

# あいさつ

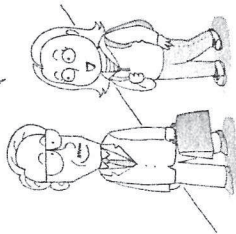
## Greetings



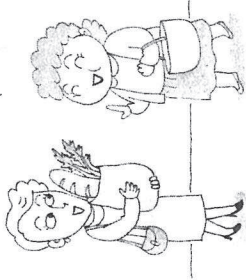
おはよう。



おはようございます。



こんにちは。



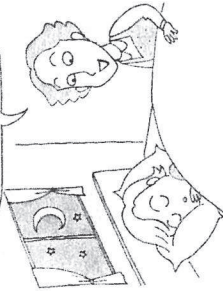
こんばんは。



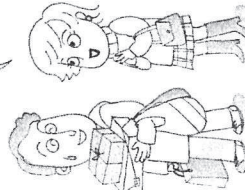
さようなら。



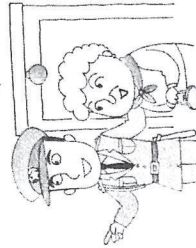
おやすみなさい。



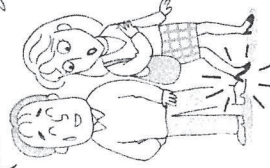
ありがとうございます。



ありがとうございます。

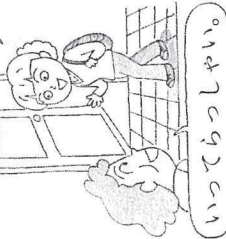


いいえ。



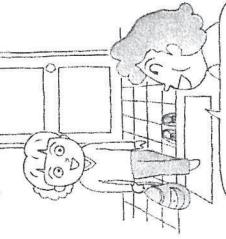
すみません。

いってきます。



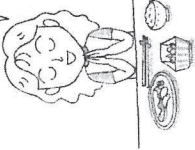
いってらっしゃい。

ただいま。

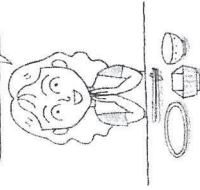


おかえりなさい。

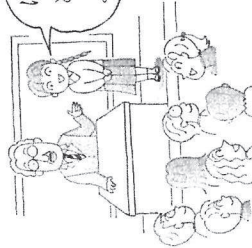
いただきます。



ごちそうさま。



はじめまして。  
どうぞ  
よろしく。



おはよう。

おはよう ございます。

こんにちは。

こんばんは。

さようなら。

おやすみなさい。

ありがとうございます。

ありがとうございます。

すみません。

いいえ。

いってきます。

いってらっしゃい。

いただきます。

いってらっしゃい。

ただいま。

おかえりなさい。

いただきます。

ごちそうさま。

はじめまして。

どうぞよろしく。

Ohayoo.

Ohayoo gozaimasu.

Konnichiwa.

Konbanwa.

Sayoonara.

Oyasuminasai.

Arigatoo.

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Sumimasen.

Iie.

Ittekimasu.

Itterasshai.

Tadaima.

Okaerinasai.

Itadakimasu.

Gochisoosama.

Hajimemashite.

Doozo yoroshiku.

Good morning.

Good morning. (polite)

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

Good-bye.

Good night.

Thank you.

Thank you. (polite)

Excuse me.; I'm sorry.

No.; Not at all.

I'll go and come back.

Please go and come back.

I'm home.

Welcome home.

Thank you for the meal. (before eating)

Thank you for the meal. (after eating)

How do you do?

Nice to meet you.

表現ノート  
ひょうげん

## Expression Notes ①

**おはよう/ありがとう** ▶ *Ohayoo* is used between friends and family members, while *ohayoo gozaimasu* is used between less intimate acquaintances, similarly with *arigatoo* and *arigatoo gozaimasu*. The rule of thumb is: if you are on a first-name basis with someone, go for the shorter versions. If you would address someone as Mr. or Ms., use the longer versions. To give a concrete example, the social expectation is such that students are to use the longer variants when they speak with a professor.

**さようなら** ▶ There are several good-bye expressions in Japanese, the choice among which depends on the degree of separation. *Sayounara* indicates that the speaker does not expect to see the person spoken to before she “turns a page in her life”; not until a new day arrives, or until fate brings the two together again, or until they meet again in the other world.

