nijyupun	play
1時40分	ichi ji nijyupun	play
1時45分	ichi ji yonjyu-go fun	play
1時50分	ichi ji yonjyu-go fun	play

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

Recording	Play Icon	Delete Icon
1時半	play	delete
1時5分	play	delete
1時15分	play	delete
1時20分	play	delete
1時25分	play	delete
1時30分	play	delete
1時35分	play	delete
1時40分	play	delete
1時45分	play	delete
1時50分	play	delete

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.

KONNICHWA

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。 *ohayo gozaimasu* Good morning.

こんばんは。 *konbanwa* Good evening.

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

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

さようなら。 *sayohnara* Goodbye. (formal)

さよなら。 *sayonara* Goodbye. (informal)

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

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 nmae wa Okada desu



こんにちは。私の名前はロバート・バークです。
konnichiwa. watashi no nmae wa Robahto Barker desu



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

Hello. My name is Okada.

Hello. My name is Robert Barker.

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

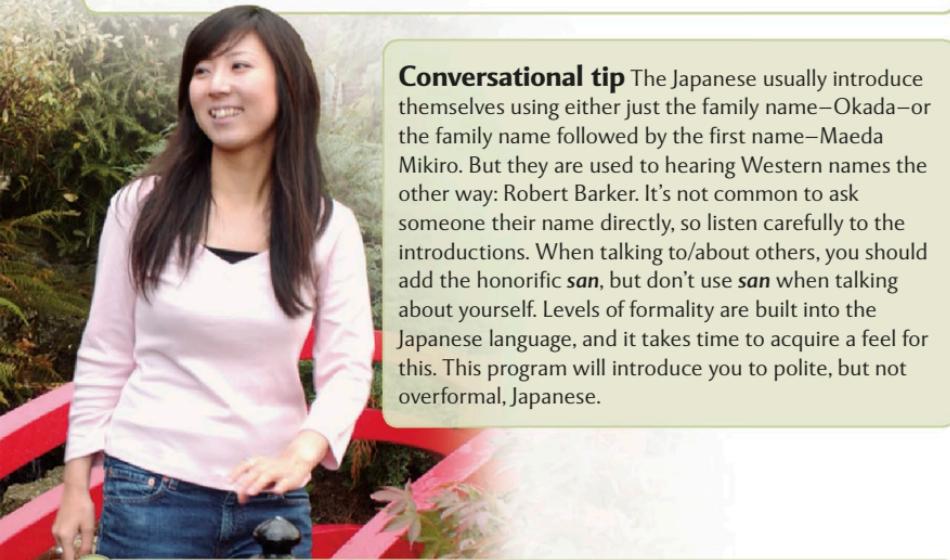
Good evening.

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
My name is Maeda Mikiro. Maeda-san

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



- ① my grandmother
- ② my grandfather
- ③ my father
- ④ my mother
- ⑤ my son
- ⑥ my daughter

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

4 Words to remember: numbers (5 minutes)



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/otohoto</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 Akiko-san no otohsan 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 か *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



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

No, but I have a
little sister.

5 Say it (2 minutes)

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 Roberto 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

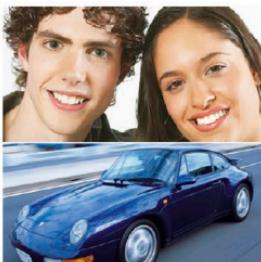
My son has a car. 息子には車があります。
musuko niwa kuruma ga arimasu

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。 私は
konbanwa *Watashi wa*
Good evening. *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.

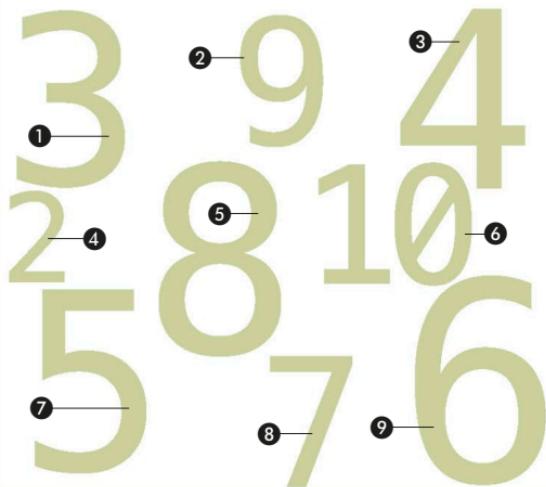
Say: I have a business card.

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 こんばんは。
私の名前は...です。
*konbanwa. watashi no
naiae 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 naiae 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.
sayohnara



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* ____

**4 Family** (4 minutes)

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

① my grandmother

② my grandfather

③ my father



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)

KAFFE 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.

砂糖
satoh
sugar



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.



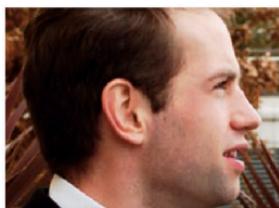
いくらですか?
ikura desuka

How much is that?



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
menu

ワインリスト wine list
wain risuto

スターター appetizers
stahtah

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



⑤ spoon



④ fork



⑥ chopsticks

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 glass

napkin 2

plate 3

- 1 グラス
gurasu
- 2 おしぶり
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
kinoko
- ③ 米
kome
- ④ 野菜
yasai
- ⑤ スープ
supu
- ⑥ 麵類
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

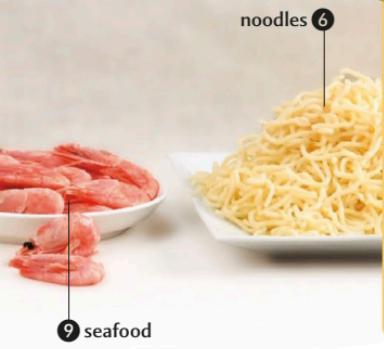
6 Useful phrases (2 minutes)

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 hannah o okoshimasu

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



9 seafood

1 Warm up (1 minute)

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

Say “I’m vegetarian” and “What’s Sukiya?” 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。
*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.*
menu o onegai shimasu

キャンディをお願いします。
kyandih o onegai shimasu

満タンでお願いします。
mantan de onegai shimasu



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 *jyun 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?
konbanwa, yoyaku nasatte imasuka

いいえ、でも3人用のテーブルをお願いします。
ihe, demo san nin yoh no teburu 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ますか?
onomimono wa nani ni nasai masuka

ビールをお願いします。
bihru o onegai shimasu

What would you like to drink?

Say: A beer, please.

Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

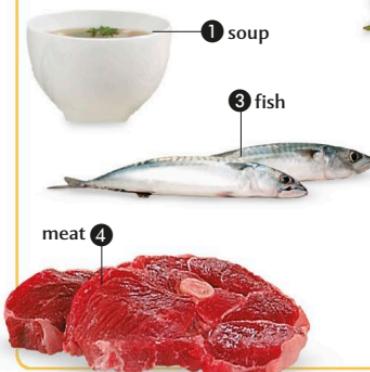
Review and repeat

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
ohashi⑧ 麵類
men rui⑨ おしぼり
oshibori⑩ 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 imasuka② はい。バーーーで予約しています。
hai. Barker de yoyaku shite imasu③ 窓際の席をお願いします。
madogiwa no seki o onegai shimasu④ メニューをお願いします。
menuy o onegai shimasu⑤ 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 TOSHIRAKU

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す。 The meeting isn't on Tuesday.

mihtingu wa kayoh bi dewa arimasen



日曜日に仕事をします。 I work on Sundays.
nichiyoh bi ni shigoto o shimasu



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 getsu

last month 先月
sen getsu

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 one o'clock
ichi ji

1時5分 five past one
ichi ji go fun

1時15分 quarter past one
ichi ji jyu-go fun

1時20分 twenty past one
ichi ji nijyupun

1時半 half past one
ichi ji han

1時45分 quarter to two ("one forty-five")
ichi ji yonjyu-go fun

2時10分前 ten to two
ni ji jippun mae



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 ii desuka



12時に予約を入れています。 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.

