

USEFUL JAPANESE EXPRESSIONS

CONTENTS	Page
◆ General Features of the Japanese Language	1
◆ Pronunciation of Japanese	2
◆ Conversational Expressions	3
◆ Who	5
◆ What	6
◆ Where	7
◆ At a station	9
◆ By taxi	10
◆ Numbers	11
◆ Shopping (1)	13
◆ Shopping (2)	16
◆ Food	17
◆ At a coffee shop/restaurant	18
◆ Please	19
◆ Illness / Good-bye	20
◆ Charts 1, 2 and 3	

GENERAL FEATURES OF The JAPANESE LANGUAGE

- I. The predicate verb always comes at the end of the sentence.
- II. A verb has no ending to indicate person or number.
- III. There are no articles.
- IV. A noun does not change form to indicate number; it can mean either the singular or the plural form of the word.
- V. The case of a noun or a pronoun is indicated by means of various particles occurring after the noun or pronoun.
- VI. Subject and object are often omitted, if they are understood from the context.

JAPANESE CHARACTERS

We use three kinds of characters in Japanese: “kanji” (the Chinese ideographic script), “hiragana” and “katakana”.

A sentence in Japanese is usually written using a combination of kanji and hiragana. Foreign names and words of foreign derivation are written in katakana. Besides these, we use “Romaji” (Romanized characters). These, however, are not normally used, except in some dictionaries or on signboards.

ex. 1	Japanese language	
	日本語	kanji
	にほんご	hiragana
	ニホンゴ	katakana
	ni ho n go	rōmaji

ex. 2	I study Japanese at Tokyo Kenshu Center.	
	Tō kyō Ken shū	Se n tā de Ni hon go o ben kyō shi ma su.
	東京研修	センターで日本語を勉強します。
	kanji	katakana hiragana kanji hiragana kanji hiragana

Nihon-go no Hatsuon (Pronunciation of Japanese)

1. Nihon-go no onsetsu (Japanese syllables)

a	i	u	e	o
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
sa	shi	su	se	so
ta	chi	tsu	te	to
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha	hi	fu	he	ho
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	(i)	yu	(e)	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	(i)	(u)	(e)	(o)

kya	kyu	kyo
sha	shu	sho
cha	chu	cho
nya	nyu	nyo
hya	hyu	hyo
mya	myu	myo
rya	ryu	ryo

ga	gi	gu	ge	go
za	ji	zu	ze	zo
da	(ji)	(zu)	de	do
ba	bi	bu	be	bo
pa	pi	pu	pe	po

gya	gyu	gyo
ja	ju	jo
bya	byu	byo
pya	pyu	pyo

n

2. Tanboin to Chōboin (Short vowels and long vowels)

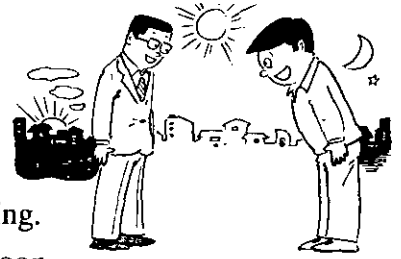
a i u e o
 ā ii ū ē, ei ō

obasan (aunt) : obāsan (grandmother), ojisan (uncle) : ojiisan (grandfather),
 yuki (snow) : yūki (courage),
 e (picture) : ē (yes), heya (room) : heiya (plain),
 koko (here) : kōkō (high school), toru (take) : tōru (pass along)

3. Nijū shiin/Sokuon (Double consonants)

oto (sound) : otto (husband), kako (past) : kakko (parenthesis),
 isai (detail) : issai (one year old),
 kippu (ticket), motto (more), matchi (matches)

Conversational Expressions



- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ohayō (gozaimasu). | 1. Good morning. |
| 2. Konnichiwa. | 2. Good afternoon. |
| 3. Konbanwa. | 3. Good evening. |
| 4. Sayōnara. | 4. Good-bye. |
| 5. Oyasuminasai. | 5. Good night. |
| 6. Dōzo. | 6. Please. |
| 7. Onegai-shimasu. | 7. Please.(lit. ask a favor) |
| 8. Ganbatte kudasai. | 8. Do your best. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Arigato (gozaimasu).
- Dō itashimashite. | 1. Thank you.
- Not at all. |
| 2. Gomennasai.
- Iie, kamaimasen. | 2. Excuse me./ I'm sorry.
- No, it's nothing. |
| 3. Sumimasen.
- Iie, kamaimasen. | 3. Excuse me./ I'm sorry./ Thank you.
- No, it's nothing. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wakarimasu ka.
- Hai, wakarimasu.
- Iie, wakarimasen. | 1. Do you understand?
- Yes, I understand.
- No, I don't understand. |
| 2. Shitte imasu ka.
- Hai, shitte imasu.
- Iie, shirimasen. | 2. Do you know?
- Yes, I know.
- No, I don't know. |
| 3. Arimasu ka.
- Hai, arimasu.
- Iie, arimasen. | 3. Do you have? (Is there ...?)
- Yes, I have. (Yes, there is.)
- No, I don't have. (No, there isn't.) |
| 4. Ii desu ka.
- Hai, ii desu
Iie, dame desu. | 4. Okay? / May I ...?
- Yes, okay.
- No, it's not okay./No, you can't. |

Kaiwa

Conversation

Tanaka: Konnichiwa.