じゃあ、また。      Jaa, mata.  
(between friends, expecting to see each other again fairly soon)  
しつらいします。      Shitsureeshimasu.  
(taking leave from a professor's office, for example)  
いってきます。      Ittekimasu.  
(leaving home)

**すみません** ▶ *Stanimasen* means (1) “Excuse me,” to get another person's attention, (2) “I'm sorry,” to apologize for the trouble you have caused, or (3) “Thank you,” to show appreciation for what someone has done for you.

**いいえ** ▶ *Iie* is primarily “No,” a negative reply to a question. In the dialogue, it is used to express the English phrase “Don't mention it,” or “You're welcome,” with which you point out that one is not required to feel obliged for what you have done for them.

**いってらっしゃい/いってきます/ただいま/おかえりなさい** ▶ *Ittekimasu* and *itterasshai* is a common exchange used at home when a family member leaves. The person who leaves says *ittekimasu*, which literally means “I will go and come back.” And the family members respond with *itterasshai*, which means “Please go and come back.”

*Tadaima* and *okaeri* are used when a person comes home. The person who arrives home says *tadaima* (I am home right now) to the family members, and they respond with *okaerimasai* (Welcome home).

## ねんゆう P r a c t i c e

Act out the following situations with your classmates.

1. You meet your host family for the first time. Greet them.
2. It is one o'clock in the afternoon. You see your neighbor Mr. Yamada.
3. You come to class in the morning. Greet your teacher. Greet your friends.
4. On a crowded train, you stepped on someone's foot.
5. You dropped your book. Someone picked it up for you.
6. It is eight o'clock at night. You happen to meet your teacher at the convenience store.
7. You are watching TV with your host family. It is time to go to sleep.
8. You are leaving home.
9. You have come back home.
10. You are going to start eating.
11. You have finished eating.

第1課 I E S S O N

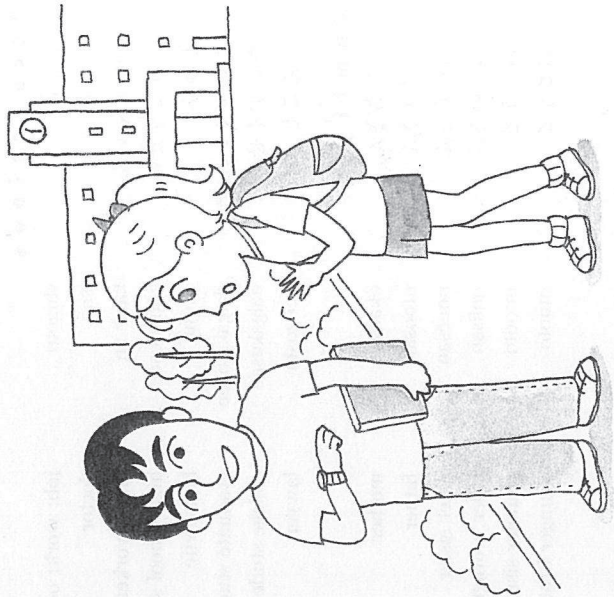
あたらしいともだち New Friends

かわ D i a l o g u e

Mary, an international student who just arrived in Japan, talks to a Japanese student.

I

- 1 メアリー: すみません。いま なんじですか。  
Mearii Sumimasen. ima nanji desu ka.
- 2 たけし: じゅうにじはんです。  
Takeshi Juuniji han desu.
- 3 メアリー: ありがとうございます。  
Mearii Arigatoo gozaimasu.
- 4 たけし: いいえ。  
Takeshi Iie.



II

- 1 たけし: あの、りゅうがくせいですか。  
Takeshi Ano, ryuugakusee desu ka.
- 2 メアリー: ええ。アリゾナだいがくの がくせいです。  
Mearii Ee. Arizona daigaku no gakusee desu.
- 3 たけし: そうですか。せんもんは なんですか。  
Takeshi Sou desu ka. Senmon wa nan desu ka.
- 4 メアリー: にほんごです。いま にねんせいです。  
Mearii Nihongo desu. ima ninensee desu.

I

Mary: Excuse me. What time is it now?  
Takeshi: It's half past twelve.  
Mary: Thank you.  
Takeshi: You're welcome.

II

Takeshi: Um . . . are you an international student?  
Mary: Yes. I am a student at the University of Arizona.  
Takeshi: I see. What is your major?  
Mary: Japanese. I am a sophomore now.

