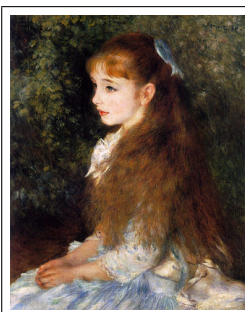
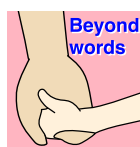


Ten Sentences A Day (T.S.A.D) Dictation for Every Day (D4E) Let's learn Japanese through Dictation



Hilofumi Yamamoto

Ph. D. in Linguistics



Ten Sentences A Day: Dictation For Every Day (D4E)



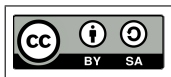
“His Master’s Voice” by Francis Barraud (1856-1924)

It is the logo for many gramophone and recording brands like HMV, EMI, RCA.

The curious dog which looks and **listens** to the gramophone goes by the name of Nipper.

Jack Russell Terrier Nipper

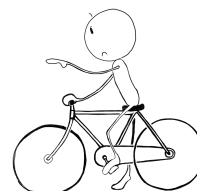
- Production: Hilofumi Yamamoto
- Scenario writing: Hilofumi Yamamoto
- Programming: Hilofumi Yamamoto
- Recording Cast: Midori Komatsu, Mika Ebara, Ruri Kasahara, Kazunori Suzuki
- The typography was done in upL^AT_EX.
- Vim 8.0 used for editing.
- Audacity used to edit the audio.[<https://www.audacityteam.org/>]
- JavaScript/PHP/superagent.js used for D4E web-app development.



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Preface

There are tips for studying a language. Don't care about the details. It is also necessary to get used to thinking that it doesn't matter. No matter how much you study the structure of a bicycle, you cannot ride a bicycle. Many people ride a bicycle without knowing the structure of the bicycle. You can't ride a bicycle just by looking at it. If you want to be able to ride a bicycle, just ride a bicycle. Let's do it anyway.



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Abbreviation

1G 1st group verb
2G 2nd group verb
3G 3rd group verb
adj adjective
adv adverb
archaic archaic word
casual casual style
causa causative
col colloquial expression
v.comp compound verb
n.comp compound noun
cond conditional form
formal formal style
GN grammar notes
honor an honorific form of verb,
i-adj i-adjective
n noun
na-adj na-adjective

non-past non past tense
nv noun-verb (suru)
psiv passive voice
past past tense
pot potential form
prefix prefix
suffix suffix
suru suru verb
te-iru te-iru
te-ita te-iru
te-te te-te
te-ta te-ta
v.te te-form of verb
v verb
vi intransit verb
voli volitional form
vt transit verb

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Getting Started

The important thing is vocabulary. It is important to use various words. Each word has its own inevitable scene and sentence pattern. The sentence pattern has suitable scenes and words as well. Sentence patterns are not always available. That's why you shouldn't study sentence forms alone in the beginning.

Let's practice every day

First of all, it is important to practice every day. Let's do it again and again every day. Dictation is a very simple exercise of writing audible sounds and easy-to-follow activities. the method must be simple. If the content is of your favorite genre, you can listen and write whatever you want. Just choose your favorite genre of listening. Let's challenge and write as many times as possible. While listening again and again, you will become thinking about the reason why you cannot do it. This notion is called "strategy." In order to improve your language skills, you need to think about strategies by yourself. Because the strategy is different for each person to learn, it is important to find your own strategies. Dictation provides a very good opportunity to find the knack of being able to do it yourself. Again, I'll say it again. The way to dictate is for you to find out by yourself.

Listen to what you like and write

It is important to definitely listen to the contents of the script. Nowadays, it's very convenient because many of YouTube video footages have subtitles in various language recently. After seeing the subtitle, it is a very good way to repeat the phrases, without looking at subtitles. It is also a good way to write immediately without looking at subtitles. Both are a good way, but choosing what you like most. No matter how difficult it is, if it is your favorite content, it is worth trying to catch it. Please feel free to write with your wild guess while thinking "It might be said such a thing." Easiness is different from person to person. Rather than easiness, you should choose what you like. If you feel it is difficult, choose short ones and listen. Even short ones can be difficult. However, you can identify where it is difficult. The difficulty is often caused by not being aware of the content itself of a word even though the word itself is simple and easy to understand. That's why there is something you do not understand even if you look up the dictionary even no matter how many times you listen. It is important to hear what you are interested in the content.

Listen to the sentences of your favorite genres

At the beginning, let's write without looking at the workbook. Let's write the sentence little by little after listening. Since every sentence is a short sentence, please press the Play button and listen again and again. In the same way, choose your favorite program and let's write short sentences. You can choose your favorite program, favorite content. If you are studying mathematics, it is good way for you to choose a YouTube program in mathematics which you can understand the content. Also, if your hobby is gardening, it would be a nice way to choose a video about gardening. When one listens to something, one would not listen to things that are not related to oneself. Let's think about what you are interested in the first place.

Write as you heard

You write down the sentences that you heard several times. Even if you do not know the spelling of words you just listened, you should spell the sentence out. Since it is not a test, you can type it out with checking the spelling using a dictionary. I think there are cases where unknown words come out. There is something that you do not absolutely know what you are going to hear. You do not mind listen it over and over again until you give it up. It is also important to check whether sentences you write down grammatically are correct. While watching the completed sentence, listen to the sentence again and fix it if necessary.

Scoring and Feedback

If you can hear it but you misspelled it, you only have to learn the spelling. However, in dictation, there are times when you mistakenly write by listening to similar words. There are also sounds which you skip to write since you fail to hear them. In addition, there are times when multiple words are connected and it is not easy to know where the boundary of a word is. In listening exercises that just listened to with your ears, you remain vague and you can not clearly see what you could not do. However, as a dictation, you will actually understand clearly where you cannot do it. For example, if you missed the preposition, you could not hear the change, such as the connection of the sound, it is merely one of the reasons.

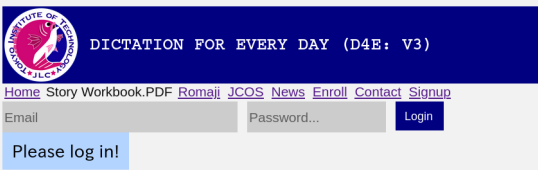
Exchange of opinions

The system will sometimes show sentences which you could not write properly before, and you will review those sentences again. Please try reading aloud by shadowing, reciting, etc. After daily dictation, there is a questionnaire. Please inquire about where it was difficult, what could not be done, how can you do it?

How to use software

1. Visit URL: <https://cuckoo.js.ila.titech.ac.jp/yamagen/dictee/>

2. Log in the site with TokyoTech's m-address and JCOS password.
3. The list of practice episodes will be shown. Choose the episode you want to practice.
4. Japanese input system and language-specific input system is not required. Please enter directly in the Roman alphabet.
5. By pressing the ENTER key, practice will start.
6. If you want to hear the sound once again, please press the ESC key or the speaker icon.
7. You can check the answer by pressing the ENTER key.
8. You will be given the correct answer for each hiragana. Incorrect hiragana is marked with a question mark.
9. If you want to stop practicing midway, press the "QUIT" button.
10. The amount of daily practice is shown in the performance summary.



DICTATION FOR EVERY DAY (D4E: V3)

[Home](#) [Story Workbook.PDF](#) [Romaji](#) [JCOS](#) [News](#) [Enroll](#) [Contact](#) [Signup](#)

Email Password...

Please log in!

Hello! Minasan! Welcome to "Dictation for Every Day" (D4E: version 3) a.k.a. Mainichi no Kikitori

- Let's learn Japanese through dictation practice!
- PDF Workbook (Today's Version) is available from [here](#)! It includes the notes of words, phrases and grammars.
- This is the dictation practice site operated by Japanese Language Teaching Section, Tokyo Institute of Technology.
- This practice involves a variety of natural expressions in daily conversation.
- You can practice 10 sentences a day depending on your language ability.
- It's a very simple exercise. You just follow the audio you hear and type in Roman letters.
- Your comments and bug reports are very welcome. Please submit from [here](#).

Fig. 1 Log in screen



Fig. 2 Episode Menu



Fig. 3 Instruction and practice screen



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[Romaji](#)
[JCOS](#)
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yamagen@ila.titech.ac.jp
[Logout](#)

[Greetings](#)
Day: 1, Sentence: 1

たなか

A: 田中です。

I am Tanaka. Nice to meet you.




