

Lesson 6

Ginza e ikimasu

- ラジャ： こんにちは。
- 田中： こんにちは。あしたは
やすみですね。なんじに おきますか。
- ラジャ： ろくじに おきます。
- 田中： はいですね。どこかへ いきますか。
- ラジャ： はい、ぎんざへ いきます。
- 田中： ぎんざで なにを しますか。
- ラジャ： えいがを みます。それから あきはばらへ いきます。
- 田中： あきはばらで なにを しますか。
- ラジャ： けいたいでんわと カメラを かいます。
- 田中： なんで いきますか。
- ラジャ： でんしゃで いきます。田中さんも
いきますか。
- 田中： ざんねんですが ようじが あります。
- ラジャ： そうですか。では また。



Raja: Konbanwa.

Tanaka: Konbanwa. Ashita wa yasumi desu ne.
Nan ji ni okimasu ka.

Raja: Roku ji ni okimasu.

Tanaka: Hayai desu ne. Dokokae ikimasu ka.

Raja: Hai, Ginza e ikimasu.

Tanaka: Ginza de nani o shimasu ka.

Raja: Eiga o mimasu. Sorekara
Akihabara e ikimasu.

Tanaka: Akihabara de nani o shimasu ka.

Raja: Keitai denwa to *kamera* o kaimasu.

Tanaka: Nande ikimasu ka.

Raja: Densha de ikimasu. Tanaka san mo
ikimasu ka.

Tanaka: Zannen desu ga, youji ga arimasu.

Raja: Sou desu ka. Dewa mata.

Raja: Good evening.

Tanaka: Good evening. Tomorrow is a holiday,
isn't it? At what time will you wake up?

Raja: At 6 o'clock.

Tanaka: That's early isn't it? Are you going
anywhere?

Raja: Yes, I am going to Ginza.

Tanaka: What are you going to do at Ginza?

Raja: I am going to watch a movie. After
that I am going to Akihabara.

Tanaka: What are you going to do at Akihabara?

Raja: I am going to buy a mobile phone and a
camera.

Tanaka: How are you going?

Raja: By electric train. Are you also coming
along?

Tanaka: I am sorry, but I've got some work.

Raja: I see. Then, see you later.

れんしゅう

1. れい: A: Kyou, dokokae ikimasu ka.

B: (yes) Hai, umi e ikimasu.

B: (no) Iie, dokoemo ikimasen.

1. tenrankai 2. yuuenchi 3. *puuru* 4. doubutsuen 5. (no)

2. れい: Mainichi, nan ji ni okimasu ka.

1. nemasu
2. asagohan o tabemasu
3. uchi o demasu
4. benkyou o shimasu
5. uchi e kaerimasu

3. れい: Umi, oyogimasu : Umi de oyogimasu.

1. yuuenchi, asobimasu
2. shokudou, asagohan, tabemasu
3. Ginza, eiga, mimasu
4. uchi, imasu
5. onsen, hairimasu

4. れい: Keitai denwa to kamera o kaimasu.

1. souji, sentaku, shimasu
2. *pan*, tamago, tabemasu
3. mizu, *juusu*, nomimasu
4. zasshi, shinbun, yomimasu
5. eiga, *terebi*, mimasu

5. れい: Nan de ikimasu ka. Basu de ikimasu.

1. densha 2. *takushii* 3. hikouki 4. aruite*

6. Choose the correct verb.

- a. Uchi e _____.
- b. Ginkou e _____.
- c. Kumaru san ga jibun no kuni e _____.
- d. Kumaru san ga watashi no uchi e _____.

Exercises

I) Fill in the blanks

1. Yamada san wa maiasa nanji ___ okimasu ___.
2. Watashi wa maiasa rokuji ___ okimasu. Demo do youbi ___ nichi youbi ___ hachi ji ___ okimasu.
3. Kyou wa *resutoran* _____ bangohan o tabemasu.
4. Anata wa mainichi toshokan _____ ikimasu ka.
5. Watashi wa mainichi densha _____ daigaku _____ ikimasu.

II) Rearrange the following sentences

1. ni/wa/Yamada/daigaku/ikimasen/e/nichiyoubi/san
2. *repooto*/kakimasu/de/o/mannenhitsu/kono/kono
3. de/tabemasu/o/nani/ka/*resutoran*
4. wa/san/shichi/ni/gatsu/nihon/ikimashita/e/*Raja*
5. e/Akihabara/ ikimasu/ka/nande

III) Translate into Japanese

1. The students study at the school.
2. Every morning I wake up at 5 o'clock.
3. I go to the university by electric train.
4. I play tennis at the park.
5. Ms Kimura does shopping at Takashimaya department store.