## た ん ご

## V o c a b u l a r y



* あの	ano	um...
* いま	ima	now
* えいご	eego	English (language)
* ええ	ee	yes
* がくせい	gakusee	student
* ~ご	... go	language ex. にほんご ( <i>nihongo</i> ) Japanese language
こうこう	kookoo	high school
ごご	gogo	P.M.
ごぜん	gozen	A.M.
~さい	... sai	... years old
~さん	... san	Mr./Ms. ...
~じ	... ji	o'clock ex. いちじ ( <i>ichiji</i> ) one o'clock
~じん	... jin	people ex. にほんじん ( <i>nihonjin</i> ) Japanese people
せんせい	sensee	teacher; Professor ...
* せんもん	senmon	major
* そうです	soo desu	That's right.
* だいがく	daigaku	college; university
でんわ	denwa	telephone
ともだち	tomodachi	friend
なまえ	namae	name
* なん/なに	nan/nani	what
* にほん	Nihon	Japan
* ~ねんせい	... nensee	... year student ex. いちねんせい ( <i>ichinensee</i> ) first-year student
はい	hai	yes
* はん	han	half ex. にじはん ( <i>nijihau</i> ) half past two
ばんごう	bangoo	number
* りゅうがくせい	ryuugakusee	international student
わたし	watashi	I

\* Words that appear in the dialogue

## ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

## C o u n t r i e s

アメリカ	Amerika	U.S.A.
イギリス	Igrisu	Britain
オーストラリア	Oosutoraria	Australia
かんこく	Kankoku	Korea
スウェーデン	Sueeden	Sweden
ちゅうごく	Chuugoku	China

## M a j o r s

かがく	kagaku	science
アジアけんきゅう	ajiakenkyuu	Asian studies
けいざい	keezai	economics
こくさいかんけい	kokusaikankee	international relations
コンピユーター	konpyuutaa	computer
じんるいがく	jinruigaku	anthropology
せいじ	seiji	politics
ビジネス	bijinesu	business
ぶんがく	bungaku	literature
れきし	rekishi	history

## O c c u p a t i o n s

しごと	shigoto	job; work; occupation
いしや	isha	doctor
かいしやいん	kaishain	office worker
こうこうせい	kookoosee	high school student
しゆふ	shufu	housewife
だいがくせい	daigakuinsee	graduate student
だいがくせい	daigakusee	college student
べんごし	bengoshi	lawyer

## F a m i l y

おかあさん	okaasan	mother
おとうさん	otoosan	father
おねえさん	oneesan	older sister
おにいさん	oniisan	older brother
いもうと	imooto	younger sister
おとうと	otooto	younger brother

## ぶんぽう Grammar

## 1 XはYです

“It is 12:30.” “I am a student.” “My major is the Japanese language.” These sentences will all be translated into Japanese using an appropriate noun and the word *desu*.

～です。 It is . . .

じゅうにじはんです。 (It) is half past twelve.  
Juuniji han desu.

がくせいです。 (I) am a student.  
Gakusee desu.

にほんごです。 (My major) is the Japanese language.  
Nihongo desu.

Note that none of these sentences has a “subject,” like the “it,” “I,” and “my major” found in their English counterparts. Sentences without subjects are very common in Japanese; Japanese speakers actually tend to omit subjects whenever they think it is clear to the listener what or who they are referring to.

What are we to do, then, when it is not clear what is being talked about? To make explicit what we are talking about, we can say:

は にほんごです。 \_\_\_\_\_ is the Japanese language.  
wa nihongo desu.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ stands for the thing that is talked about, or the “topic,” which is later in the sentence identified as *nihongo*. For example,

せんもんは にほんごです。 (My) major is the Japanese language.  
Senmon wa nihongo desu.

Similarly, one can use the pattern *X wa Y desu* to identify a person or a thing X as item Y.

XはYです。 X is Y. As for X, it is Y.

わたしは スー・キムです。 I am Sue Kim.  
Watashi wa Suu Kimu desu.

やましたさんは せんせいです。 Mr. Yamashita is a teacher.  
Yamashita san wa sensee desu.

マリーさんは アメリカじんです。 Mary is an American.  
Marī san wa amerikajin desu.

