## CONTENTS

### MODULE SIX: SUBWAYS AND TRAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fluency Drills</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dialogues</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Self-evaluation Quiz</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Review and Remediation</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Additional Vocabulary</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MODULE SEVEN: TAXIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fluency Drills</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dialogues</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Self-evaluation Quiz</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Review and Remediation</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Supplementary Self-evaluation Quiz</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Additional Vocabulary</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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  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,  ,  ,  ,  , and  , are pronounced longer than those without a bar. Listen:

   sā  ē  ne  T  Te  sō  dōmo  jū  kyūkō

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

   desū  Asakusa  Akibahara  Shimo-Kittazawa

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

   Fūs-sa

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

   tsugi  chigaimasu  Sagami-ōno
sumimasen

desu

desu ka?
desu ne?

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

tsugi

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

ksugi Sagami-Ono desu ne?

tsugi Sagami-Ono desu ne?

kore

this one

kore

this one

sore

that one

are

that one over there

dore?

which one?

Shinjuku dore desu ka?

which one is for Shinjuku?
dore demo desu

any one will do

kyuko

express

kore kyuko desu ka?
is this the express?

kochira

this way

sochira

that way

achira

over that way

dochira?

which way?

dochira desu ka?

which way is it?

(place) iki

going to (place)

Sobudai-mae iki dochira desu ka?

which way to the train going to Sobudai-mae?
kore Sobudai-mae iki desu ka?

Is this one (the train) going to Sobudai-mae?

koko

here; this place

soko

there; that place

asoko

over there; that place over there

doko?

where?; which place?

Sobudai-mae iki koko desu ka?

is this the place (for trains) to Sobudai-mae?
"さね
wakarimasen
wakaranai
さね、wakaranai!

ggee
don't know
don't know
gee, I don't know

ha
yes

え
yes

sō desu
it is; that's right

hai, sō desu
yes, it is

te
no; it's nothing

iya
no

iya, chigaimasu
no, it's not (literally, "no, that's wrong")

kaete kudasai
please change

kore kaete kudasai
please change this

gomen nasai
pardon me; I'm sorry

do
thank you

ichi-ban
number one

ni-ban
number two

sam-ban
number three

yom-ban
number four

go-ban
number five

rokū-ban
number six

nana-ban
number seven

hachi-ban
number eight

kyu-ban
number nine

ju-ban
number ten

sen
track

ichi-ban sen
track number one

yom-ban sen desu
it's track number four

ju
10

ni-ju
20 (literally, "two tens")

san-ju
30

yon-ju
40

go-ju
50

rokū-ju
60

nana-ju
70

hachi-ju
80

kyu-ju
90
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hyakū</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-hyakū</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam-byakū</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yon-hyakū</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>yen (Japanese currency unit, ¥)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hachi-jū en</td>
<td>¥80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikura?</td>
<td>how much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikura desu ka?</td>
<td>how much is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(place) made</td>
<td>to (place); as far as (place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueno made ikura desu ka?</td>
<td>how much is it to Ueno?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam-byakū san-jū en desu</td>
<td>it's ¥330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. NOTES

1. Trains (densha) and subways (aïkatetsu) 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.
A train route map above the ticket-vending machines at a station
Ticket_Machines__Shinjuku_Station__Tokyo
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 (kaisatsukagahi), 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 kyuko 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
cc-by-2.0
Shirakawa Station ticket gate with adjacent fare adjustment window

You can get change at this window
Gotemba Station ticket gate

A wicket with automated devices
(JR Ibaraki Station, Osaka)
Nishi-Shinjuku Station platform (Tokyo Metro Marunouchi Line)
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," *dōmo*. 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?" *Shinjuku dore desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

   
   Shinjuku dore desu 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

Tokyo 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 ō desu*. Listen:

Dore demo ō 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 T desu. __________________________
Kore desu. __________________________
Dore demo T 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-ōno __________________________
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?

II. 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-Kiyazawa _____________________
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 aochira 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
   Soubadai-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
   - Akibahara
   - Shimo-Kitaazawa
19. One "yes" answer is え, そ です, "yes, it is." Listen: え, そ です.
Another "yes" answer is はい, そ です, "yes, it is." Listen: はい, そ です.
If the answer is "no, it isn't," you will hear いえ, ちがいます or いいえ, ちがいます. Listen:
  いえ, ちがいます.
  いいえ, ちがいます.

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

  え, そ です.  __________________
  いいえ, ちがいます.  __________________
  はい, そ です.  __________________
  いえ, ちがいます.  __________________

21. The train is already in the station. If you want to know if it is the train going to Shinjuku, you say これは
  深川行きですか? Listen and repeat:
  これは深川行きですか?
Or if you want to ask "is this one going to Kanda?" you say これは京成行きですか? Listen and repeat:
  これは京成行きですか?
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibuya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagamihara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akasaka-Mitsuke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinagawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 *kyūko*. Listen and repeat:

*kyūko*

To ask "is this an express?" you say *kore kyūko desu ka?*  
Listen and repeat:  
*Kore kyūko desu ka?*

To ask "is that an express?" you say *sore kyūko desu ka?*  
Listen and repeat:  
*Sore kyūko desu ka?*

And to ask "is that an express over there?" you say *are kyūko desu ka?*  
Listen and repeat:  
*Are kyūko 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 kyuko 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," kyūko desu. Listen:

Kyūko desu.

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

Sō desu.

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

え, kyūko desu. Yes, it's an express.
Hai, kyūkō desu. Yes, it's an express.
え, 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 え, 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 ne!*

Listen:

*Sā ne!*

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

*Sā ne, wakarimasen.*

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

*wakaranai*

*Sā ne, 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 desu ka?* Listen and repeat:

*Tsugi Ebina desu ka?*

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

*Tsugi Ebina desu ne?*

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

Sōbudai-mae

Sagami-Ōno

Ginza

Asakusa

Sagami-Ōtsuka
32. The "yes" answer to "Is Ebina the next stop?"  
*tsugi Ebina desu ka?* will be *e, so desu* or *hai, so 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:

*ichiban*

"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 desū to ichi-ban sen. Listen:

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

"Number six" is rokū-ban. Listen:

rokū-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 rokū-ban sen. Listen:

rokū-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.
- Kyuu-ban sen desu. It's track number nine.
- Ju-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

Akibahara
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
Fūssu
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 なな-じゅ エン. As you have learned, なな is "seven," and じゅ is "ten." エン means "yen" and is pronounced like the letter ン.

