

Lesson 6

I. Vocabulary

たべます	食べます	eat
のみます	飲みます	drink
すいます [たばこを～]	吸います	smoke [a cigarette]
みます	見ます	see, look at, watch
ききます	聞きます	hear, listen
よみます	読みます	read
かきます	書きます	write (かきます can also mean to draw or paint, but in this case it is written with hiragana in this book)
かいます	買います	buy
とります [しゃしんを～]	撮ります [写真を～]	take [a photograph]
します		do, play
あいます [ともだちに～]	会います [友達に～]	meet [a friend]
ごはん		a meal, cooked rice
あさごはん*	朝ごはん	breakfast
ひるごはん	昼ごはん	lunch
ばんごはん*	晩ごはん	supper
パン		bread
たまご	卵	egg
にく	肉	meat
さかな	魚	fish
やさい	野菜	vegetable
くだもの	果物	fruit
みず	水	water
おちゃ	お茶	tea, green tea
こうちゃ	紅茶	black tea
ぎゅうにゅう (ミルク)	牛乳	milk
ジュース		juice
ビール		beer
[お]さけ	[お]酒	alcohol, Japanese rice wine
たばこ		tobacco, cigarette

てがみ	手紙	letter
レポート		report
しゃしん	写真	photograph
ビデオ		video [tape], video deck
みせ	店	shop, store
にわ	庭	garden
しゅくだい	宿題	homework (～を します : do homework)
テニス		tennis (～を します : play tennis)
サッカー		soccer, football (～を します : play soccer)
[お]はなみ	[お]花見	cherry-blossom viewing (～を します : view the cherry blossoms)
なに	何	what
いっしょに		together
ちょっと		a little while, a little bit
いつも		always, usually
ときどき	時々	sometimes
それから		after that, and then
ええ		yes
いいですね。		That's good.
わかりました。		I see.
^{かいわ} 〈会話〉		
^{なん} 何ですか。		Yes? (lit: What is it?)
じゃ、また [あした]。		See you [tomorrow].

メキシコ

Mexico

^{おおさか}
大阪デパート
つるや
フランス屋
^{まいにち}
毎日屋

a fictitious department store
a fictitious restaurant
a fictitious supermarket
a fictitious supermarket

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I [am going to] read a book.
2. I [am going to] buy a newspaper at the station.
3. Shall we go to Kobe together?
4. Let's take a bit of a break.

Example Sentences

1. Do you drink alcohol?
……No, I don't.
2. What do you usually have to eat in the morning?
……I have bread and eggs.
3. What did you have to eat this morning?
……I didn't have anything.
4. What did you do on Saturday?
……I studied Japanese, then I watched a film with some friends.
5. Where did you buy that bag?
……[I bought it] in Mexico.
6. Shall we play tennis tomorrow?
……Yes, that would be great.
7. Let's meet at the station tomorrow at ten o'clock.
……OK.