Chan: Konnichiwa.

Tanaka: [O-]genki desu ka.

Chan: Hai, genki desu.
Anata wa?

Tanaka: Watashi mo genki desu.

Chan: Samui desu ne.
(a)

Ii [o-]tenki desu ne.
(b)

Tanaka: Sō desu ne.

Tanaka: Good afternoon.

Chan: Good afternoon.

Tanaka: How are you? (Are you fine?)

Chan: Yes, I'm fine.
And you?

Tanaka: I'm fine, too.

Chan: It's cold, isn't it?

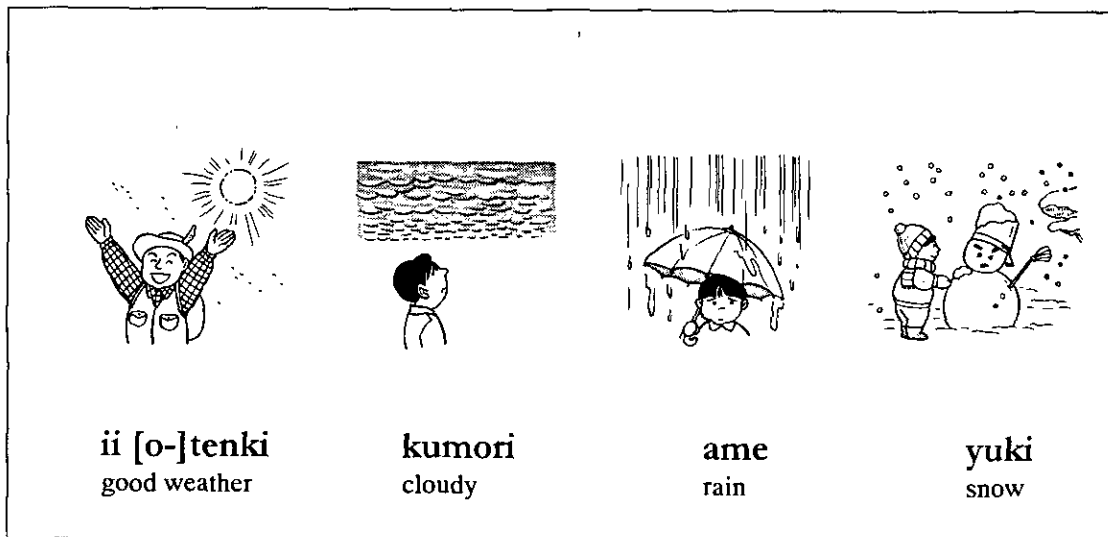
It's fine weather, isn't it?

Tanaka: Yes, it is

(a)

<p>samui cold [weather] suzushii cool</p>	<p>atsui hot atatakai warm</p>
---	--

(b)



Jiko-shōkai



Self-Introduction

Watashi wa Rao desu.
(Watashi wa) Indo kara kimashita.
Dōzo yoroshiku.

I am Rao.
(I) come (came) from India.
How do you do?

1. Anata wa donata desu ka.
- Watashi wa Rao desu.
- (Watashi wa) Tōkyō-denki no
kenshūsei desu.

1. Who are you?
- I am Rao.
- (I) am a Tokyo Electric trainee.

2. Anata wa Nihon-jin desu ka.
- Hai, watashi wa Nihon-jin desu.
- Hai, sō desu.
- Iie, watashi wa Nihon-jin
dewa arimasen.
- Iie, sō dewa arimasen.

2. Are you a Japanese?
- Yes, I am a Japanese.
- Yes, I am.
- No, I am not a Japanese.
- No, I am not.

3. Anata wa Rao-san desu ka.
- Hai, watashi wa Rao desu.
- Hai, sō desu.
- Iie, watashi wa Rao
dewa arimasen.
- Iie, sō dewa arimasen.

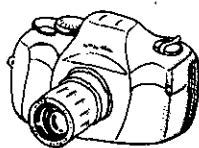
3. Are you Mr. Rao?
- Yes, I am Rao.
- Yes, I am.
- No, I am not Rao.
- No, I am not.

watashi	I	anata	you	Nihon-jin	Japanese
...-san	Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms.			Indo-jin	Indian
donata/dare	who			-jin	people

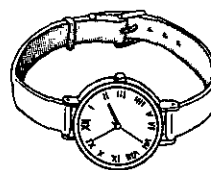
hon
book



kamera
camera



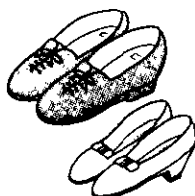
tokei
watch, clock



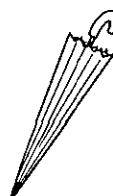
kippu
ticket



kitte
postage stamp



kutsu
shoes



kasa
umbrella



nekutai
necktie

Nan desu ka.

What ?