Courting by tens, the numbers 20 through 90 are simply the words for "two" through "nine" with the word "ten," じゅ, added to each. "20" is に-じゅ. Note that in さん-じゅ, "30," and よん-じゅ, "40," the words for "three" and "four" end with じゅ.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>に-じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>さん-じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>よん-じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>ご-じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>ろ-じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>なな-じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>は-じゅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>きゅ-じゅ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:** なな-じゅ エン  
**YOU:** 70 yen

40. To say "it's 10 yen" or "it's 20 yen," you add the word ですか to the fare. For example, じゅ エン ですか is "it's 10 yen" and なな-じゅ エン ですか is "it's 70 yen."
41. Now you will hear sentences like nana-ju 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?" tokyo eki made ikura desu ka?

Follow in your book as you listen to the tape:

- Yon-hyaku ni-ju en desu. It's ¥420.
- Hyaku roku-ju en desu. It's ¥160.
- Ni-hyaku roku-ju en desu. It's ¥260.
- Sam-byaku roku-ju en desu. It's ¥360.
- Hyaku go-ju en desu. It's ¥150.
- Ni-hyaku yon-ju en desu. It's ¥240.
- Sam-byaku san-ju en desu. It's ¥330.
- Ni-hyaku ni-ju en desu. It's ¥220.
- Yon-hyaku hachi-ju en desu. It's ¥480.
- Sam-byaku hachi-ju en desu. It's ¥380.
- Hyaku yon-ju en desu. It's ¥140.
- Ni-hyaku kyuu-ju en desu. It's ¥290.
- Sam-byaku juu en desu. It's ¥310.
- Yon-hyaku go-ju 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.
5. DIALOGUES

I.
(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 desu ka?  Excuse me. Which one is for Ikebukuro?

J: Dore demo T desu.  Any one will do.

A: Dōmo.  Thank you.

...(on the way to the platform)
A: Sumimasen. Ikebukuro iki dochira desu ka?  Excuse me. Which way to the train going to Ikebukuro?

J: Sā ne! Wakarimasen.  Gee, ... I don't know.

A: Dōmo.  Thank you.

...(on the platform)
A: Sumimasen. Ikebukuro iki dochira desu ka?  Excuse me. Which way to the train going to Ikebukuro?

J: Kochira desu.  It's this way.

A: Dōmo.  Thank you.

...(on the platform)
A: Kore Ikebukuro iki desu ka?  Is this one going to Ikebukuro?

J: Iya, chigaimasu. Sore desu.  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: Hyak 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: E, so desu.
   Yes, it is.
A: Domo.
   Thank you.
...
(on the train)
A: Tsugi Shinjuku desu ne?
   Shinjuku is next, isn't it?
J: Sō desu.
   That's right.
A: Domo.
   Thank you.
3.
(in front of the ticket machines)
A: Sumimasen. Shinagawa dore desu ka?
J: Kore desu.
A: Shinagawa made ikura desu ka?
J: Ni-hyakunana-ju en desu. It's ¥270.
...
(on the way to the platform)
A: Sumimasen. Shinjuku iki dochira desu ka?
J: Sochira desu. It's that way.
A: Domo. Thank you.
...
(on the platform)
A: Kore Shinjuku iki desu ka?
J: Hai, so desu. Yes, it is.
A: Domo. Thank you.
...
(on the train)
A: Tsugi Sagami-Ono desu ka?
J: E, so desu. Yes, it is.
A: Domo. Thank you.
...
(after stepping on someone's toes)
A: Gomen nasai. I'm sorry.
...
(on the platform)  
A: Kore Shinjuku iki desu ka?  
J: Sō desu.  
A: Sore kyūkō desu ka?  
J: Sō desu.  
A: Dōmo.  

...(at Shinjuku Station)  
A: Sumimasen. Shinagawa iki doko desu ka?  
A: Dōmo.  

...(on the platform)  
A: Shinagawa iki koko desu ka?  
J: E, sō desu.  
A: Dōmo.  

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-byakó ni-jū en desō.
A: Which one is for Ueno?
J: Sore desu.
A: Thank you.

(on the way to the platform)
A: Excuse me. Which way to the train going to Shinjuku?
J: Kochira desu.
A: Thank you.

(on the platform)
A: Is this one going to Shinjuku?
J: Hai, só desu.
A: Thank you.

(on the train)
A: Sagami-Ono is next, isn't it?
J: E, só desu.
A: Thank you.

(on the platform)
A: Is this one going to Shinjuku?
J: Hai, só desu.
A: Is it an express?
J: Te, chigaimasu. Sore kyūkō desu.
A: Thank you.
SUBWAYS AND TRAINS

PART 5

(on the train)
A: ___________________________  Is Shinjuku next?
J: Iya, chigaimasū. Shimo-
Kitazawa desu.
A: ___________________________  Thank you.
...
A: ___________________________  Shinjuku is next, isn't it?
J: Hai, sō desu.
A: ___________________________  Thank you.
...
(at Shinjuku Station)
A: ___________________________  Excuse me. Which way to the
__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ train going to Ueno?
J: Sochira desu.
A: ___________________________  Thank you.
...
(on the platform)
A: ___________________________  Is this one going to Ueno?
J: Sō desu.
A: ___________________________  Thank you.
...
(on the train)
A: ___________________________  Ueno is next, isn't it?
J: Sō desu.
A: ___________________________  Thank you.
5. (in front of the ticket machines)
A: ____________________________

J: Dore demo 1 desu.
A: ____________________________

... 

(on the way to the platform)
A: ____________________________

J: Sai ne, wakarimasen.
A: ____________________________

... 

A: ____________________________

J: Ichi-ban sen desu.
Sochira desu.
A: ____________________________

J: E, so desu.
A: ____________________________

... 

(on the platform)
A: ____________________________

J: Te, chigaimasu. Are desu.
A: ____________________________

...
A: __________________________

J: E, sō desu.

A: __________________________

J: Sō desu.

A: __________________________

J: E, sō desu.

A: __________________________

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

Is it an express?

Thank you.

Yokohama is next, isn't it?

Thank you.

Is Yokohama next?

Thank you.
6. (in front of the ticket machines)
A: __________________________
J: Ni-hyaku en desu.
A: __________________________
J: Kore desu.
A: ______________

(on the way to the platform)
A: __________________________
J: Sagami-ōno? Sa ne, wakaranai.
A: __________________________

A: __________________________
J: Sochira desu. Sam-ban sen desu.
A: __________________________
J: Sō desu.
A: ______________

(on the platform)
A: __________________________
J: Ee, sō desu.
A: __________________________
J: Sō desu.
A: ______________

This one is going to Sagami-Ono, isn't it?
It's an express, isn't it?

Thank you.
(on the train)
A: ____________________________  Is Sagami-Ono next?
J: Te, chigaimasã. Machida desã.
A: ____________________________  Thank you.

... ...
A: ____________________________  Sagami-Ono is next, isn't it?
J: Hai, sã desã.  ____________________________
A: ____________________________  Thank you.

