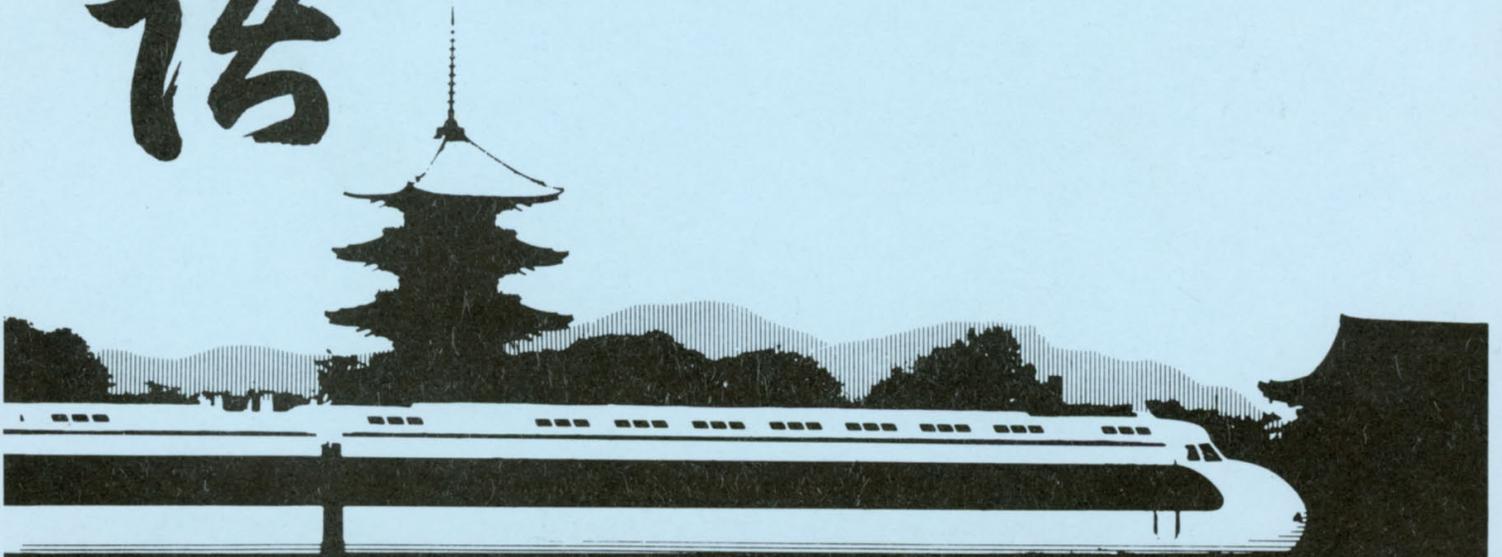


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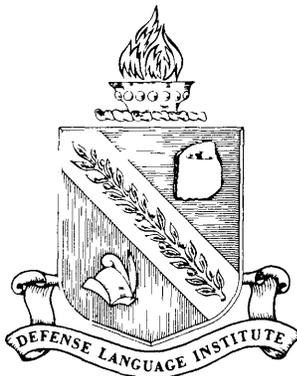
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CONTENTS

MODULE SIX: SUBWAYS AND TRAINS	1
Part 1. Objectives	1
Part 2. Vocabulary	3
Part 3. Notes	7
Part 4. Fluency Drills	15
Part 5. Dialogues	33
Part 6. Self-evaluation Quiz	43
Part 7. Review and Remediation	46
Part 8. Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz	47
Part 9. Additional Vocabulary	48
MODULE SEVEN: TAXIS	51
Part 1. Objectives	51
Part 2. Vocabulary	55
Part 3. Notes	58
Part 4. Fluency Drills	60
Part 5. Dialogues	68
Part 6. Self-evaluation Quiz	79
Part 7. Review and Remediation	82
Part 8. Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz	83
Part 9. Additional Vocabulary	84

MODULES 6-10

CONTENTS

MODULE EIGHT: PRICES	85
Part 1. Objectives	85
Part 2. Vocabulary	88
Part 3. Notes	91
Part 4. Fluency Drills	92
Part 5. Dialogues	102
Part 6. Self-evaluation Quiz	110
Part 7. Review and Remediation	113
Part 8. Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz	114
Part 9. Additional Vocabulary	115
MODULE NINE: TIME	116
Part 1. Objectives	116
Part 2. Vocabulary	119
Part 3. Notes	122
Part 4. Fluency Drills	123
Part 5. Dialogues	137
Part 6. Self-evaluation Quiz	145
Part 7. Review and Remediation	147
Part 8. Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz	148
Part 9. Additional Vocabulary	149

MODULE TEN: SIGNS AND MENUS (Optional)	150
Part 1. Objectives	150
Part 2. Introduction	153
Part 3. Writing	155
Part 4. Reading	157
Part 5. Using Cue Cards	161
Part 6. Self-evaluation Quiz	173



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MODULE 6

SUBWAYS AND TRAINS

I. OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module you will be able to

1. get the attention of a Japanese person;
2. ask the way to trains going to your destination;
3. ask the way to the express;
4. understand such answers as
 - a. "it's that way,"
 - b. "it's over there,"
 - c. "it's on track number . . . ,"
 - d. "gee, I don't know";
5. ask the fare to your destination;
6. understand fares up to ¥480 quoted in Japanese;
7. ask for change;
8. ask which ticket machine to use;

9. understand such answers as
 - a. "this one,"
 - b. "any one will do";

10. ask if "this" is
 - a. an express train,
 - b. your destination,
 - c. the train for your destination,
 - d. the place for trains to your destination;

11. ask if the next stop is your destination;

12. understand such answers as
 - a. "yes, it is,"
 - b. "no, it isn't,"
 - c. "no, it's _____ station";

13. apologize for bumping into someone or stepping on somebody's toes;

14. say "thank you."

2. VOCABULARY

The system of writing Japanese used in this course is called the Hepburn system. Pronunciation of most of the letters presents no difficulty to an American. Those letters or combinations of letters considered difficult to pronounce will be explained in this section of the modules.

In Module 6 you may have difficulty with the following:

1. When the letter *n* is the last letter in a word, it may sound somewhat like the *ng* in "sing." Listen:

ichi-ban sumimasen

2. The letters with a bar above them, \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , and \bar{u} , are pronounced longer than those without a bar. Listen:

$\bar{s}a$ \bar{e} $\bar{n}e$ \bar{i} $\bar{i}e$ $\bar{s}o$ $\bar{d}omo$ $\bar{j}u$ $\bar{k}y\bar{u}\bar{k}\bar{o}$

3. When *i* and *u* are written with a slash mark through them, they are slurred, or barely pronounced. Listen:

des \acute{u} Asak \acute{u} sa Ak \acute{y} habara Shimo-K \acute{y} tazawa

4. When double letters appear in a Japanese word, as in *F \acute{u} ssa*, the sound is repeated. Think of double letters as having a hyphen between them, and pronounce both letters distinctly. Listen:

F \acute{u} s-sa

5. The letter *g* in the middle of a word is pronounced like the *ng* in "sing" by natives of Tokyo. Listen:

tsugi chigaimas \acute{u} Sagami- \bar{O} no

sumimasen	excuse me
desú	is; am; are
desú ka?	is it?
desú ne?	isn't it?
tsugi	next
tsugi Sagami-Ōno desú ne?	Sagami-Ōno is next, isn't it?
kore	this one
sore	that one
are	that one over there
dore?	which one?
Shinjukú dore desú ka?	which one is for Shinjuku?
dore demo ī desú	any one will do
kyūkō	express
kore kyūkō desú ka?	is this the express?
kochira	this way
sochira	that way
achira	over that way
dochira?	which way?
dochira desú ka?	which way is it?
(<u>place</u>) iki	going to (<u>place</u>)
Sōbudai-mae iki dochira	which way to the train going
desú ka?	to Sobudai-mae?
kore Sōbudai-mae iki desú	is this one (the train) going
ka?	to Sobudai-mae?
koko	here; this place
soko	there; that place
asoko	over there; that place over there
doko?	where?; which place?
Sōbudai-mae iki koko	is this the place (for trains)
desú ka?	to Sobudai-mae?

sā nē wakarimasen wakaranai sā nē, wakaranai!	gee I don't know I don't know gee, I don't know
hai ē sō desū hai, sō desū	yes yes it is; that's right yes, it is
īe iya iya, chigaimasū	no; it's nothing no no, it's not (literally, "no, that's wrong")
kaete kudasai kore kaete kudasai	please change please change this
gomen nasai	pardon me; I'm sorry
dōmo	thank you
ichi-ban ni-ban sam-ban yom-ban go-ban rokū-ban nana-ban hachi-ban kyū-ban jū-ban	number one number two number three number four number five number six number seven number eight number nine number ten
sen ichi-ban sen yom-ban sen desū	track track number one it's track number four
jū ni-jū san-jū yon-jū go-jū rokū-jū nana-jū hachi-jū kyū-jū	10 20 (literally, "two tens") 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

hyakú	100
ni-hyakú	200
sam-byakú	300
yon-hyakú	400
en	yen (Japanese currency unit, ¥)
hachi-jū en	¥80
ikura?	how much?
ikura desú ka?	how much is it?
(place) made	to (place); as far as (place)
Ueno made ikura desú ka?	how much is it to Ueno?
sam-byakú san-jū en desú	it's ¥330



Rush hour at Shinyuku station, Yamanote line and Chūō-Sōbu Line.

Image: Chris 73
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3. NOTES

1. Trains (*densha*) and subways (*chikatsetsu*) are generally the most convenient and economical transportation in and around metropolitan areas of Japan. Driving is quite pleasant in the countryside, but traffic jams and extremely limited parking can make driving a nightmare in the larger cities. Of course, there are buses (*basu*) running in all directions, but using city buses can be a little complicated. For instance, each bus company in Tokyo has a different fare system. Knowing where and when to pay can be problems, and the solutions vary according to the bus line you are riding and your need to transfer. All things considered, trains and subways are wiser choices for the casual traveler.

2. A word of caution, however. While Japanese trains and subways are clean, quiet, and punctual, they are extremely crowded during rush hours. Plan your schedule to avoid traveling during peak commuter traffic.

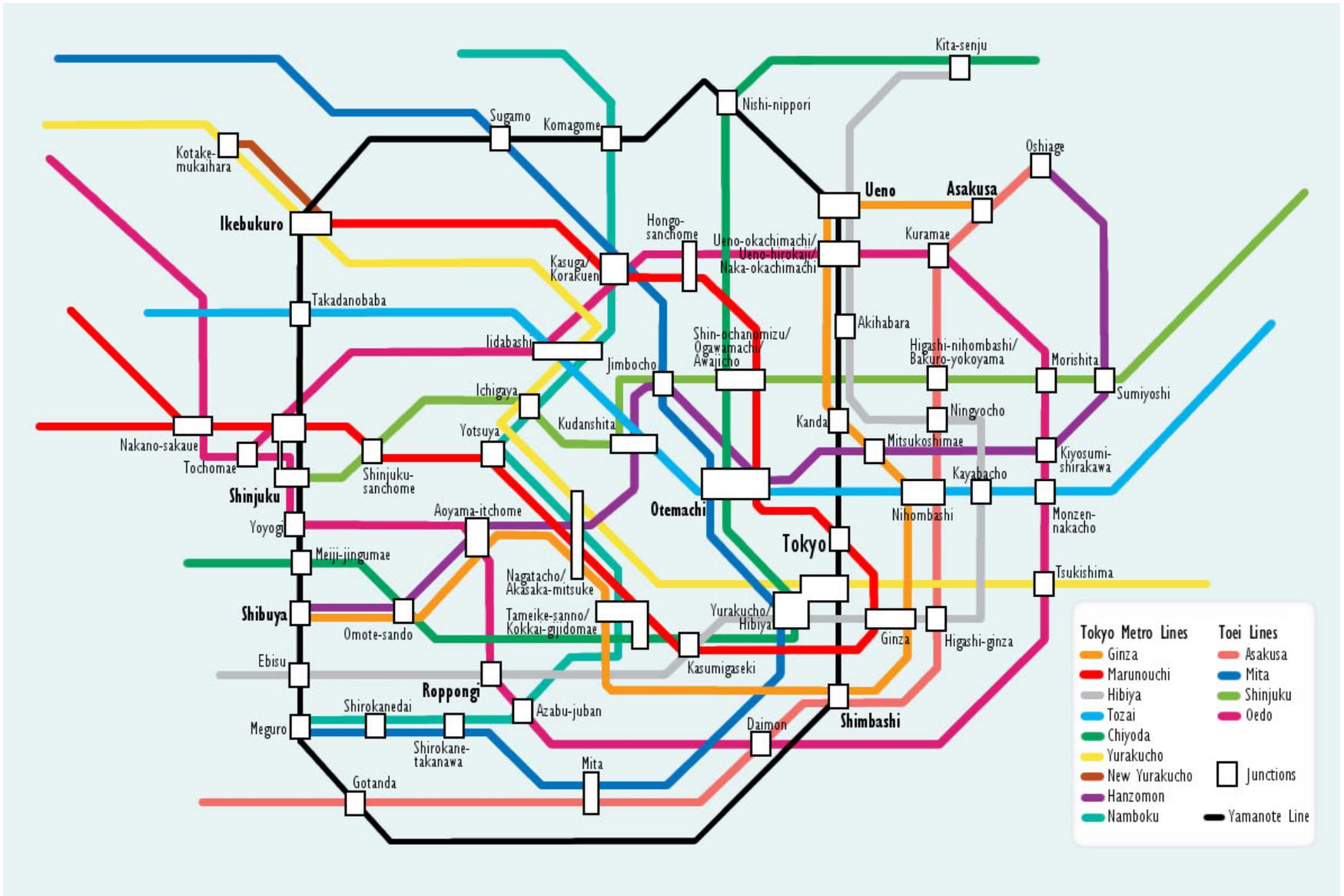
3. Before you take a train, learn something about how the rail system operates. General information on Japanese rail travel is available at the Education Center. Subway maps are also available. Get maps, and plan your route in advance. At first, try to go with a friend who already knows the ropes.

4. The first thing you have to do at the train or subway station is to find out the fare to your destination. Fares are shown on a large route map on the wall near the ticket machines. Each station or stop appears as an oval or square. On the map, the station where you are is shown in a solid color or by an arrow. The fares to other stations are inside the ovals or squares representing those stops. Occasionally, you will see two fares. The greater amount is the adult fare; the lesser, the child's fare.

There are two ways to figure your fare:

a. If you know the direction you are going and the number of stops between your present location and your destination, you can simply count stops on the map. Your fare is the amount shown in the oval or square at the final stop-- your destination.

b. If you have your cue cards from the Signs and Menus module of this course, you can find the characters for the name of your destination. Then locate that station on the wall map.



Tokyo subway map

Image: El Cid Public Domain



A train route map above the ticket-vending machines at a station
Ticket_Machines,_Shinjuku_Station,_Tokyo

Image: Jay Bergesen
Date: 5 April 2006
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5. The next step is purchasing a ticket. Get a friend to show you which ticket machine (*kenbai-ki*) to use, or ask a passerby. In most cases, you drop ¥10 or ¥100 coins into a slot; then, press the button which shows your fare. If you don't have enough coins, you can get change for a ¥500 or a ¥1000 note from the change machine (*ryogae-ki*) in larger stations. At smaller stations you can get change at a window.

6. Now you go through a wicket (*kaisatsū-guchi*), where an attendant punches your ticket. Be sure not to throw away the punched ticket, because you must turn it in when you pass through the wicket at your destination.

7. Now you have to find the right platform. You will often find signs in English, as well as timetables showing departure times. If you have any difficulty, ask a passerby which way to go for trains to your destination.

8. At times, you may want to find out if you are on the right platform or train or to find out if the next stop is your destination. Asking a fellow traveler is quick and painless. Doing this will not only put your mind at ease but will also prove that your Japanese really works.

If you are interested in learning to read Japanese, you might take your cue cards along. Traveling the same route often, you will soon recognize major station names. You can also learn to spot an express when you see the characters for *kyūko* on the front car.

9. If you miss your stop, get off at the next station, cross the platform, and get on a train going in the direction you came from. By doing this, you won't have to pay another fare.

Kenbai-ki [ticket vending machine]



Total amount

Cancel button

Banknote slot

Card slot

Ticket comes out here

Coin drop
10, 50, 100,
500 yen

Change comes out here

Image: Luis Villa del Campo
Date: 8 August 2007
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You can get change
at this window

Shirakawa Station ticket gate with adjacent fare adjustment window

Image: 上条ジョー
Date: 2 August 2010
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Gotemba Station ticket gate

image: LERK
Date: 31 March 2010
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A wicket with automated devices
(JR Ibaraki Station, Osaka)

Image: Whity
Date: 13 March 2010
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Nishi-Shinjuku Station platform (Tokyo Metro Marunouchi Line)

Image: LERK
Date: 26 June 2008
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4. FLUENCY DRILLS

In this section, when you are asked to say something, speak loudly and clearly, and try hard to pronounce the words as the speaker does on the tape. After you have given your response, you will hear the correct version.

1. In order to ride subways and trains in Tokyo, you will need to buy tickets from vending machines. If you need change for a 500-yen or 1,000-yen note, you go to a window and say "please change this," *kore kaete kudasai*. Listen and repeat:

Kore kaete kudasai.

2. To get someone's attention to ask a question or favor, you say "excuse me," *sumimasen*. Listen and repeat:

Sumimasen.

Now say "excuse me, please change this."

3. After someone has done you a favor--for example, changed your money or answered your question--you say "thank you," *domo*. Listen and repeat:

Dōmo.

4. If you are standing in front of a bank of ticket vending machines and you are not certain which machine sells tickets for your destination, you may ask a passerby "which one is for Shinjuku?" *Shinjukū dore desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Shinjukū dore desū ka?

Or if your destination is Ebina and you want to ask "which one is for Ebina?" you say *Ebina dore desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Ebina dore desu ka?

5. You want to know which machine sells tickets to a particular destination. You will hear several station names. After hearing each name, ask which machine to use for that station.

EXAMPLE: Kanda YOU: Kanda dore desu ka?

Ginza _____

Ueno _____

Sagami-Ōno _____

Shibuya _____

Tōkyō eki _____

6. One answer to your question "which one is for Shinjuku?" might be "it's this one," *kore desu*. Listen:

Kore desu.

Or the answer might be "it's that one," *sore desu*. Listen:

Sore desu.

Or the answer might be "any one will do," *dore demo i desu*. Listen:

Dore demo i desu.

7. Now you will hear answers to your question "which one is for Ebina?" *Ebina dore desu ka?* After hearing each Japanese answer, give the English equivalent.

Sore desu.	_____
Kore desu.	_____
Dore demo i desu.	_____
Kore desu.	_____
Dore demo i desu.	_____
Sore desu.	_____

8. The name of a station followed by the word *iki* means a train going to that station. For example, "a train going to Shinjuku" would be *Shinjuku iki*. Listen and repeat:

Shinjuku iki

And "a train going to the Ginza Station" would be *Ginza iki*. Listen and repeat:

Ginza iki

9. In this drill you will hear several station names. Add the word *iki* to each of them.

Kanda	_____
Shibuya	_____
Akihabara	_____
Sagami-Ono	_____
Asakusa	_____
Ikebukuro	_____

10. To ask "which way is it?" you say *dochira desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Dochira desu ka?

To ask "which way to the train going to Kanda?" you say *Kanda iki dochira desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kanda iki dochira desu ka?

And to ask "which way to the train going to Ebina?" you say *Ebina iki dochira desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Ebina iki dochira desu ka?

11. Now ask which way to the following trains. You will hear only station names. Add the word *iki* to each name, and then ask the question *dochira desu ka?*

EXAMPLE: Yokohama YOU: Yokohama iki dochira desu ka?

