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日ごのとおか しゅうよっか はつか* にじゅうよっか* - にちなんにち* 9日10日14日20日24日 - 日何日いつ たんじょう first day of the month second, two days third, three days fourth, four days fifth, five days sixth, six days seventh, seven days eighth, nine days tenth, ten days fourteenth, fourteen days twentieth, twenty days twenty-fourth, twenty-four days 4th day of the month, day (s) which day of the month, how many days when 誕生日 birthday れん しゅう 練習 そうずすね。 Yes, it is. かい わ 会話 [どうも] ありがとう ごさいました。 どう いまして。 ばいせん Thank you very much. You 're welcome. Don 't mention it. 普通 platform. 4th platform 次の next 普通 local (train) つぎ ふつう ききょう* 急行 rapid 特急 express とつききゅう* こちう しえん 甲子園 name of a town near Osaka 大阪城 Osaka Castle, a famous castle in Osaka おおさかじょう 5 35 II. Translation Sentence Patterns 1. I [am going to] go to Kyoto. 2. I [am going to] go home by taxi. 3. I came to Japan with my family. Example Sentences 5. Where are you going tomorrow?[I 'm going] to Nara. 2. Where did you go on Sunday?I didn 't go anywhere. 3. How are you getting to Tokyo?[I 'm going] on the bullet train. 4. Who are you going to Tokyo with?[I 'm going with] Mr. Yamada. 5. When did you arrive in Japan?[I arrived] on the twenty-fifth of March. 36.6. When 's your birthday?[I 's on] the thirteenth of June. Conversation Santos: Woman: Santos: Woman: Does this train go to Koshien? Excuse me. How much is it to Koshien? It 's 350 yen. 350 yen? Thank you. You 're welcome. Santos: Excuse me, which platform for Koshien, please? Station attendant: Number 5. Santos: Thanks. Santos: Man: Santos: Excuse me, does this train go to Koshien? No, the next local train does. Oh, I see. Thanks. III. Useful Words and Information しゅく さいじつ 祝祭日 National Holidays 5がつついたちがんじつがつついたせいじん 1月1日げつようび 1月第2月曜日** がつにち 2月11日元日 New Year 's Day ひ 成人の日 Coming-of-Age Day けんこく きねん ひ 建国記念の日 National Foundation Day がつはつはつきしんぶん ひがつしゅう わひ 3月20日* にち 4月29日 春分の日 昭和の日 がつみっか けんぽう きねん ひ がつつかつ ひ 5月3日 5月4日 がついつか 5月5日 がつだいい げつつよ び Vernal Equinox Day Showa Day 憲法記念日 Constitution Memorial Day みどりの日 Greenery Day ひ こどもの日 こひ やま ひ Children 's Day 7月第3月曜日** 海の日 がつにち 8月11日 がつだいい げつつよ び Marine Day 山の日 けいれつ むらさき ひ 9月第3月曜日** 敬老の日 Respect-for-the-Aged Day 9月23日 Autumnal Equinox Day がつにち がつだいい げつつよ び しゅうづん ひ 秋分の日 たいいく ひ がつみっか がつん か ひ がつ にち きんろうかんしや がつにち てんの日 じょうび 10月第2月曜日** 11月3日 11月23日 12月23日 体育の日 Health and Sports Day 文化の日 Culture Day ひ 勤労感謝の日 Labour Thanksgivingの日 The Emperor 's Birthday * Varies from year to year. ** The second Monday *** The third Monday If a national holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is taken off instead. The week from 29th April to 5th May, which contains a series of holidays, is called ゴールデンウィーク (Golden Week). Some companies make the whole of this week a holiday for their employees. 37 IV. Grammar Notes いき かえへ 行きます / 来ます / 帰ります 1. N (place) When a verb indicates movement to a certain place, the particleへ is put after the place noun to show the direction of the move. ① ② きょうといき 京都へ 行きます。 にほん 1 'm going to Kyoto. き 日本へ 来ました。 I came to Japan. かえ ③ うちへ 帰ります。 [Note] The particleへ is read え。い 1 'm going home. い [へ] m 行きます / 行きます / 帰ります 1. N (place) When a verb indicates movement to everything covered by an interrogative, you attach the particleも to the interrogative and put the verb in its negative form. い ④ どこ [へ] m 行きます。 ⑤ ⑥ なんに 何も 食べません。 I 'm not going to eat anything. (See Lesson 6.) き だれも 来ませんでした。 い 38 1 'm not going anywhere. た Nobody came. き かえ 3. N (vehicle) て 行きます / 来ます / 帰ります The particle て indicates a means or method. The speaker attaches it after a noun representing a vehicle and uses it together with a movement verb to indicate his or her means of transport. の でんしや い 電車 で 行きます。 I 'm going by train. き ⑦ タクシ で 来ました。 