... ...
(on the platform)
A: ____________________________  This one is going to Sobudai-mae, isn't it?
J: Sã desã.  ____________________________
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

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.

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

Section I

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-teshia local
Kore kakueki-teshia desu ne? This is a local, isn't it?
junkyuu 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?
Nakuishi mashita. I lost it.
kippu ticket
shoppingu baggu shopping bag
handobaggu handbag, purse
saifu wallet
Kippu nakuishimashita. I lost the ticket.
Saifu nakuishimashita. I lost a wallet.
Sumimasen. Mo ichido itte kudasai. Excuse me. Please say that again.
nam-ban sen

Nam-ban sen desu ka?

What track number?

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 and Environs

A map showing the train systems in and around Tokyo

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

PART I

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
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 Sanno, the sound is repeated. Think of double letters as having a hyphen between them and pronounce both letters distinctly. Listen:
   
   San-no

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

   Meiji  T  Kōen  Kyūjō  Jingū

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

   Akihabara  Kokusai  Kōraku  shimasu

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

   O-negai shimasu.
Zama Kyampū
Ueno Kōen
Kokusai Gekijō
Sanno Hoteru
Kōraku-en Sutajiamu
Kyūjō
Meiji Jingu
Akibahara
Ginza Yon-chōme
o-negai shimasu
Sanno Hoteru o-negai shimasu
koko
soko
asoko
doko?
koko o-negai shimasu
desu
desu ka?
desu ne?
Kōraku-en sūtajiamu desu ka?
koko desu ka?
Ginza Yon-chōme desu ne?
koko desu
e?
e? Kokusai Gekijō desu ka?
doko desu ka?
e? doko desu ka?
nan desu ka?
e? nan desu ka?
Camp Zama
Ueno Park
the Kokusai Theater
the Sanno Hotel
Paradise Park Stadium
the Imperial Palace
the Meiji Shrine
the Electronics District
the Ginza
please
the Sanno Hotel, please
here; this place
there; that place
over there; that place over there
where?; what place?
(take me to) this place, please
is; was
is it?/was it?
wasn't it?/wasn't it?
was that Paradise Park Stadium?
is this the place?
that was the Ginza, wasn't it?
this is the place
huh?
huh? was that the Kokusai Theater?
where is it?/where to?
huh? where's that?/huh? where
was that?
what is it?
huh? what's that?/huh? what
was that?
koko de いいですか？
koko de いいですか？ka?

はい

いいえ, そこですか?

いいえ

いいえ

いいえ

どうも

this (place) is okay

is this (place) okay?

yes; yes, sir; yes, ma'am

no

no, that's the place over there

no!

no!

no!

thanks

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

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.

I. 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 shimashita. Listen and repeat:

o-negai shimashita

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

Kyūjō

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

Kyūjō o-negai shimashita.

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

Ueno Kōen

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

Ueno Kōen o-negai shimashita.

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 shimashita. Listen and repeat:

Ginza Yon-chōme o-negai shimashita.
"The Sanno Hotel" is *Sannō Hoteru*. Listen and repeat:

*Sannō Hoteru*

Now say "the Sanno Hotel, please."

*Sannō Hoteru o-negai shimasā.

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

*Kokusai Gekijō*

Now say "the Kokusai Theater, please."

*Kokusai Gekijō o-negai shimasū.

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

*Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu*

Now say "Paradise Park Stadium, please."

*Kōrakū-en Sūtajiamu o-negai shimasū.

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

*Meiji Jingū*

Now say "the Meiji Shrine, please."

*Meiji Jingū o-negai shimasū.

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

*Zama Kyampū*

Now say "Camp Zama, please."

*Zama Kyampū o-negai shimasū."
The Electronics District of Tokyo is called Akishinbara.
Listen and repeat:

Akishinbara

Now say "the Electronics District, please."

Akishinbara 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, Kyujo, when the cabdriver asks doko desu ka? you say Kyujo or Kyujo 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: Kyūjo OR Kyūjo 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 Kyampū, or "Camp Zama, please," Zama Kyampū 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 te. Listen and repeat:

Te
After you have answered "no," て, repeat the name of your destination, and add the word for "it's"—desu. For example, you tell the driver "Ueno Park, please," *Ueno Kōen o-negai shimasyū.* The driver then asks "that's the Imperial Palace, isn't it?" Kyūjo desu ne? or "was that the Imperial Palace?" Kyūjo desu ka? You say "no, it's Ueno Park," て, *Ueno Kōen 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:** Kyūjo 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?" て. If you say "Ueno Park, please," *Ueno Kōen o-negai shimasyū,* the driver may say "huh? Ueno Park?" て? *Ueno Kōen?* Listen:

E? Ueno Kōen?

You answer either "yes," hai or "no," て. 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," *Kyūjo o-negai shimasyū,* and the driver asks "huh? The Meiji Shrine?" て? *Meiji Jingū?* Then you say "no, it's the Imperial Palace," て, *Kyūjo desu.* Listen and repeat:

Te, Kyūjo 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 te. Listen and repeat:

hai

te

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," te, asoko desu. Listen and repeat:

Te, asoko desu.

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

Te, 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 e desu ka? Listen:

Koko de e desu ka?

You may answer "yes," hai or "no," te. When you answer "no," you may want to add either "it's over there," te, asoko desu, or "over there, please," te, 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 e desu. Listen and repeat:

Koko de e 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.

J: E? Doko desu ka? Huh? Where was that?
J: Ueno Kōen desu 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 shimasu. This place, please.
The American then shows the postcard to another cabdriver.

A: Koko o-negai shimasu. This place, please.
J: Meiji Jingū desu ne? That's the Meiji Shrine, isn't it?
A: Hai. Yes.

... 
A: Koko de T desu. This is okay.
3. An American tells the cabdriver her destination.

A: Sannō Hoteru o-negai shimasū.  
                The Sanno Hotel, please.
J: E? Nan desu ka?  
            Huh? What was that?
A: Sannō Hoteru.  
                The Sanno Hotel.
J: E? Sannō Hoteru?  
            Huh? The Sanno Hotel?  
                        Dame, dame.  
            No! No!

The American asks another cabdriver.

A: Sannō Hoteru o-negai shimasū.  
                The Sanno Hotel, please.
J: E? Doko desu ka?  
            Huh? Where was that?
A: Sannō Hoteru desu.  
                The Sanno Hotel.

... 
A: Koko desu.  
                This is the place.

4. An American points to a picture of his destination.

A: Koko o-negai shimasu.  
                This place, please.
J: E? Doko desu ka? Kyūjō desu ne?  
            Huh? Where's that? That's the Imperial Palace, isn't it?
A: Hai.  
            Yes.