Shinagawa

Shimo-Kitazawa

Ueno

Yurakuchō

Sōbudai-mae

12. To the question *Kanda iki dochira desu ka?* you might get the answer "it's this way," *kochira desu*. Listen:

Kochira desu.

Or you might get the answer "it's that way," *sochira desu*. Listen:

Sochira desu.

Or you might hear *achira desu*, "it's over that way." Listen:

Achira desu.

Now you will hear various answers to your question "which way to the train going to Ueno?" Give the English equivalent for each answer.

13. When you ask for directions to your train, you may get another kind of answer --*koko desu*, "it's here." Listen:

Koko desu.

Or *soko desu*, "it's there." Listen:

Soko desu.

Or *asoko desu*, "it's over there." Listen:

Asoko desu.

Listen to some answers to your question "which way to the train going to Fussa?" and give the English translations:

14. To ask where something is, you say *doko desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Doko desu ka?

To ask "where is the train going to Kanda?" you say *Kanda iki doko desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kanda iki doko desu ka?

15. Now ask where to find trains for the following stations. You will hear only station names. Add the word *iki* to each name, and then add the question *doko desu ka?*

EXAMPLE: Asakusa YOU: Asakusa iki doko desu ka?

Shinjuku

Akasaka-Mitsuke

Fussa

Sagamihara

Tachikawa

Sobudai-mae

16. The answers to the question *Kanda iki doko desu ka?* will be the same as those for the question *Kanda iki dochira desu ka?* Listen to some answers to these questions, and give the English equivalents:

17. You are standing on the platform. The train is not yet in the station. If you want to ask "is this the place for trains to Kanda?" you say *Kanda iki koko desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kanda iki koko desu ka?

And if you want to ask "is this the place for trains to Ebina?" you say *Ebina iki koko desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Ebina iki koko desu ka?

18. Now ask if this is the place for trains to the following stations. You will hear only station names. Add *iki* to each name, and then add the question *koko desu ka?*

Ueno	_____
Shibuya	_____
Shinjuku	_____
Akihabara	_____
Shimo-Kitazawa	_____

19. One "yes" answer is \bar{e} , $s\bar{o}$ desu, "yes, it is." Listen:
 \bar{E} , $s\bar{o}$ desu.

Another "yes" answer is *hai*, $s\bar{o}$ desu, "yes, it is." Listen:
 Hai, $s\bar{o}$ desu.

If the answer is "no, it isn't," you will hear $\bar{i}e$, *chigaimasu*
 or *iya*, *chigaimasu*. Listen:

$\bar{I}e$, *chigaimasu*.
Iya, *chigaimasu*.

20. Listen to some answers and give the English translations:

E , $s\bar{o}$ desu.	_____
<i>Iya</i> , <i>chigaimasu</i> .	_____
Hai, $s\bar{o}$ desu.	_____
$\bar{I}e$, <i>chigaimasu</i> .	_____

21. The train is already in the station. If you want to know if it is the train going to Shinjuku, you say *kore Shinjuku iki desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kore Shinjuku iki desu ka?

Or if you want to ask "is this one going to Kanda?" you say *kore Kanda iki desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kore Kanda iki desu ka?

22. Now you will hear some station names. After hearing each name, ask if this one is going to that station.

EXAMPLE: Sagami-Ōno YOU: Kore Sagami-Ōno iki desu ka?

Yokohama

Shibuya

Sagamihara

Akasaka-Mitsuke

Shinagawa

23. The answers to the question *kore Kanda iki desu ka?* will be the same as those for the question *koko Kanda iki desu ka?* For "yes," the answer will be either *e, so desu* or *hai, so desu*. For "no," the answer will be either *ie, chigaimasu* or *iya, chigaimasu*.

24. The word for "express train" is *kyūkō*. Listen and repeat:

kyūkō

To ask "is this an express?" you say *kore kyūkō desu ka?*

Listen and repeat:

Kore kyūkō desu ka?

To ask "is that an express?" you say *sore kyūkō desu ka?*

Listen and repeat:

Sore kyūkō desu ka?

And to ask "is that an express over there?" you say *are kyūkō desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Are kyūkō desu ka?

25. Now ask the following questions in Japanese:

Is that an express? _____

Is this an express? _____

Is that an express over there? _____

26. There is another way to ask a question if you think the answer is going to be "yes." You use *desu ne?* instead of *desu ka?* For example, *sore kyūko desu ne?* means "that's an express, isn't it?" Other examples using *desu ne* are *koko Kanda iki desu ne?* meaning "this is the place for trains to Kanda, isn't it?" and *kore Kanda iki desu ne?* meaning "this one is going to Kanda, isn't it?"

27. Now ask the following questions in Japanese using *desu ne?*

This is the place for trains
to Kanda, isn't it? _____

This is an express, isn't it? _____

This one is going to Kanda,
isn't it? _____

28. Asking if a train is an express, you may hear several "yes" answers. One of the answers could be "it's an express," *kyūkō desu*. Listen:

Kyūkō desu.

Another answer might be "it is" or "that's right," *sō desu*. Listen:

Sō desu.

Or the word for "yes," *e* or *hai*, may be added to *kyūkyō desu* and *sō desu*. Listen:

E, kyūkō desu. Yes, it's an express.

Hai, kyūkō desu. Yes, it's an express.

E, sō desu. Yes, it is.

Hai, sō desu. Yes, it is.

If the train is not an express, you might hear "no, it's not," *iya, chigaimasu* or *te, chigaimasu*. Listen:

Iya, chigaimasu.

Te, chigaimasu.

If the answer is "no," the person may tell you which train is the express. For "no, it's not; it's that one," he would say *iya chigaimasu, sore desu*.

Listen to the following sentences, and give the English translations:

Kore desu. _____

Sore desu. _____

Are desu. _____

Te, chigaimasu. Sore desu. _____

Iya, chigaimasu. Are desu. _____

29. The person may not know if the train is an express. In that case, he will say "gee," *sā nē!*

Listen:

sā nē!

And then he might add "I don't know," *wakarimasen*. Listen:

sā nē, wakarimasen.

Another form of "I don't know" is *wakaranai*. Listen:

wakaranai

sā nē, wakaranai.

30. Now you will hear several answers to your question about express trains. After hearing each answer, give the English equivalent:

31. The word for "next" is *tsugi*. Listen and repeat:

tsugi

To ask a fellow passenger "is Ebina the next stop?" you say *tsugi Ebina desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Tsugi Ebina desū ka?

If you expect a "yes" answer, you might say "Ebina is the next stop, isn't it?" *tsugi Ebina desū ne?* Listen and repeat:

Tsugi Ebina desū ne?

Now ask if the following stations are next. You may use either *desū ka?* or *desū ne?* in your questions.

Sōbudai-mae

Sagami-Ōno

Ginza

Asakūsa

Sagami-Ōtsūka

32. The "yes" answer to "is Ebina the next stop?" *tsugi Ebina desu ka?* will be *e, sō desu* or *hai, sō desu*. The "no" answer will be *ie, chigaimasu* or *iya, chigaimasu*. If the person says "no," some additional information might be offered, like "it's Machida," *Machida desu* or "it's Akihabara," *Akihabara desu*.

33. When you ask someone about a train, he may give you the track number. Before you learn complete answers, let's practice the words for "number one," "number two," and other track numbers.

"Number one" is *ichi-ban*. Listen:

ichi-ban

"Number two" is *ni-ban*. Listen:

ni-ban

"Number three" is *sam-ban*. Listen:

sam-ban

"Number four" is *yom-ban*. Listen:

yom-ban

And "number five" is *go-ban*. Listen:

go-ban

To say "track number one," you add the word *sen* to *ichi-ban* and say *ichi-ban sen*. Listen:

ichi-ban sen	track number one
ni-ban sen	track number two
sam-ban sen	track number three
yom-ban sen	track number four
go-ban sen	track number five

To say "it's track number one," you add the word *desú* to *ichi-ban sen*. Listen:

Ichi-ban sen desú.	It's track number one.
Ni-ban sen desú.	It's track number two.
Sam-ban sen desú.	It's track number three.
Yom-ban sen desú.	It's track number four.
Go-ban sen desú.	It's track number five.

"Number six" is *rokú-ban*. Listen:

rokú-ban

"Number seven" is *nana-ban*. Listen:

nana-ban

"Number eight" is *hachi-ban*. Listen:

hachi-ban

"Number nine" is *kyū-ban*. Listen:

kyū-ban

And "number ten" is *jū-ban*. Listen:

jū-ban

"Track number six" is *rokú-ban sen*. Listen:

rokú-ban sen	track number six
nana-ban sen	track number seven
hachi-ban sen	track number eight
kyū-ban sen	track number nine
jū-ban sen	track number ten

"It's track number six" is *roku-ban sen desu*. Listen:

Roku-ban sen desu.	It's track number six.
Nana-ban sen desu.	It's track number seven.
Hachi-ban sen desu.	It's track number eight.
Kyū-ban sen desu.	It's track number nine.
Jū-ban sen desu.	It's track number ten.

34. Now you will hear Japanese sentences in which track numbers are given. After hearing each, give the number of the track in English. Before beginning this drill, you may want to stop the tape recorder and review the numbers from one to 10.

35. You may find it convenient or even necessary to ask a passerby the fare from one station to another. "How much is it?" is *ikura desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Ikura desu ka?

"To Kanda" is *Kanda made*. Listen and repeat:

Kanda made

To ask "how much is it to Kanda?" you say *Kanda made ikura desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kanda made ikura desu ka?

36. Now you will hear several station names. Add *made* to each name:

EXAMPLE: Ebina	YOU: Ebina made
Akihabara	_____
Ginza	_____
Sagami-Ōno	_____
Ueno	_____
Yokohama	_____

37. Listen once again to the question "how much is it?"
Ikura desu ka?

In this drill you will hear the names of several stations. After hearing each name, ask how much it is to that station:

EXAMPLE: Kanda	YOU: Kanda made ikura desu ka?
Ebina	_____
Fūssa	_____
Ueno	_____
Sagami-Ōno	_____
Sōbudai-mae	_____
Tōkyō eki	_____
Yokohama	_____

38. In answer to your question "how much is it to Kanda?" you will hear "it's _____yen." Tokyo train and subway fares range from 70 yen to at least 480 yen. "70 yen" is *nana-jū en*. As you have learned, *nana* is "seven," and *jū* is "ten." *En* means "yen" and is pronounced like the letter *n*.

Courting by tens, the numbers 20 through 90 are simply the words for "two" through "nine" with the word "ten," *jū*, added to each. "20" is *ni-jū*. Note that in *san-jū*, "30," and *yon-jū*, "40," the words for "three" and "four" end with *n*.

Here is a list of the words for 10 through 90. Listen:

<i>jū</i>	10
<i>ni-jū</i>	20
<i>san-jū</i>	30
<i>yon-jū</i>	40
<i>go-jū</i>	50
<i>roku-jū</i>	60
<i>nana-jū</i>	70
<i>hachi-jū</i>	80
<i>kyū-jū</i>	90

Now stop the tape and study these numbers.

39. You will hear fares between 10 yen and 90 yen. After hearing each fare in Japanese, say the English equivalent:

EXAMPLE: *nana-jū en* YOU: 70 yen

40. To say "it's 10 yen" or "it's 20 yen," you add the word *desū* to the fare. For example, *jū en desū* is "it's 10 yen" and *nana-jū en desū* is "it's 70 yen."

41. Now you will hear sentences like *nana-jū en desu*. After hearing each sentence, say the fare in English!

If you had difficulty saying the correct fare, listen to the drill again.

42. The word for "100" is *hyaku*. "It's 100 yen." is *hyaku en desu*. "It's 200 yen" is *ni-hyaku en desu*.

In the words for "300," you will find two changes in sound. First, the *n* of *san* becomes *m*, *sam* (as in *sam-ban sen*). Second, the *h* of *hyaku* becomes *b*, *byaku*. So "300" is *sam-byaku*. "It's 300 yen" is *sam-byaku en desu*.

"It's 400 yen" is *yon-hyaku en desu*.

For any number combinations beyond one hundred, simply add the numbers in tens to the numbers in hundreds. For example, "380 yen" is *sam-byaku hachi-ju en*.

43. Here are some answers to your question "how much is it to Tokyo Station?" *Tōkyō eki made ikura desu ka?* Follow in your book as you listen to the tape:

Yon-hyaku ni-jū en desu.	It's ¥420.
Hyaku roku-jū en desu.	It's ¥160.
Ni-hyaku roku-jū en desu.	It's ¥260.
Sam-byaku roku-jū en desu.	It's ¥360.
Hyaku go-jū en desu.	It's ¥150.
Ni-hyaku yon-jū en desu.	It's ¥240.
Sam-byaku san-jū en desu.	It's ¥330.
Hyaku nana-jū en desu.	It's ¥170.
Ni-hyaku ni-jū en desu.	It's ¥220.
Yon-hyaku hachi-jū en desu.	It's ¥480.
Sam-byaku hachi-jū en desu.	It's ¥380.
Hyaku yon-jū en desu.	It's ¥140.
Ni-hyaku kyū-jū en desu.	It's ¥290.
Sam-byaku jū en desu.	It's ¥310.
Yon-hyaku go-jū en desu.	It's ¥450.

44. Now you will hear more answers to your question about fare. This time, after listening to each sentence, say the fare in English:

45. If you bump into someone or step on somebody's toes, you should say *gomen nasai*, which means "excuse me" or "I'm sorry." Listen and repeat:

Gomen nasai.



Ticket machines at the Shinjuku station on a Saturday night

Image: Marc Smith
Date: 17 September 2005
cc-by-sa-2.0

5. DIALOGUES

1.
(at the change window)
- A: Sumimasen. Kore kaete kudasai. Excuse me. Would you change this please?
Dōmo. Thank you.
- . . .
- (in front of the ticket machines)
- A: Sumimasen. Ikebukuro dore desū ka? Excuse me. Which one is for Ikebukuro?
J: Dore demo ī desū. Any one will do.
A: Dōmo. Thank you.
- . . .
- (on the way to the platform)
- A: Sumimasen. Ikebukuro iki dochira desū ka? Excuse me. Which way to the train going to Ikebukuro?
J: Sā nē! Wakarimasen. Gee, . . . I don't know.
A: Dōmo. Thank you.
- . . .
- A: Sumimasen. Ikebukuro iki dochira desū ka? Excuse me. Which way to the train going to Ikebukuro?
J: Kochira desū. It's this way.
A: Dōmo. Thank you.
- . . .
- (on the platform)
- A: Kore Ikebukuro iki desū ka? Is this one going to Ikebukuro?
J: Iya, chigaimasū. Sore desū. No, it's not. It's that one.
A: Dōmo. Thank you.

2.

(in front of the ticket machines)

A: Sumimasen. Shinjuku dore desu ka? Excuse me. Which one is for Shinjuku?

J: Kore desu. It's this one.

A: Shinjuku made ikura desu ka? How much is it to Shinjuku?

J: Hyaku en desu. It's ¥100.

A: Domo. Thank you.

. . .

(on the way to the platform)

A: Sumimasen. Shinjuku iki dochira desu ka? Excuse me. Which way to the train going to Shinjuku?

J: Sochira desu. It's that way.

A: Domo. Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: Shinjuku iki koko desu ka? Is this the place for trains to Shinjuku?

J: Ee, sou desu. Yes, it is.

A: Domo. Thank you.

. . .

(on the train)

A: Tsugi Shinjuku desu ne? Shinjuku is next, isn't it?

J: Sou desu. That's right.

A: Domo. Thank you.

3.

(in front of the ticket machines)

A: Sumimasen. Shinagawa dore desu ka? Excuse me. Which one is for Shinagawa?

J: Kore desu. It's this one.

A: Shinagawa made ikura desu ka? How much is it to Shinagawa?

J: Ni-hyakū nana-jū en desu. It's ¥270.

. . .

(on the way to the platform)

A: Sumimasen. Shinjuku iki dochira desu ka? Excuse me. Which way to the train going to Shinjuku?

J: Sochira desu. It's that way.

A: Dōmo. Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: Kore Shinjuku iki desu ka? Is this one going to Shinjuku?

J: Hai, sō desu. Yes, it is.

A: Dōmo. Thank you.

. . .

(on the train)

A: Tsugi Sagami-Ono desu ka? Is Sagami-Ono next?

J: E, sō desu. Yes, it is.

A: Dōmo. Thank you.

. . .

(after stepping on someone's toes)

A: Gomen nasai. I'm sorry.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: Kore Shinjuku iki desu ka? Is this one going to Shinjuku?

J: So desu. That's right.

A: Sore kyūkō desu ka? Is that an express?

J: So desu. That's right.

A: Dōmo. Thank you.

. . .

(at Shinjuku Station)

A: Sumimasen. Shinagawa iki doko desu ka? Excuse me. Where is the train going to Shinagawa?

J: Shinagawa iki? Achira desu. Hachi-ban sen desu. The train going to Shinagawa? It's over that way. It's track number eight.

A: Dōmo. Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: Shinagawa iki koko desu ka? Is this the place for trains to Shinagawa?

J: E, so desu. Yes, it is.

A: Dōmo. Thank you.

4.

(at the change window)

A: _____ Excuse me. Would you change this, please?

_____ Thank you.

. . .

(in front of the ticket machines)

A: _____ Excuse me. How much is it
_____ to Ueno?

J: Sam-byakū ni-jū en desū. _____

A: _____ Which one is for Ueno?

J: Sore desū. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the way to the platform)

A: _____ Excuse me. Which way to the
_____ train going to Shinjuku?

J: Kochira desū. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: _____ Is this one going to Shinjuku?

J: Hai, sō desū. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the train)

A: _____ Sagami-Ono is next, isn't it?

J: Ē, sō desū. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: _____ Is this one going to Shinjuku?

J: Hai, sō desū. _____

A: _____ Is it an express?

J: Te, chigaimasū. Sore
kyūkō desū. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

(on the train)

A: _____ Is Shinjuku next?

J: Iya, chigaimasú. Shimo-
Kitazawa desú.

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

A: _____ Shinjuku is next, isn't it?

J: Hai, sō desú.

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(at Shinjuku Station)

A: _____ Excuse me. Which way to the
train going to Ueno?

J: Sochira desú.

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: _____ Is this one going to Ueno?

J: Sō desú.

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the train)

A: _____ Ueno is next, isn't it?

J: Sō desú.

A: _____ Thank you.

5.
(in front of the ticket machines)

A: _____

Excuse me. Which one is for
Yokohama?

J: Dore demo ī desú.

A: _____

Thank you.

. . .

(on the way to the platform)

A: _____

Excuse me. Which way to the
train going to Yokohama?

J: Sā nē, wakarimasen.

A: _____

Thank you.

. . .

A: _____

Excuse me. Which way to the
train going to Yokohama?

J: Ichi-ban sen desú.
Sochira desú.

A: _____

That's an express, isn't it?

J: Ē, sō desú.

A: _____

Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: _____

Is this one going to Yokohama?

J: Ēe, chigaimasú. Are desú.

A: _____

Thank you.

. . .

A: _____ This one is going to Yokohama,
isn't it?

J: \bar{E} , $s\bar{o}$ desu. _____

A: _____ Is it an express?

J: $S\bar{o}$ desu. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the train)

A: _____ Yokohama is next, isn't it?

J: Iya, chigaimasu. _____
Yamato desu. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

A: _____ Is Yokohama next?

J: \bar{E} , $s\bar{o}$ desu. _____

A: _____ Thank you.



A train arriving at a station

Image: Shadow Fox
Date: December 2007
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6.

(in front of the ticket machines)

A: _____ Excuse me. How much is it
to Sobudai-mae?

J: Ni-hyakú en desú. _____

A: _____ Which one is for Sobudai-mae?

J: Kore desú. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the way to the platform)

A: _____ Excuse me. Which way to the
train going to Sagami-Ono?

J: Sagami-Ono? Sā nē,
wakaranai. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

A: _____ Excuse me. Which way to the
train going to Sagami-Ono?