I came by taxi. When talking about walking somewhere, the speaker uses the expression あるいて。 In this case, the particle で is not used. ⑧ えき ある か 駅 から 歩いて 帰りました。 I walked home from the station. 4. N (person/animal) と V When talking about doing something with a person or an animal, the person or animal is marked with the particle と。かぞく に ほん き ⑨ 家族 と 日本へ 来ました。 I came to Japan with my family. If doing something by oneself, the expression ひとりで is used. In this case, the particle と is not used. い ひとりと きょうい い 一人 で 東京へ 行きます。 I 'm going to Tokyo on my own. 5. いう To ask about time, interrogatives using なん, such as なんじ, なんようび and なんが つなんにち are used. The interrogative いつ (when) is also used to ask when something will happen or happened. いつ does not take the particle に。に ほん き きりしん い 1 つ 日本へ 来ましたか。 がつ に きき 3月 25日 に 来ました。 いつ 広南へ 行きますか。 らいしやう い 来週 行きます。 When did you come to Japs?[I came] on 25th March. When are you going to Hiroshima?[I 'm going] next week. 6. 一よ 5 The particle よ is placed at the end of a sentence. It is used to emphasise information which the listener does not know, or to show that the speaker is giving his or her judgement or views assertively. でんしや とし えん い この 電車 は 甲子園 へ 行きますか。 いつきふつう い い え。 行きます。 次の '普通' です。 Does this train go to Koshien?No, it doesn 't. You need the next local train. ほつかい どうう ま 北海道 に 馬 が たくさん いますよ。 There are a lot of horses in Hokkaido, you know. (See Lesson 18.) マリアさん。 この アイスクリーム。 おいしいですよ。 Maria, this ice cream is very nice, you know. (See Lesson 19.) 7. そうですな The expression そうですな is used to express sympathy or agreement with what the speaker has said. It is similar to the expression そうですか (see Lesson 2-8), but while そうですか is used by a speaker to acknowledge the receipt of some new information, そうですな is used to show sympathy or agreement with something the speaker already thought or knew. にちようび あしたは 日曜日 ですね。 あ。 そうですな。 It 's Sunday tomorrow, isn 't it?Oh, yes, so it is. 39 Lesson 6 I. Vocabulary 6 40 たべます の みます [たばこ を -] みます ききます 食べます 飲みます 吸います 見ます 聞きます eat drink smoke (a cigarette) see, look at, watch hear, listen よびます かきます 読みます 書きます とります [しんしん を -] します あいします [ともだちに -] 買います 写ります [写真を -] read write (かきます can also mean to draw or paint, but in this case it is written with hiragana in this book) buy take (a photograph) ごはん あさごはん* ひるごはん ごはん* パン たまご にく さかな やさい くだもの 会います [友達に -] do, play meet (a friend) 朝ごはん 昼ごはん 晩ごはん a meal, cooked rice breakfast lunch supper 卵 肉 魚 野菜 果物 bread egg meat fish vegetable fruit みず あちや あ茶 こうちや 紅茶 ぎょうちや (ミルク) 牛乳 ジュース ビール [お] さけ [お] 酒 たばこ water tea, green tea black tea milk juice beer alcohol, Japanese rice wine tobacco, cigarette てがみ レター しやしん 手紙 写真 ビデオ letter report photograph video (tape), video deck みせ にわ 店 庭 shop, store garden しやくだい テニス 宿題 homework (を) します : do homework tennis (を) します : play tennis soccer, football (を) します : play soccer cherry-blossom viewing (を) します : view the cherry blossoms サッカー [お] は なみ なに いっしよ に ちよつ といつち も ききき [お] 花見 何 時 時々 together a little while, a little bit always, usually sometimes それから ええ afterward, and then yes いいえ ですね。 わかりました。 That 's good. I see. かい わ 会話 なに 何ですか。 じゃ。 また [あした]。 Yes? (lit. What is it?) See you [tomorrow]. メキシコ Mexico おおさか 大阪 デパート つるや a fictitious department store a fictitious restaurant フランス屋 a fictitious supermarket 毎日屋 a fictitious supermarket やまいにち や 6 41 II. Translation Sentence Patterns 1. 2. 3. 4. I [am going to] read a book. I [am going to] buy a newspaper at the station. Shall we go to Kobe together? Let 's take a bit of a break. Example Sentences 6. I. Do you drink alcohol?No, I don 't. 2. What do you usually have to eat in the morning?I have bread and eggs. 3. What did you have to eat this morning?I didn 't have anything. 