



著方 由希子
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左 弥寿子
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渡部 由紀子
WATANABE Yukiko

英訳付
サバイバル
会話教材

知りたい日本語を知りたい順に!
“積み上げ不要”的
短期速習会話教材

NIHONGO FUN & EASY

Survival Japanese Conversation
for Beginners

A beginner-level textbook
to learn practical Japanese
for daily conversation

Free
CD

Text written in kana / kanji and romanized letters
with English translation

色
Iro
Colors



赤 (い)* aka(i)*
red



青 (い)* ao(i)*
blue



黄色 (い)* kiilo(i)*
yellow



黒 (い)* kuro(i)*
black



白 (い)* shiro(i)*
white



緑 midori
green



オレンジ orenji
orange



ピンク pinku
pink



黄緑 kimidori
yellow-green



紺 kon
dark blue



水色 mizuiro
light blue



紫 murasaki
purple



茶色 / ブラウン
chairo / bureau
brown



灰色 / グレー
haiiro / gure
gray

日本料理
Nihon ryōri
Japanese Food



すき焼き sukiyaki
beef and vegetables cooked in sweet-salty soy sauce



しゃぶしゃぶ shabu shabu
Japanese variant of hot pot



焼肉 yakiniku
grilled meat



焼き鳥 yakitori
grilled chicken skewers



刺身 sashimi
raw fish



天ぷら tempura
deep-fried vegetables or seafood



から揚げ karaage
fried chicken



しょうが焼き shogayaki
pork fried with ginger



鶏の照り焼き tori no teriyaki
chicken teriyaki



肉じゃが nikujaga
meat and potato stew



おでん oden
broth with egg, steamed fish cake etc.



親子丼 oyako don
chicken and egg rice bowl



牛丼 gyū don
beef rice bowl



かつ丼 katsu don
pork cutlet rice bowl



天丼 ten don
tempura rice bowl



にぎり寿司 nigiri sushi



ちらしずし chirashi sushi
sashimi or various toppings
on sushi rice



いなり寿司 inari sushi
sushi rice-stuffed fried tofu



のり巻き norimaki
sushi roll



きつねうどん kitsune udon
thick white wheat noodles
with deep-fried tofu



たぬきうどん tanuki udon
thick white wheat noodles
with tempura batter



天ぷらそば tempura soba
buckwheat noodles with tempura



ざるそば zaru soba
cold soba with dipping sauce



しょうゆラーメン shōyu ramen
soy sauce based ramen



塩ラーメン shio ramen
salt based ramen



味噌ラーメン miso ramen
miso based ramen



豚骨ラーメン tonkotsu ramen
pork bone based ramen



焼きそば yakisoba
fried noodles



お好み焼き okonomiyaki
Japanese pan-fried pizza
with various ingredients



もんじゃ焼き monjayaki
thin Japanese pan-fried pizza
with various ingredients



たこ焼き takoyaki
octopus dumpling



冷奴 hiyayakko
cold tofu



揚げ出し豆腐 agedashi dōfu
deep-fried tofu with broth



枝豆 edamame
boiled soybeans



卵焼き tamagoyaki
fried rolled egg



おにぎり onigiri
rice ball



お茶漬け ochazuke
rice bowl filled with green tea



味噌汁 misoshiru
miso soup



とん汁 tonjiru
pork miso soup with vegetables

洋食
Yōshoku
Japanese Style
Western Food



コロッケ korokke
croquette



えびフライ ebifurai
fried shrimp



トンカツ tonkatsu
pork cutlet



ハンバーグ hambāgu
hamburger meat



カレーライス karē raisu
curry with rice



カツカレー katsu karē
pork cutlet curry



オムライス omuraisu
fried omelette stuffed with rice



ミートソース mīto sōsū
spaghetti meat sauce

中華料理
Chūka ryōri
Chinese Food



チャーハン chāhan
fried rice



餃子 gyōza
pot stickers



春巻き harumaki
spring roll



シュウマイ shūmai
steamed meat dumpling

デザート
Deszāto
Desserts



ショートケーキ shōtōkēki
strawberry shortcake



շուկրիմ shūkurīmu
cream puff

漬物
Tsukemono
Pickled Vegetables



梅干 umeboshi
pickled plum



たくあん takuan
pickled daikon radish



ふくじんづけ fukujinzuke
pickled vegetables in soy sauce



らっきょう rakkyō
Japanese leek pickles



キムチ kimuchi
Korean style pickles



のり nori
nori seaweed



青のり aonori
green nori seaweed



かつおぶし katsuobushi
sliced dried bonito



紅しょうが beni shōga
pickled ginger



ごま goma
sesame



ねぎ negi
green onion



大根おろし daikon oroshi
grated daikon radish



七味(とうがらし)
shichimi (tōgarashi)
a mixture of red pepper and other spices



わさび wasabi
wasabi



からし karashi
mustard

その他の食材 Sonota no shokuzai Other Foods



納豆 nattō
fermented soybeans



豆腐 tōfu
tofu



油揚げ abura age
deep-fried tofu



かまぼこ kamaboko
steamed fish cake



こんにゃく konnyaku
konjac potato gel



わかめ wakame
wakame seaweed



こんぶ kombu
kombu seaweed



たらこ tarako
salted cod roe



明太子 mentaiko
spiced cod roe

薬味
Yakumi
Condiments



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Must-know Words and Phrases | 絶対に覚えておきたい表現

● Survival Phrases

1. すみません。*
Sumimasen.*
*An all-purpose phrase that can be used when calling out to a person, apologizing, or thanking someone.
2. a) はい。 b) いいえ。
a) Hai. b) lie.

3. a) そうです。 b) ちがいます。
a) Sō desu. b) Chigaimasu.

4. 英語は話せますか。
Eigo wa hanasemasu ka.
Do you speak English?
5. 英語が話せる人はいますか。
Eigo ga hanaseru hito wa imasu ka.
Is there anyone (here) who speaks English?
6. Q: わかりますか。
Q: Wakarimasu ka.

A: a) わかります。 b) わかりません。
A: a) Wakarimasu. b) Wakarimasen.

Q: Do you understand?
A: a) I understand. b) I don't understand.
7. Q: わかりましたか。
Q: Wakarimashita ka.

A: a) わかりました。 b) わかりません。
A: a) Wakarimashita. b) Wakarimasen.

Q: Did you get that? / Did that make sense?
A: a) I got it. b) I don't get it.
8. 日本語はわかりません。
Nihon-go wa wakarimasen.
I don't understand Japanese.
9. Q: 大丈夫ですか。
Q: Daijōbu desu ka.

A: 大丈夫です。
A: Daijōbu desu.

Q: Are you alright?
A: I'm alright.
10. Q: いいですか。
Q: ii desu ka.

A: a) どうぞ。 b) すみません、ちょっと……。
A: a) Dōzo. b) Sumimasen, chotto....

Q: Can I ...? / Is it okay?
A: a) Please./Okay./Go ahead. b) Sorry, but....
11. もう一度いいですか。
Mō ichido ii desu ka.
Would you say that one more time?

● Greetings

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. おはよう (ございます)。
Ohayō (gozaimasu). | Good morning. |
| 2. こんにちは。
Konnichiwa. | Hello. / Good afternoon. |
| 3. こんばんは。
Komabanwa. | Good evening. |
| 4. じゃ、また。
Ja, mata. | See you (later). |
| 5. ありがとうございます (ございます)。
Arigatō (gozaimasu). | Thank you (very much). |
| 6. いただきます。
Itadakimasu. | I humbly receive this food.
[said before a meal] |
| 7. ごちそうさま (でした)。
Gochisōsama (deshita). | Thank you.
[a set phrase said at the end of a meal] |

● Helpful Words and Phrases

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. (お)元気ですか。 *
(o)genki desu ka. * | How are you?
*Typically not asked to people seen on a daily basis. |
| 2. 元気です。
Genki desu. | I'm fine. |
| 3. がんばって (ください)。
Gambatte (kudasai). | Do your best. / Good luck. / Break a leg. |
| 4. どうぞ。
Dōzo. | Go ahead. / Please. |
| 5. どうも。
Dōmo. | Thanks. [casual] |
| 6. すごい
sugoi | Awesome/amazing/great/a lot |
| 7. 本当
hontō | Really/true |
| 8. もちろん
mochiron | Of course |

● Numbers

1 いち ichi	2 に ni	3 さん san	4 よん/し yon / shi	5 ご go	6 ろく roku	7 なな/しち nana / shichi	8 はち hachi	9 きゅう/く kyū / ku	10 じゅう jū
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Explanatory Notes | 凡例

A note about *kana* / *kanji* and the Romanization

Because this book is designed to help learners acquire conversational skills regardless of their ability to read Japanese, text is displayed in both a mixture of *kana* and *kanji* as well as Roman letters. However, some areas of the book only feature Roman letters due to space constraints.

Kanji are printed wherever they would normally be used in written Japanese, along with their readings in *hiragana*.

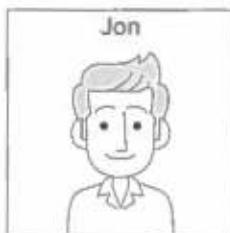
This book mainly incorporates the Hepburn system of Romanization.

Long vowels are indicated with a horizontal line (eg. Tōkyō = Tokyoo).

However, the long [i] found at the end i-adjectives, such as in "tanoshii" are spelled out to more easily demonstrate conjugations. Long [e] sounds are written as "ee" or "ei" depending on the original spelling of the word in question, although many times words with an [ei] sound are pronounced more like [ee].

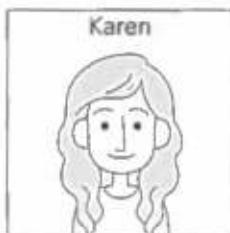
Compound words include hyphens to indicate boundaries between individual words to aid pronunciation, such as "100-en" and "hon-ya".

Characters in this book



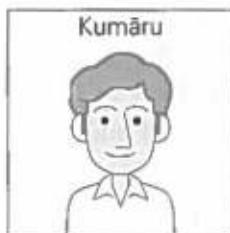
Jon

ジョン / John
American, Engineer



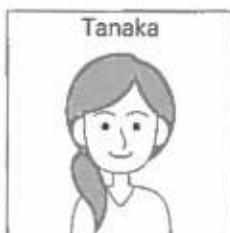
Karen

カレン / Karen
British, John's wife/
English teacher



Kumāru

クマール / Kumar
Indian, John's co-worker/
Engineer



Tanaka

田中 / Tanaka
たなか
Japanese, John's co-worker in
the general affairs division



Satō

佐藤 / Sato
さとう
Japanese, John and Karen's
friend/Student



Suzuki

鈴木 / Suzuki
すずき
Japanese, John and Karen's
friend/Housewife



I am John.

私はジョンです。
わたし

Watashi wa Jon desu.



Introducing yourself

自己紹介

GOALS FOR UNIT 1

- Provide a simple self-introduction
- Ask a person you just met for their name and occupation
- Have a conversation about hobbies and interests

Phrase 1

Introducing oneself.

Track
01

私はジョンです。
わたし

Watashi wa Jon desu.

I am John.

NOTE

"A wa B desu" means "A = B". "wa" marks the topic/subject of the sentence, while "desu" means something similar to "to be" in English, and comes after a noun or adjective in polite sentences. Japanese speakers often omit the topic, or "___wa" portion of a sentence, when the identity of the topic is obvious from context.

Ex.

ジョン：私はジョンです。
わたし

(私は)アメリカ人です。どうぞよろしく。
わたし JA

Jon : Watashi wa Jon desu.
(Watashi wa) Amerika-jin desu. Dōzo yoroshiku.

John : I am John.
(I'm) American.
It's nice to meet you.

practices
A

私は_____です。
わたし

Let's use the following words with the phrase "Watashi wa ____desu."

ジョン



Jon

John

→ "Your name"

アメリカ人

Amerika-jin^{*1}

American

→ See Appendix, Countries

エンジニア

enjinia

engineer

→ See Appendix, Jobs

Jobs

学生

gakusei

student

先生 / 教師

sensei / kyōshi^{*2}

teacher

会社員

kaishain

company worker

主婦

shufu

housewife

Countries

日本

Nihon

Japan

インド

Indo

India

イギリス

Igirisu

United Kingdom

オーストラリア

Ōsutoraria

Australia

* 1 "[country]+jin" = people / person from that country / area.

* 2 Use "kyōshi" for yourself and the respectful "sensei" for another person.

Practice
B-1

Provide a self-introduction with the words found in Practice A.

ジョン :はじめまして。私は(ジョン)です。
わたくし

(エンジニア)です。(アメリカ)人です。どうぞよろしく。

クマール : (クマール)です。(インド)から来ました。

こちらこそ、どうぞよろしく。

Jon : Hajimemashite. Watashi wa <Jon> desu.
<Enjinia> desu. <Amerika>-jin desu.
Dōzo yoroshiku.

Kumāru : <Kumāru> desu. <Indo> kara kimashita.
Kochira koso, dōzo yoroshiku.

Jon : How do you do? I'm John.
I'm an engineer. I'm American.
It's nice to meet you.
Kumar : I'm Kumar. I'm from India.
The pleasure is mine.

Practice
B-2

Ask for the listener's job and nationality using the words in Practice A.

佐藤 : ジョンさんは(学生)ですか。

ジョン : いいえ、(学生)じゃありません。^{*} (エンジニア)です。

Satō : Jon-san wa <gakusei> desu ka.

Jon : lie, <gakusei> ja arimasen.*
<Enjinia> desu.

Sato : Are you a student, John-san?

John : No, I'm not a student.
I'm an engineer.

* To answer affirmatively, say "Hai, gakusei desu."

MEMO

はじめまして。/ Hajimemashite. / How do you do?