J: Sochira desú. Sam-ban
sen desú. _____

A: _____ Is that an express?

J: Sō desú. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: _____ This one is going to Sagami-
Ono, isn't it?

J: Ē, sō desú. _____

A: _____ It's an express, isn't it?

J: Sō desú. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the train)

A: _____ Is Sagami-Ono next?

J: Te, chigaimas \bar{u} . Machida
des \bar{u} .

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

A: _____ Sagami-Ono is next, isn't it?

J: Hai, s \bar{o} des \bar{u} .

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(on the platform)

A: _____ This one is going to Sobudai-
mae, isn't it?

J: S \bar{o} des \bar{u} .

A: _____ Thank you.

. . .

(after bumping into someone)

A: _____ I'm sorry!

J: Te. It's nothing.

6. SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear 15 situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape. On a separate piece of paper, keep track of the items you miss and those you answer correctly.

Section 2

You will hear 20 statements in Japanese. Select the correct English equivalent for each from the three choices provided and write A, B, or C on a separate piece of paper. After you finish this section, check your answers with the key.

1. A. It's ¥260.
B. It's ¥270.
C. It's ¥280.
2. A. Which one is for Daimon?
B. Any one will do.
C. This one is an express.
3. A. It's this way.
B. It's that way.
C. It's over that way.
4. A. Yes, it's that one.
B. Yes, it's that way.
C. Yes, it is.
5. A. It's ¥120.
B. It's ¥130.
C. It's ¥140.
6. A. It's track number one. It's over there.
B. It's track number two. It's here.
C. It's track number three. It's there.

7. A. It's this one.
B. It's that one.
C. It's that one over there.
8. A. No, it's not.
B. Yes, it's that one over there.
C. Gee, . . . I don't know.
9. A. It's this way.
B. It's that way.
C. It's over that way.
10. A. It's ¥230.
B. It's ¥250.
C. It's ¥280.
11. A. No, it's not Kanda.
B. No, it's not. It's Kanda.
C. No, it's Narimasu, not Kanda.
12. A. The train going to Shibuya? It's track number six.
B. The train going to Shinjuku? It's track number five.
C. The train going to Shinagawa? It's track number four.
13. A. It's this way.
B. It's that way.
C. It's over that way.
14. A. It's track number nine.
B. It's track number 10.
C. It's track number five.
15. A. It's ¥140.
B. It's ¥160.
C. It's ¥180.
16. A. Yes, it's that way.
B. Yes, it's that one.
C. Yes, it is.
17. A. It's this way. It's track number one.
B. It's that way. It's track number two.
C. It's over that way. It's track number three.
18. A. It's ¥200.
B. It's ¥300.
C. It's ¥400.

19. A. Sobudai-mae? Yes, it's over that way.
B. Sobudai-mae? No, it's Arakawa.
C. Sobudai-mae? Gee, I don't know.
20. A. No, it's not. That one is the express.
B. No, that one is not the express.
C. No, Yurakucho is next.

Key to Section 2

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. B | 16. C |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. A | 17. B |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. C | 18. B |
| 4. C | 9. B | 14. C | 19. C |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. B | 20. A |

7. REVIEW AND REMEDIATION

If you missed any items on the quiz, review the Fluency Drills indicated below.

If you missed more than three items in Section 1, or more than four items in Section 2, it would be a good idea to review the entire Dialogue section. Once you have reviewed the recommended exercises, take the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz, Part 8.

If you missed three items or fewer in Section 1, and four items or fewer in Section 2, you may go on to another module without taking the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz.

SECTION 1		SECTION 2	
<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drill(s)</u>	<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drills</u>
1	35-37	1	38-44
2	1	2	6, 7
3	4, 5	3	12, 16
4	8-11	4	19, 20, 23
5	21, 22, 26, 27	5	38-41
6	31	6	13, 16, 33, 34
7	24, 25	7	6, 7
8	2	8	29, 30
9	8, 9, 17, 18	9	12, 16
10	8, 9, 14, 15	10	38-44
11	3	11	19, 20, 32
12	45	12	8, 9, 33, 34
13	24-27	13	12, 16
14	8, 9, 17, 18, 26, 27	14	33, 34
15	31	15	38-44
		16	19, 20, 23
		17	12, 16, 33, 34
		18	38-44
		19	29, 30
		20	19, 20, 28, 30

8. SUPPLEMENTARY SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear 10 situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape.

Section 2

You will hear a conversation involving an American and several Japanese. On a separate piece of paper, translate the entire conversation into English, stopping the tape whenever you need to. When you have finished, check your translation with the key.

Key to Section 2

A: Excuse me, which one is for Shinjuku?

J: Any one will do.

A: How much is it to Shinjuku?

J: It's ¥250.

A: Thank you.

A: Would you change this, please?

A: Excuse me, is this the place for trains to Shinjuku?

J: No, it's not. It's there; it's track number one.

A: Thank you.

A: Sagami-Ono is next, isn't it?

J: Yes, it is.

A: Thank you.

A: Excuse me, which way to the train going to Shinjuku?

J: It's that way.

A: Is that an express?

J: Yes, it is.

A: Thank you.

9. ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

Here is a list of words and phrases that can be used in the situations covered in this module. You will NOT be tested on these new words. To show how they are used, we have provided some example sentences. Both the words and the sentences are on the tape to help you with pronunciation and to give you practice listening to them.

iriguchi	entrance
deguchi	exit
Deguchi dochira desu ka?	Which way is the exit?
kakueki-tēsha	local
Kore kakueki-tēsha desu ne?	This is a local, isn't it?
junkyū	semi-express
kaisoku	express (Chuo Line only)
Sore kaisoku desu ka?	Is that an express?
toire	toilet, rest room
Toire doko desu ka?	Where is the rest room?
Nakushi mashita.	I lost it.
kippu	ticket
shoppingu baggu	shopping bag
handobaggu	handbag, purse
saifu	wallet
Kippu nakushimashita.	I lost the ticket.
Saifu nakushimashita.	I lost a wallet.
Sumimasen. Mō ichido itte kudasai.	Excuse me. Please say that again.

nam-ban sen

what track number?

Nam-ban sen desu ka?

What track is it?/What's the track number?

(place) iki nam-ban sen
desu ka?

What's the track number for the
train going to (place)?



Tokyo Metro 9000 series (5th batch type) EMU approaching the Tamagawa Station on the Tokyu Meguro Line

Image: Jet-0
Date: 31 July 2009
cc-by-sa-3.0

Tokyo and Environs

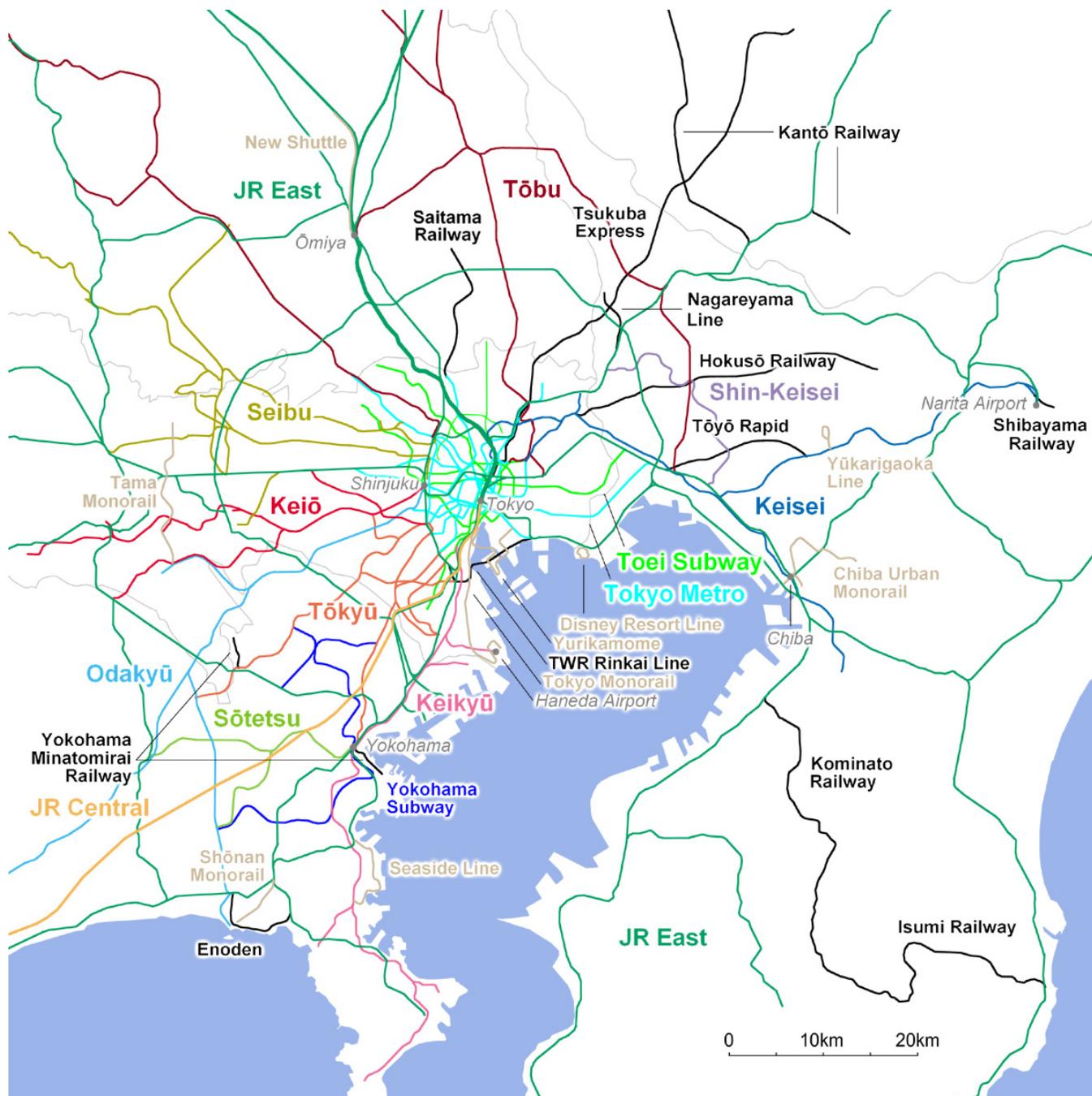


Image: zaral
Date: 14 June 2008
cc-by-sa-3.0

A map showing the train systems in and around Tokyo

MODULE 7

TAXIS

I. OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module you will be able to

1. tell a cabdriver you would like to go to
 - a. Camp Zama,
 - b. Ueno Park,
 - c. the Kokusai Theater,
 - d. the Sanno Hotel,
 - e. Paradise Park Stadium,
 - f. the Imperial Palace,
 - g. the Meiji Shrine,
 - h. the Electronics District,
 - i. the Ginza,
 - j. "this place" (pointing to a photograph or map);

2. understand such phrases as
 - a. "huh, where was that?"
 - b. "was that the Sanno Hotel?"
 - c. "yes, sir,"
 - d. "no!"
 - e. "is this the place?"
 - f. "is this okay?"

3. tell the driver
 - a. "yes, thank you,"
 - b. "this is the place,"
 - c. "this is okay,"
 - d. "no, it's over there."



Taxis lined up, waiting for passengers

Image: Mj-bird
Date: 24 February 2008
cc-by-sa-3.0



Catching a taxi at a taxi stand in Tokyo

Image: mrhayata
Date: 21 April 2007
cc-by-sa-2.0



Image: Parag.naik
Date: 2 March 2009
cc-by-sa-3.0



Image: Francisco Diez
Date: 25 October 2010
cc-by-2.0

You may want to go to the Imperial Palace (top) or to the Ginza (bottom).

2. VOCABULARY

The system of writing Japanese used in this course is called the Hepburn system. Pronunciation of most of the letters presents no difficulty to an American. Those letters or combinations of letters considered difficult to pronounce will be explained in this section of the modules.

In Module 7 you may have difficulty with the following:

1. When double letters appear in a Japanese word, as in Sannō, the sound is repeated. Think of double letters as having a hyphen between them and pronounce both letters distinctly. Listen:

San-nō

2. The letters marked with a bar, \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , and \bar{u} , are pronounced longer than ones without a bar. Listen:

Mēji \bar{i} Kōen Kyūjō Jingū

3. When i and u are written with a slash mark through them, they are slurred, or barely pronounced. Listen:

Akīhabara Kokūsai Kōrakū shimasū

4. The letter g in the middle of a word is pronounced like the ng in "sing" by natives of Tokyo. Listen:

O-negai shimasū.

Zama Kyampū	Camp Zama
Ueno Kōen	Ueno Park
Kokūsai Gekijō	the Kokusai Theater
Sannō Hoteru	the Sanno Hotel
Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu	Paradise Park Stadium
Kyūjō	the Imperial Palace
Mēji Jingū	the Meiji Shrine
Akihabara	the Electronics District
Ginza Yon-chōme	the Ginza
o-negai shimasū	please
Sannō Hoteru o-negai shimasū	the Sanno Hotel, please
koko	here; this place
soko	there; that place
asoko	over there; that place over there
doko?	where?; what place?
koko o-negai shimasū	(take me to) this place, please
desū	is; was
desū ka?	is it?/was it?
desū ne?	isn't it?/wasn't it?
Kōrakū-en sūtajiamu desū ka?	was that Paradise Park Stadium?
koko desū ka?	is this the place?
Ginza Yon-chōme desū ne?	that was the Ginza, wasn't it?
koko desū	this is the place
e?	huh?
e? Kokūsai Gekijō desū ka?	huh? was that the Kokusai Theater?
doko desū ka?	where is it?/where to?
e? doko desū ka?	huh? where's that?/huh? where was that?
nan desū ka?	what is it?
e? nan desū ka?	huh? what's that?/huh? what was that?

koko de ī desū
koko de ī desū ka?

this (place) is okay
is this (place) okay?

hai
īe
īe, asoko desū

yes; yes, sir; yes, ma'am
no
no, that's the place over there

dame
dame, dame
dame desū

no!
no! no!
no!

dōmo

thanks



When the sign inside the windshield (空車) is lit, the taxi is free (literal meaning: "empty vehicle").

Image: Hajime Nagahata
Date: 5 October 2010
cc-by-2.0

3. NOTES

1. Getting a cab in Japan is much like getting a cab in the United States. You will find cabs near street corners and at cab stands in front of railroad stations, hotels, and large department stores. At these stands passengers line up, waiting their turns. A red light on top of a cab indicates that it is unoccupied, and you may flag it down.

2. Because the traffic in Japan keeps to the left, you enter the cab by the left rear door. This door is controlled by the driver--that is, he opens and closes the door from the driver's seat. When you are about to get into the cab, stand aside so that you are not struck by the opening door. In Japan the cabdriver does not help the passenger with luggage; so you are responsible for getting your luggage into the cab.



Image: Rafiq Mirza
Date: 17 November 2009
cc-by-2.0

When you get into a cab in Japan, you enter by the left rear door

3. All taxis have meters, and fares are shown in Arabic numbers. You pay the fare while you are still seated in the cab. You need not tip the driver.

4. Between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. you must pay an extra 20 percent of the fare, but some drivers agree to take only those passengers who are willing to pay double the fare shown on the meter. If you are willing to pay double, you raise your hand to a passing taxi with your first two fingers extended.

5. Street addresses mean little to a cabdriver because streets do not always have names and houses are not in numerical sequence. If you are going to a Japanese home, perhaps your host can sketch a map of the area for you and write some general directions in Japanese. If you are going to a well-known place, you might show the driver a picture of your destination or take a map and point out your destination.

6. According to Japanese law, a driver must accept a passenger if there is room in the cab. But drivers do refuse to take certain passengers for various reasons: the destination is either too close or too far; there are too many people in the party; the driver does not want to travel in the direction you do; or it is too late.

4. FLUENCY DRILLS

In this section, when you are asked to say something, speak loudly and clearly, and try hard to pronounce the words as the speaker does on the tape. After you have given your response, you will hear the correct version.

1. When you get into a taxi, give your destination, and add the word "please." If you want to go to the Imperial Palace, you say "(take me to) the Imperial Palace, please." "Please" in Japanese is *o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

o-negai shimasu

The word for "Imperial Palace" is *Kyūjō*. Listen and repeat:

Kyūjō

"The Imperial Palace, please" is *Kyūjō o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

Kyūjō o-negai shimasu.

"Ueno Park" is *Ueno Kōen*. Listen and repeat:

Ueno Kōen

"Ueno Park, please" is *Ueno Kōen o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

Ueno Kōen o-negai shimasu.

The Ginza area of downtown Tokyo is called, in Japanese, *Ginza Yon-chōme*. Listen and repeat:

Ginza Yon-chōme

"The Ginza, please" is *Ginza Yon-chōme o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

Ginza Yon-chōme o-negai shimasu.

"The Sanno Hotel" is *Sannō Hoteru*. Listen and repeat:

Sannō Hoteru

Now say "the Sanno Hotel, please."

Sannō Hoteru o-negai shimasu.

"The Kokusai Theater" is *Kokusai Gekijō*. Listen and repeat:

Kokusai Gekijō

Now say "the Kokusai Theater, please."

Kokusai Gekijō o-negai shimasu.

"Paradise Park Stadium" is *Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu*. Listen and repeat:

Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu

Now say "Paradise Park Stadium, please."

Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu o-negai shimasu.

"The Meiji Shrine" is *Mēji Jingū*. Listen and repeat:

Mēji Jingū

Now say "the Meiji Shrine, please."

Mēji Jingū o-negai shimasu.

"Camp Zama" is *Zama Kyampū*. Listen and repeat:

Zama Kyampū

Now say "Camp Zama, please."

Zama Kyampū o-negai shimasu.

The Electronics District of Tokyo is called *Akihabara*.
Listen and repeat:

Akihabara

Now say "the Electronics District, please."

Akihabara o-negai shimasu.

If you have a picture of a well-known place or a map, you may simply show it to a cabdriver and say "here, please" or "this place, please," *koko o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

Koko o-negai shimasu.

2. If you flag a taxi, when the driver pulls up he will say "where to?" *doko desu ka?* Listen:

Doko desu ka?

Answer the question *doko desu ka?* with either the name of the destination alone or the destination with "please," *o-negai shimasu*. For example, if you want to go to the Imperial Palace, *Kyūjō*, when the cabdriver asks *doko desu ka?* you say *Kyūjō* or *Kyūjō o-negai shimasu*.

Now you will hear the English names for several destinations. After hearing each, give the destination in Japanese, with or without "please," *o-negai shimasu*.

EXAMPLE: The Imperial Palace YOU: Kyūjō OR Kyūjō o-negai shimasu.

The Ginza

The Sanno Hotel

The Meiji Shrine

If you have a picture or a map, when the cabdriver asks "where to?" *doko desu ka?* you say "this is the place," *koko desu* or "this place, please," *koko o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

Koko desu.

Koko o-negai shimasu.

3. When for some reason a cabdriver does not want to take you, he will say *dame*. Listen:

Dame.

He may say *dame* twice--*dame, dame*. Listen:

Dame, dame.

Or he may say *dame desu*. Listen:

Dame desu.

The key word in the cabdriver's refusal is *dame*, said once, *dame*, or twice, *dame dame*, or with *desu*, *dame desu*. Listen:

Dame.

Dame, dame.

Dame desu.

4. If a driver does not understand what you said or wants to make sure he understands, he may ask "huh? Where was that?" *e? doko desu ka?* Listen:

E? Doko desu ka?

Or he may say "huh? What was that?" *e? nan desu ka?*
Listen:

E? Nan desu ka?

Answer by repeating the name of the destination, with or without "please," *o-negai shimasu*. For example, "Camp Zama," *Zama Kyampu*, or "Camp Zama, please," *Zama Kyampu o-negai shimasu*.

You have given your destination to the cabdriver, and he has turned to you and said "huh? Where was that?" *e? doko desu ka?*

Answer by repeating the name of the destination, with or without "please," *o-negai shimasu*. (After hearing the English name for a destination, give your answer in Japanese.)