はじj

QUIT

Fig. 4 Romaji typing



DICTATION FOR EVERY DAY (D4E: V3)

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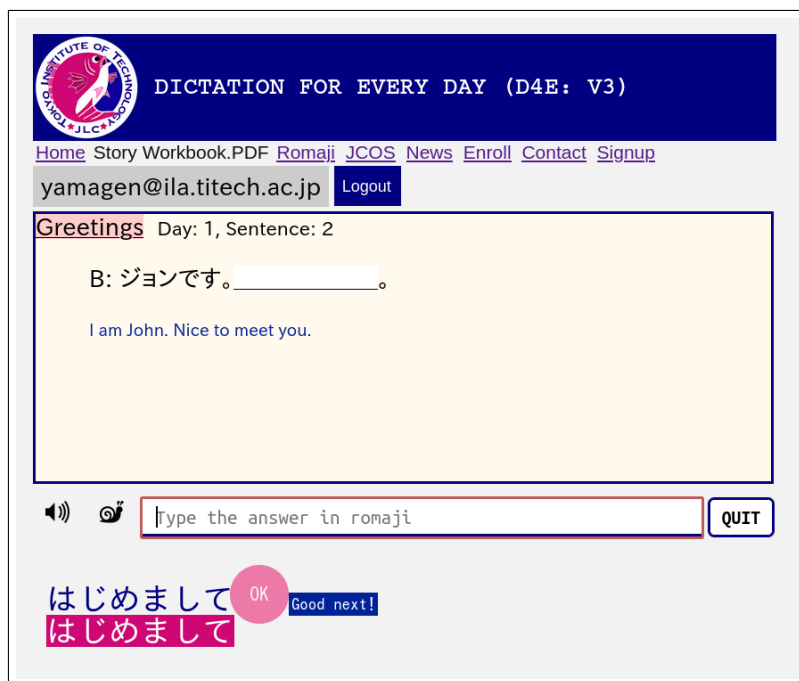
Greetings Day: 1, Sentence: 1

A: 田中です。_____。

I am Tanaka. Nice to meet you.

はじめ???

Fig. 5 Checking an answer



DICTATION FOR EVERY DAY (D4E: V3)

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yamagen@ila.titech.ac.jp [Logout](#)

Greetings Day: 1, Sentence: 2

B: ジョンです。_____。

I am John. Nice to meet you.

🔊 🔄 [QUIT](#)

はじめまして [OK](#) [Good next!](#)

Fig. 6 Success and the next question

Performance summary

You have practiced **978** sentences in **40** lessons for **28** days.

date	sentences
2020/10/15	39
2020/10/17	57
2020/10/18	14
2020/10/19	22
2020/10/20	10
2020/10/24	38
2020/10/25	17
2020/10/26	63
2020/10/27	77
2020/10/28	22

Fig. 7 Performance summary

Chapter 1

Textbook: Volume 1

The important thing you should do is to keep practicing everyday. If you keep it doing, you will come to regard it as a habit. And finally you will become not to have even any consciousness that you are using language. Type it as you hear according to the video footages with English captions.

1.1 Week 1: Phatic Communion

Phatic communion is one of the fundamental functions of language and an indispensable notion of communication as well.

1.1.1 Day 1: Greetings

Greeting is the most basic word to build interpersonal relationships. If you do not greet, you will be in a quite bad situation. Energetically pleasant, let's greet. You surely can start a good human relationship.

Sentences

1. A: 田中たなかです。 _____。 ◀▶
I am Tanaka. Nice to meet you.
2. B: ジョンジョンです。 _____。 ◀▶
I am John. Nice to meet you.
3. A: _____は。 ◀▶
Where are you from?
4. B: _____。 ◀▶
I am from the UK.
5. A: _____。 ◀▶
Good morning.
6. B: _____。 ◀▶
Good morning.
7. A: _____。 ◀▶
I will excuse you.
8. B: _____。 ◀▶
Good bye then.
9. A: _____。 ◀▶
Thank you.

10. B: _____. ﴿ 》
Welcome.

Words and Expressions

1. Tanaka/Tanaka/personal name.pn/田中
2. desu/determinor.GN/です
3. John(jonn)/John/ジョン
4. dōzo/please/どうぞ
5. yoroshiku/nice-to-meet-you/よろしく
6. o-/prefix.formal.GN/お-
7. kuni/country/国
8. wa/p.topic.GN/は
9. igirisu/United Kingdom/イギリス
10. kara/from/から
11. ohayō/good morning.casual/おはよう
12. gozaimasu/suffix.formal.GN/ございます
13. ja mata/good bye then/じゃ、また
14. arigatō gozaimasu/thank you/ありがとうございます
15. dōitashimashite/welcome/どういたしまして

1.1.2 Day 2: Be invited and inviting

Let's ask questions using invitation expressions. These expressions can be used independently. There are no conjugations of verbs at all. You can use as it is. Let's use it as soon as you encounter a scene that you can use.

Sentences

1. A: これ、どうですか? B: _____. ﴿ 》
A: How do you think about this? B: It is nice.
2. A: もう、一杯、どうですか? B: ええ、_____. ﴿ 》
A: How about one more drink? B: Yes, please.
3. A: お願いします。 B: ええ、_____. ﴿ 》
A: Could you do this for me? B: Yes, my pleasure.
4. A: 来週はどうですか? B: _____. ﴿ 》
A: How about next week? B: Next week, it's kinda...
5. A: 来週はどうですか? B: ええ、_____. ﴿ 》
A: How about next week? B: Well, I will go if I can go.
6. A: ねえ、_____? B: 何? ﴿ 》
A: May I ask you? B: What?
7. A: トイレ、_____ですか? B: あっちです。 ﴿ 》
A: Where's bathroom? B: Over there.
8. A: 映画、_____? B: よかったですよ。 ﴿ 》
A: How was the movie? B: It was good!

9. A: _____? B: こっち。◀▶
A: Which one? B: This one.
10. A: _____とか、どうですか? B: いいですね。◀▶
A: How about coffee? B: Sounds good.

Words and Expressions

1. nē/p.ending.GN/ねえ
2. zehi/by all means/ぜひ
3. o-negai-shimasu/please/お願いします
4. yorokonde/delight.vi.te/よろこんで
5. sono/that/その
6. hi/day/日
7. wa/p.topic.GN/は
8. chotto../..kind a../ちょっと
9. iketara/vi.pot.cond.GN/行けたら
10. ikimasu/go.vi.formal/行きます
11. kiite/ask.vt.te/聞いて
12. temoi/may I/てもいい
13. doko/where/どこ
14. dō/how/どう
15. dōdeshitaka/how was it?/でしたか
16. dotti/which/どっち
17. kōhī/coffee/コーヒー
18. toka/something like/とか

1.1.3 Day 3: Foods

Food is a culture itself. We always talk about food. The topic of food is useful at anytime and anywhere.

た とき た た
食べたい時に食べたいものを食べる。
(Eat what I want to eat whenever I want to eat)

Sentences

1. A: 何にする? B: _____.◀▶
A: What do you eat? B: Onigiri, one.
2. A: _____? B: ええ。◀▶
A: Wanna eat dumplings? B: Yes.
3. A: ほかに? B: ええ、_____.◀▶
A: Anything else? B: Yes, that's it.
4. A: 飲み物は? B: _____、お願いします。◀▶
A: How about something to drink? B: Vegetable juice, please.
5. A: 何か、たべる? B: _____.◀▶
A: Do you want to eat something? B: Pasta is nice, is not it?

6. A: うちで、^{つく}作^たって食べましょう。 B: そう、わたしが _____ よ。 ㊦
A: Let's cook and eat something at home. B: So, I will cook it.
7. A: コーラ、のむ? B: ううん、_____。 ㊦
A: Do you have a cola? B: No, it's enough.
8. A: ワイン、どうですか? B: ええ、_____。 ㊦
A: How about a glass of wine? B: Yes, a little.
9. A: _____、いかがですか? B: ありがとうございます。 ㊦
A: How about a lunch box? B: Yes, please.
10. A: _____、^す好き? B: はい、^す好きです。 ㊦
A: Do you like ramen? B: Yes, I love it.