1. **Kore** }
 Sore } **wa hon desu.**
 Are }

1. This }
 That } **is a book.**
 That over there }

2. **Kore wa watashi no hon desu.**

2. This is my book.

3. **Kono** }
 Sono } **hon wa watashi no desu.**
 Ano }

3. This book }
 That book } **is mine.**
 That book over there }

4. **Sore wa nan desu ka.**
 - **Tokei desu.**

4. What is that?
 - It's a watch.

kore this thing here
sore that thing there
are that thing over there

→	kono	hon	this book
→	sono	hon	that book
→	ano	hon	that book over there

↑
before noun

watashi no hon my book

anata no hon your book

watashi no mine

anata no yours

Doko desu ka.

Where ?

1. Chotto sumimasen.

1. Excuse me.

Otearai wa doko desu ka.

Where is the toilet?

(a)
- Asoko } desu.
- Achira }
(b)

- It's over there.

(a)

denwa	telephone	uketsuke	information desk	eki	station
resutoran	restaurant	depāto	department store	hoteru	hotel
yūbinkyoku	post office	切符 kippu	ticket	chizu	map
入口 iriguchi	the way in/entrance	出口 deguchi	the way out/exit		
taishikan	embassy	Indo-taishikan	Indian embassy		

(b)

koko	here/this place	soko	that place
kochira	this way (direction)	sochira	that way (direction)
asoko	that place over there	doko	where
achira	that way (direction)	dochira	which way (direction)
eki no mae	in front of the station		
eki no ushiro	behind the station		
mae	front, before	ushiro	behind, back
migi	right	hidari	left
ue	on, above	shita	under, below, beneath
naka	in, inside	soto	outside
chikaku/soba	near	tonari	next [door]

Depāto

Department Store

..... wa doko desu ka.

Where can I get

- -kai desu.

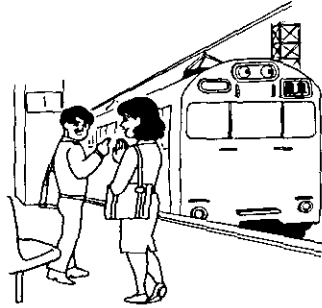
On the floor.

okujō rooftop

okujō rooftop				
rok-kai				
supōtsu-yōhin sports goods	tokei watches, clocks	megane glasses	kamera cameras	
go-kai				
kagu furniture	shokki tableware	denki-seihin electric appliances		
yon-kai				
kodomo-fuku children's clothes	omocha toys	hon books	bunbōgu stationery	
san-gai				
sūtsu suits	kōto coats	wai-shatsu shirts	nekutai neckties	sētā sweaters
ni-kai				
sūtsu suits	wanpiisu dresses	sukāto skirts	burausu blouses	
ik-kai				
keshōhin cosmetics	baggu bags	hankachi handkerchiefs	kasa umbrellas	kutsu shoes
chika ik-kai				
sakana fish	niku meat	yasai vegetables	kudamono fruit	o-kashi confectionary

...-kai floor

chika basement, underground



Eki de

At a station

1. Kono densha wa Ueno e ikimasu ka.
 (a) (b)

- Iie, ikimasen.

1. Does this train go to Ueno?

- No, it doesn't.

2. Ueno-iki wa nan-bansen desu ka.
 (c) (d)

- San-bansen desu.

2. What number track is for Ueno?

- Track number 3.

(a)	densha electric train basu bus chikatetsu subway
(b)	ikimasu go

(c)	<table> <tr> <td>Tōkyō</td> <td rowspan="3">} -iki</td> <td rowspan="3">[train] for</td> <td>Tokyo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ueno</td> <td>Ueno</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ōsaka</td> <td>Osaka</td> </tr> </table>	Tōkyō	} -iki	[train] for	Tokyo	Ueno	Ueno	Ōsaka	Osaka
Tōkyō	} -iki	[train] for			Tokyo				
Ueno					Ueno				
Ōsaka			Osaka						

(d)	<table> <tr> <td>san</td> <td rowspan="4">} -bansen</td> <td rowspan="3">track number</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>yon</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>go</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nan</td> <td>what track number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yamanote</td> <td rowspan="4">} -sen</td> <td rowspan="4">line</td> <td>Yamanote</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chuo</td> <td>Chuo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ginza</td> <td>Ginza</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marunouchi</td> <td>Marunouchi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nani</td> <td></td> <td>what</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	san	} -bansen	track number	3	yon	4	go	5	nan	what track number	Yamanote	} -sen	line	Yamanote	Chuo	Chuo	Ginza	Ginza	Marunouchi	Marunouchi	nani		what	
san	} -bansen	track number			3																				
yon					4																				
go				5																					
nan		what track number																							
Yamanote	} -sen	line	Yamanote																						
Chuo			Chuo																						
Ginza			Ginza																						
Marunouchi			Marunouchi																						
nani		what																							

norimasu	get on, ride	
	densha ni norimasu	get on a train
orimasu	get off	
	densha o orimasu	get off a train
norikaemasu	change trains	

Takushii de (1)

1. Dochira e ikimasu ka.

- Ginza e itte kudasai.