Paradise Park Stadium _____

The Electronics District _____

Camp Zama _____

The Kokusai Theater _____

Ueno Park _____

5. You have told the driver "the Imperial Palace, please," *Kyūjō o-negai shimasu*. The driver may ask for confirmation by saying "was that the Imperial Palace?" *Kyūjō desu ka?* Listen:

Kyūjō desu ka?

Or he may say "that's the Imperial Palace, isn't it?" or "that was the Imperial Palace, wasn't it?" *Kyūjō desu ne?* Listen:

Kyūjō desu ne?

If your answer is "yes," you say *hai*. Listen and repeat:

hai

For "no," you say *ie*. Listen and repeat:

ie

After you have answered "no," *ie*, repeat the name of your destination, and add the word for "it's"--*desu*. For example, you tell the driver "Ueno Park, please," *Ueno Koen o-negai shimasu*. The driver then asks "that's the Imperial Palace, isn't it?" *Kyujō desu ne?* or "was that the Imperial Palace?" *Kyujō desu ka?* You say "no, it's Ueno Park," *ie, Ueno Koen desu*. Listen and repeat:

Te, Ueno Kōen desu.

Now you will hear four situations described. In each situation you have given the name of a destination. The driver asks you a question. Give the appropriate response in Japanese.

You have asked to go to the Imperial Palace.

DRIVER: *Kyujō desu ne?* YOU: _____

You have asked to go to the Sanno Hotel.

DRIVER: *Ueno Kōen desu ka?* YOU: _____

You have asked to go to the Meiji Shrine.

DRIVER: *Akihabara desu ne?* YOU: _____

You have asked to go to the Kokusai Theater.

DRIVER: *Kokusai Gekijō desu ka?* YOU: _____

6. Some drivers may just repeat the name of the destination, with or without "huh?" *e?* If you say "Ueno Park, please," *Ueno Kōen o-negai shimasu*, the driver may say "huh? Ueno Park?" *e? Ueno Kōen?* Listen:

E? Ueno Kōen?

You answer either "yes," *hai* or "no," *ie*. If your answer is "no," you then give the correct destination followed by the word *desu*, "it's." For example, you say "the Imperial Palace, please," *Kyujō o-negai shimasu*, and the driver asks "huh? The Meiji Shrine?" *e? Meiji Jingu?* Then you say "no, it's the Imperial Palace," *ie, Kyujō desu*. Listen and repeat:

Te, Kyujō desu.

7. Arriving at your destination, you may tell the cabdriver "this is the place," *koko desu*. Listen and repeat:

Koko desu.

Or the driver may ask "is this the place?" *koko desu ka?*
Listen:

Koko desu ka?

Or he may point to a building or a gate and say "is that the place?" *soko desu ka?* Listen:

Soko desu ka?

For "yes," you say *hai*. For "no," you say *ie*. Listen and repeat:

hai

ie

If you have not quite reached your destination, but can see it, and the driver asks "is this the place?" *koko desu ka?* you may say "no, it's over there," *ie, asoko desu*. Listen and repeat:

ie, asoko desu.

Or you may say "no, over there, please," *ie, asoko o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

ie, asoko o-negai shimasu.

8. If the driver does not ask "is this the place?" *koko desu ka?* he may say "is this okay?" *koko de i desu ka?* Listen:

Koko de i desu ka?

You may answer "yes," *hai* or "no," *ie*. When you answer "no," you may want to add either "it's over there," *ie, asoko desu*, or "over there, please," *ie, asoko o-negai shimasu*. Listen and repeat:

Te, asoko desu.

Te, asoko o-negai shimasu.

9. If you are stopped at a traffic light near your destination or would like to get out somewhere along the way, you say "this is okay," *koko de i desu*. Listen and repeat:

Koko de i desu.

10. When you are getting out of the cab after having paid your fare, say "thank you," *domo*. Listen and repeat:

Domo.

5. DIALOGUES

1. An American gets into a cab and gives directions to the driver.

A: Ueno Kōen o-negai shimasū. Ueno Park, please.

J: E? Doko desū ka? Huh? Where was that?

A: Ueno Kōen o-negai shimasū. Ueno Park, please.

J: Ueno Kōen desū ne? That was Ueno Park, wasn't it?

A: Hai. Yes.

2. An American shows the cabdriver a picture of his destination on a postcard.

A: Koko o-negai shimasū. This place, please.

J: E? Koko desū ka? Dame desū. Huh? This place? No!

The American then shows the postcard to another cabdriver.

A: Koko o-negai shimasū. This place, please.

J: Mēji Jingū desū ne? That's the Meiji Shrine, isn't it?

A: Hai. Yes.

. . .

A: Koko de ī desū. This is okay.

5. An American points to her destination on a map.

A: Koko o-negai shimasu. This place, please.

J: E? Nan desu ka? Huh? What's that?

The cabdriver looks at the map.

J: Koko desu ka? Dame, dame. This place? No! No!

The American shows the map to another cabdriver.

A: Koko o-negai shimasu. This place, please.

J: E? Nan desu ka? Huh? What's that?

A: Koko desu. This is the place.

J: Hai. Yes, ma'am.

6. An American tells the cabdriver his destination.

A: Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu Paradise Park Stadium, please.
o-negai shimasu.

J: E? Nan desu ka? Huh? What was that?

A: Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu. Paradise Park Stadium.

J: Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu desu That was Paradise Park Stadium,
ne? wasn't it?

A: Hai. Yes.

. . .

J: Koko de ī desu ka? Is this okay?

A: Hai. Yes.

7. An American tells the cabdriver her destination.

A: Akīhabara o-negai shimasū. The Electronics District, please.

J: E? Akīhabara desū ka? Huh? Was that the Electronics District?

A: Hai. Yes.

. . .

J: Koko de ī desū ka? Is this okay?

A: Hai. Yes.

8. A cabdriver asks an American where he wants to go.

J: Doko desū ka? Where to?

A: Kokūsai Gekijō o-negai shimasū. The Kokusai Theater, please.

J: E? Nan desū ka? Huh? What was that?

A: Kokūsai Gekijō. The Kokusai Theater.

J: Dame, dame. No! No!

The American approaches another cabdriver.

A: Kokūsai Gekijō o-negai shimasū. The Kokusai Theater, please.

J: Hai. Yes, sir.

. . .

J: Koko de ī desū ka? Is this okay?

A: Hai. Yes.

11. An American points to her destination on a map.

- A: Koko o-negai shimasu. This place, please.
- J: E? Doko desu ka? Huh? Where was that?
Akihabara? Akihabara?
- A: Te, koko desu. No. This is the place.
- J: Ueno Koen desu ne? That's Ueno Park, isn't it?
- A: Hai. Yes.
- . . .
- J: Koko de i desu ka? Is this okay?
- A: Hai. Domo. Yes. Thank you.

12. An American tells the cabdriver her destination.

- A: _____ The Meiji Shrine, please.
- J: E? Doko desu ka? Huh? Where was that?
- A: _____ The Meiji Shrine.
- J: Meiji Jingū desu ne? That was the Meiji Shrine,
wasn't it?
- A: _____ Yes.
- . . .
- A: _____ This is okay.

13. An American tells a cabdriver his destination.

A: _____ The Imperial Palace, please.

J: E? Nan desu ka? Huh? What was that?
Kyūjō? The Imperial Palace?

A: _____ Yes.

. . .

J: Koko de i desu ka? Is this okay?

A: _____ Yes.

14. A cabdriver asks an American where she wants to go.

J: Doko desu ka? Where to?

A: _____ The Sanno Hotel, please.

J: E? Huh?

A: _____ The Sanno Hotel.

J: Sannō Hoteru desu ka? Was that the Sanno Hotel?

A: _____ Yes.

. . .

A: _____ This is the place.

15. An American tells a cabdriver his destination.

A: _____ The Electronics District, please.

J: E? Huh?

A: _____ The Electronics District.

J: Dame. No!

The American approaches another cabdriver.

J: Doko desu ka? Where to?

A: _____ The Electronics District, please.

J: E? Akīhabara? Huh? Akihabara?

A: _____ Yes.

. . .

J: Koko desu ka? This place?

A: _____ Yes.

16. An American tells a cabdriver her destination.

A: _____ The Ginza, please.

J: Ginza Yon-chōme desu ka? Was that the Ginza?

A: _____ Yes.

J: Dame, dame. No! No!

The American approaches another cabdriver.

A: _____ The Ginza, please.

J: Ginza Yon-chōme desu ne? That was the Ginza, wasn't it?

A: _____ Yes.

. . .

J: Koko de Ī desú ka? Is this okay?

A: _____ Yes.

17. An American tells the cabdriver his destination.

A: _____ Camp Zama, please.

J: E? Doko desú ka? Huh? Where was that?

A: _____ Camp Zama.

. . .

J: Koko desú ka? This place?

A: _____ No, it's over there.

. . .

J: Koko de Ī desú ka? Is this okay?

A: _____ Yes, thank you.

18. An American tells her destination.

A: _____ The Meiji Shrine, please.

J: E? Nan desú ka? Huh? What was that?

A: _____ The Meiji Shrine, please.

J: Hai. Yes, ma'am.

. . .

- J: Koko de Ī desú ka? Is this okay?
A: _____ No, that place over there, please.
J: Hai. Yes, ma'am.
. . .
J: Koko desú ne? This is the place, isn't it?
A: _____ Yes.

19. An American tells the cabdriver his destination.

- A: _____ Camp Zama, please.
J: Zama Kyampú desú ne? That was Camp Zama, wasn't it?
A: _____ Yes.
. . .
J: Soko desú ka? That place?
A: _____ No, it's over there.
. . .
J: Koko desú ne? This is the place, isn't it?
A: _____ Yes, thank you.

20. An American points to her destination on a map.

A: _____ This place, please.

J: Doko desu ka? Koko desu ka? Where was that? This place?

A: _____ Yes.

. . .

J: Koko de i desu ka? Is this okay?

A: _____ No, that place over there, please.

. . .

A: _____ Thank you.

21. A cabdriver asks an American where he wants to go.

J: Doko desu ka? Where to?

A: _____ Camp Zama, please.

J: E? Doko desu ka? Huh? Where was that?

A: _____ Camp Zama.

. . .

J: Asoko desu ne? It's over there, isn't it?

A: _____ Yes. Thank you.

6. SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear 10 situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape. On a separate piece of paper, keep track of which items you miss and which you answer correctly.

Section 2

You will hear 20 sentences in Japanese. Select the correct English equivalent for each from the three choices provided and write A, B, or C on a separate piece of paper. After you finish this section, check your answers with the key.

1. A. What was it?
B. Where to?
C. Is this the place?
2. A. That was the Imperial Palace, wasn't it?
B. That was the Meiji Shrine, wasn't it?
C. That was the Sanno Hotel, wasn't it?
3. A. Huh? Was this the place?
B. Huh? Where was that?
C. Huh? What was that?
4. A. That was the Electronics District, wasn't it?
B. That was Camp Zama, wasn't it?
C. That was the Kokusai Theater, wasn't it?
5. A. Is that the place?
B. This is the place, isn't it?
C. Is this okay?
6. A. That was Ueno Park, wasn't it?
B. That was the Ginza, wasn't it?
C. That was the Meiji Shrine, wasn't it?

7. A. Huh? Was this the place?
B. Huh? Where was that?
C. Huh? What was that?
8. A. That was Camp Zama, wasn't it?
B. That was Paradise Park Stadium, wasn't it?
C. That was the Sanno Hotel, wasn't it?
9. A. Is this the place?
B. Is that the place?
C. It's over there, isn't it?
10. A. That was the Kokusai Theater, wasn't it?
B. That was the Imperial Palace, wasn't it?
C. That was the Electronics District, wasn't it?
11. A. Is that the place?
B. This is the place, isn't it?
C. Is this okay?
12. A. That was Paradise Park Stadium, wasn't it?
B. That was the Ginza, wasn't it?
C. That was the Electronics District, wasn't it?
13. A. Where was it? Is this the place?
B. Where was it? Is that the place?
C. Huh? Where was that?
14. A. That was the Sanno Hotel, wasn't it?
B. That was the Imperial Palace, wasn't it?
C. That was the Ginza, wasn't it?
15. A. Is this the place?
B. This is the place, isn't it?
C. It's over there, isn't it?
16. A. That was Ueno Park, wasn't it?
B. That was the Meiji Shrine, wasn't it?
C. That was Paradise Park Stadium, wasn't it?
17. A. Huh? The Electronics District? No!
B. Huh? The Meiji Shrine? No!
C. Huh? Camp Zama? No!
18. A. Huh? Was that the Sanno Hotel?
B. Huh? Where was that? The Imperial Palace?
C. Huh? What was that? Paradise Park Stadium?

19. A. Huh? Where was that? No!
B. Huh? Was this the place? No!
C. Huh? What was that? No!
20. A. Huh? Was that the Ginza?
B. Huh? Was that Ueno Park?
C. Huh? Was that the Kokusai Theater?

Key to Section 2

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. B | 16. B |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. A | 17. C |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. A | 18. C |
| 4. A | 9. B | 14. C | 19. B |
| 5. C | 10. A | 15. C | 20. A |

7. REVIEW AND REMEDIATION

If you missed any items on the quiz, review the Fluency Drills indicated below.

If you missed more than two items in Section 1 or more than four items in Section 2, it would be a good idea to review the entire Dialogue section. Once you have reviewed the recommended exercises, take the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz, Part 8.

If you missed two items or fewer in Section 1 and four items or fewer in Section 2, you may go on to another module without taking the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz.

SECTION 1		SECTION 2	
<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drill(s)</u>	<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drill(s)</u>
1	1	1	2
2	1	2	5
3	9	3	4
4	7, 8	4	5, 1
5	8	5	8
6	10	6	5, 1
7	2	7	4, 6
8	7	8	5, 1
9	8	9	7
10	1	10	5, 1
		11	5
		12	5, 1
		13	2, 5
		14	5, 1
		15	5, 7
		16	5, 1
		17	3, 1
		18	4, 6, 1
		19	3, 5, 6
		20	5, 6, 1

8. SUPPLEMENTARY SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear 10 situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape.

Section 2

You will hear a conversation involving an American and two cabdrivers. On a separate piece of paper, translate the entire conversation into English, stopping the tape whenever you need to. When you have finished, check your translation with the key.

Key to Section 2

A: This place, please.

J: Huh? Where was that?

This place? No! No!

. . .

A: This place, please.

J: Huh? What was that?

A: This is the place.

. . .

J: Is this okay?

A: No, over there, please.

. . .

A: This is the place. Thank you.

9. ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

Here is a short list of words and phrases that can be used in the situations covered in this module. You will NOT be tested on these new words. To show you how they are used, we have provided some example sentences. Both the words and the sentences are on the tape to help you with pronunciation and to give you practice listening to them.

Sumimasen. Mō ichido
itte kudasai.

Excuse me. Please say that
again.

ikura?

how much?

Ikura desū ka?

How much is it?

takushī noriba

taxi stand

Takushī noriba doko
desū ka?

Where is the taxi stand?

MODULE 8

PRICES

I. OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module you will be able to

1. get the attention of the salesclerk;
2. understand the expression "what can I do for you?" and
 - a. ask to purchase an item or
 - b. ask for the price of an item;
3. ask for the number of items you want;
4. ask for the price of the number of items you want;
5. understand such questions as "this one, right?" and "which one?" and give the correct response ("no, it's that one," "it's that one over there," and so forth);
6. understand prices between 10 yen and 99,990 yen (numbers in the tens and hundreds rounded off to the nearest ten; those in the thousands and tens of thousands, to the nearest hundred);
7. understand such prices as "two for 70 yen";
8. understand the expression "what did you say?" and repeat a statement or question;
9. understand the various ways of saying "thank you" and give the appropriate response;
10. use the appropriate expression when you wish to leave without making a purchase.



Tsukiji fish market

Image: Jessica Spengler
Date: 8 November 2008
cc-by-2.0

Fish, fruit, and meat are often sold by weight. For example, tangerines may be sold for ¥80 per 100 grams (.22 lb.); if you want six of them, you should ask for the price of six. Some fruits, such as apples and pears, are usually displayed as a pile of four or five, and the sign would indicate the price for a pile.



Nippon Travel Agency Kusatsu Branch

Image: Haruno Akiha
Date: 2007
cc-by-sa-3.0

At a travel agency in Japan, Americans ask about vacation prices and train schedules

2. VOCABULARY

The system of writing Japanese used in this course is called the Hepburn system. Pronunciation of most of the letters presents no difficulty to an American. Those letters or combinations of letters considered difficult to pronounce will be explained in this section of the modules.

In Module 8 you may have difficulty with the following:

1. When double letters appear in a Japanese word, as in *mittsu*, the sound is repeated. Think of double letters as having a hyphen between them and pronounce both letters distinctly. Listen:

sam-man rop-pyaku has-sen mit-tsu

2. When *i* and *u* are written with a slash mark through them, they are slurred, or barely pronounced. Listen:

gozaimashi/ta hi/totsu fu/tatsu

3. The letters marked with a bar, *ī*, *ō*, and *ū*, are pronounced longer than ones without a bar. Listen:

īe arigatō dōmo jū kyū

4. The letter *g* in the middle of a word is pronounced like the *ng* in "sing" by natives of Tokyo. Listen:

arigatō

ichi	1
ni	2
san	3
yon	4
go	5
rokyū	6
nana	7
hachi	8
kyū	9
jū	10
ni-jū	20
san-jū	30
yon-jū	40
go-jū	50
rokyū-jū	60
nana-jū	70
hachi-jū	80
kyū-jū	90
hyakū	100
ni-hyakū	200
sam-byakū	300
yon-hyakū	400
go-hyakū	500
rop-pyakū	600
nana-hyakū	700
hap-pyakū	800
kyū-hyakū	900
sen	1,000
ni-sen	2,000
san-zen	3,000
yon-sen	4,000
go-sen	5,000
rokyū-sen	6,000
nana-sen	7,000
has-sen	8,000
kyū-sen	9,000
ichi-man	10,000
ni-man	20,000
sam-man	30,000
yom-man	40,000
go-man	50,000
rokyū-man	60,000
nana-man	70,000
hachi-man	80,000
kyū-man	90,000

sumimasen	excuse me
desú	is; are
desú ka?	is it?
nan desú ka?	what is it?/what can I do for you?/what did you say?
ikura desú ka?	how much is it?/how much does it cost?
kore	this one
sore	that one
are	that one over there
dore?	which one?
kore desú ka?	(is it) this one?
sore desú ka?	(is it) that one?
are desú ka?	(is it) that one over there?
dore desú ka?	which one(is it)?
desú ne?	isn't it?/isn't that right?
kore desú ne?	this one, right?
sore desú ne?	that one, right?
are desú ne?	that one over there, right?
hai	yes; yes, sir; yes, ma'am
īe	no
iya	no
kudasai	please give me
dōmo	thank you
dōmo arigatō	thank you
dōmo arigatō gozaimashīta	thank you
arigatō	thank you
arigatō gozaimashīta	thank you
hītotsú	one
fūtatsú	two
mittsú	three
fūtatsú de	for two
mittsú de	for three
en	yen

3. NOTES

.1. In this module you will continue to learn the number system which was first introduced in Module 6, Subways and Trains.

2. The greatest difference between the English and Japanese number systems is the use of *man* "ten thousand" in Japanese. This single word is combined with the numbers 1 through 9 to form the words for "ten thousand" through "ninety thousand." Where we say "twenty thousand" in English, the Japanese say "two ten thousands."

4. FLUENCY DRILLS

In this section, when you are asked to say something, speak loudly and clearly, and try hard to pronounce the words as the speaker does on the tape. After you have given your response, you will hear the correct version.