Words and Expressions

1. gyōza/dumplings/ぎょうざ
2. piza/pizza/ピザ
3. onigiri/rice ball/おにぎり
4. hitotsu/one/ひとつ
5. dake/only/だけ
6. chiketto/ticket/チケット
7. tottoku/reserve in advance/ととく
8. nomimono/drink/のみもの
9. kōra/cola/コーラ
10. nomu/drink.vt/飲む
11. ippai/full, one cup/いっぱい
12. nanika/something/何か
13. pasuta/pasta/パスタ
14. uchi/home/うち
15. -de/p.place.action.GN/-で
16. tsukutte/make.vt.te/作って
17. tabemashō/eat.vt.masu.vol/食べましょう
18. mashō/aux.lets.GN/ましょう
19. ja/then/じゃ
20. mo/also/も
21. tsukuri/make.n.masu/作り
22. masu/aux.formal.GN/ます

1.1.4 Day 4: Health and sickness

Being healthy is very important. But healthy you may get sick, too. Also, friends may get sick. Let's study simple expressions on diseases.

Sentences

1. A: だいじょうぶ? B: ちょっと、_____。 ㊦
A: Are you OK? B: I have got a headache a little bit.
2. A: だいじょうぶ? B: _____。 ㊦
A: Are you OK? B: I have got a stomachache.
3. A: どうしたの? B: だるいし、_____。 ㊦

A: What's wrong? B: I feel woozy and tired.

4. A: どうしたの? B: 頭^{あたま}が_____。㊦

A: What's wrong? B: I feel drowsy.

5. A: ちょっと、だいじょうぶ? B: はなみずが_____。㊦

A: Are you really OK? B: The runny nose does not stop.

6. A: ねえ、だいじょうぶ? B: _____。㊦

A: Are you really OK? B: I have a fever.

7. A: _____? B: そうかも。㊦

A: Hay fever? B: Maybe.

8. A: _____。 B: こまったね。㊦

A: I've got itchy eyes./My eyes are itchy. B: It's really annoying, isn't it?

9. A: _____。 B: くすり、持^もってるけど、飲^のむ? ㊦

A: Sneezing does not stop. B: I have a pill and you want some?

10. A: ねつは? B: _____。㊦

A: Do you have a fever? B: I may have a fever.

Words and Expressions

1. atama/head/頭
2. itai/painful/痛い
3. onaka/stomach/お腹
4. darui/woozy/だるい
5. chikara/power/力
6. deru/get out.vi/出る
7. bonnyari/drowsy/ぼんやり
8. hanamizu/running nose/鼻水
9. tomaru/stop.vi/止まる
10. netsu/fever,heat/熱
11. kafun/polen/花粉
12. shō/disease/-症
13. kafunshō/hey fever/花粉症
14. me/eye/目
15. kayui/itchy/痒い
16. kushami/sneezing/くしゃみ
17. netsuppoi/feverish/熱っぽい

1.1.5 Day 5: Compliment

Let's try to praise someone. There will always be timing for praise.

Sentences

1. A: これ、どう? B: 私^{わたし}のより_____。㊦

A: How do you think? B: It is much better than mine.

2. A: 味、どう? B: _____からい。㊦

A: How's taste? B: It is hot rather it is.

3. A: _____? B: どっちも。㊦
A: Which do you like? B: Both!
4. A: どっちを^た食べる? B: _____. ㊦
A: Which do you want to eat? B: Anything for me.
5. A: 上手^{じょうず}ですね。 B: いえいえ、_____. ㊦
A: You are good at it! B: No, not so much.
6. A: 上手^{じょうず}ですね。 B: いえいえ、_____. ㊦
A: You are good at it! B: No, it is not yet.
7. A: いえ、_____. B: え、そうですか? ㊦
A: You are really good! B: Oh, am I?
8. A: ええ、^{ほんとう}本当に。 B: でも、もっと_____. ㊦
A: Yes, you are! B: But I will practice it more.
9. A: なかなか_____. B: そうですか? ㊦
A: It is pretty far. B: You really think so?
10. A: ええ、_____. B: ああ、うれしい! ㊦
A: Yah, I'm so surprised. B: Oh, I'm so glad!

Words and Expressions

1. watashi/I, me/私
2. zutto/far, much/ずっと
3. umai/good, delicious/うまい
4. dochiraka/one of any, which/どちらか
5. karai/hot, salty/からい
6. dochira/which/どちら
7. sukina/like.na-adj/すきな
8. dochirademo/either/どちらでも
9. ii/good/いい
10. jōzu/good-at.na-adj/上手
11. madamada/not yet/まだまだ
12. motto/more/もっと
13. renshū/practice/練習
14. nakanaka/hardly/なかなか
15. kokomadewa/so far/ここまでは
16. koko/here/ここ
17. made/until/まで
18. wa/p.topic.GN/は
19. bikkuri/be-surprised.vn/びっくり

1.1.6 Day 6: i-Adjective

Let's study i-Adjectives. Adjectives can express things' values, judgments, preferences, etc. The i-Adjective is an adjective ending with 'i'. The negative form of the i-Adjective uses 'ku-nai' instead of 'i'. In the past tense of the adjectives, '-katta' is used instead of 'i'. In the case of 'ii' (good), the sound changes a little, and use

‘yokunai’ (not good) or ‘yokatta’ (was good).

Sentences

1. A: この本、^{ほん}_____? ﴿ 》
A: Is this book interesting?
2. B: ええ、とても_____。 ﴿ 》
B: Yeah, it was very interesting.
3. A: パーティー、_____? ﴿ 》
A: Party, was it fun?
4. B: うーん、あまり_____。 ﴿ 》
B: Well, it was not much fun.
5. A: _____、あったの? ﴿ 》
A: Do you have something happy?
6. B: うん、_____。 ﴿ 》
B: Yes, I got a chocolate.
7. A: そう、それは_____。 ﴿ 》
A: So, it was good.
8. B: それ、_____? ﴿ 》
B: Is it delicious?
9. A: それがあまり_____んだ。 ﴿ 》
A: But it is not very tasty.
10. B: それは_____。 ﴿ 》
B: So, I am sorry.

Words and Expressions

1. kono/this/この
2. hon/book/本
3. omoshiroi/interesting.i-adj/おもしろい
4. ē/yes/ええ
5. totemo/very/とても
6. pātī/party/パーティー
7. tanoshikatta/fun.i-adj.past/楽しかった
8. ūn/well../うーん
9. amari/not much/あまり
10. nanika/something/何か
11. ureshī/happy/うれしい
12. koto/thing/こと
13. atta/be.vi.ta/あった
14. no/p.ending.GN/の
15. sō(sou)/yes/そう
16. chokorēto/chocolate/チョコレート
17. moratta/get.vt.ta/もらった
18. yokatta/good.i-adj.past/よかった
19. sore/it/それ
20. oishī/delicious.i-adj/おいしい
21. sorega/but/それが
22. oishikunai/not-delicious/おいしくない

23. -nda/exp.insist.GN/-んだ
 24. zannen/sorry.na-adj/残念

1.1.7 Day 7: na-Adjective

Let's learn na-Adjectives in the situations of daily life. "Kirei" (beautiful) seems to end with "i", but it is a na-Adjective. Instead, "utsukushii" is an i-adjective. Ending with "shii" is definitely i-adjective. However, if there is a time to remember such a rule, you should remember i-adjectives and na-adjectives in affirmative and negative forms at a time. Just like playing games with friends such as:

- na-Adjectives: "kirai?" "kirai-janai"/"suki?" "suki-janai"
- i-Adjectives: "omoshiroi?" "omoshirokunai"/"muzukashii?" "muzukashikunai"

Sentences

1. _____. ◀▶
He is a cheerful person.
2. _____. しよくせいかつな食生活してますか? ◀▶
Do you have a healthy diet?
3. _____. いけんこうかん ねが意見交換をお願いします。◀▶
Please exchange active opinions.
4. いつも へや部屋は_____? ◀▶
Is the room always clean?
5. ええ、いつも_____よ。◀▶
Yeah, I always keep it clean.
6. きれいな へや部屋は_____ね。◀▶
A beautiful room makes us feeling good.
7. _____. なんは何ですか。ラーメンですか。◀▶
What is your favorite thing? A ramen?
8. じゃ、_____? ◀▶
So what do you dislike?
9. もう少し_____をやってみましょう。◀▶
Let's try a little easier problem.
10. もう少し すこ_____かな。◀▶
I wonder if I can do it a bit more easily.