... 
J: Koko de ī desu ka?  
            Is this okay?
A: Hai.  
            Yes.
5. An American points to her destination on a map.

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

The cabdriver looks at the map.

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

The American shows the map to another cabdriver.

A: Koko o-negai shimasū.  This place, please.
A: Koko desū.  This is the place.
J: Hai.  Yes, ma'am.

6. An American tells the cabdriver his destination.

A: Korakū-en Sutajiamu o-negai shimasū.  Paradise Park Stadium, please.
J: E? Nan desū ka?  Huh? What was that?
J: Korakū-en Sutajiamu desū ne?  That was Paradise Park Stadium, wasn't it?
A: Hai.  Yes.
...
J: Koko de ō desū ka?  Is this okay?
A: Hai.  Yes.
7. An American tells the cabdriver her destination.

A: Akihabara o-negai shimasu. The Electronics District, please.

J: E? Akihabara desu ka? Huh? Was that the Electronics District?

A: Hai. Yes.

... 

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

A: Hai. Yes.

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

J: Doko desu ka? Where to?

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

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

A: Kokusai Gekijō. The Kokusai Theater.

J: Dame, dame. No! No!

The American approaches another cabdriver.

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


... 

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

A: Hai. Yes.
9. A cabdriver asks an American where she wants to go.

J: Doko desu ka?  Where to?
A: Ginza Yon-chome o-negai shimasu.  The Ginza, please.
J: Ginza Yon-chome?  The Ginza?
A: Hai.  Yes.

A: Koko de T desu.  This is okay.

10. An American shows a map to the cabdriver and points to his destination.

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

A: Koko de T desu ka?  Is this okay?
A: Hai.  Yes.
II. 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?

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?


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  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.
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-chome 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-chome desu ne? That was the Ginza, wasn't it?
A: ______ Yes.

...
J: Koko de ー desu ka?  Is this okay?
A: ________ Yes.

17. An American tells the cabdriver his destination.
A: ________________ Camp Zama, please.
J: E? Doko desu ka? Huh? Where was that?
A: ________________ Camp Zama.
... 
J: Koko desu ka? This place?
A: ________________ No, it's over there.
... 
J: Koko de ー desu ka? Is this okay?
A: ________________ Yes, thank you.

18. An American tells her destination.
A: ________________ The Meiji Shrine, please.
J: E? Nan desu ka? Huh? What was that?
A: ________________ The Meiji Shrine, please.
J: Hai. Yes, ma'am.
...
19. An American tells the cabdriver his destination.

A: ____________________________

J: Zama Kyampū desū ne?

A: ____________________________

J: Soko desū ka?

A: ____________________________

J: Koko desū ne?

A: ____________________________
20. An American points to her destination on a map.

A: ___________ This place, please.
J: Doko desū ka? Koko desū ka?
A: ___________ Yes.
J: Koko de i desū ka?
A: ___________ No, that place over there, please.
J: Koko de ー desū ka?
A: ___________ Thank you.

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

J: Doko desū ka?
A: ___________ Camp Zama, please.
J: E? Doko desū ka?
A: ___________ Camp Zama.
J: Asoko desū ne?
A: ___________ 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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION 1</th>
<th>SECTION 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you missed item</td>
<td>you should review drill(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. SUPPLEMENTARY SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section I

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 desu ka? How much is it?

Takkushī noriba taxi stand

Takkushī noriba doko desu ka? Where is the taxi stand?
MODULE 8
PRICES

1. 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.
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.
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 mittsukai, the sound is repeated. Think of double letters as having a hyphen between them and pronounce both letters distinctly. Listen:

   sam-man rop-pyaki has-sen mit-tsukai

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

   gozaimashita hitotsu futatsu

3. The letters marked with a bar, 〜, ो, and うう, are pronounced longer than ones without a bar. Listen:

   Te arigato domo ju kyuu

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

   arigatoo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>yon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>rokū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>nana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>hachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>kyū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ni-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>san-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>yon-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>go-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>rokū-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>nana-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>hachi-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>kyū-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>hyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>ni-hyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>sam-byakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>yon-hyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>go-hyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>rop-pyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>nana-hyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>hachi-pyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>kyū-hyakū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>ni-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>san-zen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>yon-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>go-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>rokū-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>nana-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>hachi-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>kyū-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>ichi-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>ni-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>sam-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>yom-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>go-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>rokū-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>nana-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>hachi-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>kyū-man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sumimasen  excuse me

desu  is; are
desu ka?  is it?
nan desu ka?  what is it?/what can I do for you?/what did you say?

ikura desu 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 desu ka?  (is it) this one?
sore desu ka?  (is it) that one?
are desu ka?  (is it) that one over there?
dore desu ka?  which one (is it)?

desu ne?  isn't it?/isn't that right?
kore desu ne?  this one, right?
sore desu ne?  that one, right?
are desu ne?  that one over there, right?

hai  yes; yes, sir; yes, ma'am

Te  no

Iya  no

kudasai  please give me

domo  thank you
domo arigato  thank you
domo arigato gozaimashita  thank you

arigato  thank you
arigato gozaimashita  thank you

hitotsu  one
futatsu  two
mitasu  three
futatsu de  for two
mitasu 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," hitotsu. Listen and repeat:

hitotsu

"Two," futatsu. Listen and repeat:

futatsu

"Three," mittsu. Listen and repeat:

mitsu

To ask "How much for one?" you say hitotsu ikura desu ka?

Listen and repeat:

Hitotsu ikura desu 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 futatsu de ikura desu ka? Listen and repeat:

Futatsu de ikura desu ka?

And to ask "How much for three?" you say mittsu de ikura desu ka? Listen and repeat:

Mittsu de ikura desu ka?

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

Kore hitotsu ikura desu ka?

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

Sore futatsu de ikura desu ka?

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

Are mittsu de ikura desu 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 *te.* Listen and repeat:

*te*

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

*te, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>ji</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><em>ni-ji</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><em>san-ju</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><em>yon-ju</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><em>go-ju</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td><em>rokud-ju</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td><em>nana-ju</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td><em>hachi-ju</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td><em>kyuu-ju</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-ju is "fifty." To say "it's 50 yen," you add the words en desu to the number. Go-ju en desu is "it's 50 yen." Listen:

Go-ju en desu.

And "it's 70 yen" is nana-ju en desu. Listen:

Nana-ju en desu.