どうぞよろしく。/ Dōzo yoroshiku. / It's nice to meet you.

～から来ました。/ ... kara kimashita. / (I'm) from ...

こちらこそ / kochira koso / an emphatic way to say "I'm the one" that can be translated as "me too"

～か。/ ... ka. / Add "ka" to the end of a declarative sentence to make it question. Ex. Jon-san desu ka. = Are you John?

はい / いいえ / hai / iie / yes / no

(Aは)Bじゃありません。/ (A wa) B ja arimasen. / A is not B.

Phrase 2

Ask the listener for information about him/herself.

Track
2

お仕事は？
し ごと

O-shigoto wa?

(What is) your job?

NOTE

"_____wa?" is an abbreviated version of a question. Japanese speakers often omit the question words of a sentence and only state the topic when it is obvious they are asking a question from context. Rising intonation signifies that the "_____wa?" statement is an abbreviated question. Ex. O-shigoto wa? (↗)

Ex.

①田中：お仕事は(なんですか)? ジョン：エンジニアです。

②田中：お住まいは(どこですか)? ジョン：千葉です。

①Tanaka : O-shigoto wa (nan desu ka)?

Jon : Enjinia desu.

②Tanaka : O-sumai wa (doko desu ka)?

Jon : Chiba desu.

①Tanaka : (What is) your job?

John : (I'm) an engineer.

②Tanaka : (Where do) you live?

John : (I live) in Chiba.

PRACTICE
A

_____は？
Use the following words with the phrase "_____wa?"

(お*)仕事
し ごと

(O*)shigoto

job

→ See Appendix, Jobs

(お)国
くに

(O)kuni

country

→ See Appendix, Countries



(ご*)出身
しゅっしん

(Go*)shusshin

birth place/hometown

(お)名前
なまえ

(O)namae

name

(お)住まい／(お)うち

(O)sumai / (O)uchi

home / place of residence

(お)勤め／会社
つとめ かいしゃ

(O)tsutome / kaisha

company

* Attaching the prefix お (o) or ご (go) to a noun makes that noun polite. Use these prefixes when talking about another person, and never for yourself. → See p.183, Grammar

B-1

Place your own name and information in < > to complete the following sentences.

鈴木 : <ジョン>さん、お国は？
すずき ジョン

ジョン : <アメリカ>です。

鈴木 : お住まいは？
すずき すみ

ジョン : <千葉>です。<鈴木>さんは？
ちば すずき

鈴木 : 私も<千葉>です。／私は<東京>です。
わたし ちば とうきょう

ジョン : お仕事は？
しごと

鈴木 : <主婦>です。
すずき しゅふ

Suzuki : < Jon >-san, o-kuni wa?

Jon : < Amerika > desu.

Suzuki : O-sumai wa?

Jon : < Chiba > desu. < Suzuki >-san wa?

Suzuki : Watashi mo <Chiba> desu. /
Watashi wa < Tōkyō > desu.

Jon : O-shigoto wa?

Suzuki : < Shufu > desu.

Suzuki : Where are you from, John-san?

John : I'm from the United States.

Suzuki : Where do you live?

John : I live in Chiba. How about you, Suzuki-san?

Suzuki : I live in Chiba, too. /

I live in Tokyo.

John : What is your job?

Suzuki : I'm a housewife.

B-2

Make your own conversation using the words in Practice A.

MEMO

私も～です。／Watashi mo … desu. / I'm also

Phrase 3

Talk about your interests.

Track
03

音楽が好きです。
おんがく す

Ongaku ga suki desu.

I like music.

NOTE

"[Noun] ga suki desu" means "I like [noun]." → See p.169, Grammar
In sentences like the examples below, the "watashi wa ___" portion of the sentence
that denotes the subject is often omitted in spoken conversation.

Ex.

ジョン : (私は) 音楽が好きです。
わたし おんがく す

でも、カラオケは好きじゃありません。

Jon : (Watashi wa) ongaku ga suki desu.

Demo, karaoke wa suki ja arimasen.

John : I like music.

But, I don't like karaoke.

Practicing
A

___が好きです。

Use the following words with the phrase "___ ga suki desu."

音楽
おんがく
ongaku
music



映画
えいが
eiga
movie



カラオケ
karaoke
karaoke



アウトドア
autodoa
the outdoors



旅行
りょこう
ryokō
travel
→ See Appendix, Hobbies

サッカー
sakkā
soccer/football
→ See Appendix, Sports

(お)すし
(O)sushi
sushi
→ See Appendix, Food

ビール
biru
beer
→ See Appendix, Drinks

イタリア料理
りょうり
Itaria ryōri
Italian food
→ See Appendix, Countries



Use words from Practice A in < > to practice having a conversation.

①

鈴木 : 私は<ビール>が好きです。カレンさんは?

カレン : 私も好きです。/私はあまり好きじゃありません。

Suzuki : Watashi wa < biru > ga suki desu.
Karen-san wa?

Karen : Watashi mo suki desu.
/ Watashi wa amari suki ja arimasen.

Suzuki : I like beer. How about you, Karen-san?

Karen : I like beer, too. / I don't really like beer.

②

田中 : <カラオケ>は*好きですか。

ジョン : はい、好きです。
/いいえ、<カラオケ>はあまり……。でも<音楽>は好きです。

田中 : そうですか。

Tanaka : < Karaoke > wa* suki desu ka.

Jon : Hai, suki desu.
/ lie, < karaoke > wa amari...
Demo, < ongaku > wa suki desu.

Tanaka : Sō desu ka.

Tanaka : Do you like karaoke?

John : Yes, I do.
/ No, not really. But, I like music.
Tanaka : I see.

MEMO

あまり / amari / not very much, not really

でも / demo / but

そうですか。 / Sō desu ka. / I see.

Dialogue

Track
4

Practice having a conversation by replacing the words in (1)–(3) with the words below. Put your own name and information in < >.

ジョン : はじめまして。〈ジョン〉です。	Jon : Hajimemashite. < Jon > desu.
どうぞよろしく。	Dōzo yoroshiku.
田中 : はじめまして。〈田中〉です。	Tanaka : Hajimemashite. < Tanaka > desu.
こちらこそ、どうぞよろしく	Kochira koso, dōzo yoroshiku
お願いします。	onegaishimasu.
ジョンさん、(1)お国は？	Jon-san, (1) <u>o-kuni</u> wa?
ジョン : <アメリカ>です。	Jon : < Amerika > desu.
田中 : そうですか。(2)お住まいは？	Tanaka : Sō desu ka. (2) <u>O-sumai</u> wa?
ジョン : <千葉>です。〈田中さん〉は？	Jon : < Chiba > desu. < Tanaka >-san wa?
田中 : 私は<中野>です。	Tanaka : Watashi wa < Nakano > desu.
ジョンさん、(3)日本料理は好き	Jon-san, (3) <u>Nihon ryōri</u> wa suki desu
ですか。	ka.
ジョン : はい、〈天ぷら〉が好きです。	Jon : Hai, < tempura > ga suki desu.
／いいえ、あまり……。	/ ie, amari.....
田中 : そうですか。	Tanaka : Sō desu ka.

- ## ① (1) ご出身 go-shusshin

- ## (2) お仕事 o-shigoto

- (3) スポーツ supōtsu

- ## ② (1) お国 o-kuni

- ## (2) お勤め o-tsutome

- (3) お酒 o-sake

Listening

Two people who just met are having a conversation. Listen to what they say and select the correct answer.

Q1

Track
5

1. The man is English.
2. The man is Australian.
3. The man is Indian.

Q2

Track
6

1. The woman asked the man for his name and hometown.
2. The woman asked the man where he works and lives.
3. The woman asked the man about his hometown and job.

Q3

Track
7

1. The woman doesn't like karaoke.
2. The man likes karaoke.
3. The man doesn't like karaoke.

Q4

Track
8

1. The woman likes wine.
2. The woman doesn't like alcohol.
3. The man likes beer.

Role playing

Role play using the cards below.

At a party

A: You meet B-san, a Japanese person, for the first time at a friend's party. Say hello to B-san and introduce yourself. (Please use your own answers.)

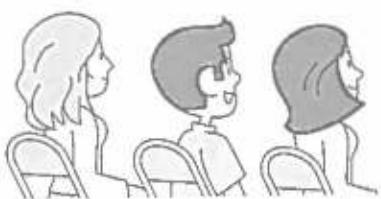
B: You are a Japanese person. Ask where A-san is from, where he/she works and lives in Japan, what he/she likes, and what his/her interests are.

Do you remember?

Use the phrases you have learned in this unit in situations ①–③ below.

①

- Name
- Job
- Nationality



②

②

Where
are you from?



③



Do you like ...?



Phrases for This Unit

Unit Phrases

- 私はジョンです。
Watashi wa Jon desu. I am John.
- お仕事は?
O-shigoto wa? (What is) your job?
- 音楽が好きです。
Ongaku ga suki desu. I like music.

Useful expressions

- ~から来ました。
... kara kimashita. I'm from ...
- どうぞよろしく。
Dōzo yoroshiku. It's nice to meet you.

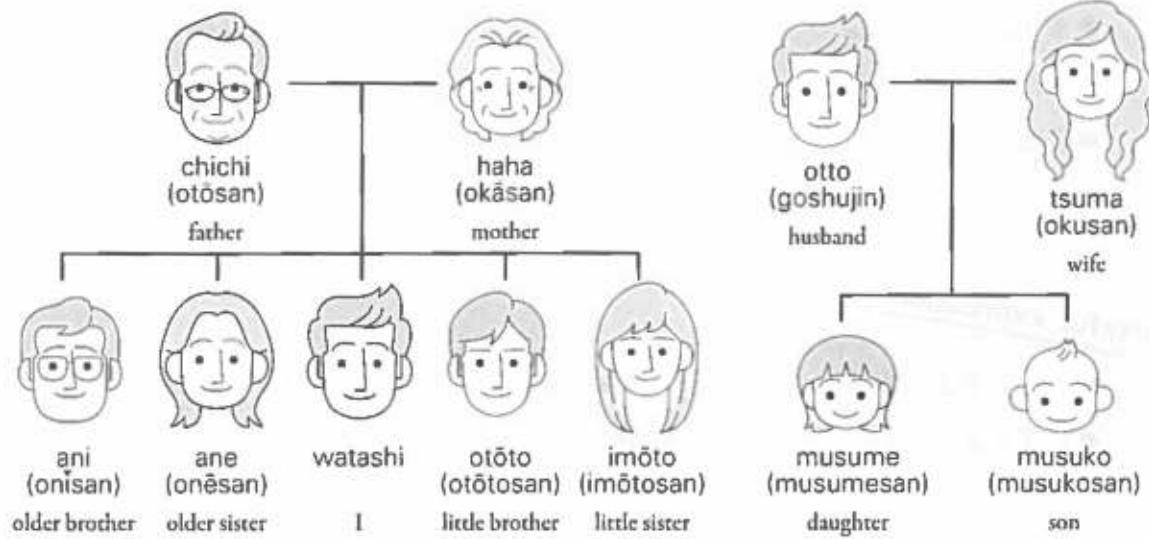
Check!

✓ Now I can...

- Provide a simple self-introduction
- Ask a person I just met for their name and occupation
- Have a conversation about hobbies and interests

One More Step

● Talking about family



* Words in () are used to respectfully address another person's family members

Let's practice

- (1) Use the examples below to describe where your family members are from (a), what they do (b), and where they live (c).

- Watashi no *¹ tsuma wa Igirisu-jin desu.
- Watashi no haha wa kyōshi desu.
- Watashi no musuko wa Ōsutoraria ni sunde imasu.*²

- (2) Fill in the blanks below to have a conversation about someone's siblings and children.

- Q. Go-kyōdai*³ / okasan*⁴ ga imasu ka.*⁵
- A. a. Hai, ____ to*⁶ ____ ga imasu.
b. Hai, ____ ga [number] imasu.
c. Iie, imasen.

Counting people

one person	hitori
two people	futari
three people	san-nin
four people	yo-nin

Say the number word + **nin** when counting three or more people

*1 watashi no = my *2 ...wa [place] ni sunde imasu = ... live in [place] *3 go-kyōdai = (Your) brothers and sisters ("kyōdai" refers to one's own siblings) *4 okasan = (Your) children ("kodomo" refers to one's own children) *5 ... ga imasu ka. = Do you have ... ? (for animate objects)
→ See p.170, Grammar *6 A to B = A and B



Is there an ATM around here?

このへんに、ATMありますか。

Kono hen ni, ATM arimasu ka.

Asking for directions

場所を尋ねる

GOALS FOR UNIT 2

- Ask if a store or place you want to go to is in the nearby area
- Ask for the location of a store or place you want to go to
- Ask and understand simple directions

Phrase 1

Ask if a store or place you want to go to is in the nearby area.

Track
09

このへんに、ATMありますか。

Kono hen ni, ATM arimasu ka.

Is there an ATM around here?

NOTE

"____ (wa) arimasu ka." = "Is there ____?", "Kono hen ni" means "around here." "Arimasu" is used only for inanimate objects. → See p.170, Grammar

Ex.

ジョン : すみません。このへんに、ATM(は)ありますか。

女人 : ええ、あそこにありますよ。

Jon : Sumimasesen. Kono hen ni,
ATM (wa) arimasu ka.

Onna no hito : Ee, asoko ni arimasu yo.

John : Excuse me. Is there an ATM
around here?

Woman : Yes, over there.

Practice
A

このへんに、____ありますか。

Use the following words with the phrase "Kono hen ni, ____ arimasu ka."