Words and Expressions

1. genkina/cheerful.na-adj/元気な
2. hito/person/人
3. kenkōna/healthy.na-adj/健康な
4. shokuseikatsu/healthy diet/食生活
5. kappatsuna/active.na-adj/活発な
6. iken/opinion/意見

7. kōkan/exchange.n.suru/交換
8. -wo/p.obj/を
9. onegaishimasu/please/お願いします
10. itsumo/always/いつも
11. heya/room/部屋
12. wa/p.topic/は
13. kireina/clean.na-adj/きれいな
14. kireini/clean.na-adj.adv/きれいに
15. sukina/favorite.na-adj/好きな
16. mono/thing/もの
17. nan/what/何
18. rāmen/ramen/ラーメン
19. ja/so/じゃ
20. kiraina/dislike.na-adj/嫌いな
21. mō/more/もう
22. sukoshi/a little/少し
23. kantanna/easy.na-adj/簡単な
24. mondai/problem/問題
25. mimashō/let's try to do../みましょう

1.2 Week 2: Preferences

1.2.1 Day 8: Like and Dislike

Asking personal preferences is common in everyday life. It is a convenient expression that can be used when providing food and drinks. Let's ask in a soft way of saying.

Sentences

1. A: ^す好きですか。 B: いいえ、_____。㊦
A: Do you like it? B: No, I hate it.
2. これは^{だいす}大好き、でも、あれは_____。㊦
I love this a lot but I hate that a lot.
3. カレーは好きだけど、^す_____。㊦
I like curry, but I hate natto.
4. A: いいですね。 B: いいえ、_____ですよ。㊦
A: It is nice. B: No, It's not very good.
5. A: ^{あか}赤いのがいいし、^{あお}青いのもいい。 B: だけど、_____よね。㊦
A: A red one is good and a blue one is also good. B: But a black one is not good.
6. A: ^{およ}泳ぐのは_____？ B: ええ、^{はし}走るのはちょっと。㊦
A: You are good at swimming, aren't you? B: Right! But I am not good at running.
7. A: ^よ読むのは得意？ B: ええ、^{とくい}だけど^{はな}話すのは_____。㊦

A: Are you good at reading? B: Yes, but I am not good at speaking.

8. A: 料理は苦手ですか？ B: ええ、ですが、^{りょうり} ^{にがて} ^た 食べるのは_____よ。㊦

A: Aren't you good at cooking? B: No, but I am good at eating.

9. A: 見るだけなら_____。 B: 買うのは、ちょっとね。㊦

A: It is good only to see it, but.. B: Don't want to buy it, do we?

10. A: これ、どう？ B: ええ、_____ですよ。㊦

A: How about this? B: Yes, it has a good reputation.

Words and Expressions

1. kedo/but/けど
2. tokui/be good at/得意
3. suki/like.na-adj/好き
4. kirai/dislike.na-adj/嫌い
5. daisuki/like.na-adj/大好き
6. daikirai/hate.na-adj/大嫌い
7. karē/curry/カレー
8. natto/natto/納豆
9. ii/good.i-adj/いい
10. amari..nai/not..very much/あまり..ない
11. akai/red.i-adj/赤い
12. aoi/blue.i-adj/青い
13. kuroi/black.i-adj/黒い
14. yokunai/not-good/よくない
15. hashiru/run.vi/走る
16. aruku/walk/歩く
17. yomu/read/読む
18. tokui/good-at.na-adj/得意
19. hanasu/speak/話す
20. nigate/not-good-at.na-adj/苦手
21. ryōri/cook.n.suru/料理
22. taberu/eat/食べる
23. miru/see/見る
24. dake/only/だけ
25. nara/if/なら
26. kau/buy/買う
27. chotto/a-little/ちょっと
28. omoshiroi/interesting.i-adj/おもしろい
29. hyōban/reputation/評判

1.2.2 Day 9: Good and Bad

I think that there are many good things but not many bad things. However you sometimes have to tell somebody something wrong or something bad.

Sentences

1. _____. ﴿ 》
It's bad.
2. 悪い悪い! _____. ﴿ 》
I am terribly sorry.
3. _____. ﴿ 》
No such thing at all.
4. _____. ﴿ 》
It is not interesting at all, is it?
5. ええ、_____ですね。 ﴿ 》
It's boring.
6. 悪いなあ、_____. ﴿ 》
I am sorry that I took your time.(casual style)
7. _____! ﴿ 》
That is the worst ever.
8. _____ね。 ﴿ 》
It is a wonderful work.
9. _____. ﴿ 》
It is very fantastic work.
10. ずいぶん _____ですね。 ﴿ 》
You are very active.

Words and Expressions

1. warui/bad.i-adj/悪い
2. sumanari/sorry.i-adj/すまない
3. tondemonai/not at all.i-adj/とんでもない
4. tsumaranai/not interesting.i-adj/つまらない
5. -chatte/aux.teshimau.GN/ちゃって
6. saitei/worst ever/最低
7. subarashī/wonderful/すばらしい
8. dekibae/workmanship/出来栄え
9. omigoto/well done/おみごと
10. zuibun/very/ずいぶん
11. sekkyokuteki/na-adj.positive/積極的

1.2.3 Day 10: Asking preferences

Asking preferences

Sentences

1. A: _____^{つか}を使いますか? ﴿ 》
A: Which do you use?
2. B: ええ、_____. ﴿ 》
B: Yes, whichever.

3. A: これ、やる？ B: うん、_____。㊦
A: You wanna do this? B: Ya, I wanna try it.
4. A: 一度、_____？㊦
A: Do you want to go there?
5. B: ええ、_____。㊦
B: Yes, certainly.
6. A: _____、どう？㊦
A: How about going there with me?
7. B: ええ、でも、また_____。㊦
B: Yes, but, next time.
8. A: もう一杯、_____？ B: いや、もう..。㊦
A: Why don't you have another one? B: No, thank you.
9. A: ちょっと、_____？ B: どうぞ。㊦
A: Can I ask/listen to..? B: Yes.
10. A: ちょっと、_____？ B: 今ですか？㊦
A: Can I ask you for something? B: Now?

Words and Expressions

1. dochirademo/whichever/どちらでも
2. yatte/GN.te/やって
3. mitai/want-to-try/みたい
4. ichido/once/一度
5. itte/GN.vi.te/行って
6. miru/GN.aux.try/みる
7. isshoni/together/いっしょに
8. dō/how/どう
9. mō/more/もう
10. ippai/a cup/一杯
11. ikaga/how/いかが
12. mā/well/まあ
13. iketara/go.vi.cond.GN/行けたら
14. iketa/go.vi.pot.GN/行けた
15. kondo/next-time/今度
16. -temoii/aux.may.GN/てもいい
17. tanonde/ask.vt.te/頼んで

1.2.4 Day 11: Adjectives

Adjectives.

Sentences

1. A: おもしろい？ B: _____！㊦
A: Interesting? B: Nope, not interesting.
2. A: おいしい？ B: _____！㊦
A: Tastes good? B: No, it doesn't taste good.

3. A: たのしい? B: _____! ﴿ 》
A: You've got a fun? B: Nope, not at all.
4. A: いい? B: _____! ﴿ 》
A: Good? Not good.
5. A: うれしい? B: _____、こんなの! ﴿ 》
A: Happy? B: Not at all, such a thing.
6. A: かわいい? B: _____よ! ﴿ 》
A: Cute? B: Not cute.
7. A: ^{わる}悪い? B: ^{わる}悪くないです。_____よ。 ﴿ 》
A: Bad? B: It's not bad. It's totally OK.
8. A: あまい? B: _____。 ﴿ 》
A: Sweet? B: Not sweet.
9. A: からい? B: _____! からい、からい、ヒュー! ﴿ 》
A: Hot? B: Yeh HOT HOT!
10. A: ^{おお}大きい? B: ^{おお}大きくない! もっと、_____! ﴿ 》
A: Big? B: No, it's not big. Please give me bigger one!

Words and Expressions

1. omoshirokunai/funny.i-adj.neg.GN/おもしろくない
2. tanoshii/fun.i-adj/たのしい
3. yokunai/not-good.i-adj.neg/よくない
4. konnana/such-a-thing/こんなの
5. kawaii/cute.i-adj/かわいい
6. warui/bad.i-adj/悪い
7. amai/sweet.i-adj/あまい
8. karai/hot.i-adj/からい
9. okii/bigi-adj/大きい

1.2.5 Day 12: Want to do

What do you want to do? What do you want not to do?

Sentences

1. A: いいですねえ。 B: _____え。 ﴿ 》
A: It looks good! B: I want to eat it.
2. A: _____。 B: たべたいですねえ。 ﴿ 》
A: It is warm! B: I want to eat it.
3. A: _____! B: やりたーい。 ﴿ 》
A: I love game! B: I want to play!
4. A: _____になりたーい! B: になりたいんです。 ﴿ 》
A: I want to be an idol! B: I really want to be!
5. A: ^{やくしゃ}ぼくは役者になりたいんです。 B: ^{わたし}私は_____になりたいんです。 ﴿ 》
A: I want to be an actor. B: I want to be an actress.
6. A: ^{わたし}私は_____。 ﴿ 》
A: I want to go home now!