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

5 Say it (2 minutes)

twenty-five

ninety-two

two hundred

twenty thousand

five to ten

half past eleven

That's 700 yen.

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?
ashita oai shimashohka

Shall we meet
tomorrow?

どなたとですか?
donata to desuka

With whom?
(formal)

いつお暇ですか?
itsu ohima desuka

When are
you free?

すみません。
その日は忙しいです。
*sumimasen. sonohi wa
isogashii desu*

Sorry. I'm
busy that day.

木曜日はどうですか?
*mokuyoh bi wa doh
desuka*

How about
Thursday?

大丈夫です。
daijyohbu desu

That's good
for me.



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?
mokuyoh bi ni
oai shimashohka

すみません。
その日は忙しいです。
sumimasen. sonohi wa
isogashih desu

Shall we meet on Thursday?

Say: Sorry. I'm busy
that day.



いつお暇ですか?
itsu ohima desuka

火曜日の午後なら空いて
います。
kayoh bi no gogo nara
aite imasu

When are you free?

Say: On Tuesday in
the afternoon.



私も大丈夫です。
watashi mo daijyohbu desu

何時がよろしいですか?
nanji ga yoroshii 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



3時ですが。
san ji desuga

At three o'clock.



どうぞ、おかげください。
dohzo okake kudasai

Take a seat, please.

Very good. What time is
the appointment?

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.



I'd like the number for
Gopress Printers.

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 to speak to) Mr./
Ms. Okada, please.

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



Can I leave a message?

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



Sorry, I have the
wrong number.

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



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
話し中です。
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 hokara
renraku itadake masuka

Can Ms. Okada call me
back, please?

Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

Review and repeat

1 Sums

- ① 十六
jyu-roku
- ② 三十九
san-jyu kyu
- ③ 五十三
go-jyu san
- ④ 七八
nana-jyu hachi
- ⑤ 九十九
kyu-jyu kyu
- ⑥ 十七
jyu-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

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 お願ひ
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.
- ⑤bihru 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 tanjyoh 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.



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 nijyupun
- 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 station
eki

電車 train
densha

プラットホーム platform
purattohohmu

チケット ticket
chiketto

片道 one-way
katamichi

往復 round-trip
ohfuku

一等 / 二等車 first/second class
ittoh/nitoh sha

乗り換え change (trains)
norikae

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



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?

Two to Kyoto, please.

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?

長崎行きの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?

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

Which platform does the train leave from?

電車はどのプラットホ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。電車はプラットホーム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? doko iku no	Where are you going? (informal)
どこに行かれるの ですか? doko ni ikareru no desuka	Where are you going? (formal)
今日は自転車に 乗ります。 kyoh wa jitensha ni norimasu	I'm taking my bicycle today.
バスで仕事に 行きます。 basu de shigoto ni ikimasu	I go to work by bus.
タクシーでは仕事に 行きません。 takushih dewa shigotoni ikimasen	I don't go to work by taxi.
電車に乗りたい です。 densha ni noritai desu	I want to take the train.



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.
takushii ni
norimashita



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



明日地下鉄に乘ります。 I'll take the subway
ashita chikatetsu
ni norimasu



明日バスで仕事を行きます。 I'll go to work by
ashita basu de shigoto
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 ikeru no desuka *eki ni ikimasu*

Where are you going?

Say: I'm going to the station.

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

Do you want to take the subway?

Say: No, I want to take the bus.



三十四番のバスですよ。 どうもありがとうございます。
san-jyu 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 bus
basu

タクシー taxi
takushih

地下鉄 subway
chikatetsu

バス停 bus station
basu teh

タクシー乗り場 taxi stand
takushih noriba

地下鉄の駅 subway station
chikatetsu no eki

運賃 fare
unchin

線 route
sen



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

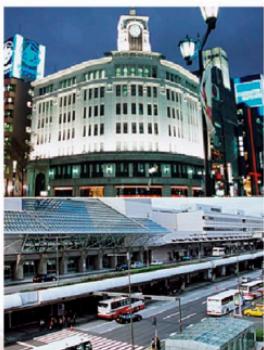
Very well.



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.

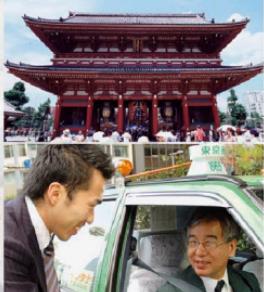
銀座までのタクシーをお願いします。

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 ieba 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



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



どこでおりるか教えてもらえますか?
doko de oriru ka oshiete mora-e masuka

Do you go to the museum?

Yes. It's not very far.

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
saiteh 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. (A full tank, please.) 満タンお願いします。

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
unten menkyo sho

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
takushii
- ③ 車
kuruma
- ④ 自転車
jitensha
- ⑤ 地下鉄
chikatetsu

1 Transportation (3 minutes)

Name the transportation type in Japanese.

1 bus



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 takushii ni* _____. (*noru*)





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ホ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
depaoto

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



③ department store



② bridge



⑥ square



⑧ movie theater

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

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



④ parking lot

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.

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
wa arimasuka*

Is everything okay?

Ask: Is there an internet
café nearby?

いいえ、でも観光案内所
はあります。

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.

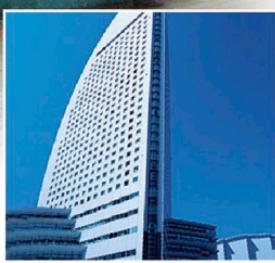
Ask: Is it far from here?

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.



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 magatte 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)



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



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

traffic lights	信号 <i>shingoh</i>
corner	角 <i>kado</i>
street	道 <i>michi</i>
road	道路 <i>dohro</i>
map	地図 <i>chizu</i>
overpass	立体交差 <i>rittai kohsa</i>
across from	反対側 <i>hantai gawa</i>
at the end of the street	道の終わりに <i>michi no owari ni</i>



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



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.

Turn left at the traffic lights.

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
gaido buku

入場無料 free entrance
nyu-jyo muryoh

開館時間 opening times
(museums, libraries)
kaikan jikan

営業時間 opening times
(stores, restaurants)
eigyo jikan

休日 public holiday
kyu jitsu



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 masu ka

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

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。
sumimasen. hakubutsu kan wa heikan shimashita

日曜日はオープンしていますか?
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。
hai, demo hayaku heikan shimasu

何時にですか?
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 check-in
chekku in

出発 departures
shuppatsu

到着 arrivals
tohchaku

税関 customs
zeikan

入国審査 / 出国審査
nyu-koku shinsa/
shukkoku shinsa

passport control
(entering/leaving
Japan)

ターミナル terminal
tahminaru

搭乗口 gate
tohjyoh guchi

...便 flight number ...
bin



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?
Is the flight from
London on time?