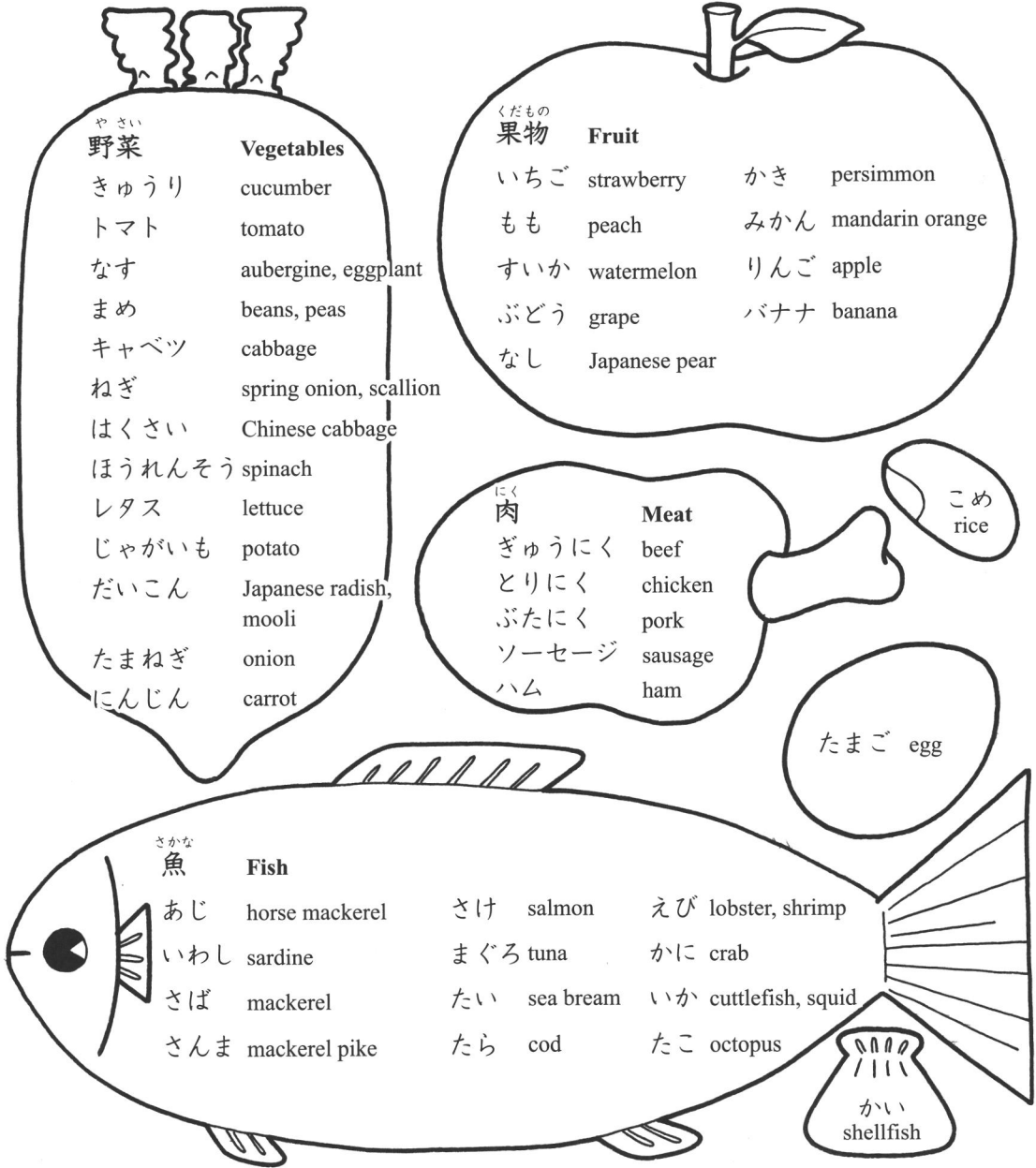
Conversation

Shall we go together?

- Sato: Mr. Miller!
- Miller: Yes?
- Sato: I'm going to see the cherry blossoms tomorrow with some friends. Would you like to come with us, Mr. Miller?
- Miller: That sounds good. Where are you going?
- Sato: Osaka Castle.
- Miller: What time shall we go?
- Sato: Let's meet at Osaka Station at ten o'clock.
- Miller: OK.
- Sato: See you tomorrow, then.

III. Useful Words and Information

食べ物 Food



野菜 Vegetables

きゅうり	cucumber
トマト	tomato
なす	aubergine, eggplant
まめ	beans, peas
キャベツ	cabbage
ねぎ	spring onion, scallion
はくさい	Chinese cabbage
ほうれんそう	spinach
レタス	lettuce
じゃがいも	potato
だいこん	Japanese radish, mooli
たまねぎ	onion
にんじん	carrot

果物 Fruit

いちご	strawberry	かき	persimmon
もも	peach	みかん	mandarin orange
すいか	watermelon	りんご	apple
ぶどう	grape	バナナ	banana
なし	Japanese pear		

肉 Meat

ぎゅうにく	beef
とりにく	chicken
ぶたにく	pork
ソーセージ	sausage
ハム	ham


こめ
rice

たまご
egg

魚 Fish

あじ	horse mackerel	さけ	salmon	えび	lobster, shrimp
いわし	sardine	まぐろ	tuna	かに	crab
さば	mackerel	たい	sea bream	いか	cuttlefish, squid
さんま	mackerel pike	たら	cod	たこ	octopus

かい
shellfish

 Japan depends on imports for more than half of its food. Its food self-sufficiency rates are as follows: cereals 59%, vegetables 81%, fruit 38%, meat 56%, and seafood 60% (2010, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries). The self-sufficiency rate of rice (the country's staple food) is 100%.