7. A: 有名ゆうめいになりたい? B: 有名ゆうめいには_____ね。㊦
A: Do you want to be famous? B: I don't want to be famous.
8. A: 水みず、_____? B: いいえ。(×水みずのみたい?) ㊦
A: Do you want to drink a glass of water? B: Nope.
9. A: 水みず、_____? B: ええ、どうぞ。㊦
A: Do you have a glass of water? B: Yes, please.
10. A: _____? B: ええ! でもあとで。㊦
A: Do you want to take a bath? B: Yes, but later.

Words and Expressions

1. -tai/want.aux.GN/-たい
2. gēmu/game/ゲーム
3. suki/like.na-adj/好き
4. aidoru/idol/アイドル
5. naritai/want to be.GN/なりたい
6. boku/I,me/ぼく
7. yakusha/actor/役者
8. watashi/I,me/私
9. joyū/actress/女優
10. yūmei/famous.na-adj/有名
11. mizu/water/水
12. nomimasu/drink.vt.formal/飲みます
13. ofuro/bath/お風呂
14. hairimasu/enter.vi.formal/入ります

1.2.6 Day 13: Having fun

Compliment

Sentences

1. _____ ね。◀▶
It is fun.
2. 今日は、_____。◀▶
Let's enjoy yourself all day long.
3. _____。◀▶
Oh, it helps me a lot.
4. _____、最後まで。◀▶
Keep your best till the end.
5. それ、_____。◀▶
That may be good.
6. _____ ね。◀▶
It looks like a totally different thing from that you made before.
7. ルール、_____ ね。◀▶
It is totally ignored of rules.
8. お時間、おとりして_____。◀▶
I am sorry that I took your time.(formal style)
9. 日本の大学に_____、日本にきました。◀▶
I wanted to go to a Japanese university and came to Japan.
10. A: むずかしい? B: ええ、とてもむずかしい。でも、_____。◀▶
A: Difficult? B: Yes, it is very difficult. No, it is not difficult at all in fact.

Words and Expressions

1. kyō/today/今日
2. ichinichi/all day long/一日
3. tanoshimu/enjoy.vt/楽しむ
4. mashō/let's/ましょう
5. tasukaru/help.vi/助かる
6. gambare/do your best/がんばれ
7. saigo/end/最後
8. made/till/まで
9. ..kamo/may/..かも
10. michigaeru/look-differently.vi/見違える
11. rūru/rule/ルール
12. mattaku/completely/まったく
13. mushi/ignore.nv/無視
14. jikan/time/時間
15. kakeru/take.vt/かける
16. nihon/Japan/日本
17. daigaku/university/大学

18. omou/think.vt/思う
19. demo/but/でも
20. honto/fact.na-adj/ホント

1.2.7 Day 14: Delicious?

We want to have a delicious life every day. :call ImInActivate()

Sentences

1. _____、おいしい? ﴿﴾
Oolong tea, tasty?
2. _____、どう? ﴿﴾
How about eating a burger at the Mac?
3. _____、どう? ﴿﴾
How about having a cup of coffee at Starbucks?
4. _____、どう? ﴿﴾
How about having a Negitoro bowl at Sushi restaurant?
5. _____、^{ここ}午後は。 ﴿﴾
I will study at the library in this afternoon.
6. カレー、_____! ﴿﴾
Let's make Curry!
7. まじっすか。カレー、_____。 ﴿﴾
Really? I like curry.
8. ぼくは、_____でいいや。 ﴿﴾
I can eat an instant noodle.
9. あっまー、_____? ﴿﴾
Too much sweet! How come is it so sweet?
10. かっらー、_____? ﴿﴾
Too much sweet! How come is it so hot?

Words and Expressions

1. ūroncha/oolong tea/烏龍茶
2. makku/McDonalds/マック
3. bāgā/humbarger/バーガー
4. sutaba/Starbucks/スタバ
5. kōhī/coffee/コーヒー
6. sushiya/Sushi restaurant/寿司屋
7. negitoro/green-onion-tuna/ネギトロ
8. don/bowl/丼
9. toshokan/library/図書館
10. gogo/afternoon/午後
11. karē/curry/カレー
12. -rō/aux.vol.GN/-ろう
13. tsukuru/make.vt/作る
14. majissuka/really.slang/まじっすか
15. insutanto/instant/インスタント

16. rāmen/noodle/ラーメン
17. attmā/too sweet.slang/あつまー
18. amai/sweet.i-adj/あまい
19. nande/why/何で
20. konnani/so/こんなに
21. karai/spicy.i-adj/辛い

1.3 Week 3: Food Exchange

No one does not eat. If there is, it is the end of life.

1.3.1 Day 15: Ingredient

Ingredient.

Sentences

1. A: _____? B: さかな...好き? 食べる? ♪
A: What is this? B: Fish...do you like it? Want to have some?
2. A: _____? B: いや、そんなに。♪
A: Is it salty? B: No, not so much.
3. A: やわらかい? B: うん、_____. ♪
A: Soft? B: Yes, it is easy to eat.
4. A: 固い? B: いや、それほど。_____. ふつう。♪
A: Tough? Not so much. B: It is not tough at all. It is medium.
5. A: 中国のと同じ? B: いや、_____. ♪
A: Is it the same with Chinese one? B: Nope, a bit different isn't it?
6. A: やられたねえ、これ、うまい! B: _____! ♪
A: You made it! This is goooood! B: That's true!. It's good.
7. A: できた? B: ええ、もう少し。／ええ、_____. ♪
A: Done? B: A little more./Yes, it's done!
8. A: _____? B: いいですよ。♪
A: Can you make it one more? B: OK.
9. A: _____? B: オリーブオイル。♪
A: What kind of oil? B: Is it olive oil?
10. A: 豚? 牛? B: いや、_____. ♪
A: Pork? Beef? B: Nope, it's chicken.

Words and Expressions

1. sakana/fish/さかな
2. niku/meat/にく
3. natto/fermented bean/なっとう
4. suki/favorite.na-adj/好き
5. taberu/eat.vt/食べる
6. shio-karai/salty/塩辛い

7. sonnani/so much/そんなに
8. yawarakai/i-adj.soft/やわらかい
9. -yasui/suffix.i-adj.GN/-やすい
10. katai/hard.i-adj/固い
11. sorehodo/not-so-much/それほど
12. futsū/normal/ふつう
13. chūgoku/China/中国
14. onaji/same/同じ
15. chigau/different/違う
16. -rareru/aux.passive.GN/-られる
17. kore/this/これ
18. umai/tasty.i-adj/うまい
19. honto/true/ホント
20. dekiru/finish.vi/できる
21. mō/already/もう
22. -kureru/aux.give.GN/-くれる
23. donna/what-kind/どんな
24. abura/oil/油
25. orībuoiru/olive oil/オリーブオイル
26. buta/pork/豚
27. ushi/beef/牛
28. chikin/chicken/チキン

1.3.2 Day 16: Taste good/bad

Taste good/bad.

Sentences

1. _____、ちょっとからい。㊦
It is delicious, but it is kind of too spicy.
2. _____^{だいじょうぶ}けど、大丈夫? ㊦
The expiration date has expired, is it OK?
3. これ、_____。㊦
This is high calorie.
4. _____、33%、これはすごい。㊦
Carbohydrate cut, 33 percent! This is amazing.
5. 一日の^{いちにち}_____は6グラムぐらいにしてください。㊦
Please salinity amount of about 6 grams a day.
6. ジャンクフードっていいよね。_____。㊦
Junk food is nice, but sometimes it is.
7. _____^{くさ}? あ、腐ってる。㊦
Why don't you smell strange? Oh, it is rotten.
8. ^{あつ}暑いからね。_____。㊦
Cause it's so hot, it will be bad immediately.

9. もう駄目^{だめ}? _____。㊦
Is it already bad? No, it is OK yet.
10. すっぱー! _____ね。㊦
Too much sour! Vinegar is so strong.