1. To get the salesclerk's attention, you say "excuse me," *sumimasen*. Listen and repeat:

sumimasen

2. After you have said "excuse me," *sumimasen*, the clerk will say "yes, sir," *hai*. Listen:

hai

The clerk may then ask "what can I do for you?" *nan desu ka?* Listen:

nan desu ka?

3. "How much?" is *ikura?* Listen and repeat:

ikura

"How much is it?" is *ikura desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Ikura desu ka?

"How much is this one?" is *kore ikura desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kore ikura desu ka?

"How much is that one?" is *sore ikura desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Sore ikura desu ka?

And "how much is that one over there?" is *are ikura desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Are ikura desu ka?

4. In questions such as "How much for one?" "How much for two?" and "How much for three?" the numbers 1, 2, and 3 are--"one," *hītotsū*. Listen and repeat:

hītotsū

"Two," *fūtatsū*. Listen and repeat:

fūtatsū

"Three," *mittsū*. Listen and repeat:

mittsū

To ask "How much for one?" you say *hītotsū ikura desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Hītotsū ikura desū ka?

To ask "How much for two?" or "How much for three?" you have to add the word *de* after the number. To ask "How much for two?" you say *fūtatsū de ikura desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Fūtatsū de ikura desū ka?

And to ask "How much for three?" you say *mittsū de ikura desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Mittsū de ikura desū ka?

If you want to ask "How much is one of these?" you say *kore hītotsū ikura desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kore hītotsū ikura desū ka?

And if you want to ask "How much for two of those?" you say *sore fūtatsū de ikura desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Sore fūtatsū de ikura desū ka?

And if you want to ask "How much for three of those over there?" you say *are mittsū de ikura desū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Are mittsū de ikura desū ka?

5. If you have asked questions such as "How much is this one?" *kore ikura desu ka?* or "How much is that one?" *sore ikura desu ka?* or "How much is that one over there?" *are ikura desu ka?* and the clerk has not understood which item you mean, he will say "Which one is it?" *dore desu ka?* Listen:

Dore desu ka?

At this point you should either hold up the item or point to it in such a way that the clerk knows which one you are referring to.

6. If you have asked "How much is this one?" *kore ikura desu ka?* and the clerk is not sure which item you mean, he will ask "Is it that one?" *sore desu ka?* Listen:

Sore desu ka?

Notice that you asked your question with *kore* and the clerk answered with *sore*. If you had asked "How much is that one?" *sore ikura desu ka?* the clerk would have answered "This one, right?" *kore desu ne?* In this last example, you used *sore* to ask your question, and the clerk replied with *kore*.

7. If the clerk has not understood what you said, he will ask "What did you say?" *nan desu ka?* Listen:

Nan desu ka?

You should then repeat what you said. For example, if you said *kore ikura desu ka?* and the clerk asks *nan desu ka?* you repeat your question: *Kore ikura desu ka?*

8. The clerk has asked you "Is it this one?" *kore desu ka?* or "That one, right?" *sore desu ne?* To answer "Yes," you say *hai*. Listen and repeat:

hai

Or you may say "Yes, it's this one," *hai, kore desu* or "Yes, it's that one," *hai, sore desu*. Listen and repeat:

Hai, kore desu.

Hai, sore desu.

For "No," you say *ie*. Listen and repeat:

ie

Or you may want to say "No, it's this one," *ie, kore desu*, or *iya, kore desu*, or "No, it's that one," *ie, sore desu*, or *iya, sore desu*. Listen and repeat:

ie, kore desu.

Iya, sore desu.

9. You have already learned the numbers 10 through 90 in the module about subways and trains. In this drill, for review, you will hear the numbers again. Follow in your book as the numbers are read on the tape.

<i>jū</i>	10
<i>ni-jū</i>	20
<i>san-jū</i>	30
<i>yon-jū</i>	40
<i>go-jū</i>	50
<i>roku-jū</i>	60
<i>nana-jū</i>	70
<i>hachi-jū</i>	80
<i>kyū-jū</i>	90

Now you will hear the numbers in scrambled order. After listening to each number, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

10. *Go-jū* is "fifty." To say "it's 50 yen," you add the words *en desū* to the number. *Go-jū en desū* is "it's 50 yen." Listen:

Go-jū en desū.

And "it's 70 yen" is *nana-jū en desū*. Listen:

Nana-jū en desū.

Now you will hear the tens in prices. That means we will add the words *en desū* after the numbers. After hearing each price, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

11. In the module about subways and trains, you learned the words for "one hundred," *hyakū*, "two hundred," *ni-hyakū*, "three hundred," *sam-byakū*, and "four hundred," *yon-hyakū*. Now listen to the numbers for "five hundred" through "nine hundred," and follow in your book.

<i>go-hyakū</i>	500
<i>rop-pyakū</i>	600
<i>nana-hyakū</i>	700
<i>hap-pyakū</i>	800
<i>kyū-hyakū</i>	900

Note that with "one hundred" you just say *hyakū*--you don't add a word for "one." For "three hundred" the *n* of *san* becomes *m*, and the *h* of *hyakū* becomes *b*. For "six hundred" and "eight hundred" the *h* of *hyakū* becomes *p*; "six," *rokū*, becomes *rop*; and "eight," *hachi*, becomes *hap*.

Now you will hear the numbers 100 through 900 in scrambled order. Give the English equivalents. You will then hear the correct versions.

12. Now you will hear the hundreds in prices. That means that the words *en desu* will follow each number. For example, "it's one hundred yen" is *hyaku en desu*. After hearing each Japanese price, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

13. Now you will hear prices in the hundreds with the words "ten" through "ninety" added. For example, "it's two hundred forty yen" is *ni-hyaku yon-ju en desu*. After hearing each sentence, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

14. The word for "one thousand" is *sen*. Listen and repeat:

sen

Listen to "one thousand" through "nine thousand":

<i>sen</i>	1,000
<i>ni-sen</i>	2,000
<i>san-zen</i>	3,000
(NOTICE THAT THE <i>s</i> OF <i>sen</i> BECOMES <i>z</i> .)	
<i>yon-sen</i>	4,000
<i>go-sen</i>	5,000
<i>roku-sen</i>	6,000
<i>nana-sen</i>	7,000
<i>has-sen</i>	8,000
(NOTICE THAT <i>hachi</i> BECOMES <i>has</i> .)	
<i>kyu-sen</i>	9,000

The numbers 1,000 through 9,000 will be repeated. This time repeat the word after hearing it. You will then hear the correct Japanese.

Now you will hear the thousands in scrambled order. After listening to the Japanese, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

Now you will hear the thousands in prices; that is, with the words *en desu* added to them. After each Japanese price, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

15. In all number combinations, as you learned in the module about subways and trains, the smaller numbers are simply added to the larger numbers as in English. For example, 4,300 yen is *yon-sen sam-byakū en*. Now you will hear thousands combined with hundreds in prices. After hearing the Japanese, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

16. Listen se has a single word for "ten thousand," *man*.
at:

man

But *man* cannot be used alone to mean "ten thousand." It must be preceded by *ichi*, "one." *Ichi-man* is "ten thousand." Listen and repeat:

ichi-man

For "it's 10,000 yen," you say *ichi-man en desū*. Listen to "ten thousand" through "ninety thousand":

<i>ichi-man</i>	10,000
<i>ni-man</i>	20,000
<i>sam-man</i>	30,000
(NOTICE THAT THE <i>n</i> of <i>san</i> BECOMES <i>m</i> .)	
<i>yom-man</i>	40,000
(NOTICE THAT THE <i>n</i> of <i>yon</i> BECOMES <i>m</i> .)	
<i>go-man</i>	50,000
<i>rokū-man</i>	60,000
<i>nana-man</i>	70,000
<i>hachi-man</i>	80,000
<i>kyū-man</i>	90,000

Now you will hear the ten thousands in prices. After listening to the Japanese, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

17. When you are adding one thousand to ten thousand, the word for "one thousand" is *is-sen*. Listen:

is-sen

For "eleven thousand," you say *ichi-man is-sen*. And for "it's 11,000 yen," you say *ichi-man is-sen en desu*. For "twenty-one thousand," you say *ni-man is-sen*. And for "thirty-one thousand," you say *sam-man is-sen*.

Now you will hear prices which consist of ten thousands combined with thousands. After each price, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

18. Now you will hear prices consisting of ten thousands, thousands, and hundreds. For example, "it's twelve thousand three hundred yen" is *ichi-man ni-sen sam-byaku en desu*. After hearing each price in Japanese, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version in English.

19. If you want to buy something, you say "Please give me this one," *kore kudasai*. Listen and repeat:

Kore kudasai.

For "Please give me that one," you say *sore kudasai*. Listen and repeat:

Sore kudasai.

And for "Please give me that one over there," you say *are kudasai*. Listen and repeat:

Are kudasai.

20. If you want one of something, the word for "one" is *hītotsū*. Listen and repeat:

hītotsū

For "one of these," you say *kore hītotsū*. Listen and repeat:

kore hītotsū

And for "Please give me one of these," you say *kore hītotsū kudasai*. Listen and repeat:

Kore hītotsū kudasai.

If you want two of something, the word for "two" is *fūtatsū*. Listen and repeat:

fūtatsū

For "Please give me two of these," you say *kore fūtatsū kudasai*. Listen and repeat:

Kore fūtatsū kudasai.

And to say "Please give me three of these," you substitute the word *mittsū*, "three," for *fūtatsū*. So for "Please give me three of these," you say *kore mittsū kudasai*.

You may also use the words *sore*, "that one," and *are*, "that one over there," with *hītotsū kudasai*, *fūtatsū kudasai*, and *mittsū kudasai*.

Now you will hear five English sentences. After listening to each sentence, give the Japanese equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

21. If you ask "How much for two of these?" *kore futatsu de ikura desu ka?* or "How much for three of those?" *sore mittsu de ikura desu ka?* you will get answers like "It's 500 yen for two," *futatsu de go-kyaku en desu* or "It's 500 yen for three," *mittsu de go-hyaku en desu*.

You will hear five Japanese sentences in which the prices are given for two or three of an item. After listening to each sentence, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

22. After you have paid, the clerk will thank you by using any of the following expressions, all of which mean "thank you." Listen:

arigatō OR

dōmo arigatō OR

arigatō gozaimashita OR

dōmo arigatō gozaimashita

Your response to any of these ways of saying "thank you" is *dōmo*. Listen and repeat:

dōmo

23. In Drill 22 you learned that after you have paid and the clerk has thanked you by saying *arigato gozaimashita* or *arigatō* or *dōmo arigato gozaimashita*, you say *dōmo*, "thank you." *Dōmo* is the appropriate thing to say even if you have bought nothing. On your way out of the store, you say *dōmo*. Listen and repeat:

dōmo

5. DIALOGUES

1.

A: Sumimasen.

Excuse me.

J: Hai.

Yes, sir.

A: Kore ikura desú ka?

How much is this one?

J: Ni-sen en desú.

It's 2,000 yen.

A: Kore kudasai.

Please give me this one.

J: Hai. Arigatō gozai-
mashita.

Yes, sir. Thank you.

2.

A: Sumimasen.

Excuse me.

J: Hai. Nan desú ka?

Yes, sir. What can I do for you?

A: Sore ikura desú ka?

How much is that one?

J: San-zen rop-pyakú en
desú.

It's 3,600 yen.

A: Sore ikura desú ka?

How much is that one?

J: Kore desú ka? Kore
ni-sen sam-byakú en
desú.

Is it this one? This one is
2,300 yen.

A: Sore kudasai.

Please give me that one.

J: Hai. Dōmo arigatō
gozaimashita

Yes, sir. Thank you.

A: Dōmo.

Thank you.

3.

- A: Sumimasen. Excuse me.
- J: Hai. Yes, ma'am.
- A: Are ikura desú ka? How much is that one over there?
- J: Dore desú ka? Which one is it?
- A: Are desú. It's that one over there.
- J: Sam-man has-sen en desú. It's 38,000 yen.
- A: Are kudasai. Please give me that one over there.
- J: Hai. Arigatō gozai- Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
mashita.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

4.

- A: Sumimasen. Excuse me.
- J: Hai. Yes, sir.
- A: Kore hitotsú ikura desú How much is one of these?
ka?
- J: Sore hap-pyakú nana-jū That one is 870 yen.
en desú.
- A: Kore futatsú kudasai. Please give me two of these.
- J: Hai. Dōmo arigatō gozai- Yes, sir. Thank you.
mashita.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

- 5.
- A: Sumimasen. Excuse me.
- J: Hai. Yes, sir.
- A: Sore hītotsū ikura desū ka? How much is one of those?
- J: Kore desū ka? Is it this one?
- A: Tē, sore desū. No, it's that one.
- J: Kore desū ne? It's this one, right?
- A: Hai, sore desū. Yes, it's that one.
- J: Kore rop-pyakū en desū. This one is 600 yen.
- A: Sore mittsū kudasai. Please give me three of those.
- J: Arigatō gozaimashīta. Thank you.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

- 6.
- A: Sumimasen. Excuse me.
- J: Hai. Yes, sir.
- A: Sore ikura desū ka? How much is that one?
- J: Nan desū ka? What did you say?
- A: Sore ikura desū ka? How much is that one?
- J: Nana-man san-zen en desū. It's 73,000 yen.
- A: Sore hītotsū kudasai. Please give me one of those.
- J: Hai. Dōmo arigatō gozaimashīta. Yes, sir. Thank you.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

- 7.
- A: Sumimasen. Kore hītotsū ikura desū ka? Excuse me. How much is one of these?
- J: Kore desū ne? This one, right?
- A: Hai. Yes.
- J: Kore ichi-man is-sen en desū. This one is 11,000 yen.
- A: Kore mittsū kudasai. Please give me three of these.
- J: Hai. Dōmo arigatō gozaimashīta. Yes, sir. Thank you.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.
-
- 8.
- A: Sumimasen. Are hītotsū ikura desū ka? Excuse me. How much is one of those over there?
- J: Are desū ka? Ni-hyakū jū en desū. Is it that one over there? It's 210 yen.
- A: Are mittsū kudasai. Please give me three of those over there.
- J: Dōmo arigatō gozaimashīta. Thank you.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

9.

- A: Sumimasen. Sore ikura desú ka? Excuse me. How much is that one?
- J: Dore desú ka? Kore desú ka? Go-hyakú en desú. Which one is it? Is it this one? It's 500 yen.
- A: Mittsú de ikura desú ka? How much is it for three?
- J: Sen go-hyakú en desú. It's 1,500 yen.
- A: Mittsú kudasai. Please give me three.
- J: Hai. Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita. Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

10.

- A: Sumimasen. Are ikura desú ka? Excuse me. How much is that one over there?
- J: Are desú ka? Is it that one over there?
- A: Hai. Yes.
- J: Nana-man go-sen en desú. It's 75,000 yen.
- A: Sore ikura desú ka? How much is that one?
- J: Kore desú ne? Kore rokú-man kyū-sen en desú. This one, right? This one is 69,000 yen.
- A: Sore hitotsú kudasai. Please give me one of those.
- J: Hai. Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita. Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

11.

A: Sumimasen. Kore ikura desu ka? Excuse me. How much is this one?

J: San-byaku en desu. It's 300 yen.

A: Kore futatsu kudasai. Please give me two of these.

J: Hai. Arigato gozaimashita. Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

A: Domo. Thank you.

12.

A: Sumimasen. Kore ikura desu ka? Excuse me. How much is this one?

J: Mittsu de kyū-hyaku en desu. It's 900 yen for three.

A: Mittsu kudasai. Please give me three.

J: Hai. Domo arigato gozaimashita. Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

A: Domo. Thank you.

13.

A: _____ Excuse me. How much is that one over there?

J: Roku-man san-zen en desu. _____

A: _____ How much is that one?

J: Go-man has-sen en desu. _____

A: _____ Please give me one of those.

J: Hai. Domo arigato gozaimashita. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

- 14.
- A: _____ Excuse me. How much is that one?

- J: Hai. Kore desu ka? _____
- A: _____ No, it's that one.

- J: Kore desu ka? _____
- A: _____ Yes. How much is that one?

- J: Hitotsu san-zen en desu. _____
- A: _____ Please give me one.

- J: Hai. Arigato gozaimashita. _____
- A: _____ Thank you.

- 15.
- A: _____ Excuse me. How much is this one?

- J: Dore desu ka? _____
- A: _____ It's this one.

- J: Ichi-man is-sen en desu. _____
- A: _____ Please give me this one.

- J: Arigato gozaimashita. _____
- A: _____ Thank you.

16.

A: _____ Excuse me. How much is this one?

J: Kyū-sen hap-pyaku en desū. _____

A: _____ Please give me three.

J: Nan desū ka? _____

A: _____ Please give me three.

J: Hai. Arigatō gozai-
mashīta. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

6. SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear 10 situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape. On a separate piece of paper, keep track of which items you miss and which you answer correctly.

Section 2

You will hear 20 sentences in Japanese. Select the correct English equivalent for each from the three choices provided, and write A, B, or C on a separate piece of paper. After you finish this section, check your answers with the key.

1. A. It's ¥110.
B. It's ¥120.
C. It's ¥210.
2. A. It's ¥450.
B. It's ¥570.
C. It's ¥750.
3. A. It's ¥260.
B. It's ¥460.
C. It's ¥640.
4. A. It's ¥370.
B. It's ¥470.
C. It's ¥670.
5. A. It's ¥3,600.
B. It's ¥3,800.
C. It's ¥4,600.
6. A. It's ¥1,900.
B. It's ¥2,600.
C. It's ¥2,900.

7. A. It's ¥3,800.
B. It's ¥4,800.
C. It's ¥8,600.
8. A. It's ¥1,200.
B. It's ¥2,100.
C. It's ¥3,200.
9. A. It's ¥38,400.
B. It's ¥56,100.
C. It's ¥58,200.
10. A. It's ¥67,300.
B. It's ¥87,600.
C. It's ¥94,800.
11. A. It's ¥13,500.
B. It's ¥74,800.
C. It's ¥83,600.
12. A. It's ¥26,800.
B. It's ¥35,600.
C. It's ¥36,800.
13. A. It's ¥17,700.
B. It's ¥25,400.
C. It's ¥49,300.
14. A. It's ¥100 for two.
B. It's ¥160 for two.
C. It's ¥200 for two.
15. A. It's ¥300 for three.
B. It's ¥400 for three.
C. It's ¥500 for three.
16. A. What can I do for you?
B. Which one is it?
C. How much is it?
17. A. Is it this one?
B. Is it that one?
C. Is it that one over there?
18. A. Please give me this one.
B. Thank you.
C. Excuse me.

19. A. Is it this one?
B. Which one is it?
C. Is it that one?
20. A. Is it this one?
B. That one, right?
C. This one, right?

Key to Section 2

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. A | 16. A |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. C | 17. C |
| 3. B | 8. A | 13. B | 18. B |
| 4. A | 9. C | 14. C | 19. B |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. B | 20. C |

7. REVIEW AND REMEDIATION

If you missed any items on the quiz, review the Fluency Drills indicated below.

If you missed more than two items in Section 1 or more than four items in Section 2, it would be a good idea to review the entire Dialogue section. Once you have reviewed the recommended exercises, take the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz, Part 8.

If you missed two items or fewer in Section 1 and four items or fewer in Section 2, you may go on to another module without taking the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz.

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drill</u>	<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drill</u>
1	1	1	13
2	3	2	13
3	4	3	13
4	7	4	13
5	20	5	15
6	5	6	15
7	8	7	15
8	3	8	15
9	21	9	18
10	22	10	18
		11	18
		12	18
		13	18
		14	4
		15	4
		16	2
		17	6
		18	21
		19	5
		20	6

8. SUPPLEMENTARY SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear eight situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape.

Section 2

You will hear a conversation between an American and a salesclerk in a store. On a separate piece of paper, translate the entire conversation into English, stopping the tape whenever you need to. When you have finished, check your translation with the key.