ATM

ATM

ATM

地下鉄の駅

chikatetsu no eki

subway station

バス停

basu-tei

bus stop



交番

kōban

police box



駐車場

chūshajō

parking lot

P

駐車場

空車

コンビニ

kombini

convenience store



→ See Appendix, Shops

インターネットカフェ

intānetto kafe

internet cafe

スーパー

sūpā

super market

100円ショップ

hyaku-en shoppu

100-yen store

薬屋

kusuri-ya

drugstore



B Put the words from Practice A into < > to complete the exercise.

1

-On a street-

ジョン : すみません。このへんに、〈コンビニ〉ありますか。

女人 : ええ、あそこにありますよ。

ジョン : ありがとうございます。

女人 : どういたしまして。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kono hen ni
<kombini> arimasu ka.

Onna no hito : Ee, asoko ni arimasu yo.

Jon : Arigatō gozaimasu.

Onna no hito : Dō itashimashite.

John : Excuse me, is there a convenience store
around here?

Woman : Yes, it's over there.

John : Thank you.

Woman : You're welcome.

2

-On a street-

ジョン : すみません。このへんに、〈薬屋〉ありますか。

男の人 : さあ、ちょっとわかりません。

ジョン : じゃ、いいです。ありがとうございます。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kono hen ni
<kusuri-ya> arimasu ka.

Otoko no hito : Sā, chotto wakarimasen.

Jon : Ja, ii desu. Arigatō gozaimasu.

John : Excuse me, is there a drug store around here?

Man : Hmm, I'm not sure [if there is].

John : That's alright. Thank you.

MEMO

ええ / ee / yes

あそこにありますよ。 / Asoko ni arimasu yo. / It's over there. The particle "yo" is used to emphasize new information to a person.

どういたしまして。 / Dō itashimashite. / You're welcome.

さあ / sā / I don't know. [said to indicate a lack of sureness]

ちょっとわかりません。 / Chotto wakarimasen. / I'm not sure.

じゃ、いいです。 / Ja, ii desu. / That's alright.

Phrase 2

Ask where something is.

トイレ、どこですか。

Toire, doko desu ka.

Where is the restroom?



NOTE "Doko" means "where?," "____(wa) doko desu ka." is used to ask for the location of something.

Ex.

ジョン : すみません。トイレ(は)どこですか。

店員 : こちらです。

Jon : Sumimasen. Toire (wa) doko desu ka.

Ten'in : Kochira desu.

John : Excuse me. Where is the restroom?

Clerk : This way.

Practical A-1

_____, どこですか。

Use the following words with the phrase "_____, doko desu ka."

トイレ

toire

restroom



レジ

reji

cash register



エレベーター

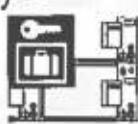
erebētā

elevator

コインロッカー

koin rokkā

coin locker



入り口

iriguchi

entrance

本屋

ほんや

hon-ya

bookstore

→ See Appendix, Shops

Practical A-2

_____です。

Answer the questions from above using the following words with the phrase "_____, desu."

ここ／こちら*

koko / kochira*

here / this way

そこ／そちら*

soko / sochira*

there / that way

あそこ／あちら*

asoko / achira*

over there / that way

* Kochira, sochira, and achira are polite versions of these expressions.

1階
いつかい
ikkai
first floor

2階
にかい
ni-kai
second floor

3階
さんかい
san-kai*
third floor

4階
よんかい
yon-kai
fourth floor

* "San-gai"(third floor) and "nan-gai"(what floor) are also being used.
Please see Counters on p.178 of Grammar for counting floors higher than 4.

Practice B-1

Have a practice conversation using the words from practice A-1 and A-2 in < >

ジョン : すみません、^1<トイレ>、どこですか。

店員 : ^2<あちら>です。

ジョン : ありがとうございます。

Jon : Sumimasen, ^1<toire>, doko desu ka.

Ten'in : ^2<Achira> desu.

Jon : Arigatō gozaimasu.

John : Excuse me, where is the restroom?

Clerk : It's over that way.

John : Thank you.

Practice B-2

Ask what floor the following shops are on with the conversation pattern below.

1. Bookstore 2. 100-yen store 3. Restaurants

-At the reception desk-

ジョン : すみません、< >は なんかい 何階ですか。

受付 : < >でございます。

ジョン : え？ もう一度いいですか。

受付 : < >です。

Jon : Sumimasen, < > wa nan-kai desu ka.

Uketsuke : < > de gozaimasu.

Jon : E? Mō ichido ii desu ka.

Uketsuke : < > desu.

4F Restaurants
3F Bookstore
2F 100-yen store
1F Reception / Front desk

John : Excuse me, what floor is the < > on?

Clerk : It's on the < >.

John : Pardon? Would you say that one more time?

Clerk : It's < >.

MEMO

もう一度いいですか。/ Mō ichido ii desu ka. / Would you say that one more time?

~は何階ですか。/ ... wa nan-kai desu ka. / What floor is the ... on?

Phrase 3

Gather information about a place you are trying to go.

Track
II

郵便局に行きたいんですが……。
ゆうびんきょく い

Yūbinkyoku ni ikitai n desu ga..... . I'm trying to get to the post office.

NOTE

"__ ni ikitai" means "I would like to go to __" or "I am trying to get to __".
 "__ n desu ga" frequently precedes a sentence requesting information, but because this nuance is so obvious from context, the rest of the sentence following "__ n desu ga" is often left out.

Ex.

ジョン : すみません。郵便局に行きたいんですが……。
ゆうびんきょく い

警察官 : あの公園の左ですよ。
けいさつかん こうえん ひだり

Jon : Sumimasen. Yūbinkyoku ni
ikitai n desu ga..... .

Keisatsu-kan : Ano kōen no hidari desu yo.

John : Excuse me, I'm trying to get to the post office, but....

Policeman : It's to the left of that park.

Practice A-1

_____に行きたいんですが……。

Use the following words with the phrase "____ ni ikitai n desu ga..... ."

郵便局
ゆうびんきょく



映画館
えいがかん



銀行
ぎんこう



yūbinkyoku
post office

eigakan
movie theater

ginkō
bank

動物園
どうぶつえん

dōbutsu-en
zoo

公園
こうえん

kōen
park

病院
びょういん

byōin
hospital

美術館
びじゅつかん

bijutsukan
art museum

Practice A-2

_____ですよ。

Answer the questions from above using the following words with the phrase "____ desu yo."

ここまっすぐ

koko massugu
straight up / down here



あっち

acchi
over that way



むこう

mukō
over there



～の左
ひだり-no hidari
to the left of～の右
みぎ-no migi
to the right of～の前
まえ-no mae
in front of～の近く
ちか-no chikaku
near～のとなり
となり-no tonari
next to～のうしろ
うしろ-no ushiro
behind

Practicing

B Look at the map on p. 33 and ask for items 1-4 with the conversation template below.

Ex. ふじ病院 Fuji byōin

1. 本屋 hon-ya 2. 映画館 eigakan 3. さくらホテル Sakura hoteru 4. 郵便局 yūbinkyoku

ジョン : すみません、〈ふじ病院〉に行きたいんですが……。

警察官 : 〈ここまっすぐ〉ですよ。／〈美術館の前〉ですよ。

ジョン : 近いですか。

警察官 : はい、近いですよ。／いいえ、ちょっと遠いですよ。

Jon : Sumimasen, <Fuji byōin>
ni ikitai n desu ga....Keisatsu-kan : <Koko massugu> desu yo.
/ < Bijutsukan no mae > desu yo.

Jon : Chikai desu ka.

Keisatsu-kan : Hai, chikai desu yo.
/ lie, chotto tōi desu yo.

John : Excuse me, I'm trying to get to Fuji Hospital.

Policeman : It's straight down here. / It's in front of the museum.

John : Is it near here?

Policeman : Yes. / No, it's a little far.

MEMO

近いですか。/ Chikai desu ka. / Is it near here?

ちょっと遠いですよ。/ Chotto tōi desu yo. / It's a little far.

Dialogue

Look at the picture on the right page and have a practice conversation replacing the words in (1) - (4).

-In front of a station-

クマール :すみません。

Kumāru : Sumimasen.

女人 :はい。
おんな ひ

Onna no hito : Hai.

クマール :(1) さくら公園に行きたいんです
こうえん
が.....。

Kumāru : (1) Sakura kōen ni ikitai n desu
ga..... .

女人 :えっと.....、ここまっすぐですよ。
おんな ひ

Onna no hito : Etto....., koko massugu desu yo.

クマール :そうですか。あ、それから、この
へんに、(2) ATMありますか。

Kumāru : Sō desu ka. A, sorekara, kono
hen ni (2) ATM arimasu ka.

女人 :そうですね.....。
おんな ひ

Onna no hito : Sō desu ne..... .

あ、(3) コンビニにありますよ。

A, (3) kombini ni arimasu yo.

クマール : (3) コンビニはどこですか。

Kumāru : (3) Kombini wa doko desu ka.

女人 : (4) さくら公園の前です。
おんな ひ

Onna no hito : (4) Sakura kōen no mae desu.

クマール :ありがとうございます。

Kumāru : Arigatō gozaimasu.

- ① (1) ふじ病院
ひょういん
(2) 花屋
はなや
(3) スーパー⁺
(4) 病院の近く
びょういん の ちかく

Fuji byōin
hana-ya (= flower shop)
sūpā
byōin no chikaku

- ② (1) 現代美術館
げんだい びじゅつかん
(2) コインロッカー
koin rokkā
(3) 地下鉄の駅
ちかてつ の えき
(4) バス停のむこう
basu-tei no mukō

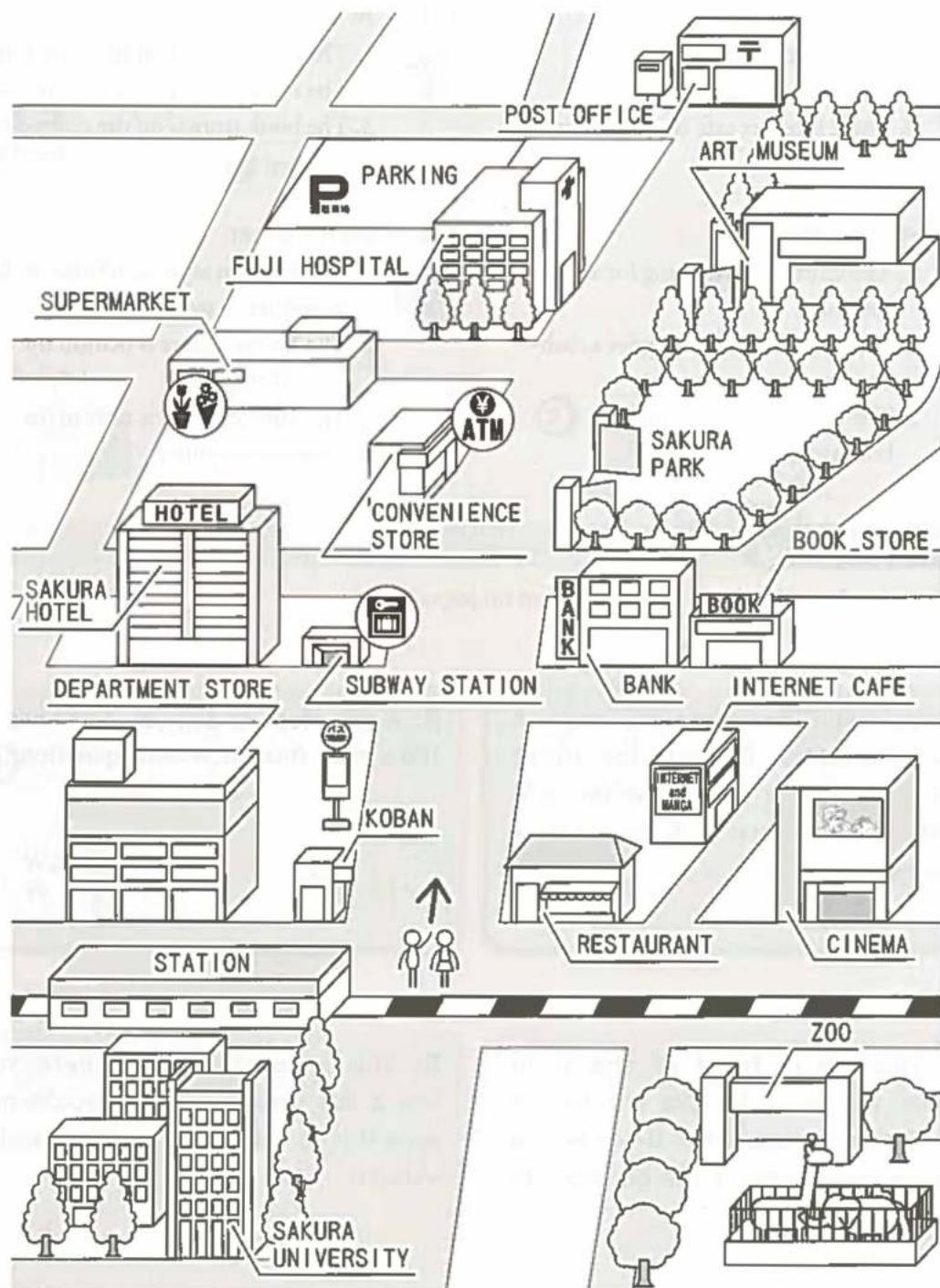
Gendai bijutsukan (= Modern art museum)
koin rokkā
chikatetsu no eki
basu-tei no mukō

MEMO

それから / sorekara / and (Used when uttering an additional statement or question.)

Material

Look at the map while doing the practice conversation on the left page.



Listening

Listen to the conversation between the man and woman and choose the correct answer.

Q1 On the street

- Track 13
1. The internet café is over there.
 2. The internet café is right here.
 3. There internet café is straight down here.

Q2 At a supermarket

- Track 14
1. The customer is looking for a restroom.
 2. The customer is looking for a cash register.
 3. The customer is looking for a bookstore.