(a) (b)

2. Ginza no doko desu ka.

(a)

- Tōkyō-biru no mae e.

(c)

By taxi (1)

1. Where would you like to go?

- To Ginza, please.

2. Where in Ginza?

- The front of the Tokyo Building.



(a)	Asakusa あさくさ	Akihabara あきはばら	Ginza ぎんざ	Shinjuku しんじゅく	Tōkyō とうきょう
	Ueno うえの	Yokohama よこはま	Ōsaka おおさか	Kōbe こうべ	Sakae さかえ

(b)	ikimasu	go	→	itte kudasai	Please go.
	kimasu	come	→	kite kudasai	Please come.
	kaerimasu	return	→	kaette kudasai	Please return.

(c)	biru building				
	kōen park		Hibiya-kōen	Hibiya Park	
	ginkō bank		Nippon Gink	The Bank of Japan	

Takushii de (2)

1. Koko wa doko desu ka.

- Ginza 4-chōme desu.

2. A, asoko o migi e itte kudasai.

(a)

3. Soko de tomete kudasai.

(b)

By taxi (2)

1. Where are we?

- (This place is) Ginza 4-chome.

2. Oh, please turn right over there.

3. Please stop there.

(a)	migi right		hidari left		massugu straight
			massugu		
		hidari e	↑	migi e	

(b)	tomemasu stop	→	tomete kudasai	Please stop.
-----	----------------------	---	-----------------------	--------------

sūji/kazu

Numbers

1	ichi	10	jū	100	hyaku	1,000	sen
2	ni	20	ni-jū	200	ni-hyaku	2,000	ni-sen
3	san	30	san-jū	300	san-byaku	3,000	san-zen
4	yon, shi	40	yon-jū	400	yon-hyaku	4,000	yon-sen
5	go	50	go-jū	500	go-hyaku	5,000	go-sen
6	roku	60	roku-jū	600	rop-pyaku	6,000	roku-sen
7	nana, shichi	70	nana-jū	700	nana-hyaku	7,000	nana-sen
8	hachi	80	hachi-jū	800	hap-pyaku	8,000	has-sen
9	kyū, ku	90	kyū-jū	900	kyū-hyaku	9,000	kyū-sen
10	jū	/				10,000	ichi-man
11	jū-ichi					20,000	ni-man
12	jū-ni					⋮	
13	jū-san					100,000	jū-man
14	jū-shi, jū-yon					200,000	ni-jū-man
15	jū-go					⋮	
						1,000,000	hyaku-man

150 hyaku-go-jū
 253 ni-hyaku go-jū-san
 502 go-hyaku ni
 3,840 san-zen hap-pyaku yon-jū
 793,000 nana-jū-kyū-man san-zen
 3,564,590 san-byaku-go-jū-roku-man yon-sen go-hyaku kyū-jū

sūji	jikan time, o'clock	tsuki months	yōbi days of the week
1	ichi-ji	ichi-gatsu	nichi-yōbi
2	ni-ji	ni-gatsu	Sunday
3	san-ji	san-gatsu	getsu-yōbi
4	yo-ji	shi-gatsu	Monday
5	go-ji	go-gatsu	ka-yōbi
6	roku-ji	roku-gatsu	Tuesday
7	shichi-ji	shichi-gatsu	sui-yōbi
8	hachi-ji	hachi-gatsu	Wednesday
9	ku-ji	ku-gatsu	moku-yōbi
10	jū-ji	jū-gatsu	Thursday
11	jū-ichi-ji	jū-ichi-gatsu	kin-yōbi
12	jū-ni-ji	jū-ni-gatsu	Friday
?	nan-ji what time	nan-gatsu which month	do-yōbi Saturday
			nan-yōbi what day of the week

A: Ashita wa watashi no tanjōbi desu.

B: Sō desu ka.

Omedetō gozaimasu.

A: Tomorrow will be my birthday.

B: Is that so?

Congratulations!





Kaimono (1)

Shopping (1)

1. Chotto sumimasen.
Sore o misete kudasai.
(a)
- Hai, dōzo.

1. Excuse me.
Please show me that.
- Here you are.

2. Kore wa ikura desu ka.
(b)
- San-byaku-en desu.

2. How much is this?
- It's 300 yen.

3. Dewa kore o kudasai.
(c)

3. Well then, I'll take it.
Give me this.

(a)	misemasu	show	→	misete kudasai	Please show me.
(b)	ikura desu ka	how much?			
(c)	kudasai	Please give me.			
	kagi mizu haizara	} o kudasai	→	Please give me	{ the key. some water. the ashtray.