IV. Grammar Notes

1. N を V(transitive)

The particle を is used to indicate the direct object of a transitive verb.

① ジュースを飲^のみます。 I drink juice.

[Note] を is used only in writing the particle.

2. N を します

A fairly wide range of nouns are used as the objects of the verb します, which means that the action denoted by the noun is performed. Some examples are shown below.

1) Play sports or games

サッカーを します play soccer トランプを します play cards

2) Hold gatherings or events

パーティーを します give a party 会議^{かいぎ}を します hold a meeting

3) Do something

宿題^{しゅくだい}を します do homework 仕事^{しごと}を します work
電話^{でんわ}を します call, phone

3. なに 何を しますか

This is a question to ask about someone's actions.

② 月曜日^{げつようび} 何を^{なに} しますか。 What are you doing on Monday?

…… 京都^{きょうと}へ 行^いきます。 …… I'm going to Kyoto.

③ き^{きのう}のう 何を^{なに} しましたか。 What did you do yesterday?

…… サッカー^{サッカー}を しま^しました。 …… I played soccer.

4. なん and なに

Both なん and なに mean 'what'.

なん is used in the following cases:

1) When it precedes a word whose first sound is in the た, だ or な -row.

④ それは 何^{なん}ですか。 What's that?

⑤ 何^{なん}の 本^{ほん}ですか。 What's that book about?

⑥ 寝^ねる まえに、何^{なん}と 言^いいますか。

What do you say before going to bed? (See Lesson 21.)

⑦ 何^{なん}で 東京^{とうきょう}へ 行^いきますか。 How are you getting to Tokyo?

[Note] なんて is used for asking 'Why?' as well as 'How?' なにで can be used when the speaker wants to make it clear that he or she is asking 'How?'

⑧ 何^{なん}で 東京^{とうきょう}へ 行^いきますか。 How are you getting to Tokyo?
…… 新幹線^{しんかんせん}で 行^いきます。 …… I'm going on the Shinkansen.

2) When using it with a counter suffix.

⑨ テレーザちゃんは ^{なんさい}何歳ですか。 How old is Teresa?

なに is used in all other cases apart from 1) and 2).

⑩ ^{なに}何を ^か買いますか。 What are you going to buy?

5. N(place)で V

When added after a noun denoting a place, the particle で indicates the occurrence of an action in that place.

⑪ ^{えき}駅で ^{しんぶん}新聞を ^か買います。 I'm going to buy a paper at the station.

6. Vませんか

This expression is used when the speaker wants to invite someone to do something.

⑫ いっしょに ^{きょうと}京都へ ^い行きませんか。 Would you like to come to Kyoto with us?
……ええ、いいですね。 ……Yes, that's a nice idea.

7. Vましょう

This expression is used when a speaker is positively inviting the listener to do something with the speaker. It is also used when responding positively to an invitation.

⑬ ちょっと ^{やす}休みましょう。 Let's take a break.

⑭ いっしょに ^{ひる}昼ごはんを ^た食べませんか。 Shall we have lunch together?
……ええ、^た食べましょう。 ……Yes, let's do that.

[Note] Vませんか and Vましょう are both used to invite someone to do something, but Vませんか shows that the speaker is giving more consideration to what the listener might want than Vましょう.

8. ～か

か indicates that the listener has received and accepted some new information. It is used in the same way as the か in そうですか (see Lesson 2-8).

⑮ ^{にちようび}日曜日 ^{きょうと}京都へ ^い行きました。 I went to Kyoto on Sunday.
……^{きょうと}京都ですか。 いいですね。 ……Kyoto, eh? Great!