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Lesson 5

I. Vocabulary

いきます きます	行きます 来ます	go come
かえります	帰ります	go home, return
がっこう	学校	school
スーパー	war.	supermarket
えき	駅	station
ひこうき	飛行機	airplane
ふね	船	ship
でんしゃ	電車	electric train
ちかてつ	地下鉄	subway, underground
しんかんせん	新幹線	the Shinkansen, the bullet train
バス		bus
タクシー		taxi
じてんしゃ	自転車	bicycle
あるいて	歩いて	on foot
ひと	人	person, people
ともだち	友達	friend
かれ	彼	he, boyfriend, lover
かのじょ	彼女	she, girlfriend, lover
かぞく	家族	family
ひとりで	一人で	alone, by oneself
せんしゅう	先週	last week
こんしゅう	今週	this week
らいしゅう	来週	next week
せんげつ	先月	last month
こんげつ	今月	this month
らいげつ	来月	next month
きょねん	去年	last year
ことし		this year
らいねん	来年	next year

ーがつ なんがつ	-月 何月	-th month of the year what month
	(4)4	What month
ついたち	1日	first day of the month
ふつか	2 日	second, two days
みっか	3 日	third, three days
よっか	4 日	fourth, four days
いつか	5 日	fifth, five days
むいか	6 日	sixth, six days
なのか	7日	seventh, seven days
ようか	8 日	eighth, eight days
ここのか	9 日	ninth, nine days
とおか	10日	tenth, ten days
じゅうよっか	14日	fourteenth, fourteen days
はつか	20日	twentieth, twenty days
にじゅうよっか	24日	twenty fourth, twenty four days
ーにち	- 日	-th day of the month, — days
なんにち	何日	which day of the month, how many days
いつ		when
たんじょうび	誕生日	birthday
ふつう	普通	local (train)
きゅうこう	急行	rapid
とっきゅう	特急	express
つぎの	次の	next
△会話♪		
どう いたしまして	•	You're welcome./Don't mention it.
どう いたしまして -番線		platform -, -th platform
		•
はか た 1 1者 々	·VVVVVVVV	
博多代見		name of a town in Kyushu
伏見		name of a town in Kyoto
甲子園		name of a town near Osaka
大阪城		Osaka Castle, a famous castle in Osaka

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

- 1. I [will] go to Kyoto.
- 2. I [will] go home by taxi.
- 3. I came to Japan with my family.

Example Sentences

- 1. Where will you go tomorrow?
 - ···I will go to Nara.
- 2. Where did you go last Sunday?
 - ··· I didn't go anywhere.
- 3. How will you go to Tokyo?
 - ··· I will go by Shinkansen.
- 4. Who will you go to Tokyo with?
 - ... I will go with Mr. Yamada.
- 5. When did you come to Japan?
 - ··· I came here on March 25th.
- 6. When is your birthday?
 - ...It is June 13th.

Conversation

Does this train go to Koshien?

Santos: Excuse me. How much is it to Koshien?

Woman: It's 350 yen.

Santos: 350 yen? Thank you very much.

Woman: You're welcome.

Santos: Excuse me. What platform is it for Koshien?

Station employee: No. 5. Santos: Thanks.

Santos: Excuse me. Does this train go to Koshien?

Man: No, it doesn't. The next "local train" does.

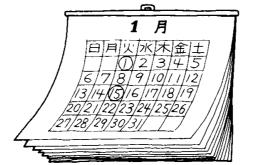
Santos: Thank you very much.

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III. Reference Words & Information

祝祭日

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS





New Year's Day

Coming-of-Age Day

National Foundation Day

Vernal Equinox Day

Greenery Day

Constitution Memorial Day

Nation's Day

Children's Day

Marine Day

Respect-for-the-Aged Day

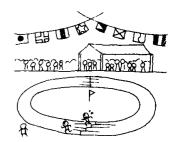
Autumnal Equinox Day

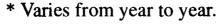
Health and Sports Day

Culture Day

Labor Thanksgiving Day

The Emperor's Birthday





** The second Monday



If a national holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is taken off instead. From April 29th to May 5th is a series of holidays, called ゴールデンウィーク (Golden Week). Some big companies give a whole week's holiday to employees.

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When a verb indicates movement to a certain place, the particle \uparrow is put after the place noun to show the direction of the move.

① 京都へ 行きます。

I will go to Kyoto.

② 日本へ 来ました。

I came to Japan.

③ うちへ 帰ります。

I will go home.

[Note] The particle \wedge is read λ .

2. |どこ[へ]も 行きません/行きませんでした|

When an interrogative takes the particle $\stackrel{\bullet}{\leftarrow}$ and the verb following it is negative, all that is represented by the interrogative is denied.

④ どこ[へ]も 行きません。

I don't go anywhere.

⑤ 何も 食べません。

I don't eat anything. (L. 6)

⑥ だれも いません。

Nobody is there. (L. 10)

N(vehicle)で 行きます/来ます/帰ります

The particle 7 indicates a means or a method. When verbs denoting movement (いきます、きます、かえります, etc.) are used with で, で indicates a means of transportation. The noun preceding T is a vehicle in this case.

⑦ 電車で 行きます。

I'll go by train.

⑧ タクシーで 来ました。

I came by taxi.

When you walk somewhere, you use the expression あるいて. In this case, T is not used.

⑨ 駅から 歩いて 帰りました。

I walked home from the station.

4. N (person/animal) と V

When you do something with a person (or an animal), the person (or the animal) is marked with the particle \angle .

⑩ 家族と 日本へ 来ました。

I came to Japan with my family.

If you do something alone, the expression UVI is used. In this case, V is not used.

① 一人で東京へ行きます。

I'll go to Tokyo alone.

5. いつ

- ② いつ 日本へ 来ましたか。 …3月25日に 来ました。
- ③ いつ 広島へ 行きますか。 …来週 行きます。

When did you come to Japan? ... I came on March 25th.

When will you go to Hiroshima? ...I'll go there next week.

6. St

L is placed at the end of a sentence. It is used to emphasize information which the listener does not know, or to show that you are giving your judgement or views assertively.

④ この電車は甲子園へ行きますか。 …いいえ、行きません。次の普通ですよ。

Does this train go to Koshien?

- ... No, it doesn't. The next local train does.
- ⑤ 無理な ダイエットは 体に よくないですよ。 Excessive dieting is bad for your health. (L. 19)