Words and Expressions

1. shōmikigen/expiration date/賞味期限
2. -teru/aux.teiru.GN/-てる
3. daijōbu/all right/大丈夫
4. karori/calorie/カロリー
5. takai/high.i-adj/高い
6. tōshitsu/carbohydrate/糖質
7. katto/cut.vt/カット
8. sugoi/amazing.i-adj/すごい
9. ichinichi/a day/一日
10. enbunryō/slinity amount/塩分量
11. guramu/gram/グラム
12. gurai/about/ぐらい
13. kudasai/please/ください
14. jyankufūdo/junk food/ジャンクフード
15. tamaniwa/sometimes/たまには
16. dakedo/but/だけど
17. henna/strange.na-adj/変な
18. nioi/smell.n/匂い
19. kusaru/rot.vi/腐る
20. -teru/aux.teiru.GN/-てる
21. atsui/hot.i-adj/暑い
22. kara/because/から
23. sugu/soon/すぐ
24. dame/bad.na-adj/駄目
25. madaikeru/OK yet/まだいける
26. suppā/too sour/すっぱー
27. su/vinegar/酢
28. tsuyoi/strong/強い

1.3.3 Day 17: How to cook/Direction 1

How to cook: Direction 1

Sentences

インスタントラーメン Instant noodle

1. _____を 500cc入れる。㊦
Pour 500 cc of water in a pot.
2. 沸騰^{ふっとう}したら、麺^{めん}を入れて _____。㊦
When boiling, put noodles and loosen with chopsticks.

3. 3分ほど^{ぶん}_____^ひ、火を消してスープ^いを入れる。㊦
Boil it for about 3 minutes, put out the soup with the fire out.
4. 丼^{どん}に移して、^{うつ}_____^をのせて、できあがり。㊦
Transfer to a rice bowl, put the ingredients of your choice, finish.
5. _____^め、お召し上がりください。㊦^あ
Please eat it while it's hot.

ハウス・バーモントカレー House Vermont Curry

1. 肉^{にく}、_____。㊦
Fry meat and vegetables.
2. 中火^{ちゅうび}で、たまねぎが_____炒^{いた}める。㊦
Stir fry until the onion will crumble with medium heat.
3. 水^{みず}を入れ、_____。㊦
Add water and simmer.
4. 一旦^{いったん}火^ひを止^とめ、_____。㊦
Stop the fire once, and put a roux.
5. _____^{ふた}再^にび煮^こ込む。㊦
Simmer again until it gets thick.

Words and Expressions

1. nabe/pot/鍋
2. mizu/water/水
3. ireru/put.vt/入れる
4. futtō/boil.nv/沸騰
5. men/noodle/麺
6. hashi/chopsticks/箸
7. hogusu/loosen-up.vt/ほぐす
8. sanpun/three minutes/3分
9. hodo/about/ほど
10. yuderu/boil.vt/茹でる
11. -tara/aux.conj.GN/-たら
12. yuderu/boil.vt/茹でる
13. hi/fire/火
14. kesu/put-out.vt/消す
15. sūpu/soup/スープ
16. donburi/bowl/丼
17. utsusu/transer.vt/移す
18. konomi/preference.n/好み
19. guzai/ingredients/具材
20. nosete/put-on.vt.te/のせて
21. dekiagari/finish.n/できあがり
22. atatakai/hot.i-adj/温かい

23. uchini/while/うちに
24. omeshiagari/please-eat/お召し上がり
25. yasai/vegetable/野菜
26. itameru/fry.vt/炒める
27. chūbi/medium heat/中火
28. tamanegi/onion/たまねぎ
29. shinnari-suru/crumble.nv/しんなりする
30. ittan/once/一旦
31. tome/stop.vt.masu/止め
32. rū/roux/ルウ
33. toromi/thickness/とろみ
34. tsuku/get.v/つく
35. futatabi/again/再び

1.3.4 Day 18: How to cook/Direction 2

How to cook: Direction 2

Sentences

塩むすび Rice ball with only salt

1. _____は、ごはん^{しお}と塩のみといたってシンプル。◀▶
The ingredients of salt rice ball is simple and only with rice and salt.
2. _____^{つか}を使います。◀▶
We use just cooked fresh rice.
3. _____、しかもおいしい塩むすびになります。◀▶
It becomes plumply and deliciously salted.
4. 炊きたてごはん^たは熱い^{ご あつ}ので、握る前^{にぎ まえ}に十分手^{じゅうぶん}を_____。◀▶
Because just cooked rice is so hot, make your hands cool well before grasping.
5. 清潔な布巾^{せいけつ ふきん}で、_____^きを切ります。◀▶
Take off your hands with a clean cloth.
6. 茶碗^{ちやわん}いっぱいのごはん^{しお}に塩^{かる}を軽く_____^{めやす}が目安です。◀▶
A little pinch of salt is lightly used for rice filled with tea bowl.
7. 握り^{にぎ}はじめは、_____。◀▶
You do not need to pay attention to its shape too much in the beginning.
8. ご飯^{はん}同士^{どうし}がくっつくように_____。◀▶
Gently mold it so that rice stick together.
9. 右手^{みぎて}を山^{やま}にして_____^{つく}を作り、左手^{ひだりて}でおにぎり^{そこ}の底^{つく}を作る、感じ^{かん}です。◀▶
Try to make the edge of the rice ball with the right hand as a mountain, and make the bottom of the rice ball with my left hand.
10. 力^{ちから}を_____^{ころ}、転^{すう}がしながら数回握ります。◀▶

Mold it several times while rolling so as not to make it too hard.

Words and Expressions

1. shio-musubi/solt rice ball/塩むすび
2. gohan/rice/ごはん
3. shio/salt/塩
4. nomi/only/のみ
5. itatte/very.adv/いたって
6. shinpuru/simple.na-adj/シンプル
7. taki/cook.n.masu/炊き
8. takitate/just cooked/炊きたて
9. -tate/just ../.. たて
10. tsukau/use.vt/使う
11. fukkurato/plumply.adv/ふっくらと
12. katachi/shape/形
13. yoku/good.i-adv.adv/よく
14. shikamo/also/しかも
15. atsui/hot.i-adj/熱い
16. -node/because/-ので
17. nigiru/grasp.vt/握る
18. maeni/before/前に
19. jūbun/well/十分
20. te/hand/手
21. hiyashite/cool.vt.te/冷やして
22. -teokimasu/→-teoku/-ておきます
23. -teoku/aux.prepare.GN/-ておく
24. seiketsuna/clean.na-adj/清潔な
25. fukin/cloth/布巾
26. de/with/で
27. mizu/water/水
28. mizuke/moisture/水気
29. kirimasu/→kiru/切ります
30. kiru/cut.vt/切る
31. chawan/tea bowl/茶碗
32. ippai/a-cup/いっぱい
33. karuku/light.i-adj.adv/軽く
34. hito-tsumami/a pinch/ひとつまみ
35. tsumami/pinch.n.masu/つまみ
36. meyasu/indication/目安
37. nigiri-hajime/start-to-mold/握りはじめ
38. nigiri/mold.n.masu/握り
39. -hajime/start/-はじめ
40. -hajimeru/aux.comp.start.GN/-はじめる
41. katachi/shape/形
42. kinisezuni/do not care about/気にせずに
43. dōshi/each other/同士
44. kutttsuku/stick together/くっつく

45. yōni/so that../-ように
46. yasashiku/gently.i-adj.adv/やさしく
47. matomemasu/mold.vt.masu/まとめます
48. migite/right hand/右手
49. yama/mountain/山
50. kado/edge/角
51. hidarite/left hand/左手
52. soko/bottom/底
53. kanji/feel like../感じ
54. -suginai/→-sugiru/-すぎない
55. -sugiru/too much-/-/すぎる
56. iresugiru/put sth too much/入れすぎる
57. korogasu/roll.vt.masu/転がし
58. -nagara/while/-ながら
59. sūkai/several times/数回
60. nigirimasu/mold.v.masu/握ります

1.3.5 Day 19: Name of food and restaurant 1

Sentences

1. _____^た食べる? ﴿ 〉
Wanna eat miso ramen?
2. _____はどう? ﴿ 〉
How about a cup noodle?
3. _____はブラックサンダー。 ﴿ 〉
My favorite chocolate is Black Thunder.
4. _____がいいですね。 ﴿ 〉
Tom Yang is good.
5. おにぎりみつつ、_____ひとつ。 ﴿ 〉
Three onigiris, and one sandwich.
6. とんかつとやきにく、_____? ﴿ 〉
Which do you like, pork cutlet or grilled meat.
7. やきそばは_____よね。 ﴿ 〉
Yakisoba has high calories, isn't it?
8. _____ですよ。 ﴿ 〉
I also like sushi.
9. キリンの_____. ﴿ 〉
Kirin Draft beer.
10. _____でライスバーガー。 ﴿ 〉
(We) will have rice burger at Moss burger.