*Wa* is a member of the class of words called “particles.” So is the word *no*, which we will turn to later in this lesson. Particles attach themselves to phrases and indicate how the phrases relate to the rest of the sentence.

Note also that nouns like *gakusee* and *sensee* in the above examples stand alone, unlike their English translations “student” and “teacher,” which are preceded by “a.” In Japanese, there is no item that corresponds to “a,” nor is there any item that corresponds to the plural “-s” at the end of a noun. Without background situations, a sentence like *gakusee desu* is therefore ambiguous between the singular and the plural interpretations; it may mean “We are/you are/they are students,” as well as “I am/you are/she is a student.”

## 2 Question Sentences

It is very easy to form questions in Japanese. Basically, all you need to do is add *ka* at the end of a statement.

りゅうがくせいですか。 (I am) an international student.  
Ryūgakusee desu ka.

りゅうがくせいですか。 (Are you) an international student?  
Ryūgakusee desu ka.

The above sentence, *Ryūgakusee desu ka*, is a “yes/no” question. Question sentences may also contain a “question word” like *nani*<sup>2</sup> (what). In this lesson, we learn how to ask, and answer, questions using the following question words: *naniji* (what time), *nansai* (how old), *nannensee* (what year in school). Note carefully that the order of words in a sentence may be quite different from what you find in your language.

せんもんは なんですか。 (Senmon wa) (My major) is English.  
Senmon wa nan desu ka.

(せんもんは) えいごです。 (Senmon wa) eigo desu.  
(My major) is English.

What is your major?

<sup>1</sup>It is not customary to write a question mark at the end of a question sentence in Japanese.

<sup>2</sup>The Japanese question word for “what” has two pronunciations: *nani* and *nani*. *Nani* is used immediately before *desu* or before a “counter” like *ji* (o'clock). The other form, *nani*, is used before a particle. *Nani* is also used in the combination *nanijin* (person of what nationality).

いま なんじですか。  
Ima nanji desu ka.

What time is it now?

マアリーさんは なんさいですか。  
Maarii san wa nansai desu ka.

How old are you, Mary?

なんねんせいですか。  
Nannensei desu ka.

What year are you in college?

でんわばんごうは なんですか。  
Denwa bangoo wa nan desu ka.

What is your telephone number?

(いま) くじです。  
(Ima) kuji desu.

It is nine o'clock.

じゅうきゅうさいです。  
Juukyuuasai desu.

I'm nineteen years old.

にねんせいです。  
Ninensei desu.

I'm a sophomore.

186の7343です。  
Ichi hachi roku no nana san yon san desu.

It is 186-7343.

### 3 noun, の noun<sub>2</sub>

*No* is a particle that connects two nouns. The phrase *Toozai daigaku no gakusee* means “(a) student at Tozai University.” The second noun *gakusee* provides the main idea<sup>3</sup> (being a student) and the first one *Toozai daigaku* makes it more specific (not a high school, but a college student). *No* is very versatile. In the first example below, it acts like the possessive (“x’s”) in English, but that is not the only role *no* can play. See how it connects two nouns in the following examples.

たけしさんの でんわばんごう  
Takeshi san no denwa bangoo

Takeshi's phone number

だいがくの せんせい  
daigaku no sensee

a college professor

にほんごの がくせい  
nihongo no gakusee

a student of the Japanese language

にほんの だいがく  
nihon no daigaku

a college in Japan

Observe that in the first two examples, the English and Japanese words are arranged in the same order, while in the last two, they are in the opposite order. Japanese seems to be more consistent in arranging ideas here; the main idea always comes at the end, with any further description placed before it.

<sup>3</sup>Here is what we mean by the “main idea.” In the phrase *Takeshi san no denwa bangoo* (Takeshi's phone number), the noun *denwa bangoo* (phone number) is the main idea, in the sense that if something is Takeshi's phone number, it is a phone number. The other noun *Takeshi san* is not the main idea, because Takeshi's phone number is not Takeshi.

noun<sub>1</sub> の noun<sub>2</sub>  
↑  
main idea  
↑  
further restriction

A phrase of the form “noun<sub>1</sub> no noun<sub>2</sub>” acts more or less like one big noun. You can put it wherever you can put a noun, as in the following example:

たけしさんのおかあさんは こうこうのせんせいです。  
Takeshi san no okaasan wa kookoo no sensee desu.  
Takeshi's mother is a high school teacher.