Q3 At a department store

- Track 15
1. The book store is on the third floor.
 2. The book store is on the second floor.
 3. The book store is on the ground floor.

Q4 On the street

- Track 16
1. The 100-yen store is in front of the convenience store.
 2. The 100-yen store is behind the convenience store.
 3. The 100-yen store is next to the convenience store.

Role playing

Role play using the cards below. → See the map on page 33.

1.

A: You would like to use the internet. You come across B-san in the street and ask if there is an internet café in the area, where it is, and if it is nearby.

B: A-san stops to ask you questions in the street. Answer A-san's questions.

2.

A: You are in front of the train station and want to take the bus to the Gendai Museum. Ask B-san where the bus stop is and if the bus goes to the museum.

B: This is your first time here. You saw a bus stop nearby, but you're not sure if the bus goes to the Gendai Museum.

Do you remember?

Use the phrases you have studied in this unit in situations ①–③ below.

①



②



③



Phrases for This Unit

Unit Phrases

- このへんに、ATM ありますか。 Kono hen ni, ATM arimasuka. Is there an ATM around here?
- トイレ、どこですか。 Toire, doko desu ka. Where is the restroom?
- 郵便局に行きたいんですが……。 Yūbinkyoku ni ikitai n desu ga..... I'm trying to go to the post office.

Useful expressions

- じゃ、いいです。 Ja, ii desu. That's alright.
- もう一度いいですか。 Mō ichido ii desu ka. Would you say that one more time?
- ~は何階ですか。 ...wa nan-kai desu ka. What floor is the ... on?
- 近いですか。 Chikai desu ka. Is it near here?
- それから、~ sorekara, ... and [Used when uttering an additional statement or question.]

Check!

✓ Now I can...

- Ask if the store or place I want to go to is in the nearby area
- Ask for the location of the store or place I want to go to
- Ask and understand simple directions



How much is this?

これ、いくらですか。

Kore, ikura desu ka.

Shopping

買い物

GOALS FOR UNIT 3

- Ask if a store has what you are looking for

- Ask for the price of something you want to buy

- Request what you would like from a store

Phrase 1

Ask if a store has what you want to buy.

Track
17

かさ、ありますか。

Kasa, arimasu ka.

Do you have umbrellas?

NOTE

" (wa) arimasu ka." was introduced as a way to ask if something exists in Unit 2.
It can also mean "Do you have ?" → See p.170, Grammar

Ex.

ジョン : すみません。かさ(は)ありますか。

店員 : はい、あります。こちらです。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kasa (wa) arimasu ka.

Ten'in : Hai, arimasu. Kochira desu.

John : Excuse me, do you have umbrellas?

Clerk : Yes, we do. They're right here.

Practica
A

ありますか。

Use the following words with the phrase " , arimasu ka."

かさ

kasa

umbrella



英語の新聞

eigo no shimbun

English newspaper



ボールペン

bōru-pen

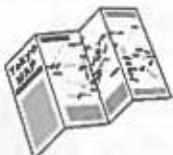
ball point pen



地図

chizu

map



(お*)水

(o*)mizu

water



(お)酒

(o)sake

alcoholic drink/Japanese sake



牛乳

gyūnyū

milk

塩

shio

salt

→ See Appendix, Seasoning



薬

kusuri

medicine

→ See Appendix, Medicine

* The prefix "o—" makes nouns more polite. → See p.183, Grammar

Practice
B

Put the words from A in < > to complete the conversation exercise.

①

ジョン : すみません。<かさ>、ありますか。

店員 : はい、こちらです。

ジョン : ありがとうございます。

Jon : Sumimasen. <Kasa>, arimasu ka.

Ten'in : Hai, kochira desu.

Jon : Arigatō gozaimasu.

John : Excuse me. Do you have umbrellas?

Clerk : Yes. They're right here.

John : Thank you.

②

ジョン : すみません。<英語の新聞>、ありますか。

店員 : 申し訳ありません。<英語の新聞>は、ないんです。

ジョン : わかりました。

Jon : Sumimasen. < Eigo no shimbun >, arimasu ka.

Ten'in : Mōshiwake arimasen.
< Eigo no shimbun > wa, naindesu.

Jon : Wakarimashita.

John : Excuse me. Do you have English newspaper?

Clerk : I'm sorry, but we don't [have any English newspapers].

John : Okay.

MEMO

申し訳ありません。/ Mōshiwake arimasen. / I'm sorry. ["I have no excuse"; extremely polite]

ないんです。/ Naindesu. / "...n desu" can be used to make a negative answer softer.

"Naindesu" = "We don't have it".

Phrase 2 Ask how much something costs.

Track
O
18

これ、いくらですか。

Kore, ikura desu ka.

How much is this?

NOTE "Ikura" means "how much." "___ (wa) ikura desu ka." means "How much is ___?" and is used to ask how much something costs.

Ex.

ジョン : これ (は) いくらですか。

店員 : 500 円です。
ていいん ごひゃくえん

Jon : Kore (wa) ikura desu ka.

Ten'in : 500 [gohyaku]-en desu.

John : How much is this?

Clerk : It's 500 yen.

Practices
A-1

___、いくらですか。

Let's use the following words with the phrase "___, ikura desu ka."

これ

kore

this



Speaker



Listener

それ

sore

that / it



Speaker

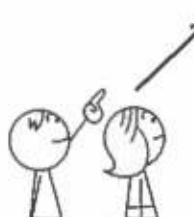


Listener

あれ

are

that



Speaker Listener

A-2

Study the numbers from 10 to 10,000 (→ see p. 47) and say the following prices in (1) – (7) with the phrase “ -en desu.”

- (1) ¥55 (2) ¥99 (3) ¥270 (4) ¥360 (5) ¥890 (6) ¥1,500 (7) ¥2,700

B

Practice talking about prices with the pictures below.

ジョン : すみません。(ノート)、いくらですか。

店員 : <90円> です。

Jon : Sumimasen. < Nōto >, ikura desu ka.

Ten'in : < 90-en > desu.

John : Excuse me. How much is this notebook?

Clerk : It's 90 yen.

Ex. ノート

nōto

notebook



¥90

① ペン

pen

pen

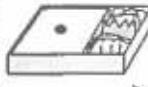


¥120

② お弁当

o-bentō

bento-box



¥550

③ タオル

taoru

towel



¥680

④ 時計

tokei

clock



¥1,980

⑤ バッグ

/ かばん

baggu/kaban

bag



¥3,600

⑥ マフラー

mafurā

scarf



¥4,300

⑦ くつ

kutsu

shoes



¥8,800

Phrase 3

Make a purchase.

Track
O
19

このTシャツ、ください。

Kono T-shatsu, kudasai.

I'll have this T-shirt.

NOTE “__(o) kudasai.” means “Please give me __.” and is used when making a purchase. “Kono” is always used before a noun. “Kore” means “this” and is also used before “kudasai”.

Ex.

① すみません。このTシャツ(を)ください。

② すみません。これ(を)ふたつください。

① Sumimasen. Kono T-shatsu (o) kudasai.

② Sumimasen. Kore (o) futatsu kudasai.

John : Excuse me. I'll have this T-shirt.

John : Excuse me. I'll have two of these.

practise

A-1 ___, ください。

Use the following words with the phrase “___, kudasai.”

このTシャツ

kono T-shatsu

this T-shirt

Listener



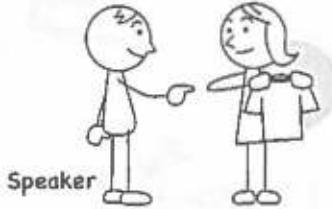
Speaker

そのTシャツ

sono T-shatsu

that T-shirt

Listener



Speaker

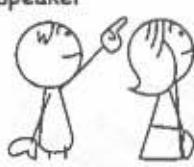
あのTシャツ

ano T-shatsu

that T-shirt



Speaker



Listener

これ

kore

this

それ

sore

that/it

あれ

are

that

Practice
A-2

これ、__ください。

Say how many of each item you want with the phrase "Kore, __ kudasai."

ひとつ

hitotsu

one

ふたつ

futatsu

two

みっつ

mittsu

three

よっつ

yottsu

four

* 5 = itsutsu, 6 = muttsu, 7 = nanatsu, 8 = yattsu, 9 = kokonotsu, 10 = to

Saying the number word with "ko" can also be used to count objects. → See p.178, Grammar

Practice
B

Put the words from Practice A-1 and A-2 into < > to complete the conversation below.

ジョン : すみません。^A-1 <このTシャツ>、^A-2 <ふたつ> ください。

店員 : はい。ありがとうございます。

ジョン : あ、それから、^A-1 <これ> もください。

店員 : かしこまりました。

ジョン : カードでお願いします。*

店員 : お支払い方法は?

ジョン : 一回で。

* It is usually paid by cash if neither you nor the shop staff say anything about the way of the payment.

Jon : Sumimasen. ^A-1 < Kono T-shatsu >,
^A-2 < futatsu > kudasai.

Ten'in : Hai. Arigatō gozaimasu.

Jon : A, sorekara, ^A-1 < kore > mo kudasai.

Ten'in : Kashikomari mashita.

Jon : Kādo de onegaishimasu.*

Ten'in : Oshiharai hōhō wa?

Jon : Ikkai de.

John : Excuse me, I'll have two of these T-shirts.

Clerk : Okay. Thank you.

John : And I'll take this, too.

Clerk : Alright.

John : I'd like to pay by credit card.*

Clerk : How many payments would you like to make?

John : One, please.

MEMO

それから、～もください。/ Sorekara, ... mo kudasai. / And I'll have ... , too.

かしこまりました。/ Kashikomarimashita. / Certainly/Yes/Right away.

カードでお願いします。/ Kādo de onegaishimasu. / I'd like to pay by credit card.

お支払い方法は? / Oshiharai hōhō wa? / How many payments will you make? ["What is your payment method?"]

一回で。/ Ikkai de. / One/Once, please.

Phrase 4

Making requests at a store.

Track
20

もうちょっと安いの、ありませんか。
やす

Mō chotto yasui no, arimasen ka. Do you have one a little cheaper?

NOTE “Mō chotto” means “a little more” and can be used with adjectives. “Mō chotto ____ no arimasen ka.” is often used to make a request while shopping. Although “arimasen ka” can also be used in the affirmative, is considered more polite to ask with a negative form.

Ex.

ジョン : もうちょっと安いの(は)ありませんか。

店員 : こちらはいかがですか。

Jon : **Mō chotto yasui no (wa) arimasen ka.**

Ten'in : Kochira wa ikaga desu ka.

John : Do you have one a little
cheaper?

Clerk : How about this one?

A

もうちょっと____の、ありませんか。

Let's use the following words with the phrase “Mō chotto ____ no, arimasen ka.”

安い やす cheap	大きい ōkii big	小さい ちい small	軽い かる light/light weight
長い nagai long	短い mijikai short	他の*メーカー ほか hoka no* mēkā another makers	他の*色 ほか iro another colors → See Appendix, Colors

* You don't use “mō chotto” with “hoka no” (another, the other).

Practice
B-1

Put the words from Practice A in < > and practice the conversation below.

-Looking at something in a shop-

ジョン :すみません。これ、もうちょっと<安い>の、ありませんか。

店員 :すみません。これだけなんです。

ジョン :そうですか。じゃあ、ちょっと考えます。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kore, mō chotto

<yasui>no arimasen ka.

Ten'in : Sumimasen. Kore dake nan desu.

Jon : Sō desu ka. Jā, chotto kangaemasu.

John : Excuse me. Do you have a cheaper one of

these?

Clerk : I'm sorry, this is all we have.

John : Okay, I'll think about it then.

Practice
B-2

Study the numbers from 10 to 100,000 (p. 47) and practice the conversation with the words below.

ジョン :すみません。この<自転車>、いくらですか。

店員 :<10980>円です。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kono <jitensha>, ikura
desu ka.

Ten'in : <10980>-en desu.

John : Excuse me. How much is this bicycle?

Clerk : It's 10,980 yen.

Ex. 自転車

jitensha

bicycle



¥10,980

① 携帯

keitai

cellular phone



¥26,000

② 電子辞書

denshi-jisho

electronic dictionary



¥47,000

③ パソコン

pasokon

personal computer



¥98,000

MEMO

こちらはいかがですか。/ Kochira wa ikaga desu ka. / How about this one?

これだけなんです。/ Kore dake nan desu. / This is all we have.

じゃあ、ちょっと考えます。/ Jā, chotto kangaemasu. / I'll think about it then.

Dialogue

Look at the picture on the right page and have a practice conversation replacing the words in (1) – (5).

ジョン : すみません。

Jon : Sumimasen.

(1) Tシャツ、ありますか。

(1) T-shatsu, arimasu ka.

店員 : はい、ございます。こちらです。

Ten'in : Hai, gozaimasu. Kochira desu.

ジョン : それはいくらですか。

Jon : Sore wa ikura desu ka.

店員 : (2) 3900円です。

Ten'in : (2) 3900-en desu.

ジョン : (3) もうちょっと安いの、
ありませんか。

Jon : (3) Mō chotto yasui no,
arimasen ka.

店員 : (4) こちらは1980円です。

Ten'in : (4) Kochira wa 1980-en desu.

ジョン : じゃあ、(5) それ、みっつください。

Jon : Jā, (5) sore, mitsu kudasai.

店員 : ありがとうございます。

Ten'in : Arigatō gozaimasu.

① (1) 水

mizu

(2) 150円

150-en

(3) もうちょっと小さい

Mō chotto chiisai

(4) こちらは100円です

Kochira wa 100-en desu

(5) それ、ひとつ

sore, hitotsu

② (1) デジカメ

dejikame

(2) 29800円

29800-en

(3) 他の色

Hoka no iro

(4) 青いのと黒いのがあります

Aoi no to kuroi no ga arimasu

(5) 黒いの

kuroi no

MEMO

ございます。/ Gozaimasu. / [A politer way to say "arimasu (=have)"]

Material

- ① Look at the pictures below and complete the practice conversation on the left page.