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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gohyaku</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ropbyaku</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanahyaku</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hapyaku</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyuhyaku</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that with "one hundred" you just say hyaku—you don't add a word for "one." For "three hundred" the n of san becomes m, and the h of hyaku becomes b. For "six hundred" and "eight hundred" the h of hyaku becomes p; "six," rokku, becomes rop; and "eight," hakku, 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":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>sen</em></th>
<th>1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ni-sen</em></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>san-zen</em></td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NOTICE THAT THE 8 OF <em>sen</em> BECOMES ｚ.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>yon-sen</em></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>go-sen</em></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>rokु-sen</em></td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nana-sen</em></td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>has-sen</em></td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NOTICE THAT <em>hachi</em> BECOMES <em>has.</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kyū-sen</em></td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-byakü 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. Se has a single word for "ten thousand," man. Listen at:

man

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

ichí-man

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ichi-man</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-man</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam-man</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yom-man</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-man</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōku-man</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nana-man</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hachi-man</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyū-man</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-byakuh 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 \textit{hitotsu}. Listen and repeat:

\textit{hitotsu}

For "one of these," you say \textit{kore hitotsu}. Listen and repeat:

\textit{kore hitotsu}

And for "Please give me one of these," you say \textit{kore hitotsu kudasai}. Listen and repeat:

\textit{kore hitotsu kudasai}.

If you want two of something, the word for "two" is \textit{futatsu}. Listen and repeat:

\textit{futatsu}

For "Please give me two of these," you say \textit{kore futatsu kudasai}. Listen and repeat:

\textit{kore futatsu kudasai}.

And to say "Please give me three of these," you substitute the word \textit{mitsu}, "three," for \textit{futatsu}. So for "Please give me three of these," you say \textit{kore mitsu kudasai}.

You may also use the words \textit{sore}, "that one," and \textit{are}, "that one over there," with \textit{hitotsu kudasai}, \textit{futatsu kudasai}, and \textit{mitsu 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-kyaku 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:

  arigato OR
domo arigato OR
  arigato gozaimashita OR
domo arigato gozaimashita

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

domo

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

domo
5. DIALOGUES

1. A: Sumimasen.  
   J: Hai.  
   A: Kore ikura desu ka?  
   J: Ni-sen en desu.  
   A: Kore kudasai.  

   Excuse me.  
   Yes, sir.  
   How much is this one?  
   It's 2,000 yen.  
   Please give me this one.  
   Yes, sir. Thank you.

   J: Hai. Nan desu ka?  
   A: Sore ikura desu ka?  
   J: San-zen rop-ryakü en desu.  
   A: Sore ikura desu ka?  
   A: Sore kudasai.  
   J: Hai. Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita  
   A: Dōmo.

   Excuse me.  
   Yes, sir. What can I do for you?  
   How much is that one?  
   It's 3,600 yen.  
   How much is that one?  
   Is it this one? This one is 2,300 yen.  
   Please give me that one.  
   Yes, sir. Thank you.  
   Thank you.
3.  
A: Sumimasen.  
J: Hai.  
A: Are ikura desū ka?  
J: Dore desū ka?  
A: Are desū.  
J: Sam-man has-sen en desū.  
A: Are kudasai.  
A: Dōmo.

4.  
A: Sumimasen.  
J: Hai.  
A: Kore hitotsu ikura desū ka?  
J: Sore hap-pyaku nana-jū en desū.  
A: Kore futatsu kudasai.  
A: Dōmo.
A: Sore hitotsu ikura desu ka?  How much is one of those?
J: Kore desu ka?  Is it this one?
A: Te, sore desu.  No, it's that one.
J: Kore desu ne?  It's this one, right?
A: Hai, sore desu.  Yes, it's that one.
J: Kore rop-pyaku en desu.  This one is 600 yen.
A: Sore mittsu kudasai.  Please give me three of those.
J: Arigatō gozaimashita.  Thank you.
A: Dōmo.  Thank you.

A: Sore ikura desu ka?  How much is that one?
J: Nan desu ka?  What did you say?
A: Sore ikura desu ka?  How much is that one?
J: Nana-man san-zen en desu.  It's 73,000 yen.
A: Sore hitotsu kudasai.  Please give me one of those.
A: Dōmo.  Thank you.
7.  
A: Sumimasen. Kore hitori totsū ikura desu ka?  
J: Kore desu ne?  
A: Hai.  
J: Kore ichi-man is-sen en desu.  
A: Kore mittsu kudasai.  
A: Dōmo.  

8.  
A: Sumimasen. Are hitori totsū ikura desu ka?  
A: Are mittsu kudasai.  
J: Dōmo arigato gozaimashita.  
A: Dōmo.
9. A: Sumimasen. Sore ikura desu ka? Excuse me. How much is that one?
   A: Mittsu de ikura desu ka? How much is it for three?
   J: Sen go-hyaku en desu. It's 1,500 yen.
   A: Mittsu kudasai. Please give me three.
   A: Domo. Thank you.

10. A: Sumimasen. Are ikura desu ka? Excuse me. How much is that one over there?
    J: Are desu ka? Is it that one over there?
    A: Hai. Yes.
    J: Nana-man go-sen en desu. It's 75,000 yen.
    A: Sore ikura desu ka? How much is that one?
    J: Kore desu ne? Kore roku-man kyuu-sen en desu. This one, right? This one is 69,000 yen.
    A: Sore hitotsu kudasai. Please give me one of those.
    A: Domo. Thank you.
11. A: Sumimasen. Kore ikura desu ka? Excuse me. How much is this one?
J: Sam-byakou en desu. It's 300 yen.
A: Kore futatsu kudasai. Please give me two of these.
A: Domo. Thank you.

J: Mittsu de kyuu-hyaku en desu. It's 900 yen for three.
A: Mittsu kudasai. Please give me three.
A: Domo. Thank you.

13. A: ____________ Excuse me. How much is that one over there?
J: Rokyu-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: ____________
J: Hai. Kore desu ka?
A: ____________
J: Kore desu ka?
A: ____________
J: Hitotsu san-zen en desu.
A: ____________
A: ____________

Excuse me. How much is that one?
No, it's that one.
Yes. How much is that one?
Please give me one.
Thank you.

15.
A: ____________
J: Dore desu ka?
A: ____________
J: Ichi-man is-sen en desu.
A: ____________
J: Arigatō gozaimashita.
A: ____________

Excuse me. How much is this one?
It's this one.
Please give me this one.
Thank you.
16. A: ___________________________ Excuse me. How much is this one?
J: Kyū-sen hap-pyaku en desu. ___________________________
A: ___________________________ Please give me three.
J: Nan desu ka?
A: ___________________________ Please give me three.
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.

   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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION 1</th>
<th>SECTION 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If you missed item</strong></td>
<td><strong>If you missed item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. SUPPLEMENTARY SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

Section I

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 desu ka? How much is it altogether?
doru dollar
Kyō dori ikura desu ka? How much is the dollar today?
o-tsuri change
O-tsuri desu. Here's the change.
Sumimasen. Mō ichido itte kudasai. Excuse me. Please say that again.

ikutsu? how many?
Ikutsu irimasu ka? How many do you want?