Rondon kara no hikohki
wa yotei dohri desuka



荷物が見つかり
ません。
I can't find
my luggage.

nimotsu ga mitsukari
masen



京都への飛行機は
遅れています。
The flight to
Kyoto is delayed.

Kyoto eno hikohki wa
okurete imasu



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。 *tsugi no kata dohzo*
京都への飛行機は予定通りですか?
Kyoto eno hikohki wa yotei dohri desuka

Next, please.

Ask: Is the flight to Kyoto on time?

はい。予定通りです。 *hai. yotei dohri desu*
どの搭乗口ですか?
dono tohjyoh 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 *tohjyoh ken*
- ② チケット *chiketto*
- ③ パスポート *pasupohto*
- ④ スーツケース *su-tsuh kehsu*
- ⑤ カート *kahto*

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 KURIKAESHI

Review and repeat

1 Places

- ① 博物館
hakubutsukan
- ② 横断歩道
ohdan hodo
- ③ 橋
hashi
- ④ 寺
tera
- ⑤ 駐車場
chushajyo
- 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

**4 Directions**

- ① 寺にはどうやって行けばいいですか?
tera niwa dohyatte ieba iidesuka
- ② 駅にはどうやって行けばいいですか?
eki niwa dohyatte ieba 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 ieba iidesuka
- ④ 映画館にはどうやって行けばいいですか?
eiga kan niwa dohyatte ieba 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?

*heya kara intahnetto ni
akusesu dekimasuka*

Does the room have
internet access?



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

Is there room service?



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

What time is checkout?



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
heya

single room シングルルーム
shinguru ru-mu

double room ダブルルーム
daburu ru-mu

twin room ツインルーム
tsuin ru-mu

bathroom バス
basu

shower シャワー
shawah

breakfast 朝食
chohshoku

key キー¹
kih

balcony バルコニー
barukonih

two nights 二泊
ni haku

three nights 三泊
san paku

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



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

Yes. How many nights?

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 teburu
- 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 ベットスプレッド
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、フロントでございます。
hai, furonto de gozaimasu

Yes, front desk.

Say: Are there any pillows?



部屋の担当者が持っています。
heya no tantoh-sha ga motte mairimasu

それからテレビが壊れているようです。
sorekara terebi ga kowarete 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 TOONSEN

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



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?
massahji 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。屋上にございます。
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
ohkiih

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 heywa 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 heywa desu keshiki ga totemo utsukushii desu

Here's the room.

景色がとても美しいです。



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.

とても小さいです。



Say: It's very small.

これにします。

あいにく他には部屋はございません。
ainiku hoka niwa heywa wa gozaimasen

これにします。

Unfortunately, there aren't any other rooms.

Say: We'll take it.

Kotae**Answers** (Cover with flap)

FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

Review and repeat

1 Adjectives

- ① 大きい
ohkii
- 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 totomo _____ desu.* (old)
- ④ *watashi no heya wa _____ desu.* (quiet)
- ⑤ *mizu ga totomo _____ desu.* (cold)

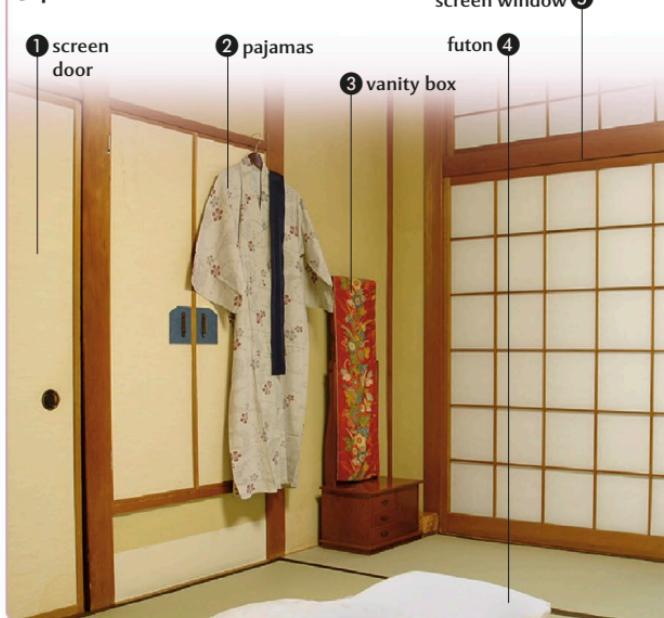


2 Inns

- ① 畳
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.



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*.

tatami mat ⑥



- 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*

**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

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. 見ているだけです。
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

5 Say it (2 minutes)

Where's the bakery?

Do you have towels?

I'd like to place an order for curtains.

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സفورーマー^{トランസ}
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

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.



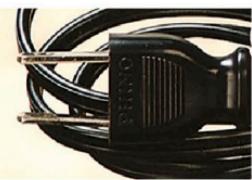
That camera is too expensive.

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



How much is that one?

あれはいくらですか?
a-re wa ikura desuka



Will it work in England?

イギリスで使えますか?
igirisu de tsukae masuka



② adapter



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سف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
kakoh 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



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?

shopingu 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^ー
toiretto pehphah

diapers オムツ
omutsu

dishwashing liquid 食器用洗剤
shokki yoh senzai

5 Say it (2 minutes)

Where's the toilet paper?

May I have some butter, please?

Is there any ham?

⑧ beauty products

⑦ snacks



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



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 okih 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 hoshii 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
aka

white 白
shiro

blue 青
ao

yellow 黄色
ki iro

green 緑
midori

black 黒
kuro

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 KURIKAESHI**
Review and repeat**1 Electronic**

- ① マウス
mausu
- ② アダプタ
adaputa
- ③ トランシフオーマー
 - 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 ohkii 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)

What is the Japanese for the numbered product categories?



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 *sararibman* (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。
goshokugyooh wa kaikehshi 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 ji-eiyoh desu
otsutomete 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 goshokugyooh 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 *buchō* (department), 課長 *kacho* (section), 係長 *kakaricho* (team). Look out for the titles on business cards.



4 Words to remember: workplace (3 minutes)



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¹
manehjyah

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

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 computer
konpyu-tah

マウス mouse
mausu

メール email
mehru

インターネット internet
intahnetto

パスワード password
pasuwahdo

ボイスメール voicemail
boisu mehru

ワイファイパスワード Wi-Fi password
wai fai pasuwahdo

コピー photocopy
kopih

コピー機 photocopier
kopihki (“copy machine”)

本 book
hon

手帳 daily planner
tecoh

名刺 business card
meishi

ミーティング meeting
mihtingu

コンフェレンス conference
konferensu

会議事項 agenda
kaigi jikoh



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。
kopih 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.



clock ⑧

printer ⑨

13 swivel chair

- 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
gakkai

lecture 講義
kohgi

seminar セミ
zemi

lecture hall 講堂
kohdoh

exhibition 展示会
tenji kai

university 大学講師
lecturer *daigaku kohshi*

professor 教授
kyohjyu

medicine 医学
igaku

science 科学
kagaku

literature 文学
bungaku

engineering 工学
kohgaku

law 法律
hohritsu

architecture 建築学
kenchiku gaku

information technology IT
“*ai-tih*”