Ex.

Irasshaiimase.




¥3,900



¥1,980



¥4,500



¥1,980×3,
please.

①



¥150



¥200



¥100



Small one,
please.

②

White



Black



Blue




Black one,
please.

- ② Counting 1 – 100,000

1-10	11-20	10-100	100-1,000	1,000-10,000	10,000-100,000
1 ichi	11 jū-ichi	10 jū	100 hyaku	1,000 sen	10,000 ichi-man
2 ni	12 jū-ni	20 ni-jū	200 ni-hyaku	2,000 ni-sen	20,000 ni-man
3 san	13 jū-san	30 san-jū	300 sambyaku	3,000 san-sen	30,000 sam-man
4 yon/shi	14 jū-yon	40 yon-jū	400 yon-hyaku	4,000 yon-sen	40,000 yon-man
5 go	15 jū-go	50 go-jū	500 go-hyaku	5,000 go-sen	50,000 go-man
6 roku	16 jū-roku	60 roku-jū	600 roppyaku	6,000 roku-sen	60,000 roku-man
7 nana/shichi	17 jū-nana	70 nana-jū	700 nana-hyaku	7,000 nana-sen	70,000 nana-man
8 hachi	18 jū-hachi	80 hachi-jū	800 happyaku	8,000 hassen	80,000 hachi-man
9 kyū/ku	19 jū-kyū	90 kyū-jū	900 kyū-hyaku	9,000 kyū-sen	90,000 kyū-man
10 jū	20 ni-jū	100 hyaku	1,000 sen	10,000 ichi-man	100,000 jū-man

Listening

Listen to the conversation between the man and woman and choose the correct answer.

Q1 At a convenience store

-  22 1. They don't have newspapers.
- 2. They have cigarettes (Tabako).
- 3. They don't have cigarettes (Tabako).

Q2 At a kiosk

-  23 1. The umbrella is 400 yen.
- 2. The umbrella is 600 yen.
- 3. The umbrella is 800 yen.

Q3 Inside a *shinkansen*

-  24 1. The man wants a bento box.
- 2. The man wants 2 bento boxes.
- 3. The man wants 3 bento boxes.

Q4 At a department store

-  25 1. The woman wants a bigger one.
- 2. The woman wants a cheaper one.
- 3. The woman wants a smaller one.

Role playing

Role play using the cards below.

1. At an electronics store

A: You are at an electronics store. Ask if they have a battery charger (*jūdenki*) for your cellular phone, how much it costs, and if they have one that costs less.

B: You are a clerk at an electronics store. The store has chargers for 1,000 and 1,500 yen. If asked about prices, first recommend the more expensive model.

2. At a bookstore

A: You are at a bookstore and want to buy a map of Tokyo. Ask the clerk for a Tokyo map, how much it is, and if they have any bigger ones. You will also need a receipt.

B: You work at a bookstore. The store has a small map for 500 yen and big map for 800 yen. If asked, first recommend the smaller map.

Do you remember?

Use the phrases you have studied in this unit in situations ①–④ below.



Phrases for This Unit

Unit Phrases

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ● かさ、ありますか。 | Kasa, arimasu ka? | Do you have umbrellas? |
| ● これ、いくらですか。 | Kore, ikura desu ka? | How much is this? |
| ● このTシャツ、ください。 | Kono T-shatsu, kudasai. | I'll have this T-shirt. |
| ● もうちょっと安いの。
ありますか。 | Mô chotto yasui no,
arimasen ka. | Do you have one a little cheaper? |

Useful expressions

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| ● ちょっと考えます。
<small>かんが</small> | Chotto kangaemasu. | I will think about it. |
| ● お支払い方法は?
<small>しゃら ほうほう</small>
——一回で。
<small>いつかい</small> | O-shiharai hōhō wa?
— Ikai de. | How many payments would you like to make?
— Once. |
| ● それから、これもください。 | Sorekara, kore mo kudasai. | I'll take this, too. |

Check!

Now I can...

- Ask if a store has what I am looking for
- Ask for the price of something I want to buy
- Request what I would like from a store



Take out, please.

持ち帰りで。
も
かえり

Mochikaeri de.

Convenience stores and restaurants

コンビニ・レストラン

GOALS FOR UNIT 4

- Make orders at restaurants
- Request and ask about items on the menu
- Communicate with people at convenience stores and restaurants

Phrase 1

Make a request at a restaurant.

Track
26

メニュー、お願いします。
ねが

Menyū, onegaishimasu.

Could I have a menu?

NOTE

"[Noun] (o) onegaishimasu" is used when ordering food and making a request to receive something or have something done. A counter word can optionally come after the noun. → See p.43 and p.178, Counters

Ex.

- ① すみません。メニュー (を) お願いします。
ねが
- ② カレー (を) ひとつ、お願いします。
ねが

- ① Sumimasesen. Menyū (o) onegaishimasu.
② Karē (o) hitotsu, onegaishimasu.

- ① Excuse me. Could I have a menu?
② One curry, please.

Practice
A-1

_____、お願いします。
Use the following words with the phrase "_____, onegaishimasu."

メニュー menyū menu	注文 chūmon order	おしぶり oshibori rolled wet towel [used to wash one's hands]
取り皿 torizara small plate	これと同じの kore to onaji no the same as this	グラス gurasu glass
スプーン／フォーク supūn / fōku spoon / fork	カレー karē curry with rice → See Appendix, Food	生ビール nama biru draft beer → See Appendix, Drinks

Practice
A2

[A-1] _____、お願ひします。

Ask for words in Practice A-1 in the quantities below using "[A-1] _____, onegaishimasu."

ひとつ

hitotsu

one

ふたつ

futatsu

two

みっつ

mittsu

three

よっつ

yottsu

four

* 5 = itsutsu, 6 = muttsu, 7 = nanatsu, 8 = yattsu, 9 = kokonotsu, 10 = tō

→ See p.178, Grammar

Practice
B

Put the words from Practice A-1 and A-2 into < > to complete the conversation below.

店員 : ご注文、お決まりですか。
てんいん ごちゅうもん おけつまりですか。ジョン : はい。^{A-1}<カレー>^{A-2}<ひとつ>と^{A-1}<生ビール>^{A-2}<ひとつ>、お願ひします。
いっしょ なま びる おねがひします。店員 : 以上でよろしいですか。
てんいん いじょうジョン : はい、以上で。あ、あとお水もらえますか。
いじょう みず店員 : かしこまりました。
てんいん

Ten'in : Go-chūmon, o-kimari desu ka.

Jon : Hai, ^{A-1}<Karē>^{A-2}<hitotsu> to
^{A-1}<nama bīru>^{A-2}<hitotsu>, onegaishimasu.

Ten'in : Ijō de yoroshii desu ka.

Jon : Hai, ijō de. A, ato o-mizu moraemasu ka.

Ten'in : Kashikomarimashita.

Waiter : Are you ready to order?

John : Yes, I'll have one curry and one draft
beer, please.

Waiter : Will that be all for you?

John : Yes, that's all. Oh, could I also have
some water?

Waiter : Right away.

MEMO

(ご注文、)お決まりですか。/(Go-chūmon,) o-kimari desu ka./Are you ready to order?

以上でよろしいですか。/ijō de yoroshii desu ka./Will that be all for you?

以上で。/ijō de./That's all.

あと~/ato...~/also...

~もらえますか。/...moraemasu ka./Could I have ...?

かしこまりました。/Kashikomarimashita./Certainly/Yes/Right away.

Phrase 2

Ask about things you don't understand or don't know about.

今日のランチ、なんですか。
きょう

Kyō no ranchi, nan desu ka.

What's the lunch of the day?

TRICK
27

NOTE "Nan" means "what." "__(wa) nan desu ka" means "What is ___?"

Ex.

ジョン :すみません。今日のランチ(は)なんですか。

店員 :カレーです。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kyō no ranchi (wa)
nan desu ka.

Ten-in : Karē desu.

John : Excuse me, what's the lunch of the day?

Waiter : Curry.

Practice A

_____, なんですか。

Use the following words with the phrase "_____, nan desu ka."

今日のランチ きょう kyō no ranchi lunch of the day	日替わり* ひがわり meal of the day	おすすめ osusume recommendation
これ kore this	あれ are that	デザート dezāto dessert
セットのドリンク setto no dorinku included drink	この<白い・黒い・赤い>の kono <shiroi / kuroi / akai> no this <white / black / red> one → See Appendix, Colors	

* Higawari ["day change"] originally comes from the practice of restaurants offering a different meal each day. Restaurants now offer special menus each day, such as daily set meals and lunches, which are referred to as higawari.

Practice
B-1

Using the menu on page 61, put the words from Practice A into < > and complete the conversation.

ジョン : <今日のランチ>, なんですか。
 きょう

店員 : <カレー> です。
 てんいん

John : < Kyō no ranchi >, nan desu ka.

Ten'in : < Karē > desu.

John : What's the lunch of the day?

Waiter : Curry and rice.

Practice
B-2

Look at the Pre-text and ask questions about items on the menu using the template below.

ジョン : すみません。これ、なんですか。

店員 : <牛丼> です。
 ぎゅうどん

ジョン : この <赤い> の、なんですか。
 あか

店員 : <しょうが> ですよ。

ジョン : <しょうが> ? <しょうが>って、なんですか。

店員 : <Ginger> です。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kore, nan desu ka.

Ten'in : < Gyūdon > desu.

Jon : Kono < akai > no, nan desu ka.

Ten'in : < Shōga > desu yo.

Jon : < Shōga > ? < Shōga > tte, nan desu ka.

Ten'in : < Ginger > desu.

John : Excuse me. What is this?

Waiter : It's gyu-don.

John : What is this red stuff?

Waiter : That's shoga.

John : Shoga? What is shoga?

Waiter : It's ginger.

MEMO

～って、なんですか。 / ...tte nan desu ka. / What is ...? [Used to ask about the meaning of a word or something you do not understand.]

Phrase 3

Choose an option and then explain it in a natural-sounding way.

Track
28

持ち帰りで。
も かえ

Mochikaeri de.

Take out, please.

NOTE

Use "de" when choosing from a series of options. Saying "___de onegai shimasu" is more polite.

Ex.

店員 : こちらでお召し上がりですか。
ていいん めあ

ジョン : いいえ、持ち帰りで。
も かえ

Ten'in : Kochira de omeshiagari desu ka.

Jon : lie, mochikaeri de.

Staff : Would you like to eat in?

John : No, take out, please.

Practice

_____で。

Use the following words with the phrase "___ de.", when asked the question below.

Q. Would you like to eat in?

ここ／店内
koko / tennai
here / eat in

持ち帰り
mochikaeri
take out



Q. That comes hot or cold.

ホット
hotto
hot (drink)

アイス
aisu
iced (drink)



Q. What size would you like?

エス／エム／エル

esu / emu / eru
small / medium / large



Q. Would you like a bag?/Would you like these in separate bags?

そのまま
sonomama
The way it is



一緒*
issho
together

別々*
betsu betsu
separate

* "issho" (together), "betsu betsu" (separate) [also used when determining how many bills are necessary]

B-1

Practice ordering with the menu below.

店員 :いらっしゃいませ。こちらでお召し上がりですか。

ジョン :はい、ここで。／いいえ、持ち帰りで。

店員 :ご注文をどうぞ。

ジョン :〈チーズバーガー〉と〈コーラ〉、お願ひします。

店員 :〈コーラ〉のサイズは?

ジョン :〈エム〉で。

Ten'in : Irrashaimase. Kochira de
omeshiagari desu ka.

Jon : Hai, koko de. / lie, mochikaeri de.

Ten'in : Go-chūmon o dōzo.

Jon : < Chiizu bāgā > to < kōra >,
onegai shimasu.

Ten'in : < Kōra > no saizu wa?

Jon : < Emu > de.

Staff : Welcome. Would you like to eat in?

John : Yes. / No, take out, please.

Staff : May I take your order?

John : I'll have a cheeseburger and a cola, please.

Staff : What size cola would you like?

John : Medium, please.

~MENU~**Burger**

Hamburger



Cheese burger



Teriyaki Burger

Drink

Cola
Iced coffee
Iced tea

**Side Menu**

French fries



Salad

B-2

Make your own conversation using the words in Practice A.

MEMO

いらっしゃいませ。／Irrashaimase.／Welcome. /May I help you?

こちらでお召し上がりですか。／Kochira de omeshiagari desu ka.／Would you like to eat in?

ご注文をどうぞ。／Go-chūmon o dōzo.／May I take your order?

Phrase 4

POLITELY REFUSE UNNECESSARY THINGS.

袋、けっこうです。
ふくろ

Fukuro, kekkō desu.

No bag, thank you.

Track
O 29

NOTE "Kekkō desu." can be used to say "No thank you." and is a polite way to refuse things.

Ex.

ジョン : 袋(は)けっこうです。
ふくろ

店員 : かしこまりました。
ていいん

Jon : Fukuro (wa) kekkō desu.

Ten'in : Kashikomarimashita.

John : No bag, thank you.

Clerk : Okay.

practicing
A

___、けっこうです。

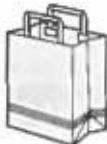
Let's use the following words with the phrase "___, kekkō desu."

袋
ふくろ

fukuro
bag

紙袋
かみぶくろ

kami-bukuro
paper bag



ビニール袋
binīru-bukuro

plastic bag

レシート
reshito

receipt



(お)はし

(o)hashi
chopsticks



スプーン／フォーク

supūn / fōku
spoon / fork

ストロー

sutorō
straw



ミルク

miruku
cream

砂糖
satō

sugar

ガムシロップ

gamu shiroppu
liquid sugar



B-1

Put the words from Practice A in < > and practice the conversation below.