The numbers from "four" through "ten" which are used like hōtotsu, futatsu, and mittsu are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yottsu</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itsutsu</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muttsu</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanatsu</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yattsu</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokonotsu</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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."
"What time does this one arrive at Yokohama?"
Kore Yokohama ni nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?
"What time does this one leave?"
Kore nan-ji ni demasu 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 すごく 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, お and う, are pronounced longer than ones without a bar. Listen:
   
   mō kyo jū kyu

3. When double letters appear in a Japanese word, as in ippun, 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 ざ and ず are written with a slash mark through them, they are slurred, or barely pronounced. Listen:
   
   ashīta shīchi tsūkimasū demasū

5. When the letter ん is the last letter in a word, it may sound somewhat like the ng in "sing." Listen:
   
   han ip-pun
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ichi-ji</td>
<td>one o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-ji</td>
<td>two o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-ji</td>
<td>three o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo-ji</td>
<td>four o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-ji</td>
<td>five o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rokō-ji</td>
<td>six o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi-chi-ji</td>
<td>seven o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hachi-ji</td>
<td>eight o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku-ji</td>
<td>nine o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ji</td>
<td>ten o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ichi-ji</td>
<td>eleven o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ju-ni-ji</td>
<td>twelve o'clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-pun</td>
<td>one minute; :01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-fun</td>
<td>two minutes; :02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam-pun</td>
<td>three minutes; :03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yom-pun</td>
<td>four minutes; :04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-fun</td>
<td>five minutes; :05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rop-pun</td>
<td>six minutes; :06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nana-fun</td>
<td>seven minutes; :07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hap-pun</td>
<td>eight minutes; :08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyū-fun</td>
<td>nine minutes; :09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jup-pun</td>
<td>ten minutes; :10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ip-pun</td>
<td>eleven minutes; :11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ni-fun</td>
<td>twelve minutes; :12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-sam-pun</td>
<td>thirteen minutes; :13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-yom-pun</td>
<td>fourteen minutes; :14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-go-fun</td>
<td>fifteen minutes; :15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-rop-pun</td>
<td>sixteen minutes; :16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-nana-fun</td>
<td>seventeen minutes; :17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-hap-pun</td>
<td>eighteen minutes; :18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-kyū-fun</td>
<td>nineteen minutes; :19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-jup-pun</td>
<td>twenty minutes; :20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-jup-pun</td>
<td>thirty minutes; :30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yon-jup-pun</td>
<td>forty minutes; :40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-jup-pun</td>
<td>fifty minutes; :50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**desū**  
**desū ka?**  
**nan-ji desū ka?**  

**ima**  
**ima nan-ji desū ka?**  

**mae**  
**sugi**  
**han**
kyo

ashīta
demasū
demasū ka?
ni
nan-ji ni?
nan-ji ni demasū ka?
tsukimasū
tsukimasū ka?
nan-ji ni tsukimasū ka?
Tokyo ni
Tokyo ni nan-ji ni
tsukimasū ka?
de
go-fun de
mō
mō go-fun de
gurai
mō go-fun gurai de
goro
ni-ji goro desū
ni-ji goro ni demasū
san-ji goro ni tsukimasū
kore
kore nan-ji ni demasū ka?
today
tomorrow
leave; we leave; it leaves
do we leave?/does it leave?
at; in
at what time?
at what time do we leave?
get there; arrive;
we get there; it arrives
do we get there?/
does it arrive?
at what time do we get there?
at Tokyo
at what time does it
arrive at Tokyo?
in
in five minutes
more; another
in five more minutes;
in another five minutes
about
in about another five minutes
about; around
it's about two o'clock
we leave at around two o'clock
we arrive at around three o'clock.
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.
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 じ "o'clock." Listen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ichi-ji</td>
<td>one o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-ji</td>
<td>two o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-ji</td>
<td>three o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo-ji</td>
<td>four o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-ji</td>
<td>five o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rokū-ji</td>
<td>six o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shichichi-ji</td>
<td>seven o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hachi-ji</td>
<td>eight o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku-ji</td>
<td>nine o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ji</td>
<td>ten o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ichi-ji</td>
<td>eleven o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ni-ji</td>
<td>twelve o'clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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." Ichiji is "one o'clock," and ichi-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:

Ichi-ji desu.
Ni-ji desu.
San-ji desu.
Yo-ji desu.
Go-ji desu.
Rokujou-ji desu.
Shichiji-ji desu.
Hachiji-ji desu.
Ku-ji desu.
Juu-ji desu.
Juu-ichi-ji desu.
Juu-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:

    Ichi-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. *Ichi-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Minute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ichi-ji</td>
<td>ip-pun</td>
<td>one o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-ji</td>
<td>ni-fun</td>
<td>two o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-ji</td>
<td>sam-pun</td>
<td>three o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo-ji</td>
<td>yom-pun</td>
<td>four o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-ji</td>
<td>go-fun</td>
<td>five o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rokū-ji</td>
<td>rop-pun</td>
<td>six o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shichi-ji</td>
<td>nana-fun</td>
<td>seven o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hachi-ji</td>
<td>hap-pun</td>
<td>eight o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku-ji</td>
<td>kyū-fun</td>
<td>nine o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-ji</td>
<td>jup-pun</td>
<td>ten o'clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now you will hear the Japanese for "one minute" through "ten minutes." Listen and repeat:
Now you will learn the Japanese for "eleven minutes" through "nineteen minutes." To form the numbers 11 through 19 in Japanese, the word じ "ten" is added in front of the numbers 1 through 9. Listen:

- じ-い-ぷん 11 minutes
- じ-に-ふん 12 minutes
- じ-さ-む-ぷん 13 minutes
- じ-や-も-ぷん 14 minutes
- じ-ご-ふん 15 minutes
- じ-ろ-ぷ-ぷん 16 minutes
- じ-な-な-ふん 17 minutes
- じ-は-ぷ-ぷん 18 minutes
- じ-き-ゅ-ふん 19 minutes

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

9. For "five minutes after," you say ご-ふん すぎ. When used with minutes, すぎ means "after," or "past." Listen and repeat:

すぎ

ご-ふん すぎ

For "it's five after five," you say ご-じ ご-ふん すぎ です。 Listen and repeat:

Go-じ-go-ふん すぎ です。

Now you will hear 10 sentences containing the word すぎ. 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." Sugì 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:
And listen again to the words for "twenty minutes," "thirty minutes," and "forty minutes." "Twenty minutes" is *ni-jū-ip-pun*. "Thirty minutes" is *san-jū-ip-pun*. "Forty minutes" is *yon-jū-ip-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 *ichī-ji ni-ju 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:

*nani 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," *ju-ni-ji yon-ju-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-ju-ip-pun*. Listen and repeat:

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

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

jū-ji go-jup-pun ni demasu.