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

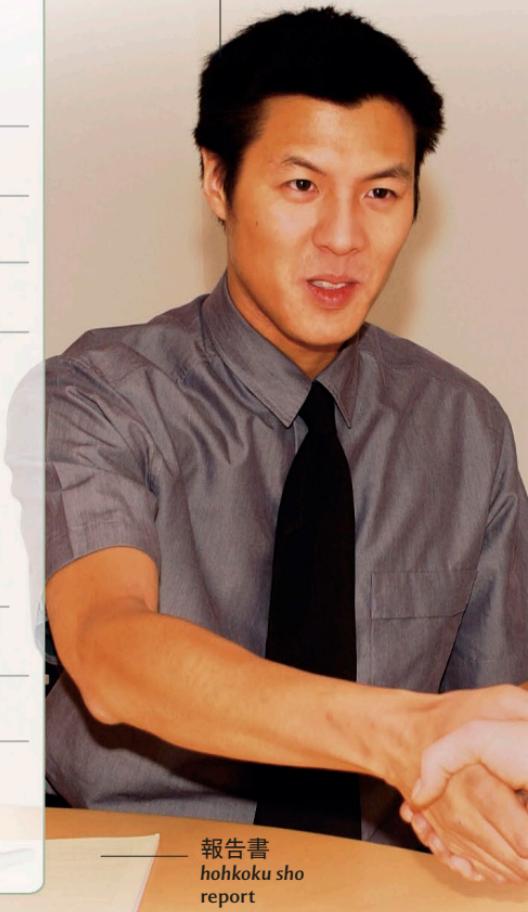
合計額 figures

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.

3 Useful phrases (6 minutes)

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

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 *dokumento* document

レポート *repohto* report

Kotae**Answers** (Cover with flap)**FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI**
Review and repeat**1 At the office**

- ① ランプ
ranpu
- ② パソコン
pasokon
- ③ ノート
nohoto
- 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.

goshokugyo 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

❶ 歯医者です。
ha-isho desu

❷ 自営業です。
ji-eigyo desu

❸ 東京大学です。
Tokyo daigaku desu

❹ 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.



- ❶ *koh-hi wa ikura desuka*
(\$300)



- ❷ *heya wa ikura desuka*
(\$8,000)



- ❸ *pasokon wa ikura desuka*
(\$100,000)



- ❹ *chiketto wa ikura desuka*
(\$700)

4 How much?

❶ 三百円です。
san byaku yen desu

❷ 八千円です。
hassen yen desu

❸ 十万円です。
jyu-man yen desu

❹ 七百円です。
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
shiropu
- 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



3 In conversation (3 minutes)



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



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?

Hello. What's the matter?

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 咳
seki

sunburn 日焼け
hiyake

toothache 齒痛
ha-itai

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 as a syrup? そのシロップはありますか?
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 arerugii 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.

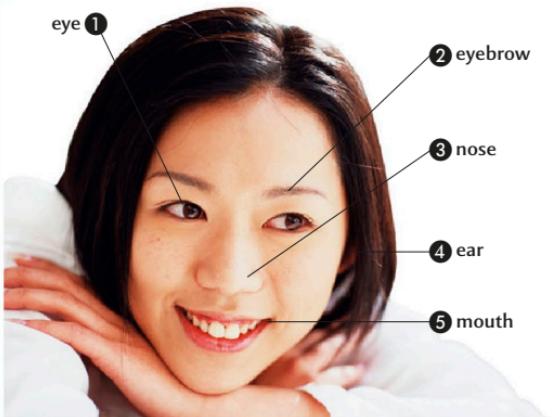
2 Match and repeat: body (6 minutes)

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 髮
kami
- ⑥ 腕
ude
- ⑦ 首
kubi
- ⑧ 胸
mune
- ⑨ お腹
onaka
- ⑩ 脚
ashi
- ⑪ 膝
hiza
- ⑫ 足
ashi



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。
*taishitakoto wa
arimasen*

検査が必要です。
*kensa ga
hitsuyoh desu*

骨折です。
kossetsu desu

入院が必要です。
nyu-in ga hitsuyoh desu

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)



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

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

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.



よかったです! 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?

看護師
kangoshi
nurse

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 tabenai de 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.

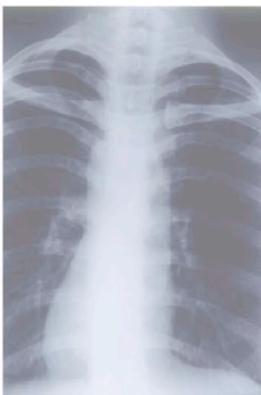


具合はいいですか?
guai wa iidesuka
Are you feeling better?



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 <i>kinkyu byohtoh</i>
children's ward	小児病棟 <i>shohni byohtoh</i>
operating room	手術室 <i>shujyutsu shitsu</i>
waiting room	待合室 <i>machiai shitsu</i>
corridor	廊下 <i>rohka</i>
stairs	階段 <i>kaidan</i>
elevator	エレベーター <i>erebehtah</i>

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?

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

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 病氣 *byoh-ki*, sickness, and 病人 *byoh-nin*, sick person or patient.

病院 *byoh-in* hospital

Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

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 purintā no Jack Hunt to mohshimasu
- 3 メッセージを伝えていただけますか?
messejī 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。
shinzhoh 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 **mansion**). Rooms are often small, and a *combined kitchen and dining room* (**dainingu kitchin**) 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?

⑤ roof



wall ⑥

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

room 部屋
heya

floor 床
yuka

ceiling 天井
ten-jyoh

bedroom 寝室
shinshitsu

bathroom バスルーム
basu ru-mu

kitchen 台所
daidokoro

dining room ダイニングルーム
dainingu ru-mu

living room 居間
ima

attic 屋根裏
yane ura

parking space 車庫
shako

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

5 Say it (2 minutes)

Is there a dining room?

Where's the attic?

It's furnished.

Is it 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
jyaguchi
- 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 atarashii desu
This couch is new.



4 counter

6 Say it (2 minutes)

Is there a washing machine?

The refrigerator is new.

The faucet is broken.

couch ソファ
sofa

carpet 縁毯
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



流しが新しいですね。
nagashi ga atarashii desune

The sink is new.



それから食器洗い機
もありますよ。
sorekara shokki araike
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

waterfall 1

flowers 10

stones 9

rocks 8

tree 2

plants 3



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)

soil ④

⑤ path

⑥ grass

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?