Key to Section 2

American: Excuse me.

Clerk: Yes, sir.

American: How much is this one?

Clerk: What did you say?

American: How much is this one?

Clerk: It's 25,000 yen.

American: Please give me one of these.

Clerk: Yes, sir. Thank you.

American: Thank you.

9. ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

Here is a short list of words and phrases that can be used in the situations covered in this module. You will NOT be tested on these new words. To show you how they are used, example sentences have been provided. Both the words and the sentences are on the tape to help you with the pronunciation and to give you practice listening to them.

minna de	altogether
Minna de ikura desú ka?	How much is it altogether?
doru	dollar
Kyō doru ikura desú ka?	How much is the dollar today?
o-tsuru	change
O-tsuru desú.	Here's the change.
Sumimasen. Mō ichido itte kudasai.	Excuse me. Please say that again.
ikútsú?	how many?
Ikútsú irimasú ka?	How many do you want?

The numbers from "four" through "ten" which are used like *hítotsú*, *fútsú*, and *mittsú* are:

yottsú	four
itsútsú	five
muttsú	six
nanatsú	seven
yattsú	eight
kokonotsú	nine
tō	ten

MODULE 9

TIME

I. OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module you will be able to

1. get the attention of a passerby verbally;
2. ask what time it is;
3. ask at what time this (train) arrives or departs;
4. say "thank you";
5. ask at what time this (train) arrives at several stations in the Tokyo area;
6. understand such replies as
 - a. "it's one o'clock" and "it's one-thirty,"
 - b. "it's around one-thirty,"
 - c. "it's five after six" and "it's five to six,"
 - d. "it leaves/arrives at 10:02/11:23/12:47,"
 - e. "in five minutes" and "in another five minutes,"
 - f. "in about five minutes more."



Tokyo "Midnight Arrow" bus traveling to Yokohama and Kawasaki from Shibuya

Image: Comyu
Date: 28 June 2008
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"What time does this one arrive at Yokohama?"
Kore Yokohama ni nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?



Women's car of Keio Line at Shinjuku Station, Tokyo

Image: つ
cc-by-sa-3.0

"What time does this one leave?"
Kore nan-ji ni demasú ka?

2. VOCABULARY

The system of writing Japanese used in this course is called the Hepburn system. Pronunciation of most of the letters presents no difficulty to an American. Those letters or combinations of letters considered difficult to pronounce will be explained in this section of the modules.

In Module 9 you may have difficulty with the following:

1. The letter *g* in the middle of a word is pronounced like the *ng* in "sing" by natives of Tokyo. Listen:

sugu sugu

2. The letters marked with a bar, \bar{o} and \bar{u} , are pronounced longer than ones without a bar. Listen:

m \bar{o} ky \bar{o} j \bar{u} ky \bar{u}

3. When double letters appear in a Japanese word, as in *ip-pun*, the sound is repeated. Think of double letters as having a hyphen between them and pronounce both letters distinctly. Listen:

ip-pun rop-pun hap-pun jup-pun

4. When *i* and *u* are written with a slash mark through them, they are slurred, or barely pronounced. Listen:

ash \backslash ta sh \backslash chi ts \backslash kimas \backslash demas \backslash

5. When the letter *n* is the last letter in a word, it may sound somewhat like the *ng* in "sing." Listen:

han ip-pun

ichi-ji	one o'clock
ni-ji	two o'clock
san-ji	three o'clock
yo-ji	four o'clock
go-ji	five o'clock
roku-ji	six o'clock
shichi-ji	seven o'clock
hachi-ji	eight o'clock
ku-ji	nine o'clock
jū-ji	ten o'clock
jū-ichi-ji	eleven o'clock
jū-ni-ji	twelve o'clock
ip-pun	one minute; __:01
ni-fun	two minutes; __:02
sam-pun	three minutes; __:03
yom-pun	four minutes; __:04
go-fun	five minutes; __:05
rop-pun	six minutes; __:06
nana-fun	seven minutes; __:07
hap-pun	eight minutes; __:08
kyū-fun	nine minutes; __:09
jup-pun	ten minutes; __:10
jū-ip-pun	eleven minutes; __:11
jū-ni-fun	twelve minutes; __:12
jū-sam-pun	thirteen minutes; __:13
jū-yom-pun	fourteen minutes; __:14
jū-go-fun	fifteen minutes; __:15
jū-rop-pun	sixteen minutes; __:16
jū-nana-fun	seventeen minutes; __:17
jū-hap-pun	eighteen minutes; __:18
jū-kyū-fun	nineteen minutes; __:19
ni-jup-pun	twenty minutes; __:20
san-jup-pun	thirty minutes; __:30
yon-jup-pun	forty minutes; __:40
go-jup-pun	fifty minutes; __:50
desu	is; will be
desu ka?	is it?
nan-ji desu ka?	what time is it?
ima	now
ima nan-ji desu ka?	what time is it now?
mae	before
sugi	after
han	half-past

kyō	today
ashīta	tomorrow
demasu demasu ka?	leave; we leave; it leaves do we leave?/does it leave?
ni nan-ji ni? nan-ji ni demasu ka?	at; in at what time? at what time do we leave?
tsukimasu tsukimasu ka? nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?	get there; arrive; we get there; it arrives do we get there?/ does it arrive? at what time do we get there?
Tōkyō ni Tōkyō ni nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?	at Tokyo at what time does it arrive at Tokyo?
de go-fun de	in in five minutes
mō mō go-fun de	more; another in five more minutes; in another five minutes
gurai mō go-fun gurai de	about in about another five minutes
goro ni-ji goro desu ni-ji goro ni demasu san-ji goro ni tsukimasu	about; around it's about two o'clock we leave at around two o'clock we arrive at around three o'clock.
kore kore nan-ji ni demasu ka?	this; this one at what time does this leave?

3. NOTES

1. In both Japanese and English, there is more than one way to express the same time of day. For example, we may say "it's five after one" or "it's 1:05," and "it's five to two" or "it's 1:55." In this module, you will learn the Japanese equivalents of these variations.

2. For time expressions, the Japanese make some use of the military twenty-four-hour system. It is used for train and bus schedules but is rarely heard in conversation.



Image: Corpse Reviver
Date: 30 July 2010
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This train schedule lists the hours of departure in the center column, with the minutes on either side

4. FLUENCY DRILLS

In this section, when you are asked to say something, speak loudly and clearly, and try hard to pronounce the words as the speaker does on the tape. After you have given your response, you will hear the correct version.

1. You will hear Japanese phrases which mean "one o'clock" through "twelve o'clock." Each phrase consists of a number and the word *ji* "o'clock." Listen:

ichi-ji	one o'clock
ni-ji	two o'clock
san-ji	three o'clock
yo-ji	four o'clock
go-ji	five o'clock
roku-ji	six o'clock
shichi-ji	seven o'clock
hachi-ji	eight o'clock
ku-ji	nine o'clock
jū-ji	ten o'clock
jū-ichi-ji	eleven o'clock
jū-ni-ji	twelve o'clock

Now the phrases will be read again. This time listen and repeat:

2. When you put the word *desu* after the phrases for "one o'clock" and "two o'clock," you have sentences meaning "it's one o'clock" and "it's two o'clock." *Ichī-ji* is "one o'clock," and *ichī-ji desu* is "it's one o'clock." *Ni-ji* is "two o'clock," and *ni-ji desu* is "it's two o'clock." Listen:

Ichī-ji desu.

Ni-ji desu.

San-ji desu.

Yo-ji desu.

Go-ji desu.

Rokū-ji desu.

Shichī-ji desu.

Hachī-ji desu.

Ku-ji desu.

Jū-ji desu.

Jū-ichī-ji desu.

Jū-ni-ji desu.

Now these sentences will be read again. This time listen and repeat:

These sentences will be given again, in a scrambled order. After hearing each sentence, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct answer.

3. The word for "now" is *ima*. Listen and repeat:

ima

To say "it's one o'clock now," you place *ima* before *ichi-ji desu*--*ima ichi-ji desu*. Listen and repeat:

Ima ichi-ji desu.

For "it's two o'clock now," you say *ima ni-ji desu*. Listen and repeat:

Ima ni-ji desu.

Now you will hear sentences like *ichi-ji desu* and *ni-ji desu*. After hearing each sentence, add the word *ima*. Then give the English equivalent of the Japanese. You will then hear the correct answer.

4. For "half-past," or "thirty minutes after," you add the word *han* after *ji*. For example, "it's half-past one," or "it's 1:30," is *ichi-ji han desu*. Listen and repeat:

Ichiji han desu.

For "it's 5:30," or "it's half-past five," you say *go-ji han desu*. Listen and repeat:

Go-ji han desu.

Now you will hear sentences like *san-ji desu*. Add *han* to each. Then give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct answer.

5. If you want to give an approximate time, you add the word *goro* before *desu*. For example, "it's about one o'clock" is *ichi-ji goro desu*. Listen and repeat:

Ichu-ji goro desu.

And "it's around 3:30" is *san-ji han goro desu*. Listen and repeat:

San-ji han goro desu.

Now you will hear some time expressions with *goro*. After hearing each, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

6. *Ichu-ji* is "one o'clock"; *ni-ji* is "two o'clock." "What o'clock," or "what time," is *nan-ji*. Listen and repeat:

nan-ji

To ask "what time is it?" you say *nan-ji desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Nan-ji desu ka?

Before you ask "what time is it?" you say "excuse me," *sumimasen*. To ask someone for the time, you say *sumimasen, nan-ji desu ka?* Now you will hear a Japanese person ask "excuse me, what time is it?" A second person will answer. After hearing each answer, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

7. Now you will learn the Japanese expressions for minutes, from one minute through ten minutes. You will notice that some numbers have two different forms, one to refer to hours and another to refer to minutes. For instance, *ichi* "one" is used with *ji* "o'clock"; but *ip* "one" is used with *pun* "minute." The biggest difference in the two forms occurs with "seven": *shichi* is used for the hour, but *nana* is used for minutes. You will also notice that the word for "minute" is *pun* after some numbers and *fun* after other numbers. Listen:

<u>ichi</u> -ji	ip-pun	one o'clock	one minute
ni-ji	ni-fun	two o'clock	two minutes
<u>san</u> -ji	sam-pun	three o'clock	three minutes
<u>yo</u> -ji	yom-pun	four o'clock	four minutes
go-ji	go-fun	five o'clock	five minutes
<u>roku</u> -ji	rop-pun	six o'clock	six minutes
<u>shichi</u> -ji	nana-fun	seven o'clock	seven minutes
<u>hachi</u> -ji	hap-pun	eight o'clock	eight minutes
<u>ku</u> -ji	kyū-fun	nine o'clock	nine minutes
<u>jū</u> -ji	jup-pun	ten o'clock	ten minutes

Now you will hear the Japanese for "one minute" through "ten minutes." Listen and repeat:

8. Now you will learn the Japanese for "eleven minutes" through "nineteen minutes." To form the numbers 11 through 19 in Japanese, the word *jū* "ten" is added in front of the numbers 1 through 9. Listen:

<i>jū</i> -ip-pun	11 minutes
<i>jū</i> -ni-fun	12 minutes
<i>jū</i> -sam-pun	13 minutes
<i>jū</i> -yom-pun	14 minutes
<i>jū</i> -go-fun	15 minutes
<i>jū</i> -rop-pun	16 minutes
<i>jū</i> -nana-fun	17 minutes
<i>jū</i> -hap-pun	18 minutes
<i>jū</i> -kyū-fun	19 minutes

Now you will hear the expressions again. This time listen and repeat:

9. For "five minutes after," you say *go-fun sugi*. When used with minutes, *sugi* means "after," or "past." Listen and repeat:

sugi
go-fun sugi

For "it's five after five," you say *go-ji go-fun sugi desū*. Listen and repeat:

Go-ji-go-fun sugi desū.

Now you will hear 10 sentences containing the word *sugi*. After hearing each sentence, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

10. For "five minutes to," you say *go-fun mae*. *Mae* means "before" and with time expressions can be translated "to." Listen and repeat:

mae

For "it's five minutes to five," you say *go-ji go-fun mae desu*. Listen and repeat:

Go-ji go-fun mae desu.

Now you will hear nine sentences containing the word *mae*. After hearing each sentence, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

11. In this drill you will hear 12 sentences containing the words for "eleven minutes" through "nineteen minutes." These sentences also contain the words *sugi* "after" and *mae* "to." For example, "it's five to one" is *ichi-ji go-fun mae desu*. After hearing each item, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

12. In drills nine and ten you learned that *sugi* means "after" in "it's five after two" and that *mae* means "before" in "it's five to two." *Sugi* and *mae* are usually used from one minute after the hour to twenty minutes after the hour and from twenty minutes to the hour to one minute to the hour. Just where the Japanese stop using *sugi* and start using *mae* depends on the individual. From twenty after the hour to twenty to the hour, *sugi* and *mae* need not be used. For "it's 1:25," you say *ichi-ji ni-ju-go-fun desu*. And for "it's 1:35," you say *ichi-ji san-ju-go-fun desu*.

In this drill you will learn how to say "it's 1:20," "it's 1:30," and "it's 1:40," without using either *sugi* or *mae*.

"Twenty minutes" is *ni-jup-pun*. Listen and repeat:

ni-jup-pun

For "it's 1:20," you say *ichi-ji ni-jup-pun desu*.

Listen and repeat:

ichi-ji ni-jup-pun desu.

For "it's 1:30," you would normally say *ichi-ji han desu*. But if someone is quoting from a train schedule, you might hear *ichi-ji san-jup-pun desu*, in which *san-jup-pun* is "thirty minutes." Listen and repeat:

san-jup-pun

ichi-ji san-jup-pun desu.

"Forty minutes" is *yon-jup-pun*. Listen and repeat:

yon-jup-pun

For "it's 1:40," you say *ichi-ji yon-jup-pun desu*.

Listen and repeat:

ichi-ji yon-jup-pun desu.

13. In this drill you will learn the Japanese for "twenty-one minutes" through "twenty-nine minutes," "thirty-one minutes" through "thirty-nine minutes," and "forty-one minutes" through "forty-nine minutes."

First, let's review the numbers 20, 30, and 40 without the word for "minute." "Twenty" is *ni-jū*. Listen and repeat:

ni-jū

"Thirty" is *san-jū*. Listen and repeat:

san-jū

And "forty" is *yon-jū*. Listen and repeat:

yon-jū

To the words *ni-jū*, "twenty," *san-jū*, "thirty," and *yon-jū*, "forty," add the words for "one minute" through "nine minutes." Listen:

ni-jū-ip-pun	san-jū-ip-pun	yon-jū-ip-pun
ni-jū-ni-fun	san-jū-ni-fun	yon-jū-ni-fun
ni-jū-sam-pun	san-jū-sam-pun	yon-jū-sam-pun
ni-jū-yom-pun	san-jū-yom-pun	yon-jū-yom-pun
ni-jū-go-fun	san-jū-go-fun	yon-jū-go-fun
ni-jū-rop-pun	san-jū-rop-pun	yon-jū-rop-pun
ni-jū-nana-fun	san-jū-nana-fun	yon-jū-nana-fun
ni-jū-hap-pun	san-jū-hap-pun	yon-jū-hap-pun
ni-jū-kyu-fun	san-jū-kyu-fun	yon-jū-kyu-fun

And listen again to the words for "twenty minutes," "thirty minutes," and "forty minutes." "Twenty minutes" is *ni-jup-pun*. "Thirty minutes" is *san-jup-pun*. "Forty minutes" is *yon-jup-pun*.

14. Now you will hear 12 sentences containing the words for "twenty-one minutes" through "forty-five minutes." For example, "it's 1:21" is *ichi-ji ni-jū ip-pun desu*. After hearing each sentence, give the English equivalent. You will then hear the correct version.

15. "What o'clock?" or "what time?" is *nan-ji?* "At what time?" is *nan-ji ni?* Listen and repeat:

nan-ji ni

"Arrive" or "get there" is *tsukimasu*. Listen and repeat:

tsukimasu

For "at what time do we get there?" or "at what time does it arrive?" you say *nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?

"Leave" is *demasu*. Listen and repeat:

demasu

For "at what time do we leave?" or "at what time does it leave?" you say *nan-ji ni demasu ka?* Listen and repeat:

Nan-ji ni demasu ka?

16. In answer to *nan-ji ni?* "at what time?" the time must be followed by *ni*. For example, *ichi-ji* is "one o'clock," and *ichi-ji ni* is "at one o'clock." Listen and repeat:

ichi-ji ni

Ni-ji is "two o'clock," and *ni-ji ni* is "at two o'clock." Listen and repeat:

ni-ji ni

San-ji han is "3:30" or "half-past three," and *san-ji han ni* is "at 3:30." Listen and repeat:

san-ji han ni

Go-ji goro is "around five o'clock," and *go-ji goro ni* is "at around five o'clock." Listen and repeat:

go-ji goro ni

17. Now you will hear 12 sentences indicating arrival and departure times of trains. For example, "it leaves at one o'clock" is *ichi-ji ni demasu*. After hearing each sentence, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

18. For arrival and departure times of trains, use the hour and "one minute" through "fifty-nine minutes." *Sugi* and *mae* are not used. To your question "at what time does it leave?" *nan-ji ni demasu ka?*—you will get an answer like "it leaves at 4:01," *yo-ji ip-pun ni demasu* or "it leaves at 12:47," *jū-ni-ji yon-jū-nana-fun ni demasu*.

You have already learned the numbers through 49. "Fifty minutes" is *go-jup-pun*. Listen and repeat:

go-jup-pun

"Fifty-one minutes" is *go-jū-ip-pun*. Listen and repeat:

go-jū-ip-pun

For "fifty-two" through "fifty-nine," you add the words for "two minutes," "three minutes," and so forth to "fifty," *go-jū*. For example, "fifty-two minutes" is *go-jū-ni-fun*.

For "it leaves at 10:50," you say *jū-ji go-jup-pun ni demasū*. Listen and repeat:

Jū-ji go-jup-pun ni demasū.

For "it arrives at 10:57," you say *jū-ji go-jū-nana-fun ni tsūkimasū*. Listen and repeat:

Jū-ji go-jū nana-fun ni tsūkimasū.

Now you will hear departure and arrival times using "one" through "twelve o'clock" and "one" through "fifty-nine minutes." You will not hear *sugi* or *mae* or *han* or *goro*--just time expressions in hours and minutes. After hearing each of the 14 sentences, give the English equivalent. Then you will hear the correct version.

19. If you want to ask what time the train arrives at a certain place, you add the name of the place plus *ni* at the beginning of the sentence. "In Tokyo" or "at Tokyo" is *Tōkyō ni*. Listen and repeat:

Tōkyō ni

To ask "at what time does it (the train) arrive in Tokyo?" you say *Tōkyō ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Tōkyō ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?

Listen to the following:

Kyōto ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?	At what time do we arrive at Kyoto?
Nikkō ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?	At what time do we arrive at Nikko?
Yokohama ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?	At what time do we arrive at Yokohama?
Kamakura ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?	At what time do we arrive at Kamakura?
Hakone ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?	At what time do we arrive at Hakone?

Now you will hear eight station names. After each name is given, ask in Japanese what time the train will arrive there. Then you will hear the correct version.

20. The word for "today" is *kyō*. Listen and repeat:

kyō

To ask "at what time today do we arrive?" you say *kyō nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kyō nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka?

To ask "at about what time today do we leave?" you say *kyō nan-ji goro ni demasú ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kyō nan-ji goro ni demasú ka?

21. The word for "tomorrow" is *ashita*. Listen and repeat:

ashita

To ask "at what time tomorrow do we arrive?" you say *ashita nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka?* Listen and repeat:

Ashita nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka?

To ask "at around what time tomorrow do we leave?" you say *ashita nan-ji goro ni demasú ka?* Listen and repeat:

Ashita nan-ji goro ni demasú ka?