### 表現ノート

#### Expression Notes 2

**あの** ▶ *ano* indicates that you have some reservations about saying what you are going to say next. You may be worried about interrupting someone who is currently doing, or sounding rude and impolite for asking personal questions, for example.

**はい/ええ** ▶ Both *hai* and *ee* mean “yes” in response to yes-no questions. Compared to *hai*, *ee* is more conversational and relaxed. In more informal situations, *un* is used.

*Hai* is also used to respond to a knock at the door or to the calling of one's name, meaning “Here,” as follows. (*Ee* cannot be replaced in this case.)

Teacher: スミスさん?  
Sumisu san?

Mr. Smith?

Student: はい。  
Hai

Here.

**そうですか** ▶ *Soo desu ka* acknowledges that you have understood what was just said. “Is that so?” or “I see.”

**Pronunciation of は** ▶ The particle は is pronounced “*ha*,” not “*ha*.” It should be written with は. All other instances of “*ha*” are written with わ.

わたしの でんわばんごうは 37-8667です。  
 Watashi no denwa bangoo wa san nana no hachi roku nana desu.  
 My telephone number is 37-8667.

There are a few exceptions, such as *konnichiwa* (good afternoon) and *kombanwa* (good evening). They are usually written with こんにちは and こんばんは.

**Numbers** ▶ Many number words have more than one pronunciation. Refer to the table at the end of this book for a general picture.

- 0 ゼロ and れい are both commonly used.
- 1 いち, but pronounced as いっ in いっぶん (one minute) and いっさい (one-year old).
- 2 に all the time. When you are reading out each digit separately, as when you give your phone number, it may be pronounced with a long vowel, as にい.
- 3 さん all the time. The part that follows it may change shape, as in さんぶん, instead of さんぶん.
- 4 よん is the most basic, but fourth-year student is よねんせい and four o'clock is よじ. In some combinations that we will later learn, it is read as し (as in しがつ, April). The part that follows this number may change shape too, as in よんぶん.
- 5 ご all the time. When read out separately, it may be pronounced with a long vowel, as ごう.
- 6 ろく, but pronounced as ろっ in ろっぶん.
- 7 なな is the most basic, but seven o'clock is しちじ.
- 8 はち, but usually pronounced as はっ in はっぶん and はっさい.
- 9 きゅう is the most basic, but nine o'clock is くじ.
- 10 じゅう, but pronounced as じゅう in じゅうぶん and じゅうさい.

**Giving one's telephone number** ▶ The particle *no* is usually placed in between the local exchange code and the last four digits. Therefore, the number 012-345-6789 is *zero ichi ni, san yon go no, roku nana hachi kyuu*.

**せんせい** ▶ The word *sensee* is usually reserved for describing somebody else's occupation. *Watashi wa sensee desu* makes sense, but may sound slightly arrogant, because the word *sensee* actually means an "honorable master." If you (or a member of your family) are a teacher, and if you want to be really modest, you can use the word *kyooshi* instead.

**さん** ▶ *San* is placed after a name as a generic title. It goes both with a given name and a family name. Children are referred to as *chan* (and boys in

particular as *kan*), rather than as *san*. Professors and doctors are usually referred to with the title *sensee*. *San* and other title words are never used in reference to oneself.

**Referring to the person you are talking to** ▶ The word for "you," *anata*, is not very commonly used in Japanese. Instead, we use the name and a title like *san* and *sensee* to refer to the person you are talking to. Therefore, a sentence like "Ms. Hart, are you Swedish?" should be:

ハートさんは スウェーデン人ですか。  
 Haato san wa sueedjin desu ka.  
 instead of ハートさん、あなたは スウェーデン人ですか。  
 Haato san, anata wa sueedjin desu ka.

**Japanese names** ▶ When Japanese give their name, they say their family name first and given name last. Usually, they don't have middle names. When they introduce themselves, they often say only their family name. Here are some typical Japanese names.