Words and Expressions

1. miso-ramen/Miso Ramen/みそラーメン
2. taberu/eat.vt/食べる
3. kappu-nūdoru/cup noodle/カップヌードル
4. daisukina/favorite.na-adj/大好きな

5. choko/chocolate/チョコ, チョコレート
6. burakku-sandā/Black Thunder/ブラックサンダー
7. tomuyankun/Tom Yang/トムヤンクン
8. mittsu/three/みつつ
9. sandoicchi/sandwich/サンドイッチ
10. tonkatsu/pork cutlet/とんかつ
11. yakiniku/grilled meat/やきにく
12. yakisoba/grilled noodle/やきそば
13. karorī/calories/カロリー
14. sushi/sushi/すし
15. kirin/Kirin, name of beer brand/キリン
16. nama-bīru/Draft beer/生ビール
17. mosu-bāgā/Moss burger/モスバーガー
18. raisu-bāgā/rice burger/ライスバーガー

1.3.6 Day 20: Name of food and restaurant 2

Sentences

1. ケンタッキーの_____。㊦
Kentucky's Fried Chicken.
2. _____の^{あか}赤いきつねと^{みどり}緑のたぬき。㊦
Maruchan's Red fox and Green raccoon.
3. マクドナルドの_____。㊦
McDonald's chicken nugget.
4. ^{かいてんずし}回転寿司で_____の^{てま}手巻き^{ずし}寿司。㊦
At Sushi Train, we will eat some hand rolled sushi of tuna and salmon.
5. ^{まつや}松屋の^{ぎゅうどん}牛丼と_____。㊦
Matsuya's beef rice bowl and grilled meat combo.
6. ^{おうしょう}王将の^{ぎょうざ}餃子を_____^{なか}お腹いっぱい。㊦
I am full with three dishes of Ōshō's dumplings.
7. セブンイレブンの_____。㊦
A 100 yen coffee at Seven eleven.
8. ファミマの_____。㊦
A fruit sandwich at Family mart.
9. ローソンの_____。㊦
I like Tiramisu at Lawson too.
10. シュークリームは_____? ㊦
Which shop's cream puff is tasty?

Words and Expressions

1. kentakki/Kentucky/ケンタッキー
2. furaido-chikin/Fried Chicken/フライドチキン
3. maru-chan/Maruchan: a noodle company/マルちゃん
4. akai-kitsune/Red fox/赤いきつね

5. midori-no-tanuki/Green raccoon/緑のためき
6. makudonarudo/McDonald/マクドナルド
7. chikin-nagetto/chicken nugget/チキンナゲット
8. kaitenzushi/Sushi Train/回転寿司
9. maguro/tuna/マグロ
10. sāmon/salmon/サーモン
11. temakizushi/hand roll sushi/手巻き寿司
12. matsuya/Matsuya/松屋
13. gyūdon/beef rice bowl/牛丼
14. yakiniku-teishoku/grilled meat combo/焼肉定食
15. ōshō/Ōshō/王将
16. gyōza/dumpling/餃子
17. sansara/three dishes/三皿
18. onaka/stomach/お腹
19. ippai/full/いっぱい
20. sebun-irebun/Seven Eleven/セブンイレブン
21. hyakuen/100 yen/100円
22. famima/Family mart/ファミマ
23. furūtsu-sando/fruit sandwich/フルーツサンド
24. rōson/Lawson/ローソン
25. tyiramisu/Tiramisu/ティラミス
26. nigai/bitter/苦い
27. shūkurīmu/cream puff/シュークリーム
28. doko/where/どこ

1.3.7 Day 21: Name of food and restaurant 3

Name of food and restaurant 3.

Sentences

1. ドリンクバーの_____。㊦
There are many kinds of drinks at the drink service(dorinkubā).
2. え、_____って、メロン、入ってないの? ㊦
What? Melon soda doesn't include any pieces of melon?
3. _____って、^{たか}高いのか^{やす}安いのかよくわかんない。㊦
Family restaurant, it seems sometimes expensive or sometimes cheap, so I do not quite understand it.
4. ドトールコーヒーでも_____はできるよ。㊦
Even at Doutor coffee, you can eat simple meals.
5. ^{よしのや}吉野家の^{ぎゅうどん}牛丼って_____よね。㊦
Yoshinoya's beef bowl is famous, isn't it?
6. ピザハットのクーポン、_____? ㊦
Do you have a coupon for Pizza Hut?
7. ^{みそ}味噌ラーメンと_____、^すどっちが好き? ㊦

Which do you like, Miso ramen and Tonkotsu(Pork broth) ramen?

8. ミルク入りの紅茶がどうして_____っていうの? ﴿﴾
Why do we call tea with milk “royal milk tea”?
9. 「ざるそば」と「もりそば」_____の? ﴿﴾
What’s different between “Zaru-soba” and “Mori-soba”?
10. 「_____」にも「たぬきうどん」にもネギは入っていますよ。 ﴿﴾
Both “Kitsune udon” and “Tanuki udon” come with green onions.

Words and Expressions

1. dorinku-bā/drink service corner/ドリンクバー
2. shurui/kinds/種類
3. ōi/many/多い
4. meron-sōda/melon soda/メロンソーダ
5. famiresu/Family restaurant/ファミレス
6. gasuto/Gusto/ガスト
7. yasui/cheap.i-adj/安い
8. yoku/good.i-adv.adv/よく
9. wakan-nai/dunno.slang/わかんない
10. dotōru-kōhī/Doutor Coffee/ドトールコーヒー
11. kantanna/simple.na-adj/簡単な
12. shokuji/meal//食事
13. dekiru/can.vi/できる
14. yoshinoya/beef bowl restaurant/吉野家
15. gyūdon/beef bowl/牛丼
16. yūmei/famous.na-adj/有名
17. piza-hatto/Pizza Hut/ピザハット
18. kūpon/coupon/クーポン
19. miso/miso/味噌
20. tonkotsu/pork broth/とんこつ
21. miruku/milk/ミルク
22. -iri/included.n/-入り
23. kōcha/black tea/紅茶
24. dōshite/why/どうして
25. roiyaru-miruku-tyi/Royal milk tea/ロイヤルミルクティ
26. zaru-soba/soba noodle on a bamboo basket/ざるそば
27. mori-soba/soba noodle on a dish/もりそば
28. negi/green onion/ネギ
29. -de/acting-place.p.de/で

1.4 Week 4: Culture and Play

We may find various words and expressions while playing.

1.4.1 Day 22: Rock-paper-scissors

Janken/Rock-paper-scissors is a game that everyone knows from kids to adults to decide whether to win or lose.

Kid's traditional play: Jan-ken-pon/Rock-paper-scissors

Sentences

1. _____. ◀▶
Goo/stone, Choki/scissors, Par/paper.
2. さいしょはグー。 _____. ◀▶
First goo, jan-ken-pon.
3. じゃんけんぽん。あいこでかい。あっ！ _____ ー。やったー。 ◀▶
Jan-ken-pon. Even! I won. Yay.
4. あいこでかい。あいこでかい。 あー、 _____ ー。 ◀▶
Even! Even! Oh, I lost.
5. じゃんけんぽん。あっ！ 負け^またー。 _____ ! ◀▶
Jan-ken-pon. I lost. Awful!
6. じゃんけんぽん。 _____. 負け^ま? 勝ち^か? どっち? ◀▶
Jan-ken-pon. Even! Lost? Won? Which?
7. グーは石^{いし}。 _____. パーは紙^{かみ}。 ◀▶
Goo is stone. Choki is scissors. Par is paper.
8. _____、 強い^{つよ}。 ◀▶
Goo/stone is stronger than choki/scissors.
9. _____、 強い^{つよ}。 ◀▶
Choki/scissors is stronger than par/paper.
10. _____、 強い^{つよ}。 ◀▶
Par/paper is stronger than goo/stone.

Words and Expressions

1. gū/stone/グー
2. choki/scissors/チョキ
3. pā/paper/パー
4. hajime/firstly/はじめ
5. aiko/even/あいこ
6. katta/win.vi.ta/勝った
7. katsu/win.vi/勝つ
8. yatta/Yay.n/やった
9. maketa/lost.vi.ta/負けた →makeru/lose.vi
10. makeru/lose.vi/負ける
11. kuyashii/awful.i-adj/くやしい
12. make/lost.n.masu/負け
13. kachi/win.n.masu/勝ち

14. ishi/stone/石
15. hasami/scissors/ハサミ
16. kami/paper/紙
17. tsuyoi/strong.i-adj/強い
18. yori/than/より

1.4.2 Day 23: Games/Sports

The names of Game and Sports.