4. What did you do on Saturday?I studied Japanese, then I watched a film with some friends. 5. Where did you buy that bag?[I bought it] in Mexico. 42.6. Shall we play tennis tomorrow?Yes, that would be great. 7. Let 's meet at the station tomorrow at ten o 'clock.OK. Conversation Sato: Miller: Sato: Miller: Sato: Miller: Sato: Shall we go together? Mr. Miller! Yes! I 'm going to see the cherry blossoms tomorrow with some friends. Would you like to come with us, Mr. Miller? That sounds good. Where are you going? Osaka Castle. What time shall we go? Let 's meet at Osaka Station at ten o 'clock. OK. See you tomorrow, then. III. Useful Words and Information たの 食べ物 Food くだもの やさい 果物 Fruit Fruit 野菜 Vegetables Vegetables きょうりゅう cucumber いちご strawberry がく トマト tomato もも みかん mandarin orange なす egg plant, aubergine aubergine, eggplant すいか watermelon ろんご apple mame beans, peas キャベツ ぶどう grape パナ banana cabbage なぎ spring onion, scallion なしはくせい Chinese cabbage ほろんそう spinach レタス lettuce しやがいも potato だいこん Japanese radish, mooli onion たまごん とうもろこし corn carrot peach persimmon 6 Japanese pear にく 肉 きょうちやく にく にく にく なたに にく セージ 八木 こめ Meat rice beef chicken pork sausage 43 ham たまご egg さかな 魚 Fish Fish あじ horse mackerel ぞけ salmon えび lobster, shrimp いわし sardines まくら tuna がかに crab さば たいし sea bream いけ cuttlefish, squid たら cod たこ octopus mackerel さんま mackerel pike かい shellfish Japan depends on imports for more than half of its food. Its food self-sufficiency rates are as follows: cereals 59%, vegetables 81%, fruit 38%, meat 56%, and seafood 60% (2010, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries). The self-sufficiency rate of rice (the country's staple food) is 100%. IV. Grammar Notes 1. N を V (transitive) The particle を is used to indicate the direct object of a transitive verb. の ジュース を 飲みます。 I drink juice. [Note] を is used only in writing the particle. 2. N を します 6 A fairly wide range of nouns are used as the objects of the verb します, which means that the action denoted by the noun is performed. Some examples are shown below. 1) Play sports or games サッカーを します play soccer トランプを します play cards 2) Hold gatherings or events かいぎ /パーティーを します give a party 会議を します hold a meeting 3) Do something しゅくだい しごと 宿題 を します do homework 仕事を します work でんわ 電話を します call, phone なに 44 3. 何を しますか This is a question to ask about someone 's actions. ② げつようび なにに 月曜日 何を しますか。 きょうとい 京都へ 行きます。 なにきのう 何を しましたか。 サッカーを しました。 What are you doing on Monday?[I 'm going to] Kyoto. What did you do yesterday?I played soccer. 4. なん and なに Both なん and なに mean 'what'. なん is used in the following cases: 1) When it precedes a word whose first sound is in the た, た の or -row. ④ ⑥ なん それ何ですか。 なん What 's that? ほん 何の本ですか。 なん What 's that book about? い 寝るまえに、何と 言いますか。 What do you say before going to bed? (See Lesson 21.) なん と ききょうい い の 何 で 東京へ 行きますか。 How are you getting to Tokyo? [Note] なん で is used for asking 'Why?' as well as 'How?' なん で can be used when the speaker wants to make it clear that he or she is asking 'How?' 何 で 東京へ 行きますか。 How are you getting to Tokyo? しんかんせん い 新幹線 で 行きます。 I 'm going on the Shinkansen. 2) When using it with a counter suffix, なん も (also used to address one 's own mother) already not used from now on, soon れい しゅう 練習 じ 1 ずつ できすね。 What a nice [-]! 7 かい わ 会話 いらっしゃい。 あどうぞ お上がり ください。 N (place) V When added to a noun denoting a place, the particle で indicates the occurrence of an action in that place. えき しんが が 駅 で 新聞を 買います。 I 'm going to buy a newspaper at the station. 6.6 V またんか [お] 花見 何 時 時々 together a little while, a little bit always, usually sometimes それから ええ afterward, and then yes いいえ ですね。 わかりました。 That 's good. I see. かい わ 会話 なに 何ですか。 じゃ。 また [あした]。 Yes? (lit. What is it?) 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