Family name	Men	Given name	Women
さとう Satoo	ひろし Hiroshi	ゆうこ Yuuko	
すずき Suzuki	いちろう Ichiroo	めぐみ Megumi	
たかはし Takahashi	けんじ Kenji	くみこ Kumiko	
たなか Tanaka	ゆうき Yuuki	なおみ Naomi	
いとう Ito	まさひろ Masahiro	きょうこ Kyooko	

# れんしゅう P r a c t i c e

## ① すうじ (Numbers)

0	ゼロ / れい zero / ree				
1	いち ichi	11	じゅういち juuichi	30	さんじゅう sanjuu
2	に ni	12	じゅうに juuni	40	よんじゅう yonjuu
3	さん san	13	じゅうさん juusan	50	ごじゅう gojuu
4	よん / し / (よ) yon / shi / (yo)	14	じゅうよん / じゅうし juuyon / juushi	60	ろくじゅう rokujuu
5	ご go	15	じゅうご juugo	70	ななじゅう nanajuu
6	ろく roku	16	じゅうろく juuroku	80	はちじゅう hachijuu
7	なな / しち nana / shichi	17	じゅうなな / じゅうしち juunana / juushichi	90	きゅうじゅう kyuujuu
8	はち hachi	18	じゅうはち juuhachi	100	ひゃく hyaku
9	きゅう / く kyuu / ku	19	じゅうきゅう / じゅうく juukyuu / juuku		
10	じゅう juu	20	にじゅう nijuu		

### A. Read the following numbers. (例)

- (a) 5 (b) 9 (c) 7 (d) 1 (e) 10  
(f) 8 (g) 2 (h) 6 (i) 4 (j) 3

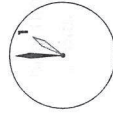










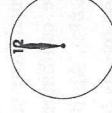

### B. Read the following numbers. (例)

- (a) 45 (b) 83 (c) 19 (d) 76 (e) 52  
(f) 100 (g) 38 (h) 61 (i) 24 (j) 97

### C. What are the answers? (例)

- (a) 5+3 (b) 9+1 (c) 3+4 (d) 6-6 (e) 10+9 (f) 8-7 (g) 40-25

## ② じかん (Time)







	いちじ ichiji		にじ niji		さんじ sanji		よじ yoji		ごじ goji
	ろくじ rokuji		しちじ shichiji		はちじ hachiji		くじ kuji		じゅうじ juuji
	じゅういちじ juuichiji		じゅうにじ juuniji		いちじはん ichiji han				

### A. Look at the following pictures and answer the questions. (例)

Example: Q: いま なんじですか。  
Ima nanji desu ka.

A: いちじはんです。  
Ichiji han desu.



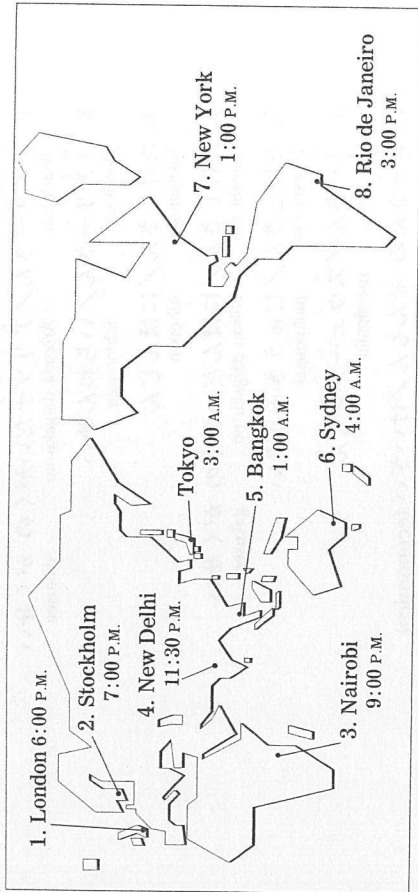
(1) 	(2) 	(3) 
(4) 	(5) 	(6) 



B. Answer the questions. (例)

Example: Q : どうきょうは いま なんじですか。  
Tookyou wa ima nanji desu ka.

A : ごぜん さんじです。  
Gozen sanji desu.



III でんわばんごう (Telephone Numbers)

A. Read the following people's telephone numbers. (例)

Example: やました 283-9547 → にはちさんの きゅうごよんな  
Yamashita ni hachi san no kyuu go yon nana

1. メアリー 951-0326  
Mearii
2. たけし 362-4519  
Takeshi
3. スー 691-4236  
Suu
4. ロバート 852-1032  
Robaato

B. Pair Work—Read the dialogue below with your partner. (例)

A : でんわばんごうは なんですか。  
Denwa bangoo wa nan desu ka.

B : 283-9547です。  
Ni hachi san no kyuu go yon nana desu.