店員 : 〈袋〉、ご利用ですか。
てんいん ふくろ りよう

ジョン : いいえ、けっこうです。／はい、お願ひします。
Jon lie, kekkō desu. / Hai, onegaishimasu.

Ten'in : < Fukuro > go-riyō desu ka.

Jon : lie, kekkō desu. / Hai, onegaishimasu.

Clerk : Would you like a bag?

John : No, thank you. / Yes, please.

B-2

Look at the picture below and tell the shop staff what you don't need.

ジョン : あ、< >、けっこうです。

店員 : かしこまりました。
てんいん

Jon : A, < > kekkō desu.

Ten'in : Kashikomarimashita.

John : Oh, I don't need a _____.

Clerk : Okay.

①



②



③



④

**MEMO**

～、ご利用ですか。／... go-riyō desu ka. / Would you like to use...? [polite expression]

Dialogue

Look at the menu on page 61 and have a practice conversation replacing the words in (1)-(4), then make your own conversation.

店員 : ご注文、お決まりですか。
Ten'in : Go-chūmon, okimari desu ka.

ジョン : おすすめはなんですか。

Jon : Osusume wa nan desu ka.

店員 : (1) 今日のランチです。

Ten'in : (1) Kyō no ranchi desu.

ジョン : じゃあ、それ(2)ひとつ、お願ひします。Jon : Jā, sore (2) hitotsu, onegaishimasu.

店員 : お飲み物は?

Ten'in : O-nomimono wa?

ジョン : (3) コーラで。

Jon : (3) Kōra de.

店員 : ご一緒にデザートはいかがですか。

Ten'in : Go-issho ni dezāto wa ikaga desu ka.

ジョン : けっこうです。

Jon : Kekkō desu.

-During a meal-

-During a meal-

ジョン : すみません。(4) お水もらえますか。Jon : Sumimasen.(4) O-mizu moraemasu ka.

- ① (1) パスタランチ
(2) ふたつ
(3) 生ビール
(4) おしほり

pasuta ranchi
futatsu
nama-biru
oshibori

- ② (1) 日替わり定食
(2) みっつ
(3) アイスコーヒー
(4) ストロー

higawari-tēshoku
mittsu
aisu-kōhī
sutorō

- ③ Make your own conversation

MEMO

ご注文お決まりですか。/ Go-chūmon, o-kimari desu ka / Are you ready to order?

(お)飲み物 / (o)nomimono / beverage

ご一緒に～はいかがですか。/ Go-issho ni ...wa ikaga desu ka. / Would you like ...with that?

Material

Look at the picture below and practice the conversation on the left page.

ランチメニュー

11:30~14:00

ランチセット

 ① 今日のランチ +ドリンク 750円	 ② 替わり定食 +ドリンク 800円
 ③ パスタランチ +ドリンク 850円	

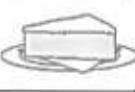
単品

 ④ ラーメン 700円	 ⑤ 天丼 800円	 ⑥ ステーキ 1200円
---	---	--

ドリンク

 ⑦ コーヒー	 ⑧ 紅茶	 ⑨ アイスコーヒー	 ⑩ アイスティー	 ⑪ コーラ	 ⑫ 生ビール	 ⑬ 赤ワイン	 ⑭ 白ワイン
300円 400円							

デザート

 ⑮ アイスクリーム 200円	 ⑯ チーズケーキ 350円	 ⑰ ショートケーキ 400円
---	--	---

- ① 今日のランチ / *kyō no ranchi* / Lunch of the day ② 替わり定食 / *higawari-tēshoku* / Today's set meal
- ③ パスタランチ / *pasuta ranchi* / Pasta lunch ④ ラーメン / *rāmen* / Ramen
- ⑤ 天丼 / *ten-don* / Tendon ⑥ ステーキ / *sutēki* / Steak ⑦ コーヒー / *kōhi* / Coffee
- ⑧ 紅茶 / *kōcha* / Black tea ⑨ アイスコーヒー / *aisu-kōhi* / Iced coffee
- ⑩ アイスティー / *aisu-thī* / Iced tea ⑪ コーラ / *kōra* / Cola ⑫ 生ビール / *nama-biru* / Draft beer
- ⑬ 赤ワイン / *aka-wain* / Red wine ⑭ 白ワイン / *shiro-wain* / White wine
- ⑮ アイスクリーム / *aisu-kurīmu* / Ice cream ⑯ チーズケーキ / *chīzu-kēki* / Cheesecake
- ⑰ ショートケーキ / *shōto-kēki* / Strawberry shortcake

Listening

Listen to the conversation between the man and woman and choose the correct answer.

Q1 At a sushi restaurant

Track
31

1. The waiter does not have any recommendations.
2. The customer asked about the lunch of the day.
3. The customer asked for a recommendation.

Q2 At a fast food restaurant

Track
32

1. The customer got cream.
2. The customer got liquid sugar.
3. The customer got both cream and liquid sugar.

Q3 A waiter at an izakaya comes to take away an empty glass

Track
33

1. The customer orders another glass of draft beer.
2. The customer asks for a glass of water.
3. The customer asks for another plate.

Q4 Checking out at a restaurant

Track
34

1. The customers paid together.
2. The customers paid separately.
3. The customers received separate receipts.

Role playing

Role play using the cards below.

1.

A: You are a customer at a restaurant. Call the waiter and ask for a menu, then order what you would like to eat.

B: You are part of the wait staff at a restaurant. Using the menu on page 61, take A-san's order and ask if he/she would like something to drink.

2.

A: You are talking to the cashier at a fast food restaurant. Make a take-out order for one hamburger and one iced coffee.

B: You are the cashier at a fast food restaurant. Take A-san's order, ask if he/she would like milk and sugar with the iced coffee, and if you should put the items in separate bags.

Do you remember?

Use the phrases you have studied in this unit in situations ①–④ below.

①



②



③



④



Phrases For This Unit

Unit Phrases

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ●メニュー、お願いします。
<small>メニュ
おねがい
します</small> | Menyū, onegaishimasu. | Could I have a menu? |
| ●今日のランチ、なんですか。
<small>きょう
のランチ
なんですか</small> | Kyō no ranchi, nan desu ka. | What's the lunch of the day? |
| ●持ち帰りで。
<small>も
ち
かえ
りで</small> | Mochikaeri de. | Take out, please. |
| ●袋、けっこうです。
<small>ふくろ
けっこう
です</small> | Fukuro, kekkō desu. | No bag, thank you. |

Useful expressions

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--|
| ●～ってなんですか。 | ...tte nan desu ka. | What is ...? [Used to ask about the meaning of a word or something you do not understand.] |
| ●～、ご利用ですか。 | ... go-riyō desu ka. | Will you be using ...? [Polite expression] |
| ●以上で。 | Ijō de. | That's all. |
| ●～はいかがですか。 | ... wa ikaga desu ka. | Would you like ...? |

Check!



Now I can...

Make orders at restaurants

Request and ask about items on the menu

Communicate with people at convenience stores
and restaurants

One More Step

● Useful expressions at restaurants

1. Entering a restaurant

(1) 店員 : 何名様ですか。

客 : ひとりです。(ふたり、さんにん、よにん…)

Ten'in : Nan-meい sama desu ka.

Kyaku : Hitori desu. [futari, san-nin, yo-nin ...]

Waiter : How many people?

Customer : One. (Two, three, four, etc.)

(2) 店員 : おたばこは？

客 : ① 吸います。／喫煙席、お願ひします。

② 吸いません。／禁煙席、お願ひします。

Ten'in : O-tabako wa?

Kyaku : ① Suimasu. / Kitsuen-seki, onegaishimasu.

② Suimasen. / Kin'en-seki, onegaishimasu.

Waiter : Do you smoke?

Customer : ① Yes. / Smoking, please.

② No. / Non-smoking, please.

(3) 店員 : すみません。ただいま満席です。

客 : どのぐらい待ちますか。

店員 : 15分ぐらいです。

Ten'in : Sumimasen, tadaima man-seki desu.

Kyaku : Donogurai machimasu ka.

Ten'in : Jūgo-fun gurai desu.

Waiter : I'm sorry, but we're full right now.

Customer : How long is the wait?

Waiter : About 15 minutes.

2. Asking about food

(1) 客 : これ、肉入ってますか。

店員 : はい、入ってます。／いいえ、入ってません。

Kyaku : Kore, niku haittemasu ka.

Ten'in : Hai, haittemasu. / lie, haittemasen.

Customer : Is there meat in this?

Waiter : Yes, there is. / No, there's not.

(2) 客 : たまねぎ抜きで、お願ひします。

Kyaku : Tamanegi nuki de, onegaishimasu.

Customer : Without onions, please.

3. Leaving a restaurant

(1) 客 : すみません。お会計、お願ひします。

店員 : お会計はご一緒によろしいですか。

客 : はい、一緒で。/いいえ、別々で。

Kyaku : Sumimasen. O-kaikei, onegaishimasu.

Ten'in : O-kaikei wa go-issho de yoroshii desu ka.

Kyaku : Hai, issho de. / lie, betsu betsu de.

Customer : Excuse me, could I have the bill, please?

Waiter : Will you pay together?

Customer : Yes, together. / No, separately.

(2) 客 : ごちそうさまでした。おいしかったです。

Kyaku : Gochisōsama deshita, Oishikatta desu.

Customer : Thank you. It was delicious.

Good to Know

Japanese fast food - Keywords -

● 食券 shokken

Several restaurants in Japan, like tachi-gui (stand and eat) soba bars and gyūdon (beef rice bowl) counters, use a shokken, or food ticket, system. Upon entering a restaurant, customers purchase a shokken ticket for what they want to eat from an automated vending machine and hand it to a server, who exchanges it for food. After inserting money into a shokken machine, buttons featuring food you can buy for that amount of money light up. After pushing the lit up button for the food you want, be sure to hit the otsuri (change) button to receive your change.

● セルフサービス serufu-sābisu

Several Japanese fast food restaurants are "self-service", meaning customers are responsible for retrieving their own water, seasonings, and condiments that are placed on most counters and tables. After customers finish eating, they dispose of their own garbage, and if a tray has been used, they return it to the tray collection counter.

● 並 nami・大盛 ōmori / 大 dai・中 chū・小 shō

Sometimes customers must specify the size of the dish they would like when ordering food, especially at gyūdon restaurants. Whereas the words nami (regular) and ōmori (large) are used to describe donburi dishes, restaurants like noodle houses use the terms dai (large), chū (regular), and shō (small). A typical order can be made by saying "Gyūdon, nami de onegaishimasu." (I'll have a regular beef rice bowl, please.) or "Udon no dai, onegaishimasu." (I'll have a large bowl of udon, please.)



Can I pay by credit card?

カードでいいですか。

Kādo de ii desu ka.



Asking permission

許可を得る

GOALS FOR UNIT 5

- Use simple sentences to ask for permission
- Confirm things to make sure documents are submitted smoothly

Phrase 1

Use nouns to ask for permission.

Track
35

カードでいいですか。

Kādo de ii desu ka.

Can I pay by credit card?

NOTE

"[Noun] de ii desu ka." is used to ask for permission, and means "Can I do something with/by [noun]?" or "Is [noun] okay?"

Ex.

ジョン : すみません。カードでいいですか。

店員 : はい、だいじょうぶですよ。

Jon : Sumimasen, kādo de ii desu ka.

Ten'in : Hai, daijōbu desu yo.

John : Excuse me, can I pay by credit card?

Cashier : Yes, that's okay.

A

_____でいいですか。

Use the following words with the phrase "_____ de ii desu ka."

カード

kādo
(credit) card



これ

kore
this

一万円(札)

ichiman-en (satsu)
ten-thousand yen (note)

英語

Eigo
English

ローマ字

Rōma-jī
Roman letters

今度

kondo
next time

あと

ato
later

予約なし

yoyaku nashi
without a reservation

くつ

kutsu
shoes



B

Use words from Practice A in < > to practice having a conversation.

*Choose words suitable for the situations in ②.

1

ジョン : すみません、<カード>でいいですか。

店員 : ええ、いいですよ。／申し訳ありませんが、ちょっと……。

Jon : Sumimasen, <kādo> de ii desu ka.

Ten'in : Ee, ii desu yo.

/ Mōshiwake arimasen ga, chotto.....

John : Excuse me, can I pay by credit card?

Cashier : Yes, that's fine.

/ I'm terribly sorry, but [we don't accept credit cards].

2

1. Checking out at a store

店員 : 980円です。

ジョン : すみません、< >でいいですか。

Ten'in : 980-en desu.

Jon : Sumimasen, < > de ii desu ka.

Cashier : That comes to 980 yen.

John : Excuse me, could I use a _____?

2. Filling out an application

店員 : こちらにご記入ください。

ジョン : < >でいいですか。

Ten'in : Kochira ni go-kinyū kudasai.

Jon : < > de ii desu ka.

Clerk : Please fill out [the form] here.

John : Can I use a _____? Is _____ okay?

3. Entering a restaurant

店員 : いらっしゃいませ。

ジョン : すみません、< >でいいですか。

Ten'in : Irasshaimase.

Jon : Sumimasen, < > de ii desu ka.

Clerk : Welcome.

John : Excuse me, is _____ alright?

MEMO

いいですよ。/ li desu yo. / That's fine.

こちらにご記入ください。/ Kochira ni go-kinyū kudasai. / Please fill out (the form) here.

いらっしゃいませ。/ irasshaimase. / Welcome. / May I help you?

Phrase 2

Use verbs to ask for permission.