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

jū-ji go-ju-nana-fun ni tsūkimasu.

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 tsūkimasu ka? Listen and repeat:

Tōkyō ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasu ka?

Listen to the following:

Kyōto ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasu ka? At what time do we arrive at Kyoto?
Nikkō ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasu ka? At what time do we arrive at Nikko?
Yokohama ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasu ka? At what time do we arrive at Yokohama?
Kamakura ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasu ka? At what time do we arrive at Kamakura?
Hakone ni nan-ji ni tsūkimasu 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 tsūkimasu ka? Listen and repeat:
   Kyō nan-ji ni tsūkimasu ka?
To ask "at about what time today do we leave?" you say kyō nan-ji goro ni demasu ka? Listen and repeat:
   Kyō nan-ji goro ni demasu 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 tsūkimasu ka? Listen and repeat:
   Ashita nan-ji ni tsūkimasu ka?
To ask "at around what time tomorrow do we leave?" you say ashita nan-ji goro ni demasu ka? Listen and repeat:
   Ashita nan-ji goro ni demasu 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 demasu ka?* Listen and repeat:

```plaintext
Kore nan-ji ni demasu ka?
```

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

```plaintext
Kore nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?
```

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

```plaintext
de
```

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

```plaintext
go-fun de
```

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

```plaintext
jup-pun de
```

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

```plaintext
mo go-fun de
```

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

```plaintext
mo go-fun gurai de
```

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

```plaintext
mo jup-pun gurai de demasu.
```
26. If you have asked "when does it leave?" nan-ji ni demaši ka? or "when does it arrive?" nan-ji ni teikimasu ka? you may get the answer "it will be five more minutes," mō go-fun desu. Listen and repeat:

Mō go-fun desu.

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

Mō go-fun gurai desu.

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 demaši ka? Listen and repeat:

Sumimasen, nan-ji ni demaši 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: Dōmo.  
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 jū-ni-fun ni tsukimasu.  
It arrives at 8:12.

A: Dōmo.  
Thank you.
3. An American asks a Japanese on the platform for some information.

A: Sumimasen. Kore nan-ji ni themasu ka?  
Excuse me. At what time does this one leave?

J: Jū-ni-ji ni-jū-sam-pun ni demasu.  
It leaves at 12:23.

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

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 desu ka?  
Excuse me. What time is it now?

J: San-ji jup-pun desu.  
It's 3:10.

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

J: Mo ni-jup-pun gurai de tsukimasu.  
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 demasu ka? At what time does this one leave?


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


A: Dōmo. Thank you.

6. Two Japanese and an American discuss departure time.

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

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

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

J₂: Ima san-ji han goro desu. Mo san-jū-pun gurai de demasu. It's around 3:30 now. I will leave in about another thirty minutes.

7. An American and a Japanese discuss arrival time.

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

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

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

J: Ku-ji go-fun sugi desu. Mo san-jū-pun de tsukimasu. It's five minutes after nine. We arrive in another thirty minutes.
8. An American and a Japanese discuss arrival time at Kamakura.

A: Ima nan-ji desu ka?  What time is it now?
A: Kamakura ni nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka?  At what time do we arrive at Kamakura?
J: Ni-ji rop-pun ni tsukimasu.  Mō jup-pun desu.  We arrive at 2:06.  It will be ten more minutes.
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 arrive?
J: Go-ji jup-pun ni tsukimasu.  It arrives at 5:10.
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?
A: Kore nan-ji ni demasu ka? At what time does this one leave?
J: Jū-ichi-ji han ni demasu. Mo 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. Mo 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 tsūkimasu.
A: ____________  Thank you.

14. An American asks a friend when he is leaving.
A: ______________________  Around what time do you leave?
A: ______________________  What time do you arrive at Nikko?
J: Ku-ji goro ni tsūkimasu.

15. A passenger asks the conductor about arrival time at Yokohama.
A: ______________________  What time does this one arrive at Yokohama?
16. An American asks for the time and about a train departure.

A: __________________________

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

A: __________________________


A: __________________________

Thank you.

17. An American wonders about arrival time.

A: __________________________


A: __________________________

Thank you.

18. An American is on the train platform.

A: __________________________

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

A: __________________________


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 demasō. _____________________________

Davis: _____________________________ At what time do you arrive at Kyoto?
Imai: Hachi-ji kyū-fun ni tsukimasu. _____________________________

20. An American asks questions of a train official.

A: _____________________________ Excuse me. What time is it now?
J: Ichi-ji desu. _____________________________
A: _____________________________ At what time does this one leave?
J: Mō sam-pun de demasü. _____________________________
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.

   B. It's 15 to 7.  
   C. It's 15 after 7.

   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.

   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.  

B. It's 8:15.  
C. It's 8:45.  

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  
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you missed item</th>
<th>you should review drill(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3, 6, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15, 20, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>15, 19, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>15, 21, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>15, 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you missed item</th>
<th>you should review drill(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2, 7, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2, 3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2, 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2, 3, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2, 9, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2, 7, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2, 8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2, 8, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2, 13, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2, 7, 10, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2, 5, 16, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2, 5, 16, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8, 15, 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Mō sugu demasō.
Mō sugu tsukimasū.

gozen
Gozen go-ji desō.

gogo
Gogo go-ji desō.

komban
Komban tsukimasū.

ashīta no ban
Ashīta no ban tsukimasū.

ashīta no asa
Ashīta no asa tsukimasū.

Sumimasen. Mō ichido itte kudasai.

in a little while; pretty soon
It leaves in a little while.
It arrives in a little while.

a.m.
It's 5 a.m.
p.m.
It's 5 p.m.

this evening
It arrives this evening.
tomorrow evening
It arrives tomorrow evening.
tomorrow morning
It arrives tomorrow morning.