A : 283-9547ですね。  
Ni hachi san no kyuu go yon nana desu ne.

B : はい、そうです。  
Hai, soo desu.

C. Group Work—Use the dialogue above and ask three classmates their telephone numbers.

name	telephone number
( ) ( ) ( )	( ) ( ) ( )
( ) ( ) ( )	( ) ( ) ( )
( ) ( ) ( )	( ) ( ) ( )

IV にほんごの がくせい

Translate the following phrases into Japanese using の (no). (例)

Example: student of the Japanese language → にほんごの がくせい  
nihongo no gakusee

1. my teacher
2. my telephone number
3. my name
4. Takeshi's major
5. Mary's friend
6. student of the University of London
7. teacher of the Japanese language
8. high school teacher

V メアリーさんは アメリカかんです

A. Look at the chart on the next page and describe each person using the cues in (a) through (e). (例)

1. たけしさん Takeshi san
2. スーさん Suu san
3. ロバートさん Robaato san
4. やましたせんせい Yamashita sensee

(a) nationality

Example: メアリーさん → メアリーさんは アメリカかんです。  
Mearii san amerikajin desu.

(b) year in school

Example: メアリーさん → メアリーさんは にねんせいです。  
Mearii san wa ninensee desu.

(c) age


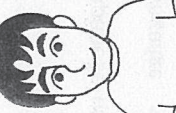

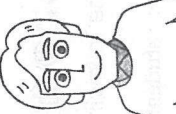

Example: メアリーさん → メアリーさんは じゅうきゅうさいです。  
 Mearii san → Mearii san wa juukyuu sai desu.

(d) school

Example: メアリーさん → メアリーさんは アリゾナだいがくの がくせいです。  
 Mearii san → Mearii san wa Arizona daigaku no gakusee desu.

(e) major

Example: メアリーさん → メアリーさんは せんもんは にほんごです。  
 Mearii san → Mearii san no senmon wa nihongo desu.

					
	Hart, Mary	きむら たけし Kimura Takeshi	Kim, Sue	Smith, Robert	やましたせんせい Yamashita sensee
Nationality	American	Japanese	Korean (かんこくじん) kankokujin	British (イギリスじん) igirisujin	Japanese
Year	2nd year	4th year	3rd year	4th year	
Age	19	22	20	22	47
School	U. of Arizona	Tozai Univ.	Seoul Univ.	U. of London	Tozai Univ.
Major	Japanese	history (れきし) rekishi	computer (コンピューター) konpyuutaa	business (ビジネス) bijinesu	(Japanese teacher)

B. Pair Work—Ask and answer questions using the given cues.

Example 1: メアリーさん/アメリカじん → Mearii san amerikajin  
 Q: メアリーさんは アメリカじんですか。  
 Mearii san wa amerikajin desu ka.  
 A: ええ、そうです。  
 Ee, soo desu.

Example 2: メアリーさん/さんねんせい → Mearii san sannensee  
 Q: メアリーさんは さんねんせいですか。  
 Mearii san wa sannensee desu ka.  
 A: いいえ、にねんせいです。  
 Iie, ninensee desu.

1. メアリーさん/アリゾナだいがくの がくせい → Mearii san Arizona daigaku no gakusee
2. メアリーさん/いちねんせい → Mearii san ichinensee
3. たけしさん/にほんじん → Takeshi san nihonjin
4. たけしさん/にほんだいがくの がくせい → Takeshi san Nihon daigaku no gakusee
5. たけしさん/じゅうきゅうさい → Takeshi san juukyuuasai
6. スーさん/スウェーデンじん → Suu san sueedenjin
7. スーさんの せんもん/けいざい (economics) → Suu san no senmon keezai
8. ロバートさんの せんもん/ビジネス → Robaato san no senmon bijinesu
9. ロバートさん/よねんせい → Robaato san yonensee
10. ロバートさん/にじゅういっさい → Robaato san nijuuissai
11. やましたせんせい/にほんじん → Yamashita sensee nihonjin
12. やましたせんせい/ハワイだいがくの せんせい → Yamashita sensee Hawaii daigaku no sensee

Ⅶ おとうさんは かいしやいんです

A. Look at the chart below and describe each person with regard to (a) and (b).

1. おかあさん → okaasan
2. おにいさん → onisan
3. いもうと → imooto

(a) occupation/school

Example: おとうさん → おとうさんの おとぅきんは かいしやいんです。  
 otoosan → otoosan wa kaishain desu.