Track
36

このペン、借りてもいいですか。

Kono pen, karite mo ii desu ka. May I borrow this pen?

NOTE

"[Verb-te] mo ii desu ka." is also used to ask for permission, and means "May/Can I [verb]?" → See Grammar p.173, Verb te-form

Ex.

ジョン :すみません。このペン、借りてもいいですか。

受付の人 :どうぞ。

Jon : Sumimasen. Kono pen,
karite mo ii desu ka.

Uketsuke no hito : Dôzo.

John : Excuse me. May I borrow this
pen?

Receptionist : Yes.

Practice
A

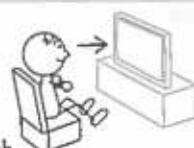
[Verb-te]もいいですか。

Use the following words with the phrase "[Verb-te] mo ii desu ka."

借りて
karite
borrow

見て
mite
see/look/watch

使って
tsukatte
use



入って
haitte
come in



座って
suwatte
sit here



もらって
moratte
receive/have

たばこを吸って
tabako o sutte
smoke

写真を撮って
shashin o totte
take a picture

着て／履いて
kite / haite
put on (upper body)/put on (lower body)

B

Put the right word in < > and practice having a conversation. Several words may fit in the blanks.

①

- At a temple -

ジョン : すみません。ここ、< > もいいですか。

係員 : はい、どうぞ。

ジョン : あと、これ、< > もいいですか。

係員 : ええ、いいですよ。

/ すみません。それはちょっと……。

Jon : Sumimasen, Koko, < > mo ii desu ka.

Kakari-in : Hai, dōzo.

Jon : Ato, kore, < > mo ii desu ka.

Kakari-in : Ee, ii desu yo.

/ Sumimasen. Sore wa chotto.....

John : Excuse me, can I ____ here?

Staff : Yes.

John : Also, could I ____ this?

Staff : Yes, that's fine.

/ I'm sorry, but that's not allowed.

②

- At the office -

ジョン : このパソコン、< > もいいですか。

田中 : 今はちょっと……。

ジョン : じゃ、あとで< > もいいですか。

田中 : はい、いいですよ。

Jon : Kono pasokon, < > mo ii desu ka.

Tanaka : Ima wa chotto.....

Jon : Ja, atode < > mo ii desu ka.

Tanaka : Hai, ii desu yo.

John : Can I ____ this computer?

Tanaka : Now's not a good time.

John : Okay, then could I ____ it later?

Tanaka : Yes, that's fine.

MEMO

どうぞ。/ Dōzo. / Please / Feel free.

あと、～/ Ato, … / Also, …

それはちょっと……。/ Sore wa chotto..... / I'm sorry but that's not allowed.

今はちょっと……。/ Ima wa chotto..... / Now's not a good time.

Dialogue

Do tasks on the right page using the following conversation template and changing words (1) - (5).

ジョン : すみません、

Jon : Sumimasen,

(1) 会員になりたいんですか……。

(1) Kai-in ni naritai n desu ga.....

店員 : 本日、身分証明書はお持ちですか。

Ten'in : Honjitsu, mibun shōmei sho wa o-mochi desu ka.

ジョン : (2) 外国人登録証でいいですか。

Jon : (2) Gaikoku-jin tōroku shō de ii desu ka.

店員 : はい、けっこうです。

Ten'in : Hai, kekkō desu.

それから、(3) 写真はお持ちですか。

Sorekara, (3) shashin wa o-mochi desu ka.

ジョン : えっと、(4) 今度でいいですか。

Jon : Etto, (4) kondo de ii desu ka.

店員 : はい、だいじょうぶです。

Ten'in : Hai, daijōbu desu.

では、こちらにご記入ください。

Dewa, kochira ni go-kinyū kudasai.

ジョン : (5) このペン、借りてもいいですか。

Jon : (5) Kono pen, karite mo ii desu ka.

店員 : ええ、いいですよ。

Ten'in : Ee, ii desu yo.

① (1) 口座を開きたい

kōza o hirakitai

(2) パスポート

pasupōto

(3) 印鑑

inkan

(4) サイン

sain

(5) 英語で

Eigo de

② (1) プールを利用したい

pūru o ryō shitai (ryō = use)

(2) 学生証

gakusei-shō

(3) 水着とぼうし

mizugi to bōshi (= swimsuit and cap)

(4) これ

kore

(5) ここに座って

koko ni suwatte

MEMO

～はお持ちですか。／ ... wa o-mochi desu ka. / Do you have ...? [polite expression]

それから / sorekara / also, and

けっこうです。/ Kekkō desu. / That's alright. → See p.118 "Kekkō desu"

Material

Check the words and situations of the three tasks below, then practice having a conversation using the left page.

Ex. Registering with a gym or rental store



会員になりたいんですが……。

Kai-in ni naritai n desu ga…… / I'd like to become a member.



① Opening a bank account



口座を開きたいんですが……。

Kōza o hirikitai n desu ga…… / I'd like to open a bank account.

② Using a pool, gym, or other public facility



プールを利用したいんですが……。

Pūru o ryō shitai n desu ga…… / I'd like to use the swimming pool.



You are often asked for:

1) 身分証明書 / mibun shōmei sho / ID

● 在留カード / zairyū kādō
residence card

● パスポート / pasupōto / passport

● 運転免許証 / unten menkyo shō / driver license

● 学生証 / gakusei shō / student ID

● 健康保険証 / kenkō hokenshō /
health insurance card



2) 住所がわかるもの / jūsho ga wakaru mono / Proof of address

● 公共料金の請求書 /
kōkyō-ryōkin no seikyū sho / Utility bills

3) その他 / sonota / Others

● 写真 / shashin / photo

● 印鑑 / inkan / signature seal



Listening

Listen to the conversation between the man and woman and choose the correct answer.

Q1 At a restaurant

Track
38

1. The customer is not allowed to smoke because it is non-smoking area.
2. The customer wants to buy cigarettes.
3. The customer is not allowed to smoke because the waitress does not like cigarettes.

Q2 At a drugstore

Track
39

1. The man receives only a pamphlet.
2. The man can take either a pamphlet or a free sample.
3. The man receives both a pamphlet and a free sample.

Q3 At a front desk

Track
40

1. The woman said you cannot write in Roman letters.
2. The woman said you can write in Roman letters.
3. The woman would not let the man fill out an application.

Q4 In a taxi

Track
41

1. The passenger paid with a 1,000-yen note.
2. The passenger paid with a 10,000-yen note.
3. The passenger paid with a credit card.

Role playing

Role play using the cards below.

1.

A: You go to a restaurant with good reviews, but it seems crowded. Ask if you can get a table without a reservation. If you are refused, take a business card or pamphlet placed near the cash register so you can make a reservation for another time.

B: You work at a restaurant. Right now there are no empty tables, so no one without a reservations may enter. Deny entry to anyone who does not have a reservation.

2.

A: You want to become a member at a gym. Tell this to the person behind the counter. Explain that you have no time to fill out forms today, and ask if you can take them home to fill out, bring back later, and if you may fill them out in English.

B: You work at a gym. A-san wants to become a member, so ask him/her to fill out the necessary paperwork. It is fine for A-san to take the forms home and bring them back later, and it is also okay if the forms are filled out in English.

Do you remember?

Use the phrases you have studied in this unit in situations ①–④ below.

①



②



③



④



Phrases for This Unit

Unit Phrases

- カードでいいですか。 Kâdo de ii desu ka. Can I pay by credit card?
- このペン、借りてもいいですか。 Kono pen, karite mo ii desu ka. May I borrow this pen?

Useful expressions

- ~たいんですが....., ... tai n desu ga..... I would like to... / I want to....
- ~お持ちですか。 ...o-mochi desu ka. Do you have ...? [polite expression]

Check!

Now I can...

- Use simple sentences to ask for permission
- Confirm things to make sure documents are submitted smoothly

Remember and Use!

● 8 Basic Verbs ●

to eat たべる / taberu (→ たべて / tabete)		to drink のむ / nomu (→ のんで / nonde)	
to sit すわる / suwaru (→ すわって / suwatte)		to enter はいる / hairu (→ はいって / haitte)	
to write かく / kaku (→ かいて / kaite)		to use つかう / tsukau (→ つかって / tsukatte)	
to see, look, watch みる / miru (→ みて / mite)		to copy コピーする / kopī suru (→ コピーして / kopī shite)	

Learn the eight basic verbs above and use them with the phrase “[verb-te] mo ii desu ka.”

～(て)もいいですか。 / [Verb-te] mo ii desu ka. / May/can I ...?

→ See p.78 for more verbs.

Japanese Verbs (dictionary form, masu-form and te-form)

Although Japanese verbs assume a variety of conjugations depending on tense and their function within a sentence, the three most basic verb forms are the **dictionary form**, **masu-form**, and **te-form**.

The **dictionary form**, also known as the **plain form**, frequently appears in casual conversation and is also used in different grammatical expressions. The **masu-form** appears in more polite conversation.

The **te-form**, which appears in Units 5 and 6, does not express tense, but can be conveniently used to create a wide array of grammatical expressions.

Verbs are divided into one of three groups depending on how they conjugate: **ru-verbs**, which have a simplistic conjugation, or **u-verbs**, which are the largest in number and the two **irregular verbs**.

See p.171, Grammar for more detailed explanations on verb conjugations and other issues.

● Verb Conjugation List ●

Ru-verbs	Dictionary form		Masu-form		Te-form	
eat	たべる	taberu	たべます	tabemasu	たべて	tabete
see, look	みる	miru	みます	mimasu	みて	mite
open	あける	akeru	あけます	akemasu	あけて	akete
put on (upper body)	きる	kiru	きます	kimasu	きて	kite

U-verbs	Dictionary form		Masu-form		Te-form	
use	つかう	tsukau	つかいます	tsukaimasu	つかって	tsukatte
meet	あう	au	あいます	aimasu	あって	atte
buy	かう	kau	かいます	kaimasu	かって	katte
enter	はいる	hairu	はいります	hairimasu	はいって	haitte
sit	すわる	suwaru	すわります	suwarimasu	すわって	suwatte
go home	かえる	kaeru	かえります	kaerimasu	かえって	kaette
drink	のむ	nomu	のみます	nomimasu	のんで	nonde
read	よむ	yomu	よみます	yomimasu	よんで	yonde
play, have fun	あそぶ	asobu	あそびます	asobimasu	あそんで	asonde
write	かく	kaku	かきます	kakimasu	かいて	kaite
put on (lower body)	はく	haku	はきます	hakimasu	はいて	haite

Irregular verbs	Dictionary form		Masu-form		Te-form	
do	する	suru	します	shimasu	して	shite
copy	コピーする	kopi suru	コピーします	kopi shimasu	コピーして	kopi shite
work	しごとする	shigoto suru	しごとします	shigoto shimasu	しごとして	shigoto shite
shop	かいものする	kaimono suru	かいものします	kaimono shimasu	かいものして	kaimono shite
come	くる	kuru	きます	kimasu	きて	kite



Please wait a moment.

ちょっと待ってください。

Chotto matte kudasai.



Making requests

依頼する

GOALS FOR UNIT 6

- Use simple sentences to make requests
- Invite someone to have something
- Give simple directions to a destination in a taxi

Phrase 1

Making simple requests.

Track
42

ちょっと待ってください。
ま

Chotto matte kudasai.

Please wait a moment.

NOTE

"[Verb-te] kudasai" is used to ask someone to please do something, and can be used to make a request or invite someone to do something.

Ex.

① ちょっと待ってください。
ま

② どうぞ食べてください。
た

① Chotto matte kudasai.

② Dōzo tabete kudasai.

① Please wait a moment.

② Please help yourself.

Practice

A-1 [Verb-te] ください。

Make requests using the following words with the phrase "[Verb-te] kudasai."

ちょっと待って
ま
chotto matte
wait a moment

ちょっと来て
ま
chotto kite
come [here for a second]

それを見せて
ま
sore o misete
show me that

手伝って
てつだ
tetsudatte
help

Practice

A-2 どうぞ[Verb-te] ください。

Invite someone to do something using the phrase "Dōzo [Verb-te] kudasai."

食べて
た
tabete
eat



飲んで
の
nonde
drink

座って
すわ
suwatte
sit

入って
はい
haitte
enter



使って
つか
tsukatte
use



見て
み
mite
see, look, watch

B-1

What you can say with the phrase “[Verb-te] kudasai.” in the following situations?
There may be more than one correct answer.

1. You are at a restaurant. You are not ready to order but the waiter has already come to your table.
 2. The photocopy machine that you are using at a convenience store has a paper jam. Call one of the store clerks over.
 3. You see a watch in a display case that you would like to take a closer look at. Ask the store clerk for help.

Q3000
P.3

Put the words from Practice A-2 in < > and practice the conversation below.

1

田中：ジョンさん、これ〈食べて〉もいいですか。

ジョン：はい、どうぞ〈食べて〉ください。

Tanaka : Jon-san, kore <tabete> mo ii desu ka.

Jon : Hai, dōzo <tabete> kudasai.

Tanaka : John-san, can I eat this?

John : Yes, please do.

2

ジョン：田中さん、ここ〈座って〉もいいですか。

田中：ええ、どうぞ〈座って〉ください。

Jon : Tanaka-san, koko <suwatte> mo ii desu ka.

Tanaka : Ee, dōzo <suwatte> kudasai.

John : Tanaka-san, can I sit here?

Tanaka : Yes, by all means.

MEMO

～てもいいですか。/[verb-te] mo ii desu ka./ Can I / May I ...? → See p.70, Unit 5

Practicing
A-3

[Verb-te] ください。

Use the following words with the phrase " [Verb-te] kudasai."