⑦ 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)

DOH BUTSU

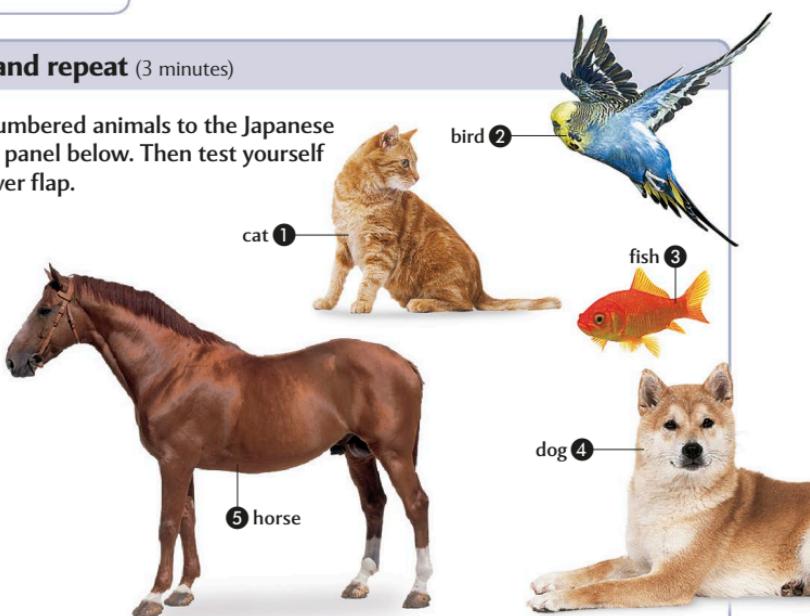
Animals

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?
Is this dog friendly?
kono inu wa otonashii desuka

名前は何ですか?
What's his name?
namae wa nandesuka

猫は苦手です。
I don't really care for cats.
neko wa negate desu

この犬は噛み付きませんよ。
This dog doesn't bite.
kono inu wa kamitsuki masenyo

あなたの猫ですか?
Is this your cat?
anata no neko desuka



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 兔
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、イチローといいます。
anata no inu desuka hai, Ichiro to ihmasu

Is this your dog?

Say: Yes, his name is Ichiro.



犬は苦手です。 大丈夫です。
inu wa negate desu ottonashii desu.

I don't really care for dogs.

Say: Don't worry.
He's friendly.

daijyohbu desu.
otonashih desu yo.

Kotae

Answers (Cover with flap)

FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

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 ohkii desu

② Is there a washing machine?

hai, sorekara shokki araike 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
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



⑧ table

**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 <i>tegami</i>	letter
封筒 <i>fu-toh</i>	envelope
小包 <i>kozutsumi</i>	package
エアメール <i>ea mehru</i>	air mail
書留郵便 <i>kakidome yu-bin</i>	registered mail
切手 <i>kitte</i>	stamps
郵便配達人 <i>yu-bin haitatsu nin</i>	mail carrier
ボスト <i>posuto</i>	mailbox

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.

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?

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

6 Say it (2 minutes)

I'd like to change
some dollars.

Here's my credit card.

Where's the mailbox?

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



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 araki 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*

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*

Your CD drive is broken.

Ask: Can you recommend a
good computer repair store?

街に一店あります。
machi ni itten arimasu

どうもありがとうございます。
dohmo arigatoh gozaimasu

There's one in town.

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 to come
kuru (infinitive)

来ます come/coming
kimasu (present)

来ません not come/coming
kimasen (present negative)

来ました came
kimashita (past)

来ませんでした didn't come
kimasen deshita (past negative)

来て come!
ki-te (invitation)

バスが来ません。
basu ga kimasen

The bus isn't coming.

大工さんは九時に
きました。
daikusan wa kuji
ni kimashita

The carpenter came
at nine o'clock.

清掃業者は今日は
来ませんでした。
sehsoh gyoohsha wa
kyoh wa kimasen deshita

The cleaner didn't
come today.

明日来るつもりです。
ashita kuru tsumori desu

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 negemasu 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
moshi moshi パーティーに来てください。
moshi moshi. watashi

Hello.

moshi moshi. watashi
no tanjyoh pahtih ni
ki-te kudasai

Say: Hello. Please come to my birthday party.



パーティーはいつですか? 明日の8時です。
pahtih wa itsu desuka 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 *kyoseh*.

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。
surare mashita I've been pickpocketed.



カメラ
kamera
camera

何が盗まれましたか?
nani ga nusumare mashitaka What was stolen?



お金
okane
money

犯人を見ましたか?
hannin o mimashitaka Did you see who did it?

財布
saifu
wallet

いつおこりましたか?
itsu okori mashitaka When did it happen?

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いました。
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 KURIKAESHI

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 pahtih 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 shoto 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 theater

gekijyoh

映画 movies/film

eiga

テーマパーク theme park

tehma pahku

音楽 music

ongaku

アート art

ahto

スポーツ sports

supohtsu

旅行 traveling

ryokoh

読書 reading

dokusho

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.



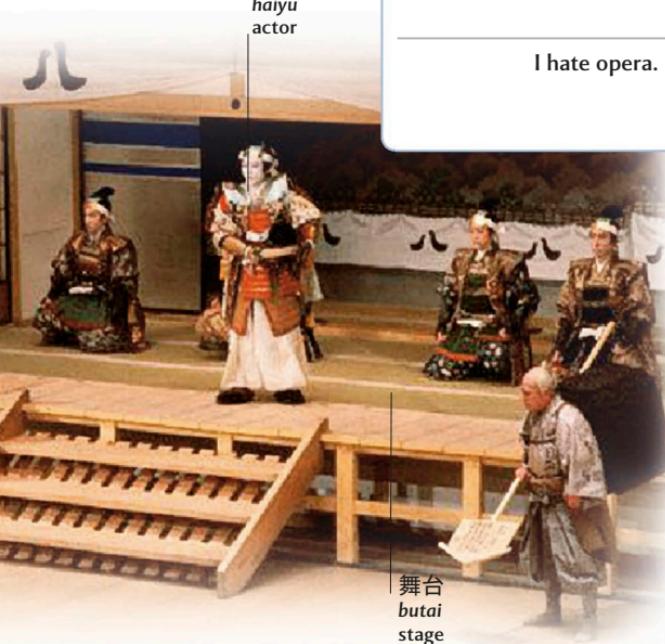
暇なときは何をしていますか?
hima na toki wa nani o shite imasuka

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



舞台
butai
stage

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

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。
ihdesuyo. 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 climbing
tozan

魚釣り fishing
sakana tsuri

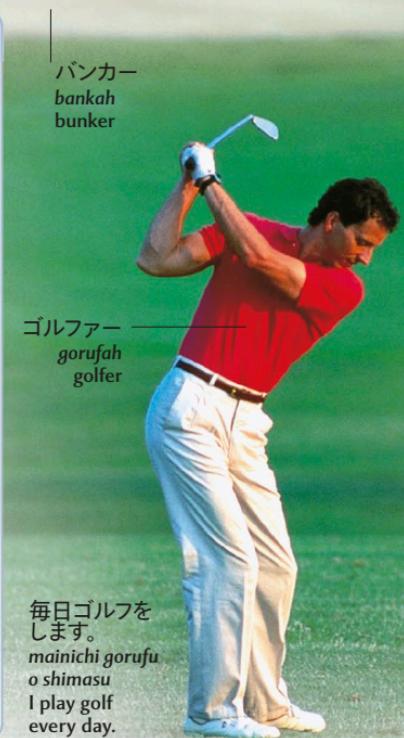
絵を描くこと painting
e o kaku koto

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。
kare wa tenisu o shimasu

彼女は絵を描くことが好きです。
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。
bairin o hikimasu
I play the violin.

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) 何をするのがお好きですか?
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

フラッグ
furaggu
flag

ゴルフコース
gorufu kohsu
golf course

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.



何をするのがお好きですか?
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? いいえ、ゴルフをします。
yakyu mo nasai masuka 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? 每週です。
yoku pureh nasai masuka 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*

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

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



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
isogashii 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
shoh tai

gift お土産
omiyage

招待者
shoh tai sha
hostess

お客様
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
のですが、お暇ですか?
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
ましようか?
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。
goshoh tai arigatoh gozaimasu
Thank you for inviting us.