22. If you want to refer to the train you are about to board or the train you are riding on, you say "this" or "this one," *kore*. Listen and repeat:

kore

To ask "at what time does this one leave?" you say *kore nan-ji ni demasú ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kore nan-ji ni demasú ka?

And to ask "at what time does this one arrive?" you say *kore nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka?* Listen and repeat:

Kore nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka?

23. In the expression "in five minutes," the word for "in" is *de*. Listen and repeat:

de

For "in five minutes," you say *go-fun de*. Listen and repeat:

go-fun de

And for "in ten minutes," you say *jup-pun de*. Listen and repeat:

jup-pun de

24. For "in another five minutes," you say *mō go-fun de*. Listen and repeat:

mō go-fun de

25. For "in about another five minutes," you say *mō go-fun gurai de*. Listen and repeat:

mō go-fun gurai de

And for "we leave in about another ten minutes," you say *mō jup-pun gurai de demasú*. Listen and repeat:

Mō jup-pun gurai de demasú.

26. If you have asked "when does it leave?" *nan-ji ni demasū ka?* or "when does it arrive?" *nan-ji ni tsūkimasū ka?* you may get the answer "it will be five more minutes," *mō go-fun desū.* Listen and repeat:

Mō go-fun desū.

Or you may hear "it will be about five more minutes," *mō go-fun gurai desū.* Listen and repeat:

Mō go-fun gurai desū.

27. Remember that when you want to get someone's attention, you say "excuse me," *sumimasen.*

To ask someone at what time a train leaves, you say *sumimasen, nan-ji ni demasū ka?* Listen and repeat:

Sumimasen, nan-ji ni demasū ka?

28. When someone has given you the time, you thank him, saying "thank you," *domo.*

5. DIALOGUES

1. An American asks for information.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| A: | Sumimasen. Ima nan-ji desu ka? | Excuse me. What time is it now? |
| J: | Ima hachi-ji jup-pun mae desu. | It's ten minutes to eight now. |
| A: | Shinjuku ni nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka? | At what time do we arrive at Shinjuku? |
| J: | Ku-ji goro ni tsukimasu. | We arrive around nine o'clock. |
| A: | Domo. | Thank you. |

2. An American asks the conductor for information.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| A: | Sumimasen. Ima nan-ji desu ka? | Excuse me. What time is it now? |
| J: | Shichi-ji han desu. | It's half-past seven. |
| A: | Kore Yokohama ni nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka? | At what time does this one arrive at Yokohama? |
| J: | Hachi-ji ju-ni-fun ni tsukimasu. | It arrives at 8:12. |
| A: | Domo. | Thank you. |

3. An American asks a Japanese on the platform for some information.

- A: Sumimasen. Kore nan-ji ni demasú ka? Excuse me. At what time does this one leave?
- J: Jū-ni-ji ni-jū-sam-pun ni demasú. It leaves at 12:23.
- A: Ima nan-ji desú ka? What time is it now?
- J: Ima jū-ni-ji ni-jup-pun sugi desú. Mō sam-pun de demasú. It's twenty minutes past twelve now. It leaves in another three minutes.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

4. An American asks a Japanese about the arrival time of a train.

- A: Sumimasen. Ima nan-ji desú ka? Excuse me. What time is it now?
- J: San-ji jup-pun desú. It's 3:10.
- A: Kore Asakúsa ni nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka? At what time does this one arrive at Asakúsa?
- J: Mō ni-jup-pun gurai de tsúkimasú. It arrives in about another twenty minutes.
- A: Dōmo. Thank you.

5. An American asks a Japanese about departure and arrival times.

A: Kore nan-ji ni demasú ka? At what time does this one
leave?

J: Jū-ni-ji go-jū-rop-pun It leaves at 12:56.
ni demasú.

A: Kore nan-ji ni tsúkimasú ka? At what time does this one
arrive?

J: Ashita san-ji yon-jup-pun It arrives at 3:40 tomorrow.
ni tsúkimasú.

A: Dōmo. Thank you.

6. Two Japanese and an American discuss departure time.

J₁: Kyō nan-ji goro ni Around what time do you leave
demasú ka? today?

J₂: Yo-ji goro ni demasú. I will leave around four.

A: Ima nan-ji desú ka? What time is it now?

J₂: Ima san-ji han goro It's around 3:30 now.
desú. Mō san-jup-pun I will leave in about another
gurai de demasú. thirty minutes.

7. An American and a Japanese discuss arrival time.

A: Nan-ji goro ni tsúkimasú ka? At around what time do we
arrive?

J: Ku-ji han goro ni We arrive around 9:30.
tsúkimasú.

A: Ima nan-ji desú ka? What time is it now?

J: Ku-ji go-fun sugi desú. It's five minutes after nine.
Mō san-jup-pun de We arrive in another
tsúkimasú. thirty minutes.

8. An American and a Japanese discuss arrival time at Kamakura.

- A: Ima nan-ji desu ka? What time is it now?
J: Ima ichi-ji go-jū-rop-pun desu.
 pun desu. It's 1:56 now.
A: Kamakura ni nan-ji ni At what time do we
 tsukimasu ka? arrive at Kamakura?
J: Ni-ji rop-pun ni We arrive at 2:06.
 tsukimasu. Mō jup-pun It will be ten more minutes.
 desu.
A: Dōmo. Thank you.

9. A passenger asks about arrival and departure times.

- A: Kore nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka? At what time does this one
 ka? arrive?
J: Go-ji jup-pun ni It arrives at 5:10.
 tsukimasu.
A: Nan-ji goro ni demasu ka? Around what time does it leave?
J: Mō jup-pun de demasu. It leaves in another ten
 minutes.
A: Dōmo. Thank you.

10. An American asks a fellow passenger about departure time.

- A: Ima nan-ji desu ka? What time is it now?
 J: Ima jū-ichi-ji ni-jū-go-fun desu. It's 11:25 now.
 A: Kore nan-ji ni demasu ka? At what time does this one leave?
 J: Jū-ichi-ji han ni demasu. Mō go-fun gurai desu. It leaves at 11:30. It will be about five more minutes.
 A: Dōmo. Thank you.

11. An American asks about departure time.

- A: _____ Excuse me. What time is it now?
 J: Ima ku-ji jū-go-fun desu. _____
 A: _____ At what time does this one leave?
 J: Ku-ji ni-jū-sam-pun ni demasu. Mō hap-pun de demasu. _____
 A: _____ Thank you.

12. A passenger asks the conductor about arrival time at Kyoto.

- A: _____ At what time does this one arrive at Kyoto?
 J: Ku-ji jū-rop-pun ni tsukimasu. _____
 A: _____ Thank you.

13. A passenger asks about arrival time at Hakone.

A: _____ Around what time does this one
_____ arrive at Hakone?

J: Yo-ji han goro ni
tsúkimasú.

A: _____ Thank you.

14. An American asks a friend when he is leaving.

A: _____ Around what time do you leave?

J: Shíchi-ji goro ni
demasú. Mō jū-go-fun
de demasú.

A: _____ What time do you arrive at
_____ Nikko?

J: Ku-ji goro ni tsúkimasú.

15. A passenger asks the conductor about arrival time at Yokohama.

A: _____ What time does this one
_____ arrive at Yokohama?

J: Rokú-ji ni-fun ni
tsúkimasú. Mō rop-pun
desú.

16. An American asks for the time and about a train departure.

A: _____ Excuse me. What time is it now?

J: Ima yo-ji sam-pun sugi
desu.

A: _____ At what time does this one
leave?

J: Yo-ji rop-pun ni demasu.
Mo sam-pun gurai de
demasu.

A: _____ Thank you.

17. An American wonders about arrival time.

A: _____ At what time does this one
arrive?

J: Ku-ji kyū-fun ni
tsukimasu. Mo hap-pun
de tsukimasu.

A: _____ Thank you.

18. An American is on the train platform.

A: _____ Excuse me. What time is it now?

J: Ima hachi-ji jup-pun mae
desu.

A: _____ At what time does this one
leave?

J: Shichi-ji go-jū-rop-pun
ni demasu. Mo rop-pun
gurai desu.

A: _____ Thank you.

19. Mr. Davis is visiting in Mr. Imai's home.

Davis: _____ At what time do you leave today?

Imai: Yo-ji goro ni demasú. _____

Davis: _____ At what time do you arrive at
_____ Kyoto?

Imai: Hachi-ji kyū-fun ni _____
tsúkimasú.

20. An American asks questions of a train official.

A: _____ Excuse me. What time is it now?

J: Ichi-ji desú. _____

A: _____ At what time does this one
_____ leave?

J: Mō sam-pun de demasú. _____

A: _____ Thank you.

6. SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear 10 situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape. On a separate piece of paper, keep track of which items you miss and which you answer correctly.

Section 2

You will hear 16 statements in Japanese. Select the correct English equivalent for each sentence from the three choices provided, and write A, B, or C on a separate piece of paper. After you finish this section, check your answers with the key.

1. A. It's 3:10.
B. It's 3:20.
C. It's 3:50.
2. A. It's 1:30 now.
B. It's 7:30 now.
C. It's 8:30 now.
3. A. It's 15 after 6.
B. It's 15 to 7.
C. It's 15 after 7.
4. A. It's 2:20.
B. It's 11:30.
C. It's 12:40.
5. A. It's 5:10 now.
B. It's 5:20 now.
C. It's 5:30 now.
6. A. It's 6:20.
B. It's 9:10.
C. It's 9:20.

7. A. It's 20 to 4.
B. It's 10 to 4.
C. It's 10 after 4.
8. A. It's 1:15.
B. It's 11:15.
C. It's 11:45.
9. A. It's 1:25.
B. It's 8:15.
C. It's 8:55.
10. A. We leave at 6:18.
B. We leave at 6:28.
C. We leave at 9:08.
11. A. We arrive at 5:16.
B. We arrive at 6:29.
C. We arrive at 9:26.
12. A. We leave at 15 to 7.
B. We leave at 5 to 7.
C. We leave at 5 after 7.
13. A. We arrive around two o'clock today.
B. We arrive around ten o'clock today.
C. We arrive around twelve o'clock today.
14. A. We arrive in about another ten minutes.
B. We leave in about another ten minutes.
C. We leave in about another twenty minutes.
15. A. We arrive around ten o'clock tomorrow.
B. We arrive around eleven o'clock tomorrow.
C. We arrive around twelve o'clock tomorrow.
16. A. We arrive in about another five minutes.
B. We arrive in about another fifteen minutes.
C. We leave in about another fifteen minutes.

Key to Section 2

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. A | 9. C | 13. A |
| 2. C | 6. C | 10. A | 14. B |
| 3. B | 7. B | 11. C | 15. A |
| 4. C | 8. B | 12. B | 16. C |

7. REVIEW AND REMEDIATION

If you missed any items on the quiz, review the Fluency Drills indicated below.

If you missed more than two items in Section 1 or more than three items in Section 2, it would also be a good idea to review the entire Dialogue section. Once you have reviewed the recommended exercises, take the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz, Part 8.

If you missed two items or fewer in Section 1 and three items or fewer in Section 2, you may go on to another module without taking the Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz.

SECTION 1		SECTION 2	
<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drill(s)</u>	<u>If you missed item</u>	<u>you should review drill(s)</u>
1	3, 6, 26	1	2, 7, 9
2	15, 22	2	2, 3, 4
3	2, 7	3	2, 8, 10
4	15, 22	4	2, 12
5	15, 20, 22	5	2, 3, 7
6	15, 19, 22	6	2, 9, 12
7	15, 19	7	2, 7, 10
8	6	8	2, 8, 9
9	15, 21, 22	9	2, 18
10	15, 22	10	2, 8, 16
		11	2, 13, 16
		12	2, 7, 10, 15
		13	2, 5, 16, 20
		14	25
		15	2, 5, 16, 21
		16	8, 15, 25

8. SUPPLEMENTARY SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section 1

You will hear six situations. Respond to each in Japanese. After you respond, the correct answer will be heard on the tape.

Section 2

You will hear 10 sentences in Japanese. Each one will be repeated. On a separate piece of paper, translate the sentences into English, stopping the tape whenever you need to. When you have finished, check your translations with the key.

Key to Section 2

1. It's 5:30 now.
2. It's around three o'clock.
3. It's ten minutes after eight. (It's 8:10.)
4. It's fifteen minutes to one.
5. It leaves at 2:25.
6. At what time does this one leave?
7. This one arrives at Kyoto at one o'clock tomorrow.
8. It arrives in another five minutes.
9. It leaves in about another ten minutes.
10. Around what time today do you leave?
(Around what time today does it leave?)

9. ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

Here is a short list of words and phrases that can be used in the situations covered in this module. You will NOT be tested on these new words. To show you how they are used, example sentences are provided. Both the words and the sentences are on the tape to help you with pronunciation and to give you practice listening to them.

mō sugu	in a little while; pretty soon
Mō sugu demasú.	It leaves in a little while.
Mō sugu tsúkimasú.	It arrives in a little while.
gozen	a.m.
Gozen go-ji desú.	It's 5 a.m.
gogo	p.m.
Gogo go-ji desú.	It's 5 p.m.
komban	this evening
Komban tsúkimasú.	It arrives this evening.
ashita no ban	tomorrow evening
Ashita no ban tsúkimasú.	It arrives tomorrow evening.
ashita no asa	tomorrow morning
Ashita no asa tsúkimasú.	It arrives tomorrow morning.
Sumimasen. Mō ichido itte kudasai.	Excuse me. Please say that again.

MODULE 10

SIGNS AND MENUS

I. OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module you will be able to

1. read numbers from 1 to 99,999 and prices containing these numbers;
2. use cue cards to find the meaning of characters written on signs and menus.



Restaurant in Tokyo

Image: Fabian Reus
Date: 9 January 2012
cc-by-sa-2.0

The characters on the left of the awning tell us that Japanese and Western-style food is served in the restaurant.



Image: まも(Mamo)
Date: 25 September 2010
Public Domain

This sign shows in large characters (kanji, below; hiragana, above) the name of the train station -- Yorishima. In smaller hiragana characters, we read that the next station to the west is Seibukagaku (lower right) and that the next station to the east is Ayagi (lower left).

2. INTRODUCTION

Writing systems that use the Latin alphabet to represent Japanese sounds make learning Japanese easier for foreigners. These "Roman letters" *rōmaji*, used very little by the Japanese, are reserved primarily for trademarks and signs in Japan.

The traditional way of writing Japanese includes three different systems: *kanji*, *hiragana*, and *katakana*. Often the three types of characters are used within one sentence:

<u>katakana</u>	<u>hiragana</u>	<u>kanji</u>	<u>hiragana</u>
ブラウン	さん、	福田	さんです。

Rōmaji: Buraun san, Fūkuda san desu.

English: Mr. Brown, this is Mr. Fukuda.

The oldest system is called *kanji*, or "Chinese characters." Many Chinese characters came from drawings that represented things or ideas. For instance, the character 本, which means "origin," was once written 𣎵, showing a tree with its branches above and roots below. The base is marked with a horizontal line to indicate that the meaning of the character has something to do with roots. The character for "sun" is 日, which was once written 日 --a picture of the sun. The two characters written together, 日本, are the word for Japan ("source of the sun").

During the period from the sixth to the ninth century B.C., the Japanese adopted much of Chinese culture, including the writing system. For centuries, Chinese characters were the only writing system known to the Japanese.

Although *kanji* were used for writing, most Japanese never learned to speak Chinese. They continued to speak Japanese, using certain Chinese characters or specially modified Chinese characters to represent the sounds of spoken Japanese. These symbols, each of which represented a syllable, gradually developed into two systems, or syllabaries, for writing Japanese.

The system called *hiragana* is composed of simplified Chinese characters written in a cursive style. *Katakana* is composed of parts of Chinese characters written in printed form. The two syllabaries have different symbols for the same sounds. So why two systems instead of one? *Katakana* is used for Japanese words which came from English or other foreign languages. This writing system, composed of squarish printed symbols, is appropriate for store signs and words and phrases to be emphasized within written sentences. *Hiragana* is used for most other purposes.

Despite the invention of *hiragana* and *katakana*, the Japanese have been reluctant to do away altogether with *kanji*. The number of *kanji* in common use has been gradually reduced over the years, but modern Japanese writing is still dotted with Chinese characters.

The traditional way of writing Japanese is in vertical columns reading from top to bottom, right to left. When Japanese is written horizontally, it generally reads from left to right, but you will occasionally see a sign that reads from right to left.

(For your reference, one of the cue cards accompanying this module contains both *hiragana* and *katakana* characters.)

3. WRITING

Learning to read and write Japanese is not as difficult as you may think. In fact, it can be a lot of fun. You can take pride in your accomplishment, one that few Americans can match.

By simply learning to recognize the fifteen characters below, you will be able to read any number or price in Japanese.

一 1	二 2	三 3	四 4	五 5	六 6	七 7	八 8
九 9	十 10	百 100	千 1,000	万 10,000	〇 0	円 yen	

One of the best ways to learn Japanese characters is to practice writing them. When you learned to write the English alphabet, you were probably told that there was a right way and a wrong way to form each letter. This is also true of Japanese. Each Japanese character is made up of a definite number of strokes written in a prescribed sequence called "stroke order." Writing the character with this same stroke order each time will soon become second nature, just like signing your name.

Using the guide on the following page, practice writing each character ten to twenty times on a separate piece of paper, until you can write it without looking at the book. (The meaning of each character is given below it. The stroke sequence appears to the right of each character.)

一 1	一			八 8	丿	八	
二 2	一	二		九 9	丿	九	
三 3	一	二	三	十 10	一	十	
四 4	一	二	四	百 100	一	丿	丿
	四	四			百	百	百
五 5	一	丿	五	千 1,000	丿	二	千
	五						
六 6	一	二	六	万 10,000	一	丿	万
	六						
七 7	一	七		用 yen	丿	月	月
					用		

4. READING

You already know the Japanese numbers from 1 to 10. The number 11 is written 十 一 (ten and one); 12 is 十 二 (ten and two). Thirteen through 19 are formed in the same way. The number 20 is 二 十 (two tens); 30 is 三 十 (three tens). Forty, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 are formed in the same way. One hundred is 百; 1000 is 千. For 10,000 and 11,000 the character for the number 1 is added: 一 万 一 万 一 千

Prices in Japanese yen are written by adding the symbol ¥ before Arabic numerals (¥100) or the character 円 after numbers written in Japanese (百 円). Generally, prices written in Arabic numerals are written horizontally; whereas those in *kanji* are written vertically.

There are also two ways of writing numbers in Japanese: either with or without the characters for "ten," "hundred," "thousand," and "ten thousand." Normally, Japanese merchants round off their prices to the nearest ten or hundred yen, but just for a moment let's assume that something costs precisely ¥96,375. The price tag would read either

九 nine	OR	nine 九
万 <u>ten thousands</u>		six 六、
六 six		three 三
千 <u>thousands</u>		seven 七
三 three		five 五
百 <u>hundreds</u>		yen 円
七 seven		
十 <u>tens</u>		
五 five		
円 yen		

Note that when the shorter way of writing prices is used, a comma (、) is placed between the hundreds and thousands, just as we do when writing Arabic numerals.