- In a taxi -

角を左に曲がって
かどをひだりにまがって
kado o hidari ni magatte
turn left at the corner

信号を右に曲がって
しんごうをみぎにまがって
shingō o migi ni magatte
turn right at the traffic light

(もうちょっと)
まっすぐ行って
(mochotto) massugu itte
go straight (a little further)

そこで止めて
そこまでと
soko de tomete
stop there

(明治)通りを行って
(めいじ)どおりおひって
(Meiji)-dōri o itte
go down Meiji street

その道をわたって
みちをわたって
sono michi o watatte
cross the street

Practicing
B-3

Give directions to the taxi driver for where you want to go using the map on the right page.

Take a taxi to places (1) – (3) on the right page. Think about the example sentences and first ask the driver to take you to a nearby landmark. Once you arrive at the landmark, give directions to your final destination.

運転手 : どちらまでですか。

うんてんしゅ

ジョン : <ニューホテル> の近くまでお願いします。

ちか

なが

運転手 : かしこまりました。

うんてんしゅ

– Near your destination –

運転手 : このへんですか。

うんてんしゅ

ジョン : <もうちょっとまっすぐ行って> ください。

あ、その<ゲストハウス>です。

そこで止めてください。

Untenshu : Dochira made desu ka.

Jon : <Nyū hoteru> no chikaku made onegaishimasu.

Untenshu : Kashikomarimashita.

– Near your destination –

Untenshu : Kono hen desu ka.

Jon : <Mō chotto massugu itte> kudasai.

A, sono <gesuto-hausu> desu.

Soko de tomete kudasai.

Taxi driver : Where to?

John : Take me to around the New Hotel, please.

Taxi driver : Right away.

– Near your destination –

Taxi driver : Is this the area?

John : Please <go straight a little>. Ah, that <guest house> is.

Please stop there.

Map

Look at the map below and practice the conversation on the left page.

Ex. Destination: Gesuto-hausu / Guesthouse

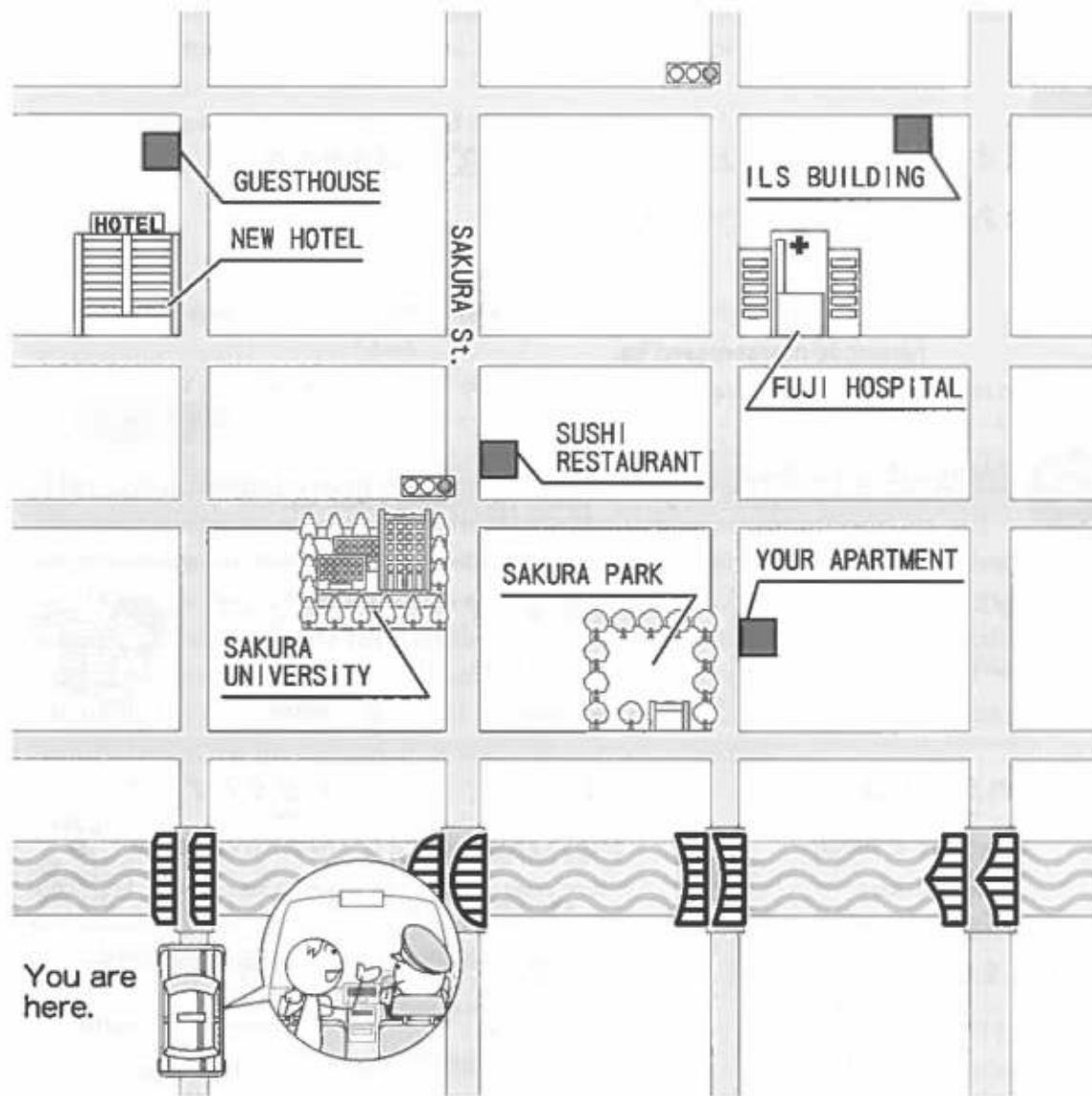
- (1) Destination: (ILS) biru / The ILS Building
- (2) Destination: Apāto / Your apartment
- (3) Destination: Sushi-ya / A sushi restaurant

Landmark: Nyū hoteru / The New Hotel

Landmark: Fuji byōin / Fuji Hospital

Landmark: Sakura kōen / Sakura Park

Landmark: Sakura daigaku / Sakura University



Phrase 2

Use negative questions to make requests more polite.

Track
43

ゆっくり話してもらえませんか。
はな

Yukkuri hanashite moraemasen ka. Could you speak more slowly?

NOTE “[Verb-te] moraemasen ka” is a polite way to make a request. (= “Could I have you ...?”) It uses the negative form of “moraemasu,” which means “to be able to receive.”

Ex.

ジョン :すみません。もうちょっとゆっくり話してもらえませんか。
はな

男のひと :あ、すみません。わかりました。

Jon : Sumimasen. Mōchotto yukkuri
hanashite moraemasen ka.

Otoko no hito : A, sumimasen. Wakarimashita.

John : I'm sorry, could you speak a little more
slowly?

Man : Ah, I'm sorry about that. Yes.

PRACTICE
A

[Verb-te] もらえませんか。

Use the following words with the phrase “[Verb-te] moraemasen ka.”

ゆっくり話して
はな
yukkuri hanashite
speak slowly

写真を撮って
しゃしん
shashin o totte
take a picture

手伝って
てつだ
tetsudatte
help me

この漢字を読んで
かんじ
kono kanji o yonde
read this Kanji

地図を描いて
ちず
chizu o kaite
draw a map

お金をくずして
かね
okane o kuzushite
break a note

それを取って
と
sore o totte
pass that to me

これを貸して
か
kore o kashite
lend me this/let me use

荷物を預かって
にもつ
nimotsu o azukatte
handle bags



Ask for help from someone around you in the following situations.

1. You want to use a coin locker, but you don't have any coins.
2. You have a map with only Japanese written on it, and can't read the kanji for some of the place names, but want to know what they say.
3. After you check out of a hotel, you want to go to a few tourist attractions. Ask the hotel staff if they will look after your bags.
4. You are at a temple by yourself and want someone to take your picture.
5. You are at a convenience store and need to use the restroom.

Column

There are different levels of politeness when making requests in Japanese. After the most simplistic phrase, [verb-te] + **kudasai**, there are the affirmative and negative forms of **moraeru**, [verb-te] **moraemasu/moraemasen ka**, which are used in questions. These are followed by **itadakeru**, the *keigo*-form of **moraeru**, in expressions like [verb-te] **itadakemasu/itadakemasen ka**, which frequently appear in conversation. The politeness of a request can be modified simply by changing the words that come after the **te-form** of a verb. Use different request words depending on the situation and difficulty of a request.

Verb te-form +

Verb te-form +	itadakemasen ka
	itadakemasu ka
	moraemasen ka
	moraemasu ka
	kudasai



Expressions with
increasing politeness

Dialogue

Practice having a conversation by replacing the words in (1) – (3) with the words below.

- Tanaka-san is late to a party at an izakaya.

ジョン : あ、田中さん。
たなか

Jon : A, Tanaka-san.

どうぞ (1) 座ってください。
すわ

Dōzo (1) suwatte kudasai.

田中 : ありがとうございます。
たなか

Tanaka : Arigatō gozaimasu.

ジョン : どうぞ (2) 飲んでください
の

Jon : Dōzo (2) nomede kudasai.

田中 : あ、どうも。
たなか

Tanaka : A, dōmo.

ジョン : おはし、取りましょうか。
と

Jon : O-hashi, torimashōka.

田中 : あります。だいじょうぶです。
たなか

Tanaka : Arimasu. Daijōbu desu.

- Later -

ジョン : すみません、田中さん。
たなか

Jon : Sumimasen, Tanaka-san.

(3) 塩、取ってもらえませんか。
しお

(3) Shio, totte moraemasen ka.

田中 : はい、どうぞ。
たなか

Tanaka : Hai, dōzo.

① (1) 入って

haitte

(2) 食べて

tabete

(3) ショウゆ

shōyu

② (1) こっちに来て

kocchi ni kite

(2) この(お)皿、使って

kono (o)sara, tsukatte

(3) さしみ

sashimi

MEMO

どうも。/ Dōmo. / Thanks.

(お)はし、取りましょうか。/ (O)hashi, torimashō ka. / Should I get you chopsticks?

塩 / shio / salt

しょうゆ / shōyu / soy sauce

Listening

Listen to the conversation between the man and woman and choose the correct answer.

Q1 At the front desk of a hotel

- Track 45
 1. The woman borrows an umbrella.
 2. The woman lends an umbrella.
 3. The woman buys an umbrella.

Q2 At an izakaya

- Track 46
 1. The customer has already ordered some food.
 2. The customer is not ready to leave the restaurant.
 3. The customer is not ready to order.

Q3 In a taxi

- Track 47
 1. The passenger asked the driver to turn left at a traffic light.
 2. The passenger asked the driver to turn right.
 3. The passenger asked the driver to go straight.

Q4 At a friend's house party

- Track 48
 1. The man wants food.
 2. The man wants an empty glass.
 3. The man wants a clean plate.

Role playing

Role play using the cards below.

1.

A: A Japanese friend has stopped by your house. After inviting your friend to come inside and sit down, offer him/her a cup of tea.

B: You have come to A-san's house to give him/her a box of chocolate. Present the chocolate and suggest A-san eat it. If A-san offers you something, say thank you and accept it.

2.

A: You are at an information center. Ask a staff member to show you a bus time table (=jikoku-hyō), and also ask them to make a copy of any pages you need.

B: You work at an information center. Provide assistance with A-san's requests.

Do you remember?

Use the phrases you have studied in this unit in situations ①–③ below.

①



②



③



Phrases for This Unit

Unit Phrases

● ちょっと待ってください。
ちよっと 待って ください。

Chotto matte kudasai.

Please wait a moment.

● ゆっくり話して
はな
もらえませんか。

Yukkuri hanashite
moraemasen ka.

Could you speak more slowly?

Useful expressions

● どうぞ、食べてください。
た
どうぞ 食べて ください。

Dōzo tabete kudasai.

Please help yourself.

● どうも。

Dōmo.

Thanks.

● ~までお願いします。
なが
~まで お願ひ します。

... made onegaishimasu.

Please take me to
[used when giving directions to
a taxi driver]

Check!



Now I can...

Use simple sentences to make a request

Invite someone to have something

Give simple directions to a destination in a taxi

Good to Know

Customer Service

When buying a present for someone at a Japanese shop, several stores will provide free giftwrapping upon request. However, boxes and special wrapping may come at a fee, so be sure to confirm this beforehand.

Stores will also give multiple bags for multiple items at the customer's request. Department stores, large grocery stores, and stores that sell furniture and electronics typically provide home delivery. The cost of delivery depends on the distance traveled, with nearby places sometimes being free, so be sure to confirm before making any arrangements.

● Helpful Phrases

1. Requesting giftwrapping

(1) すみません、ラッピングしてもらえますか。

Sumimasen, rappingu shite moraemasu ka.

Excuse me, would you giftwrap this for me?

(2) 無料*ですか。有料*ですか。

Muryō* desu ka. Yūryō* desu ka.

Is wrapping here free or does it cost something?

*muryō= free / yūryō= paid

2. Arranging delivery

(1) すみません、これ、配達してもらえませんか。

Sumimasen, kore, haitatsu shite moraemasen ka.

Excuse me, could I have this delivered?

(2) ~まで、いくらかかりますか。

... made ikura kakarimasu ka.

How much does it cost [to have it delivered] to ... ?

What you must provide

住所 / jūsho / address

名前 / namae / name

電話番号 / denwa bangō / phone number

配達日時 / haitatsu-nichiji / delivery date and time



Does this (train) go to Yokohama?

これ、横浜に行きますか。

Kore, Yokohama ni ikimasu ka.

Transportation

交通

GOALS FOR UNIT 7

- Confirm how to get to a place with public transportation
- Ask for the best route somewhere with public transportation
- Ask about the time and cost required to reach a destination