(b) age

Example: おとうさん → Mearii san no otoosan wa よんじゅうはっさいです。  
otoosan Mearii san no otoosan wa yonjuuhassai desu.

Mary's host family

おとうさん otoosan (father)	おkaaさん okaasan (mother)	おにいさん oniisan (elder brother)	いもうと imooto (younger sister)	
かいしやいん kaishain (works for a company)	しゅふ shufu (housewife)	だいがくいんせい daigakuinsei (graduate student)	こうこうせい kookoosee (high school student)	
Age	48	45	23	16

B. Answer the questions using the chart above.

1. おとうさんは かいしやいんですか。  
Otoosan wa kaishain desu ka.
2. おとうさんは なんさいですか。  
Otoosan wa nansai desu ka.
3. おかあさんは せんせいですか。  
Okaasan wa sensee desu ka.
4. おかあさんは なんさいですか。  
Okaasan wa nansai desu ka.
5. おにいさんは かいしやいんですか。  
Oniisan wa kaishain desu ka.
6. おにいさんは なんさいですか。  
Oniisan wa nansai desu ka.
7. いもうとは だいがくせいですか。  
Imooto wa daigakusee desu ka.
8. いもうとは なんさいですか。  
Imooto wa nansai desu ka.

Ⅳ まとめの れんしゅう (Review Exercises)

A. Class Activity—Ask five classmates questions and fill in the chart below.

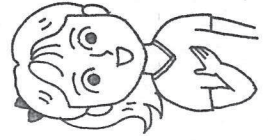
Example questions:

- おなまえは？ (What is your name?)  
Onamae wa?
- どこから きましたか。 (Where do you come from?)  
Doko kara kimashita ka.
- しごと (occupation) は なんですか。  
Shigoto wa nan desu ka.
- なんねんせいですか。  
Nannensee desu ka.
- なんさいですか。  
Nansai desu ka.
- せんもんは なんですか。  
Senmon wa nan desu ka.

Name	Nationality	Occupation/ School	Age	Major, etc.

B. Self-introduction—Introduce yourself to the class.

Example:



はじめまして。メアリー・ハートです。  
Hajimemashite. Mearii Haato desu.  
アリゾナだいがくの がくせいです。いま  
Arizona daigaku no gakusee desu. ima  
にねんせいです。せんもんは にほんごです。  
ninensee desu. Senmon wa nihongo desu.  
じゅうきゅうさいです。どうぞ よろしく。  
juukyuuasai desu. Doozo yoroshiku.

C. Class Activity—Ask your classmates what their majors are, and find someone who has the following major.

Example: Q : せんもんはなんですか。  
Senmon wa nan desu ka.

A : にほんごです。  
Nihongo desu.

	name
1. Japanese	_____
2. economics	_____
3. English	_____
4. history	_____
5. business	_____

# じかん・とし

## Time / Age

Time	hours	minutes	
1	いちじ ichiji	11	じゅういっふん juuippun
2	にじ niji	12	じゅうにふん juunifun
3	さんじ sanji	13	じゅうさんふん juusanpun
4	よじ yoji	14	じゅうよんふん juuyonpun
5	ごじ goji	15	じゅうごふん juugofun
6	ろくじ rokuji	16	じゅうろつふん juuroppun
7	しちじ shichiji	17	じゅうななふん juunanafun
8	はちじ hachiji	18	じゅうはちふん / juuhachifun
9	くじ kuji	19	じゅうきゅうふん juukyuuふん
10	じゅうじ juuji	20	にじゅうふん nijuppun
11	じゅういちじ juuichiji	30	さんじゅうふん sanjuppun
12	じゅうにじ juuniji		

Age なんさいですか。/ おいくつですか。(How old are you?)  
Nansai desu ka. / Oikusu desu ka.

The counter suffix ~さい is used to indicate “-years old.”

1	いっさい issai	5	ごさい gosai	9	きゅうさい kyuusai
2	にさい nisai	6	ろくさい rokusai	10	じゅうさい jussai
3	さんさい sansai	7	ななさい nanasai	11	じゅういっさい juuissai
4	よんさい yonsai	8	はっさい hassai	20	はたち* hatachi

\*For 20 years old, はたち (*hatachi*) is usually used, although にじゅうさい (*nijussai*) can be used.