はい、素敵ですね!
hai, suteki desune

Yes, how nice!



ご主人もご一緒に。
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?

Kotae

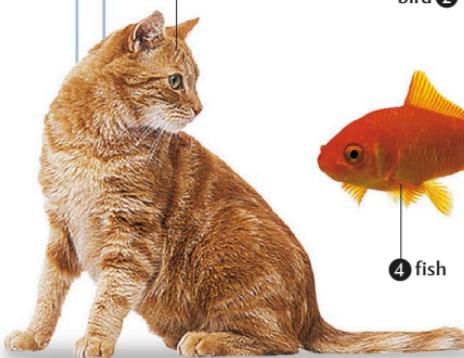
Answers (Cover with flap)

FUKUSHU TO KURIKAESHI

Review and repeat

1 Animals

- ① 猫
neko
- ② 鳥
tori
- ③ 馬
uma
- ④ 魚
sakana
- ⑤ 犬
inu



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

1 Animals (3 minutes)

Name the numbered animals in Japanese.



2 I like ... (4 minutes)

Say the following in Japanese.

- ① I like playing baseball.
- ② I like playing golf.
- ③ I like painting.



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 gekijyoh 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 isogashii 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.

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.

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.

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.

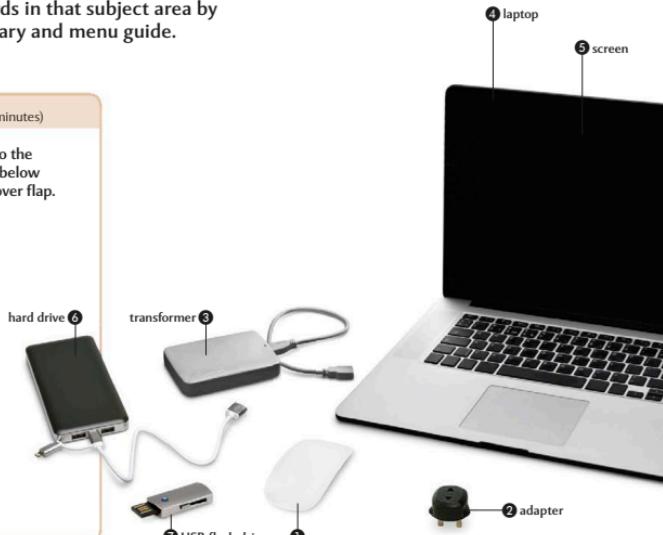
Match, repeat, and extend

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.

- ❶ マウス
mausu
- ❷ アダプタ
adaputa
- ❸ トランസformer
toransufomar
- ❹ パソコン
pasokon
- ❺ 画面
gamen
- ❻ ハードドライブ
hardo doraibu
- ❼ USB フラッシュドライブ
USB furashu doraibu



❶ laptop

❸ screen

❽ adapter

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

hamu	ハム	ham
ohdoburu	オードブル	hors d'oeuvres
otsumami	おつまみ	Japanese appetizer
tsukidashi	つきだし	Japanese appetizer
ise-ebi	伊勢えび	lobster
meron	メロン	melon
minestorohne	ミネストローネ	minestrone
kuruma-ebi	車えび	shrimp
smohku sahmon	スマーカサーモン	smoked salmon
misoshiru	みそ汁	soup made with fermented bean paste
tomato supu	トマトスープ	tomato soup

Egg dishes

behkon-eggu	ベーコンエッグ	bacon and eggs
tamago	卵	egg
medama-yaki	目玉焼き	fried eggs
hamu-eggu	ハムエッグ	ham and eggs
tamago-yaki	卵焼き	Japanese omelet
omuretsu	オムレツ	omelet
omuraisu	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

<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／鰯	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／鰆	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

tako	たこ／蛸	octopus
oshi-zushi	押し寿司	Osaka-style sushi cut into squares
kaki	カキ／牡蠣	oyster
sashimi	刺身	raw fish
sushi	寿司／すし	raw fish on riceballs
nigiri-zushi	にぎり寿司	raw fish on riceballs
sake	さけ／鮭	salmon
ikura	イクラ	salmon roe
iwashi	いわし／鰯	sardines
hotategai	ホタテ貝	scallop
tai	タイ／鰯	sea bream
kappa-maki	カツバ巻き	seasoned rice and cucumber wrapped in seaweed
inari-zushi	いなり寿司	seasoned rice wrapped in fried tofu
uni	うに	sea urchin
ebi	えび／海老	shrimp
nori-maki	のり巻き	sliced roll of rice, vegetables, and fish powder, wrapped in seaweed
ika	イカ	squid
ayu	あゆ／鮎	sweet smelt
masu	マス／鱒	trout
maguro	まぐろ／鮪	tuna
kujira	くじら／鯨	whale
buri	ブリ／鰯	yellowtail

Meat and poultry

<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

<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>chyukadon</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

<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>	力うどん	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

aspara	アスパラ	asparagus
takenoko	竹の子	bamboo shoots
tohfu	豆腐	bean curd, tofu
mame	豆	beans
ohitashi	おひたし	boiled spinach with seasoning
kyabetsu	キャベツ	cabbage
ninjin	にんじん	carrot
kyu-ri	キュウリ	cucumber
nasu	なす	eggplant
miso	味噌	fermented soybean paste
nattoh	納豆	fermented soybeans
abura-age	油揚げ	fried bean curd
shohga	しょうが	ginger
pihman	ピーマン	green pepper
matsutake	松茸	Japanese mushrooms
nori	海苔	dried seaweed
retasu	レタス	lettuce
mayonehzu	マヨネーズ	mayonnaise
masshurumu	マッシュルーム	mushrooms
kinoko	きのこ	mushrooms (general term)
karashi	からし	mustard
abura	油	oil
tamanegi	玉ねぎ	onion
poteto/jyagaimo	ポテト／ジャガイモ	potatoes
poteto sarada	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>	タクアン	yellow radish pickles

Japanese fixed menus

<i>tehshoku</i>	定食	fixed menu with rice, soup, pickles, and main dish
<i>higawari</i>	日替わり	tehshoku of the day
<i>tempura</i>	天ぷら	tehshoku with deep-fried shrimp, seafood, or vegetables as the main dish
<i>yakiniku</i>	焼肉	tehshoku with grilled meat as the main dish
<i>tonkatsu</i>	とんかつ	tehshoku with battered and deep-fried pork cutlet as the main dish

<i>sashimi</i>	刺身	tehshoku with raw fish as the main dish
<i>ohiru no</i>	お昼の	lunchtime tehshoku
<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-tsū/kudamono</i>	フルーツ／果物	fruit
<i>gurehpu-furu-tsū</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

<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>chokoreheto</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>dezahто</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>shohто 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

<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

<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/gyunyu</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>mizuwarī</i>	水割り	(whisky) with water

wain/budohshu	ワイン／ぶどう酒	wine
edamame	枝豆	soybeans in the pod served as snacks with drinks