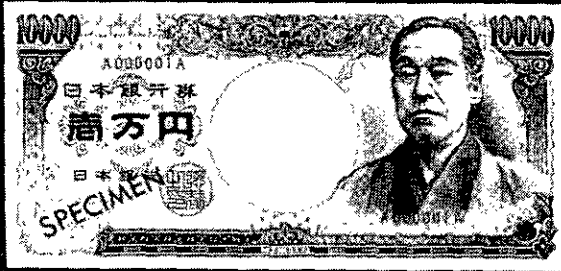
一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ichi	ni	san	shi yon	go	roku	shichi nana	hachi	kyū ku	jū
	百		千		万		円		
	100		1,000		10,000		¥		
	hyaku		sen		man		en		
¥400	{ 四百円 4百円 yon-hyaku-en				¥25,000	{ 二万五千円 2万5千円 ni-man go-sen-en			

Nihon no okane (1) : Japanese Banknotes

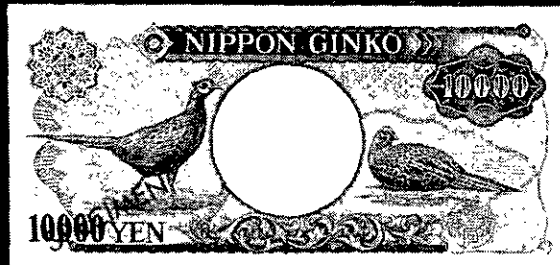
Photos © The Bank of Japan

As of December 1994

▼10,000yen (76×160mm)

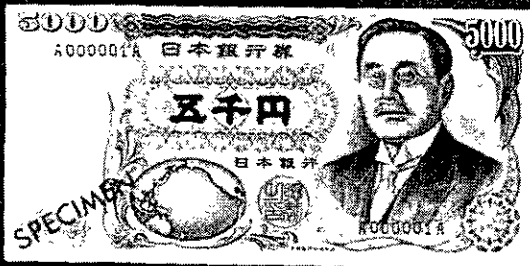


Front : Yukichi Fukuzawa
Back : Pheasants

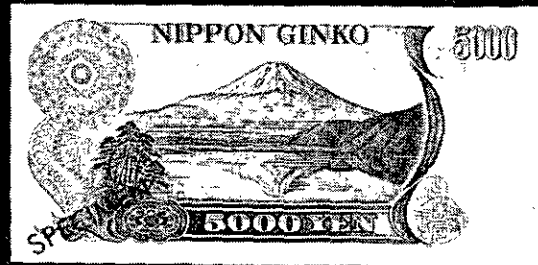


Date of First Issue
Serial Number --- Black Nov. 1, 1984
Brown Dec. 1, 1993

▼5,000yen (76×155mm)

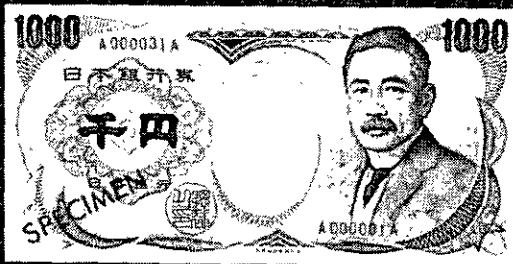


Front : Inazo Nitobe
Back : Mount Fuji



Date of First Issue
Serial Number --- Black Nov. 1, 1984
Brown Dec. 1, 1993

▼1,000yen (76×150mm)



Front : Soseki Natsume
Back : Cranes



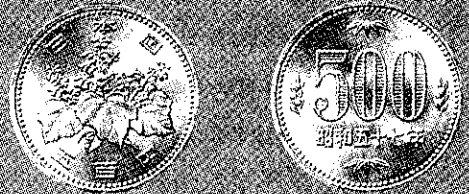
Date of First Issue
Serial Number --- Black Nov. 1, 1984
Blue Nov. 1, 1990
Brown Dec. 1, 1993

Nihon no okane (2) : Japanese Coins

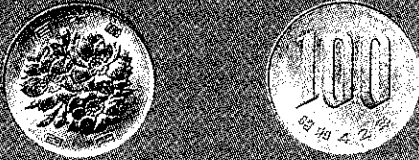
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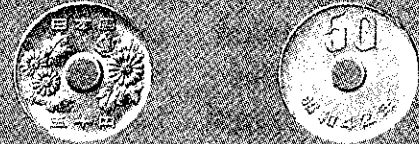
500-yen Cupro-nickel Coin Diameter: 26.5mm Weight: 7.2g



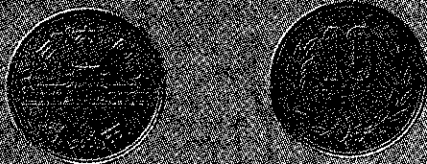
100-yen Cupro-nickel Coin Diameter: 22.6mm Weight: 4.8g



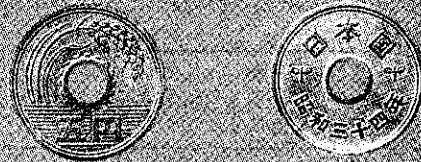
50-yen Cupro-nickel Coin Diameter: 21mm Weight: 4.0g



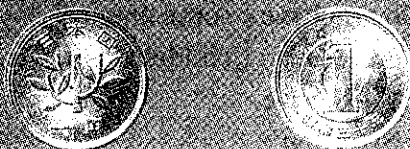
10-yen Bronze Coin Diameter: 23.5mm Weight: 4.5g



5-yen Brass Coin Diameter: 22mm Weight: 3.75g



1-yen Aluminum Coin Diameter: 20mm Weight: 1.0g



Kaimono (2)

1. Irasshaimase.
2. Sono kamera o misete kudasai.
- Kore desu ka.
Hai, dōzo.
3. Kore wa ikura desu ka.
- San-man go-sen-en desu.
4. Takai desu ne.
(a)
Motto yasui no ga arimasu ka.
(b) (c)
- Hai, arimasu
Kore wa ikaga desu ka.
Ni-man-en desu.
5. Dewa kore o kudasai.