一	1	十	10	一百	100
二	2	二十	20	二百	200
三	3	三十	30	三百	300
四	4	四十	40	四百	400
五	5	五十	50	五百	500
六	6	六十	60	六百	600
七	7	七十	70	七百	700
八	8	八十	80	八百	800
九	9	九十	90	九百	900

On this page are the numbers and combinations for thousands and ten thousands:

一 〇〇〇 千 1,000	七 〇〇〇 七千 7,000	四 〇〇〇〇 四万 40,000
二 〇〇〇 二千 2,000	八 〇〇〇 八千 8,000	五 〇〇〇〇 五万 50,000
三 〇〇〇 三千 3,000	九 〇〇〇 九千 9,000	六 〇〇〇〇 六万 60,000
四 〇〇〇 四千 4,000	一〇 〇〇〇 一万 10,000	七 〇〇〇〇 七万 70,000
五 〇〇〇 五千 5,000	二〇 〇〇〇 二万 20,000	八 〇〇〇〇 八万 80,000
六 〇〇〇 六千 6,000	三〇 〇〇〇 三万 30,000	九 〇〇〇〇 九万 90,000

Exercise 1

On a separate piece of paper, write the following prices in Arabic numerals. When you have finished, check your answers with the key at the bottom of the page.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
一	七	八	三	二	八、	一	五	三、	千
万	百	千	千	六	五	〇、	百	六	八
九	五	百	八	〇	〇	六	六	〇	百
百	十	円	百	円	円	三	十	円	円
円	円		円			〇	円	円	
						円			

Exercise 2

Write the following prices in Arabic numerals; then check your answers with the key.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
八	九	一、	八、	四	三、	二	三	四	五
万	万	四	二	万	九	二、	万	五、	万
一	四	〇	〇	二	〇	八	六	二	八
千	千	〇	〇	千	〇	〇	千	〇	千
円	円	円	円	円	円	円	七	円	六
							百		百
							円		円

Key to Exercise 1: (a) ¥10,900 (b) ¥750 (c) ¥8,100
 (d) ¥3,800 (e) ¥260 (f) ¥8,500 (g) ¥10,630
 (h) ¥560 (i) ¥3,600 (j) ¥1,800

Key to Exercise 2: (a) ¥81,000 (b) ¥94,300
 (c) ¥1,400 (d) ¥8,200 (e) ¥42,000 (f) ¥3,900
 (g) ¥22,800 (h) ¥36,700 (i) ¥45,200 (j) ¥58,600

5. USING CUE CARDS

Cue cards which accompany this module show how some useful words are written in Japanese. These words are common terms encountered (1) when eating out in Japan, (2) when shopping or seeking repairs, and (3) when traveling by train and subway.

In the following exercises names of foods and terms associated with eating out are written in Japanese. Match the characters in each item with the same ones on your Eating Out cue cards, and write the English equivalent on a separate piece of paper. Check your answers with the keys.

Exercise 3

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
すし	そば	うどん	さしみ	すぶた	とんかつ	やきとり
(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
てんどん	すきやき	やきそば	てんぷらうどん	えびのてんぷら	ぎょうざ	

Key to Exercise 3: (a) vinegared rice (b) buckwheat noodles (c) noodles (d) sliced raw fish (e) sweet-and-sour pork (f) pork cutlet (g) grilled chicken (h) shrimp tempura on rice (i) sukiyaki (i) chow mein (k) tempura noodles (l) shrimp tempura (m) meat dumplings

Exercise 4

(a) 酒	(b) 食堂	(c) 中華	(d) 定食	(e) 中国	(f) 軽食
(g) 料理	(h) 飯店	(i) 親子 どんぶり	(j) 和洋食	(k) 江戸前	(l) 喫茶店

Key to Exercise 4: (a) rice wine (b) restaurant
 (c) Chinese (d) complete dinner (e) China, Chinese
 (f) restaurant (g) food (h) restaurant
 (i) chicken and egg on rice (j) Japanese and Western-
 style food (k) Tokyo-style sushi (l) tearoom

Exercise 5

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) ピザ | (k) ホットケーキ |
| (b) コーラ | (l) ハムエッグ |
| (c) コーヒー | (m) カレーライス |
| (d) ミルク | (n) ビフテキ |
| (e) ビール | (o) バー |
| (f) ラーメン | (p) メキシコ |
| (g) スナック | (q) イタリア |
| (h) ハンバーガー | (r) レストラン |
| (i) サンドイッチ | (s) ビヤホール |
| (j) フルーツジュース | |

Key to Exercise 5: (a) pizza (b) Coke (c) coffee
(d) milk (e) beer (f) Chinese noodles
(g) snack bar (h) hamburger (i) sandwich
(j) fruit juice (k) hot cakes (l) ham and eggs
(m) curried rice (n) steak (o) bar (p) Mexico,
Mexican (q) Italy, Italian (r) restaurant
(s) beer hall

大和 食堂

和洋食

すし

江戸前

千二百円

さしみ

千二百円

えびのてんぷら

千三百円

やきとり

五百円

すきやき

二千二百円

親子どんぶり

七百元

てんぷら

八百円

定食

千五百円

そば

五百円

うどん

五百円

てんぷらうどん

六百元

カレーライス

五百円

とんかつ

七百元

ピフテキ

千二百円

ビール 二百五十円

酒

三百円

中華料理

すぶた

八百円

やきそば

五百円

ぎょうざ

五百円

ラーメン

四百円



This Japanese menu is written in the traditional way, vertically, with the names of items listed above the prices. On the next page is a menu written horizontally, using characters, with prices in Arabic numerals.


スカイラーク レストラン


ハンバーガー _____ ¥650

ピザ _____ ¥500

カレーライス _____ ¥600

ビフテキ _____ ¥1,500

トンカツ _____ ¥850

ハムエッグ _____ ¥550

サンドイッチ _____ ¥600

ホットケーキ _____ ¥550

コーヒー _____ ¥300

ミルク _____ ¥150

コーラ _____ ¥200

フルーツジュース _____ ¥200

ビール _____ ¥250

Find the following characters on your Shopping and Repairs cue cards, and write the English equivalents on a separate piece of paper. Check your answers with the keys.

Exercise 6

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
男	女	店	銀 行	禁 煙	階 段	出 口
(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
入 口	非 常 口	營 業 中	本 日 休 業	お 手 洗	く す り	た ば こ

Key to Exercise 6: (a) men (b) women
 (c) shop (d) bank (e) no smoking (f) stairway
 (g) exit (h) entrance (i) emergency exit
 (j) open (k) closed (l) toilet (m) pharmacy
 (n) tobacco

Exercise 7

- (a) **デパート**
- (b) **エスカレーター**
- (c) **エレベーター**
- (d) **ステレオ ラジオ テレビ**
- (e) **マーケット**
- (f) **ホテル**
- (g) **スーパー**
- (h) **アーケード**
- (i) **カメラ**
- (j) **クリーニング**

Key to Exercise 7: (a) department store
(b) escalator (c) elevator (d) stereo radio tele-
vision (e) market (f) hotel (g) supermarket
(h) arcade (i) camera (j) cleaning

Exercise 8

Find the following characters on your Subways and Trains cue cards, and write the English equivalents on a separate piece of paper. Check your answers with the key at the bottom of this page.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| (a) 品川 | (k) 相模原 |
| (b) 神田 | (l) 海老名 |
| (c) 快速 | (m) 相鉄線 |
| (d) 横浜 | (n) 中央線 |
| (e) 国電 | (o) 小田急線 |
| (f) 新宿 | (p) 下北沢 |
| (g) 渋谷 | (q) 乗車口 |
| (h) 急行 | (r) 山手線 |
| (i) 銀座 | (s) 相模大野 |
| (j) 上野 | (t) 相武台前 |

Key to Exercise 8: (a) Shinagawa (b) Kanda
 (c) express (d) Yokohama (e) JNR (f) Shinjuku
 (g) Shibuya (h) express (i) Ginza (j) Ueno
 (k) Sagamihara (l) Ebina (m) Sotetsu Line
 (n) Chuo Line (o) Odakyu Line (p) Shimo-Kitazawa
 (q) to trains (r) Yamanote Line (s) Sagami-Ono
 (t) Sobudai-mae

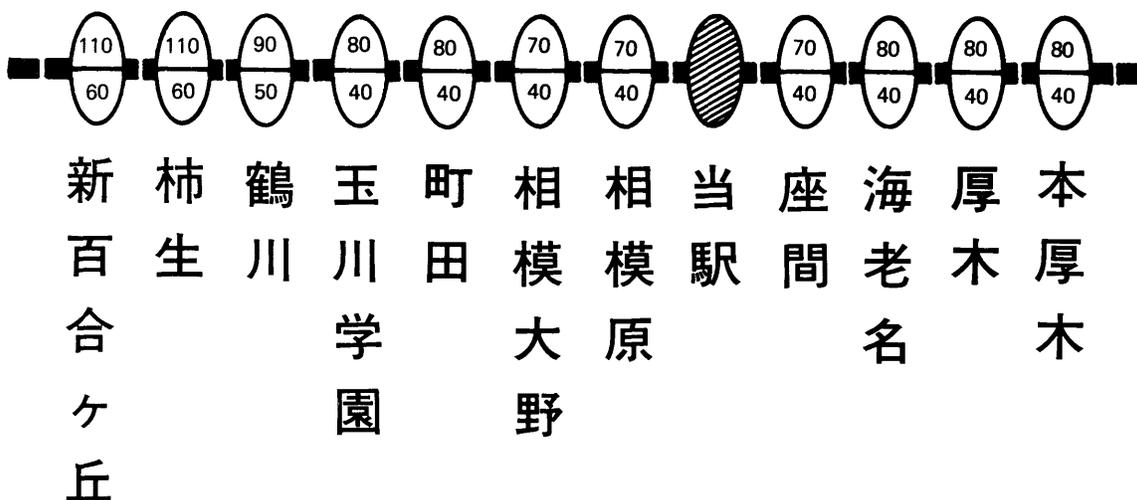
Exercise 9

The figures below represent train fares from the Sobudai-mae Station. (The dark oval indicates the station where you are.) The figure above the line in each oval is the fare for adults; the lower figure is the fare for children twelve years old and younger. Using the Subways and Trains cue cards, identify the following three stations.

- (a) Sagamihara
- (b) Ebina
- (c) Sagami-Ono

On a separate piece of paper, write the adult and child fares to these stations. Then check your answers with the key at the bottom of this page.

小田急線



Key to Exercise 9

(a) 70/40

(b) 80/40

(c) 70/40

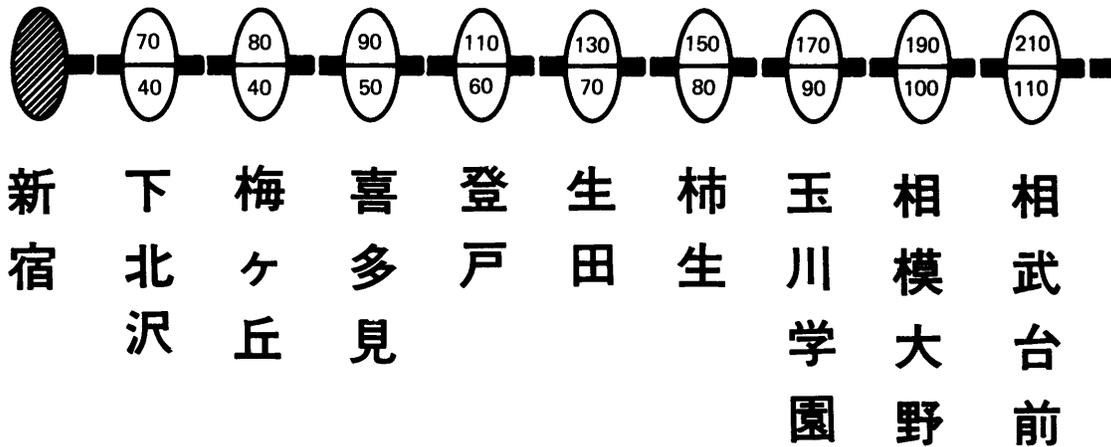
Exercise 10

The figures below represent train fares from Shinjuku Station. The figure above the line in each oval is the fare for adults; the lower figure is the fare for children. Using the Subways and Trains cue cards, identify the following three stations.

- (a) Shimo-Kitazawa
- (b) Sagami-Ono
- (c) Sobudai-mae

On a separate piece of paper, write the adult and child fares to these stations. Then check your answers with the key at the bottom of this page.

小田急線



Key to Exercise 10

- (a) 70/40 (b) 190/100 (c) 210/110

Exercise 11

The figures below represent subway fares from Shinjuku Station. The figure in each block is the fare for adults; a child's ticket is half-price (rounded up to the next 10). Using the Subways and Trains cue cards, identify the Ginza Station. On a separate piece of paper, write the adult and child fares to the Ginza. Then check your answers with the key at the bottom of this page.

丸ノ内線

90	90		90	90	90	90	110	110	110	130
新 中 野	中 野 坂 上	新 宿	新 宿 三 丁 目	新 宿 御 苑 前	四 ツ 谷 三 丁 目	四 ツ 谷	赤 坂 見 付	霞 ヶ 関	銀 座	東 京

Key to Exercise 11

Fares to the Ginza Station--adult, 110; child, 60

Exercise 12

The map on the next page indicates train fares of Japan National Railways (JNR). The figure above the line in each circle is the fare for adults; the lower figure is the fare for children.

First, find out which line you should use to go to each of the following places.

- (a) Ueno
- (b) Kanda
- (c) Shinagawa
- (d) Shibuya

Second, use the map to find out the fare to each of the places above.

Check your answers with the key, on this page.

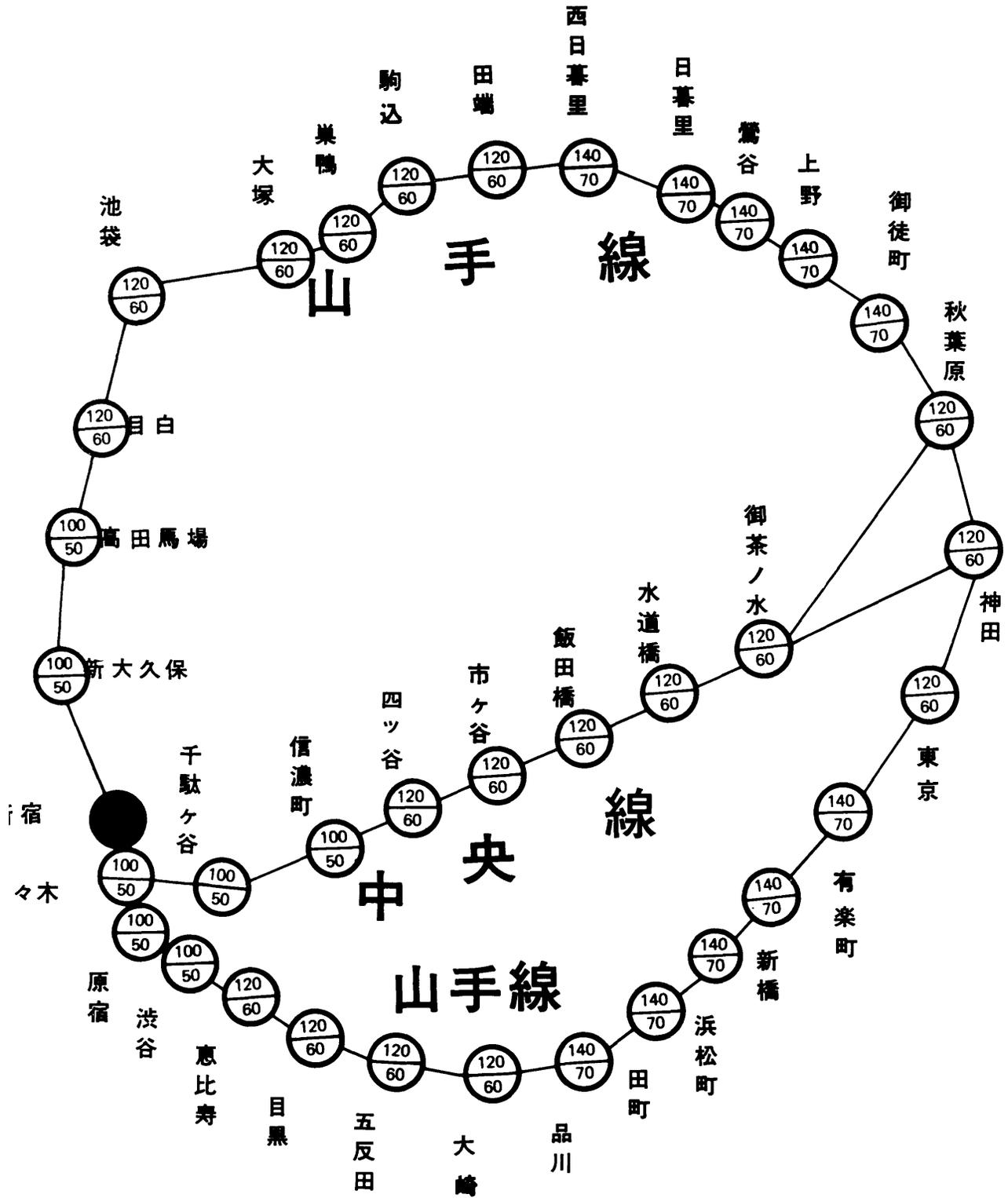
Key to Exercise 12

Part 1

<u>Station</u>	<u>Line</u>
(a) Ueno	Chuo and Yamanote OR Yamanote
(b) Kanda	Chuo
(c) Shinagawa	Yamanote
(d) Shibuya	Yamanote

Part 2

<u>Station</u>	<u>Fare (adult)</u>
(a) Ueno	140
(b) Kanda	120
(c) Shinagawa	140
(d) Shibuya	100



国電運賃表

Map, Japan National Railways (JNR)

6. SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section I

On a separate piece of paper, write the following prices in Arabic numerals. When you have finished, check your answers with the key at the bottom of the page.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 三
千
八
百
円 | 四
万
三
千
円 | 五
百
九
十
円 | 六
〇、
二
〇〇
円 | 四
万
九
千
円 | 九
万
八
千
二
百
円 | 八
千
五
百
円 | 七
四
〇〇
円 | 一
万
六
千
円 | 三
六
〇
円 |
| (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
| 二
四、
五
〇〇
円 | 八
万
一
千
円 | 二
万
六
千
二
百
円 | 一、
三
七〇
円 | 八
九
〇
円 | 三
万
四
千
六
百
円 | 二
千
十
円 | 七
万
八
百
円 | 九
千
二
十
円 | 六
千
三
百
円 |

Key to Section I

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) ¥3,800 | (6) ¥98,200 | (11) ¥24,500 | (16) ¥34,600 |
| (2) ¥43,000 | (7) ¥8,500 | (12) ¥81,000 | (17) ¥2,010 |
| (3) ¥590 | (8) ¥7,400 | (13) ¥26,200 | (18) ¥70,800 |
| (4) ¥60,200 | (9) ¥16,000 | (14) ¥1,370 | (19) ¥9,020 |
| (5) ¥49,000 | (10) ¥360 | (15) ¥890 | (20) ¥6,300 |

Section 2

Find the following characters on your cue cards, and write the English equivalents on a separate piece of paper. Check your answers with the key at the bottom of the page.

SUBWAYS AND TRAINS

- (1) 国電
- (2) 快速
- (3) 急行
- (4) 小田急線
- (5) 新宿
- (6) 相武台前
- (7) 相模大野

EATING OUT

- (8) 中華
- (9) カレーライス
- (10) コーヒー
- (11) ビヤホール
- (12) ラーメン
- (13) 酒

SHOPPING AND REPAIRS

- (14) 営業中
- (15) 本日休業
- (16) 男
- (17) お手洗
- (18) 非常口
- (19) 女
- (20) 禁煙

Key to Section 2

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Japan National Railways | (8) Chinese | (15) closed |
| (2) express | (9) curried rice | (16) men |
| (3) express | (10) coffee | (17) toilet |
| (4) Odakyu Line | (11) beer hall | (18) emergency exit |
| (5) Shinjuku | (12) Chinese noodles | (19) women |
| (6) Sobudai-mae | (13) rice wine | (20) no smoking |
| (7) Sagami-Ono | (14) open | |

Using your cue cards, try to read the signs below and on the next page.



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Date: 30 November 2007
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cropped



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Date: 30 January 2010
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Image: Lover of Romance
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Image: Tom Purves
Date: 9 April 2006
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Appendix – List of Images

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182	177	http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kyoto_Japan_Escalator.jpg	http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en	Latin text blurred