Kono lesson no kotoba

あいさつ

こんばんは	konbanwa	good evening
では	dewa	well then
また	mata	again

day

きょう	kyou	today
あした	ashita	tomorrow
まいにち	mainichi	everyday
やすみ	yasumi	holiday
どうようび	doyoubi	Saturday
にちようび	nichiyoubi	Sunday

conjunction

それから	sorekara	after that
------	----------	------------

interrogative

なんで	nande	by what means
どこかへ	dokokae	anywhere
-どこへも Vません	dokoemo	not V(transfer) anywhere

adjective

はやい	hayai	early, fast
ざんねんな	zannen	regret, unfortunate, disappointment

place

うち	uchi	house
てんらんかい	tenrankai	exhibition

プール	<i>puuru</i>	swimming pool
うみ	<i>umi</i>	sea
おんせん	<i>onsen</i>	hot spring
ゆうえんち	<i>yuuenchi</i>	amusement park
どうぶつえん	<i>doubutsuen</i>	zoo
どうぶつ	<i>doubutsu</i>	animal

food

あさごはん	<i>asagohan</i>	breakfast
パン	<i>pan</i>	bread
たまご	<i>tamago</i>	egg
みず	<i>mizu</i>	water
ジュース	<i>juusu</i>	juice

things

ざっし	<i>zasshi</i>	magazine
しんぶん	<i>shinbun</i>	newspaper
でんわ	<i>denwa</i>	telephone
けいたい（でんわ）	<i>keitai (denwa)</i>	mobile phone
カメラ	<i>kamera</i>	camera

Pronoun

じぶん	<i>jibun</i>	oneself
-----	--------------	---------

transport

でんしゃ	<i>densha</i>	train
タクシー	<i>takushii</i>	taxi

verbs

いきます	<i>ikimasu</i>	to go
あるきます	<i>arukimasu</i>	to walk
およぎます	<i>oyogimasu</i>	to swim
あそびます	<i>asobimasu</i>	to play, to enjoy oneself

みます	mimasu	to see
はいります	hairimasu	to enter
おきます	okimasu	to wake up
ねます	nemasu	to sleep
たべます	tabemasu	to eat
のみます	nomimasu	to drink
でます	demasu	to leave
かえります	kaerimasu	to return (home)
かいます	kaimasu	to buy
よみます	yomimasu	to read
します	shimasu	to do

ようじ	youji	task, errand
かいもの	kaimono	shopping
べんきょう	benkyou	study
そうじ	souji	cleaning, sweeping
せんたく	sentaku	washing, laundry

*When the above 4 nouns are followed by します, they become verbs

—かいものします、べんきょうします、そうじします and せんたくします.

Bunpou

へ	e	to
で	de	at, in
と	to	and (used to connect nouns)
に	ni	in, into
を	o	from, refer to something (direct object)
が	ga	subject marker
~ます	~masu	polite form of verb (affirmative)
~ません	~masen	polite form of verb (negative)

Atarashii kanji

行きます	ikimasu	to go
見ます	mimasu	to see, to watch
休みます	yasumimasu	to rest, to have a break
買います	kaimasu	to buy

Inside a Japanese home

Many Japanese regard their homes as being too humble to entertain guests because and so it is considered an honor to be invited to someone's home in Japan. Shoes are not worn inside



– since the floor level is often higher than ground or entrance level, Japanese don't want the floor to be stained by soil, sand or dust that may be attached to the soles. Shoes are removed in the genkan (mudroom or entrance foyer), and often replaced with slippers called uwabaki. Just wearing socks is also acceptable in informal situations. Socks, however, are not generally removed – bare feet are acceptable when visiting a close friend, but not otherwise. There are also separate slippers used when

using a bathroom, for reasons of hygiene.

Wooden geta are provided for short walks outside while slippers are worn inside the house. Sandal wearers may carry a pair of white socks to put over their bare feet or stockings, so that their bare feet will not touch the slippers that the host offers, or they may use tabi socks, worn with the sandals. The shoes are turned around so that the toe faces the door after taking them off. During the winter time, if a guest is wearing a coat or hat, the guest will remove the coat or hat before the host opens the door. When the guest is leaving, he or she puts on the coat or hat at the げんかん.



どうぶつ	DOUBUTSU	ANIMALS
いぬ	inu	dog
ねこ	neko	cat
さる	saru	monkey
うし	ushi	cow/ox
とら	tora	tiger
ぞう	zou	elephant



とり	TORI	BIRDS
にわとり	niwatori	hen
くじゃく	kujaku	peacock
はと	hato	dove, pigeon
からす	karasu	crow



Which animal is the strongest on the list? _____

Outside the list? _____

Which bird is the most beautiful on the list? _____

Outside the list? _____