Shopping (2)

1. Welcome.
2. Please show me that camera.
- You mean this?
Here you are.
3. How much is it?
- It's 35,000 yen.
4. That's expensive!
Do you have a cheaper one?
- Yes, we do.
How about this?
It's 20,000 yen.
5. Well then, I'll take it.

(a)

takai	expensive	yasui	inexpensive, cheap
ōkii	big, large	chiisai	small
nagai	long	mijikai	short
akai	red	aoi	blue
shiroi	white	kuroi	black



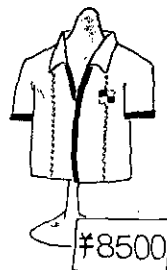
ōkii



chiisai

(b)

motto	{	yasui	no	cheaper	}	one
		ōkii		bigger		
		nagai		longer		



takai



yasui

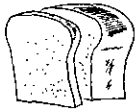
(c)

arimasu	have/there is		
Anata wa	{	kamera	ga arimasu ka.
		okane	Do you have
		kodomo	{
			a camera?
			some money?
			children?
- Hai, arimasu.			- Yes, I have.
- Iie, arimasen.			- No, I don't.

Tabemono

Food

pan
bread



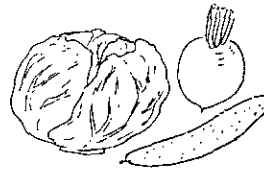
gohan
rice



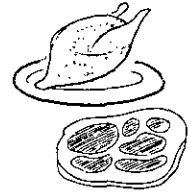
sakana
fish



yasai
vegetable



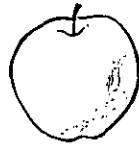
niku
meat



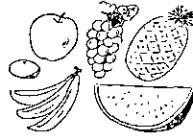
tamago
egg



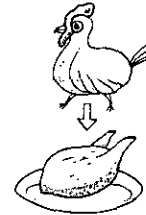
ringo
apple



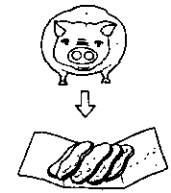
kudamono
fruit



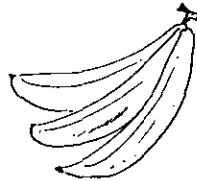
toriniku
chicken



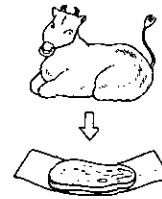
butaniku
pork



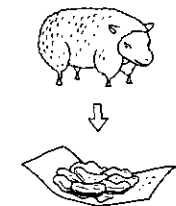
banana
banana



gyūniku
beef



maton
mutton



mizu
cold water



miruku
milk



kōcha
black tea



kōhii
coffee



o-sake
liquor/rice-wine



biiru
beer



oishii	tasty
mazui	not tasty
atsui	hot
tsumetai	cold [for things]
amai	sweet
karai	hot / pungent / salty

Kissaten/Resutoran de

At a coffee shop/restaurant

1. Menyū o misete kudasai.

Ei-go no menyū ga arimasu ka.

- Hai, arimasu.

- Iie, arimasen.

2. Sandoitchi ga arimasu ka.

- Hai, yasai-sando *to hamu-sando

*to mikkusu-sando ga arimasu.

3. Dewa mikkusu-sando *to tomato-jūsu o kudasai.

1. Please show me the menu.

Do you have an English menu?

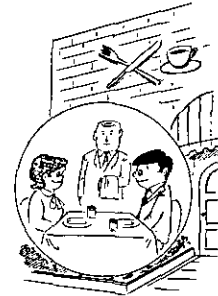
- Yes, we do.

- No, we don't.

2. Do you have sandwiches?

- Yes, we have vegetable sandwiches, ham sandwiches and mixed sandwiches.

3. Well, I'll have a mixed sandwich and a tomato juice.



*to	and		
kore to	are	this and that	
kōhii to	kōcha	coffee and tea	

NOMIMONO: Drinks

jūsu	juice
orenji-jūsu	orange juice
banana-jūsu	banana juice
painappuru-jūsu	pineapple juice
kōhii	coffee
kōcha	tea
miruku	milk
biiru	beer
mizu	water
kokoa	cocoa
wain	wine
uisukii	whisky

SHOKUJI: Food

pan	bread
gohan	rice, meal
sutēki	steak
sarada	salad
tōsuto	toast
hotto-doggu	hot dog
hanbāgā	hamburger
piza	pizza
supagetti	spaghetti
sandoitchi	sandwich
tamago-sando	egg sandwich
chiizu-sando	cheese sandwich
yasai-sando	vegetable sandwich
karē	curry
biifu-karē	beef curry
chikin-karē	chicken curry
poku-karē	pork curry

...-te kudasai.