Chinese meals

subuta	酢豚	a kind of sweet-and-sour pork
mahboh-dohfu	マー婆ー豆腐	bean curd in spicy meat sauce mixture
chu-ka ryohri	中華料理	Chinese food
harumaki	春巻き	deep-fried spring roll
gyohza	餃子	fried dumplings stuffed with minced pork
kurage no	くらげの	sliced parboiled jellyfish
shu-mai	シュウマイ	small steamed pork dumplings in thin Chinese phyllo pastry
niku-man	肉まん	steamed dumplings filled with seasoned minced pork

Festival food

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 senbeh	たこせんべい	shrimp-flavored pink crackers

Cooking methods and styles

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 specialities
<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)
adapta
address jyu-sho
adhesive tape serotehpu
admission charge
nyujoh ryoh
after ato
afternoon gogo
aftershave lotion
afutah-shehu-rohshon
again mata
against hantai
agenda kaigi jikoh
air conditioning eakon
air freshener ea-furesshnhah
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 suden
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 bohfuzai/
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 totomo 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 sakku
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 riyo in
bargain bahgen
baseball yakuh
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 utsukushiih
beauty products keshoh hin
beauty salon biyoh in
because (da)kara
because it is too big
ohki-sugiru kara
bed beddo
bed and breakfast
chohshoku to yu-shoku tsuki
bed linen shihtsu 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) shiheh
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 ryohhh
both of them futari tomo
both of us watashi tachi
futari
both ... andto...
bottle bin
bottle opener sennuki
bottom (of box, sea) soko
bowl 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 dekimasesu
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) otohoto
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 ihmiasuka
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 kahdigan
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-ts-u-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/dokutsu*

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 *kogitte 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 *chokorehто*
 box of chocolates
hakozume no chokorehто

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) *ryohjikan*

first class *ittoh sha*

second class *nitoh sha*

classical music
kurasshikku ongaku

clean (adj) *kireh* (*na*)

cleaner *seisoh gyohshah*

clear (obvious) *meihaku* (*na*)
 (water) *sumikitta*

is that clear?
wakari-masuka

clever *kashikoi*

client *okyaku*

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 sho*

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) *karaku*

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)
kirihmu

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) shitashii
December jyu-ni gatsu
deck chair dekki che-ah
deep fukai
deliberately wazato
delivery haitatsu
dentist ha-ishii
dentures ireba
deodorant deodoranto
department
 (of company, etc.) bu
department store depahto
departures shuppsatu
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 hoshii desu
difficult muzukashii
dining car shokudohsha
dining room dainingu
 ru-mu; shokudooh
dinner yu-shoku/dinah
directory (telephone)
 denwachoh
dirty kitanai
disabled karada no fujiyu (na)
dishwasher shokki araiiki
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;
 dokumento
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) untensuru
driver untenshu
driver's license
 unten menkyosho
drops (for eyes) megusuri
dry kawaита
dry cleaner dorai
 kurihnningu ya
during: duringno 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 yasashii/kantan (na)
egg tamago
eight hachi
eighteen jyu-hachi
eighty hachi-jyu
either: either of them
 dochira demo
 either ... orka...
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 hazukashii

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 Igirisu
English (language) eigo
Englishman igirisu jin
Englishwoman igirisu jin
enlargement (of)
 photography) hikinobashi
enough jyu-bun
entertainment goraku
entrance nyu-jyoh 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/subarashii
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 jyaguchi
February ni gatsu
feel (touch) sawaru
 I feel hot atsui desu
 I feel likeno yoh na
 ki ga shimasu
felt-tip pen feruto pen
ferry ferih
fever netsu
fiancé konyakusha/
 fiance
field (agricultural) nohara
 what's your field?
 gosenmon wa
fifteen jyu-go
fifty go-jyu
fig ichijiku
figures (sales, etc.)
 gokeh 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 hijoh(ki)
 flight numberbin
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/
 fouku myu-jikku
food tabemono
food poisoning
 shoku chydoku
foot (on body) ashi
for: forno tame ni
 for me watashi no tame ni
 what for? nan no tame ni
 for a week isshu-kan
foreigner gaikoku jin
forest mori
fork fouku
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 reitohko
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 reitoh shokuhin
fruit kudamonoo/furu-tsū
fruit juice furu-tsū jyu-su
fry ageru
frying pan furai pan
full ippai
 I'm full onaka ga

ippai desu
full board shokujii 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 gahrukurendo
give ageru
glad ureshih
 I'm glad ureshih 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 toni 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 Igirisu
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 doraiyah
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 shiawase (na)
harbor minato
hard katai

(difficult) muzukashiih
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 shinzhoh
heart attack shinzhoh 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 osoroshib
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

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 shoh tai
invoice (noun)
 sekyu-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 jyaketto
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 jihnu
jellyfish kurage
jewelry store hohseki shoh
job shigoto
jog (verb) jogingu suru
 to go for a jog jogingu
 ni iku
joke johdan
journey ryokoh/tabi
July shichi gatsu
jumper jumpah/sehtah
June roku gatsu
just: it's just arrived
 chohdo tsuki-mashtha
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 naiju
knit amu
know: I don't know
 shirimases
Korea Kankoku
North Korea Kita Chohsen
South Korea
 Daikanminkoku
Korean (person) kankoku jin
 (adj) kankoku no

L

label raberu
lace rehusu
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 ohkiih
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) kurihningyu 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-pureheto
life seikatsu
lift: could you give me a
 lift? nosete kure-masenka
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) chihsa
 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 rakku/ganbatte
luggage tenimotsu
luggage rack
 nimotsu-dana
lunch chu-shoku

M

magazine zasshi
mail (verb) yu-soh suru
 (noun) yu-bin-butsu
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 mahmaredo
married: I'm married
 kekkon shite imasu
martial arts budoh
mascara masukara
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 shokujii
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 menu
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 fujisan
mountain yama
 mountain climbing tozan
mouse (animal) nezumi
 (computer) mausu
mouth kuchi
move ugoku
 don't move! ugokanaide
 (house) hikkusu
movie eiga
movie theater eiga kan
Mr., Mrs., Ms. -san
much: not much sukoshi
 much better zutto
 ih desu
mug kappa
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 manikuya
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 kesshite
new atarashih
New Zealand Nyu-jirando
New Zealander (person)
 nyu-jirando jin
news nyu-su
newspaper shinbun
newsstand shinbun ya
next tsugi next week raishu
 next month rai getsu
nice suteki (na)
niece mei
night you two nights (stay
 in hotel) ni haku
nightclub naito-kurabu
nightdress nemaki
nine kyu
nineteen jyu-kyu
ninety kyu-jyu
no (response) ihe
 I have no money
 okane wa arimasen
no entry shin-nyu 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

kyou dewa arimasen

he is not here

kare wa koko ni imasen

not that one

sore dewa arimasen

notepad nohoto

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 nmae

office jimusho

office worker kaisha in

often yoku/tabi tabi

oil oiru; sekiju

ointment nankoh

okay okkeh

old (thing) furui

(person) toshi o totta

olive orihibu

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)

eigyo 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 Taiheiyo

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)/ittsu (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 anoraku