Excuse me. Please say that again.
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.
The characters on the left of the awning tell us that Japanese and Western-style food is served in the restaurant.
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 nest 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" .overflow, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>katakana</th>
<th>hiragana</th>
<th>kanji</th>
<th>hiragana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ブラウン さん、</td>
<td>福田 さんです。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Römaji: Buraun san, Fuku da 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 木, which means "origin," was once written 林, 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 ☀ --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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>一</th>
<th>二</th>
<th>三</th>
<th>四</th>
<th>五</th>
<th>六</th>
<th>七</th>
<th>八</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>百</td>
<td>千</td>
<td>万</td>
<td>〇</td>
<td>円</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>一</th>
<th>二</th>
<th>三</th>
<th>四</th>
<th>五</th>
<th>六</th>
<th>七</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>八</th>
<th>九</th>
<th>十</th>
<th>百</th>
<th>千</th>
<th>万</th>
<th>亿</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ten thousands 六 six
六 six 三三
千 thousands 七 seven
千 seven 百 hundreds
五 five 円 yen
十 tens 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>一</th>
<th>十</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>一百</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>二</td>
<td>二十</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>二百</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>三十</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>三百</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四</td>
<td>四十</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>四百</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>五十</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>五百</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六</td>
<td>六十</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>六百</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>七</td>
<td>七十</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>七百</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>八十</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>八百</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>九十</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>九百</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On this page are the numbers and combinations for thousands and ten thousands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>千</th>
<th>万</th>
<th>万</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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) 1万 8千 3百 2十 円
(b) 5万 3千 8百 円
(c) 9万 5千 円
(d) 3万 8千 円
(e) 8万 5百 円
(f) 2万 6千 円
(g) 3万 1千 円
(h) 1万 4千 円
(i) 8万 2百 円
(j) 3万 6百 円

Exercise 2

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

(a) 九万 四千 三百 円
(b) 三万 八千 円
(c) 七万 千 円
(d) 千 円
(e) 千 円
(f) 千 円
(g) 千 円
(h) 千 円
(i) 千 円
(j) 千 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そば</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うどん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (j) chow mein (k) tempura noodles (l) shrimp tempura (m) meat dumplings
Exercise 4

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
酒 食 中 定 中 軽
堂 華 食 国 食

(g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l)
料理 飯 親 和 江 戸 喫
店 子 洋 食 前 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
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>食事</th>
<th>価格</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ハンバーガー</td>
<td>¥650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ピザ</td>
<td>¥500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カレーライス</td>
<td>¥600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ビフテキ</td>
<td>¥1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>トンカツ</td>
<td>¥850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ハムエッグ</td>
<td>¥550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>サンドイッチ</td>
<td>¥600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ホットケーキ</td>
<td>¥550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コーヒー</td>
<td>¥300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ミルク</td>
<td>¥150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コーラ</td>
<td>¥200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>フルーツジュース</td>
<td>¥200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ビール</td>
<td>¥250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Find the following characters on your Shopping and Repairs

cue cards, and write the English equivalents on a separate

d piece of paper. Check your answers with the keys.

Exercise 6

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g)

男 女 店 銀 禁 階 出

行 煙 段 口

(h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n)

入 非 営 本 お く た

口 常 業 日 手 す ば

口 中 休 洗 り こ

業

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 television
(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.

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.

Key to Exercise 10
(a) 70/40 (b) 190/100 (c) 210/110
Exercise II

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

Key to Exercise II

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Ueno</td>
<td>Chuo and Yamanote OR Yamanote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Kanda</td>
<td>Chuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Shinagawa</td>
<td>Yamanote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Shibuya</td>
<td>Yamanote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Fare (adult)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Ueno</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Kanda</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Shinagawa</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Shibuya</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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) 三千八百円
(2) 四万三千円
(3) 五百九十年
(4) 六万円
(5) 四万九千円
(6) 九万八千二百円
(7) 八千五百円
(8) 七万四千円
(9) 一万六千円
(10) 三千円

(11) 二十四万円
(12) 八万円
(13) 二万六千二百円
(14) 三千円
(15) 八九円
(16) 三万四千六百円
(17) 三千円
(18) 七万八百円
(19) 九千二百円
(20) 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
(5) Shinjuku (12) Chinese noodles exit
(6) Sobudai-mae (13) rice wine (19) women
(7) Sagami-Ono (14) open (20) no smoking
Using your cue cards, try to read the signs below and on the next page.
エレベーター専用口

エスカレーターはこの先にあります
## Appendix – List of Images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDF Page(s)</th>
<th>Document Page(s)</th>
<th>Image Link</th>
<th>License</th>
<th>Modifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyo_Station_Yaesu_Entrance_2.jpg">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyo_Station_Yaesu_Entrance_2.jpg</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rush_hour_at_Shinjuku_02.JPG">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rush_hour_at_Shinjuku_02.JPG</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyo_subway_map.PNG">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyo_subway_map.PNG</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td>Public Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ticket_Machines,_Shinjuku_Station,_Tokyo.jpg">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ticket_Machines,_Shinjuku_Station,_Tokyo.jpg</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Japan_Railways_Ticket_Machine.jpg">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Japan_Railways_Ticket_Machine.jpg</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sirakawa_station_kaisatu.jpg">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sirakawa_station_kaisatu.jpg</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:JR_Ibaraki_Station_Ticket_Gate.JPG">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:JR_Ibaraki_Station_Ticket_Gate.JPG</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shinjuku_JR_Train_Station_Ticket_Machine.jpg">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shinjuku_JR_Train_Station_Ticket_Machine.jpg</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td>face blurred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyu-Series8500.jpg">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyu-Series8500.jpg</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>49</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TokyoMetro9000.JPG">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TokyoMetro9000.JPG</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td><a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Greater_Tokyo_rail_network.png">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Greater_Tokyo_rail_network.png</a></td>
<td><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Yokohama_station_west_exit.jpg" alt="Yokohama station west exit" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyo_Taxi_Stand.jpg" alt="Tokyo Taxi Stand" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Imperial_palace.jpg" alt="Imperial palace" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ginza_at_Night,_Tokyo.jpg" alt="Ginza at Night, Tokyo" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyo_Available_Taxi.jpg" alt="Tokyo Available Taxi" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hokkaido_Taxi.jpg" alt="Hokkaido Taxi" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>86</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tsukiji_fish_market2.jpg" alt="Tsukiji fish market2" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nippon_Travel_Agency_Kusatsu_Branch.jpg" alt="Nippon Travel Agency Kusatsu Branch" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>117</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyubus_AO324_midnight-arrow-aobadai.jpg" alt="Tokyubus AO324 midnight-arrow-aobadai" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>118</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WomensCar_KeioLine.jpg" alt="WomensCar KeioLine" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>122</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Taki_station_Ju10_13.JPG" alt="Taki station Ju10 13" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>151</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Japan_Tokyo_Western_Food_Restaurant.jpg" alt="Japan Tokyo Western Food Restaurant" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>152</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Yorishima_Station_Signs.JPG" alt="Yorishima Station Signs" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/" alt="Public Domain" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>176</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OER_Shimo-Kitazawa_station_South.JPG" alt="OER Shimo-Kitazawa station South" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /> cropped, Latin text blurred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>176</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sapporo_Japan_Emergency_Exit.jpg" alt="Sapporo Japan Emergency Exit" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>177</td>
<td><img src="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OER_Shinyurigaoka_station_Elevator_Exi.jpg" alt="OER Shinyurigaoka station Elevator Exit" /> <img src="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en" alt="Creative Commons License" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>