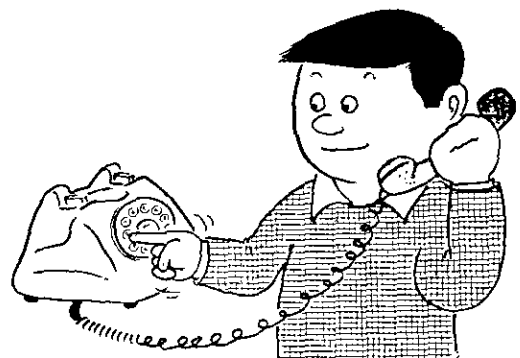
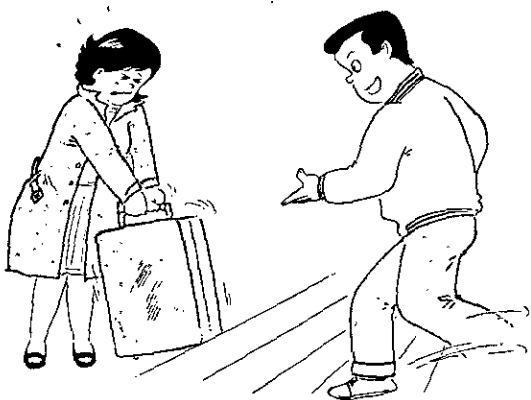
1. Kudasai.
2. Misete kudasai.
3. Totte kudasai.
4. Okutte kudasai.
5. Kite kudasai.
6. (Issho ni) itte kudasai.
7. Tetsudatte kudasai.
8. Kaite kudasai.
9. Yonde kudasai.
10. Denwa o kakete kudasai.
11. Oshiete kudasai.
12. Kaete kudasai.

Please

1. Please (give me).
2. Please show me.
3. Please take
4. Please send
5. Please come.
6. Please go (together).
7. Please help me.
8. Please write.
9. Please read.
10. Please make a phone call.
11. Please tell me
12. Please change

denwa no kake-kata how to telephone
denwa-bangō telephone number

tegami letter
jūsho address



Byōki

1. Dō shimashita ka.
2. Atama }
Onaka } ga itai desu.
Ha }
3. Netsu ga arimasu.
4. Kaze o hikimashita.
5. Tabetakunai desu.
6. Kusuri o kudasai.
7. Byōin e ikitai desu.



Illness

1. What's the matter (with you)?
2. I have a {
headache.
stomachache.
toothache.
3. I have a fever.
4. I've caught a cold.
5. I have no appetite.
6. Can I have some medicine?
7. I'd like to go to a hospital.



Sayōnara

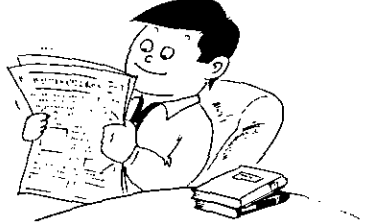
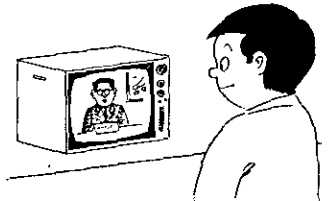
1. Kuni e kaerimasu.
2. Iroiro arigatō gozaimashita.
3. Nihon wa yokatta desu.
4. Kaette kara, tegami o kakimasu.
5. Itsu made mo o-genki de.
6. Sayōnara.

Good-bye

1. I am going back to my country.
2. Thank you for everything.
3. I had a good time in Japan.
4. I'll write a letter after returning home.
5. Please keep well.
6. Good-bye.



chart 1

<p>1</p>  <p>gohan o tabemasu</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>kamera o kaimasu</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>tabako o suimasu</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>kōhii o nomimasu</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>shashin o torimasu</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>tēpu o kikimasu</p>
<p>7</p>  <p>shinbun o yomimasu</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>tegami o kakimasu</p>
<p>9</p>  <p>terebi o mimasu</p>	<p>10</p>  <p>Nihon-go o benkyō-shimasu</p>