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 shihrai

peach momo/pihchi

peanuts pihnatsu

pear nashi

pearl shinju/pahru

peas mame

pedestrian hokohsha

pen pen

pencil enpitsu

pencil sharpener

enpitsu kezuri

peninsula hantoh

penknife chihsei 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 kopiki

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 pikumikkku

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 puraschikku
plastic bag binihru-bukuro
plate sara
platform purrattohohmu
play (theater) geki/shibai
pleasant kimochi no ih
please (give me)
 (o) onegai 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 shohoshen
pretty (beautiful)
 kireh (na)
price nedan
priest (Shintoh) kannushi
 (Buddhist) obohsan
 (Christian) bokushi
printer purintah
private kojin (no)
problem mondaï
 what's the problem?
 doh shimashtaka
produce market yao ya
**profession: what's your
 profession?**

goshogugyooh 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 rajehtah
radio rajio
radish daikon
railroad tetsudoh
rain ame
raincoat reinkohto
raisins hoshi-budoh/rehzun
rare (uncommon) mezurashih
 (stake) 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 reshihito/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) hohoku sho;
 repohto
reservation yoyaku
rest (remainder) sono hoka
 (relaxation) yasumu
restaurant resotoran
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) tadasih
 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 bohoto
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 anzen (na)
safety pin anzen-pin
sailboat hansem
sake osake
salad sarada

salami	sarami	separate	betsu (no)	sightseeing	kankoh
sale (at reduced prices)	sehru	separated	(from husband, etc.) wakareta	silk	kinu
sales (figures)	uri age	September	kyu gatsu	silver (color)	giniro (no)
salmon	sake	serious	(situation) jyu-dai (na)	(metal)	gin
salt	shio	(person)	majime (na)	simple	kantan (na)/ shinpuru (na)
same: the same	dress	set (in theater)	setto	sing	utau
onaji doresu		seven	shichi/nana	single (one)	hitotsu
the same people		seventeen	jyu-shichi/ jyu-nana	(unmarried)	dokushin
onaji hito		seventy	nana-jyu	single room	shinguru ru-mu
same again please		several	ikutsuka (no)	sink (kitchen)	nagashi
onajino o moh hitotsu		sew	nuu	sister (older)	ane
onegai shimasu		shampoo	shapnu	(younger)	imohto
sand suna		shave	(noun) hige-sori (verb) hige o soru	six	roku
sand dunes	sakyu	shaving foam	hige-soriyo sekken	sixteen	jyu-roku
sandals	sandaru	shawl	shohru	sixty	roku-jyu
sandwich	sando icchi	she	kanajo	size (clothes)	saizu
sanitary napkins		sheep	hitsuji	skid (verb)	suberu
seiriyoh napkin		sheet	shihtsu	skin cleanser	
satellite TV	sateraito terebi/ ehseh terebi	shell	kai/kaigara		kurenjingu-kurihm
Saturday	doyoh bi	sherry	sherih	skirt	sukahto
sauce	sohsu	Shinto	(adj) shintoh no	sky	sora
saucepan	nabe	Shintoism	shintoh	sleep	(noun) suimin (verb) nemuru
sauna	sauna	ship	fune	to go to sleep	neru
sausage	sohsehji	shirt	shatsu	sleeping bag	nebukuro
say you what did you say?		shoe polish	kutsu-zumi	sleeping pill	suimin-yaku
nan to iware mashitaka		shoe store	kutsu ya	sleeve	sode
How do you say ... in		shoelaces	kutsu-himo	slippers	surippa
Japanese? ...wa nihongo de		shoes	kutsu	slow	osoi
nanto ihmasyuka		shrimp	shiba-ebi	small	chihsai
scarf	sukahfu	jumbo shrimp	ise-ebi	smell	(noun) nioi (verb) niou
school	gakkoh	shopping	kaimono/shoppingu	smile	(noun) hohoemi (verb) hohoemu
science (field of study)		to go shopping	kaimono	smoke	(noun) kemuri (verb) tabako o su
kagaku		ni iku shopping cart		smoking	(section)
scissors	hasami	shopping	kahto		kitsu-en seki
Scotland	Sukottorando	short	mijikai	snack	sunakku
Scottish	sukottorando no	(object)	(person) (se ga) hikui	snow	yuki
screen (computer, etc.)		shorts	hanzubon/shohtsu	so: so good	totemo ih
gamen		shoulder	kata	not so much ...	
screen door (ryokan)	fusuma	shower	(bath) shawah	sore hodo... dewa arimasen	
screen window		(rain)	niwaka ame	soaking solution	
(ryokan)	shoji	shower gel	shawah jeru	(for contact lenses)	
screw	neji	shrimp	ebi	kontaktoyah hozoneki	
screwdriver	neji-mawashi/	shrine	jinja	soap	sekken
sukuryoh doraibah		shutter	(window) amado	soccer	sakkah (ball) bohru
scroll	makimono	siblings	(camera) shattah	socks	kutsushita
seafood	shifudo	go	kyohdai	soda	sohdasui
seafood shop	sakana ya	kyohdai	my siblings	soft	yawarakai
seat	seki	sick	kyohdai	soft lenses	softfo-renu
seat belt	shitto-beruto	(ill)	byohki	soil	softchi
second (adj)	nibamme (no)	byoh	I feel sick	somebody	dareka
(time)	byoh		kimochi ga warui desu	somehow	nantoka/dohnika
secretary	hisho	side	(edge) hashi	something	nanika
see miru		I'm on her side	watashi	sometimes	tokidoki
I can't see	miemasen	wa	kanajo no mikata desu	somewhere	dokoka
I see (understand)	soh		side mirror	son	musuko san
desuka/wakarimashita			saido mirah	my son	musuko
self-employed	ji-eigyo		sidelights	song	uta
sell	uru		saido-raito		
seminar	zemi/seminah	sights: the sights of ...			
send	okuru	...no kenbutsu			

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 supohtsu
sprain nenza
spring (season) haru
 (mechanical) bane
square (in town) hiroba
stadium stajamu
stage (in theater) butai
staircase kaidan
stairs kaidan
stamps kitte
stapler hochikisu
star hoshi (film) sutah
start shuppatsu/sutahto
 (verb) shuppatsu 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 sotokkingu
stomach onaka
stomachache fukutsu
stop (verb) tomari
 (bus stop) basutei
 stop! tomare
store mise
storm arashi
stove (kitchen) renji
straight ahead massugu
strawberry ichigo/sutoroberi
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-tsū
 (verb) au/niau
 it suits you anata
 ni niaimasu
suitcase su-tsū 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 omoimasu
theater gekijoh
their: their room(s)
 karera no heya
 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 agenасai
theme park tehma pakhu
then sore kara/soshite
there (near you) soko
 (over there) asoko
there is/are ...
 ...ga/wa arimasu/imasu

there isn't/aren'tga/wa arimasen/imasen
is there ...? ...ga/wa arimasuka/imasuka
theses: 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 pehpaht
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) toransumission
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 ojisan
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 tachimasesn/tsukae masen
useful yakuni tatsu/benri na
usual itsumo no
usually itsomo

V
vacancy (room) akitbeaya
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 totomo
vest chokki/besuto
video games bideo gehmu
video tape bideo tehpua
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 koe
voicemail boisu mehru

W

wait matsu
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 suiyoh 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/hohsoshii
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 dohbutsuuen

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 ピ pi, テ te can become デ de, and ホ ho can become ポ po.

In addition, a long dash (—) is used to lengthen **katakana** syllables. For example, the katakana character テ te is lengthened to テ— 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— pih, used in a word such as コピー kopih (photocopy).

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