1. tabemasu

eat

2. kaimasu

buy

3. tabako o suimasu

smoke

4. nomimasu

drink

5. torimasu

take

6. kikimasu

listen

7. yomimasu

read

8. kakimasu

write

9. mimasu

see, watch

10. benkyō-shimasu

study

chart 2

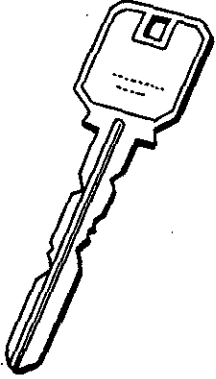
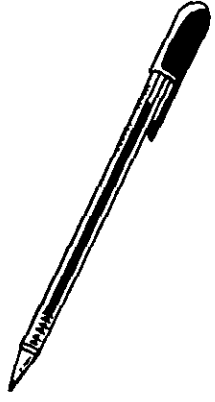
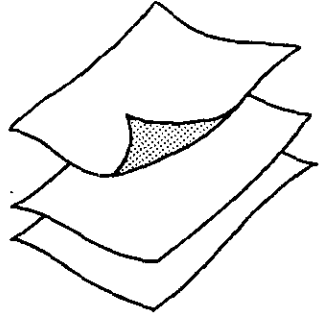
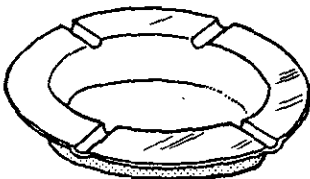
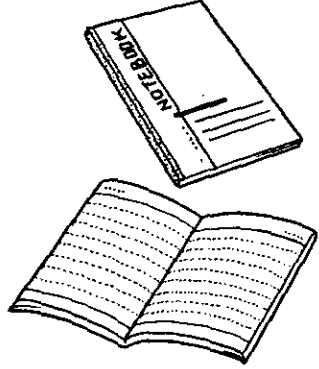
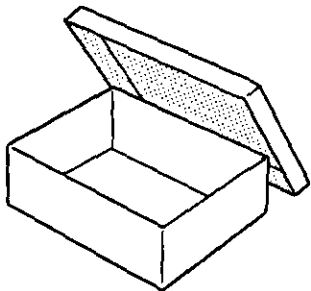


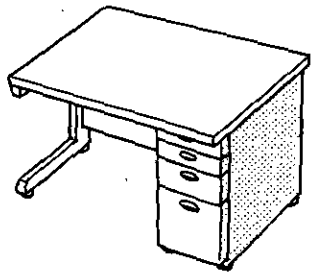

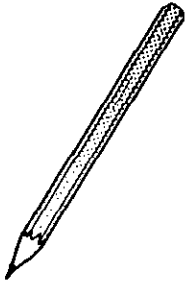
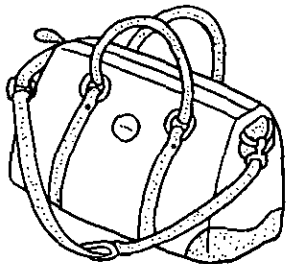
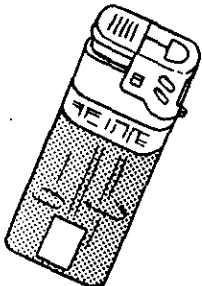
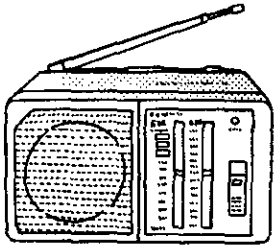
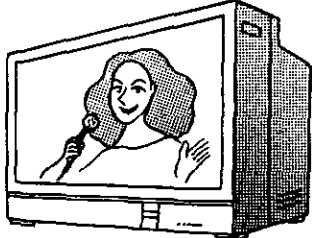

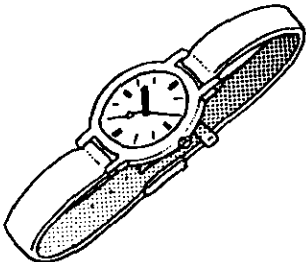
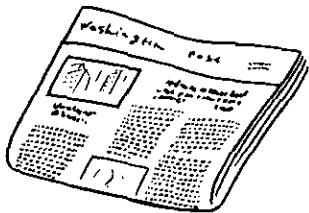
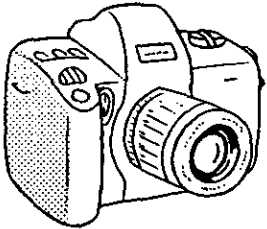
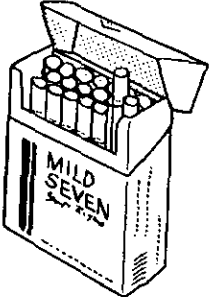
<p>1 kagi key</p> 	<p>2 bōrupen ball-point pen</p> 	<p>3 kami paper</p> 
<p>4 haizara ashtray</p> 	<p>5 nōto notebook</p> 	<p>6 hako box</p> 
<p>7 jisho dictionary</p> 	<p>8 isu chair</p> 	<p>9 tsukue desk</p> 

chart 3

<p>1 hon book</p>  <p>¥ 1,200</p>	<p>2 enpitsu pencil</p>  <p>¥ 20</p>	<p>3 kaban bag</p>  <p>¥ 18,000</p>
<p>4 raitā lighter</p>  <p>¥ 90</p>	<p>5 rajio radio</p>  <p>¥ 9,300</p>	<p>6 terebi television</p>  <p>¥ 105,000</p>
<p>7 zasshi magazine</p>  <p>¥ 540</p>	<p>8 tokei watch, clock</p>  <p>¥ 23,600</p>	<p>9 shinbun newspaper</p>  <p>¥ 110</p>
<p>10 kamera camera</p>  <p>¥ 37,800</p>	<p>11 tabako tobacco</p>  <p>¥ 260</p>	<p>12 jidōsha automobile</p>  <p>¥ 2,460,000</p>