Sentences

1. _____のほうをよく^み見ます。㊦
I look at soccer more often than baseball.
2. ピンポンは大人^{おとな}から子供^{こども}まで簡単^{かんたん}に_____よね。㊦
Not only adults but also children can easily start playing Ping-pong.
3. 子供のころ、_____通^{かよ}っていました。㊦
When I was a child, I went to the swimming classroom.
4. 高校^{こうこう}に入^{はい}ってから、_____。㊦
When I entered high school, I started rugby.
5. 剣道^{けんどう}と柔道^{じゅうどう}、どちらかを_____ので、剣道^{けんどう}を選^{えら}びました。㊦
Since I had to choose between Kendō and Judō, I chose Kendō.
6. _____んですが、寒^{さむ}いところ、あま^すり好き^すじゃなくて。㊦
I'd like to try skiing, but I don't like much in cold places.
7. アイスホッケーはかなり_____ですよね。㊦
Ice hockey is a fierce sport, isn't it?
8. _____ですか。㊦
Is golf a sport?
9. マイケル・ジョーダンといえ^ば、_____ですよね。㊦
Speaking of Michael Jordan, we remind basketball, don't we?
10. ボクシングは_____ですか。㊦
Is Boxing one of the dangerous sports?

Words and Expressions

1. yakyū/baseball/野球
2. sakkā/soccer/サッカー
3. hō/rather than/ほう
4. yoku/frequently.i-adv.adv/よく
5. mimasu/watch.vt.masu/見ます
6. pinpon/pingpong/ピンポン
7. otona/adult/大人
8. kara/from/から
9. kodomo/child/子供
10. made/to/まで

11. kantan-ni/easily.na-adj.adv/簡単に
12. hajime-rare-masu/start.v.pot.formal/始められます
13. hajimeru/start.vt/始める
14. -rareru/aux.pot/-られる
15. koro/when/頃
16. suiei/swimming/水泳
17. kyōshitsu/school/教室
18. kayotte/go-to-learn.vi.te/通って
19. kayou/go-to-learn.vi/通う
20. kōkō/high school/高校
21. ragubi/rugbyc/ラグビー
22. kendō/kendō/剣道
23. jūdō/jūdō/柔道
24. dochiraka/either/どちらか
25. erabu/choose.vt/選ぶ
26. -nakereba-naranai/suffix.must/-なければならない
27. node/because/ので
28. erabu/choose.vt/選ぶ
29. -mashita/aux.formal.past/-ました
30. suki/ski/スキー
31. yatte-mitai/want to try/やってみたい
32. samui/cold.i-adj/寒い
33. tokoro/place/ところ
34. suki/like.na-adj/好き
35. -janai/na-adj.neg.te/-じゃなくて
36. -janai/na-adj.neg/-じゃない
37. aisū-hokkē/ice hokey/アイスホッケー
38. kanari/very/かなり
39. hageshii/rough.i-adj/激しい
40. supōtsu/sports/スポーツ
41. gorufu/golf/ゴルフ
42. maikeru-jōdan/Michael Jordan/マイケル・ジョーダン
43. ..toieba/speaking of../.. といえば
44. basuketto-bōru/basketball/バスケット・ボール
45. bokushingu/boxing/ボクシング
46. kiken-na/dangerous.na-adj/危険な

1.4.3 Day 24: Cherry blossom view

Ohanami/Cherry blossom view.

Sentences

1. _____ になりました。❧
It became the season of the cherry-blossom viewing.
2. 天気てんきのいい日ひが_____ ですね。❧
I hope the nice weather day will be continue.

3. 梅が咲いているから、そろそろ桜も _____ よね。◀▶
Since the plum blossoms have come out, cherry blossoms will bloom soon.
4. 雨が降ると、 _____ よね。◀▶
If it rains, the flowers will fall.
5. 僕も先週、みんなで _____ よ。◀▶
I went to see the cherry blossoms together last week.
6. 花を _____、お弁当を食べに行ったらって感じですかね。◀▶
Rather than appreciating the flowers, you feel like going out to eat lunch.
7. 大学の _____ ですよ。◀▶
The flowers on the campus at the university are also beautiful.
8. _____ で、人がたくさんでしたね。◀▶
Since it is in full bloom now, there were a lot of people.
9. 桜前線っていうんですか、 _____ 開花宣言となりそうですね。◀▶
Is it call 'cherry-blossom front', is it likely to be a flowering declaration next week in Tokyo?
10. 桜の木の下で、 _____ 。◀▶
I ate a box lunch under cherry trees.

Words and Expressions

- hanami/cherry-blossom viewing/花見
- shizun/season/シーズン
- ..ni-narimashita/became../-になりました
- naru/become/なる
- tenki/weather/天気
- iihi/good day/いい日
- ba-ii/hope to continue:v.ba-ii.GN/-ばいい
- tsuzuku/continue.vi/続く
- ume/plum/梅
- teiru/is..blooming:v.teiru.GN/-ている
- saku/bloom.vi/咲く
- sorosoro/it's about to/そろそろ
- sakura/cherry/桜
- hajimeru/start.v.comp/-始める
- ame/rain/雨
- furu/fall.vi/降る
- to/when/-と
- hana/flower/花
- chiru/fall.vi/散る
- chau/aux.complete.GN/-ちゃう
- teshimau/aux.complete.GN/-しまう
- boku/I,me/僕
- mo/also/も
- senshū/last week/先週

25. minnade/with everybody/みんなで
26. -mashita/aux.formal.past/-ました
27. iku/go.vi/行く
28. to-iu-yori-mo/rather than/.. というよりも
29. obentō/lunch box/お弁当
30. -ni-iku/go to do sth:ni-iku.GN/-に行く
31. tabe/eat.vt.masu/食べ
32. kyanpasu/campus/キャンパス
33. kirei/beautiful.na-adj/きれい
34. mankai/full-bloom/満開
35. hito/people/人
36. sakura-zensen/cherry-blossom-front/桜前線
37. Tōkyō/Tokyo/東京
38. kaika-sengen/flowering declaration/開花宣言
39. ..to-nari-sō/it is likely to be../.. となりそう
40. ki/tree/木
41. shita/under/下

1.4.4 Day 25: Pop culture

Pop culture

Sentences

1. _____^{かいがい}は、海外でも人気^{にんき}ですね。◀▶
Japanese pop culture is also popular abroad.
2. 日本^{にほん}のポップカルチャーとしては_____ですか。◀▶
What is famous as Japan's pop culture?
3. そうですね、アニメ、マンガ、コスプレ、_____などなどですね。◀▶
Well I think..., it's anime, manga, cosplay, idol, maid cafe, etc.
4. _____^{ゆうめい}が有名ですね。◀▶
Miyazaki anime is famous.
5. 漫画喫茶で_____^{まんがきっさ}よ。◀▶
I often read manga at Manga cafe.
6. A: _____^すも好きですか。 B: いいえ、あまり。◀▶
Do you like comic books for girls too? No, not much.
7. ワンピースや進撃^{しんげき}の巨人^{きょじん}など_____か。◀▶
Have you ever read "One Piece" or "Shingeki no Kyojin/Attach on Titan)"?"
8. _____ですか。◀▶
What anime do you like?
9. コスプレを_____?◀▶
Have you ever done a cosplay?
10. _____^{くに}は国でも有名^{ゆうめい}ですか。◀▶
Is Doraemon or Pikachu famous in your country?

Words and Expressions

1. nihon/Japan 日本
2. poppu-karuchā/pop culture/ポップカルチャー
3. kaigai/abroad/海外
4. ninki/popular/人気
5. anime/anime/アニメ
6. manga/manga/マンガ
7. kosupure/cosplay/コスプレ
8. aidoru/idol/アイドル
9. meido-kafe/maid cafe/メイドカフェ
10. nado/etc./など
11. Miyazaki-anime/Miyazaki anime/宮崎アニメ
12. manga-kissa/manga cafe/漫画喫茶
13. yomimasu/read.vt.formal/読みます
14. shōjo/girl/少女
15. wanpīsu/One Piece/ワンピース
16. shingeki-no-kyojin/Attack on Titan/進撃の巨人
17. yonda/read.vt.ta/読んだ
18. -ta-koto-arui/have ever done:v.ta-koto-arui.GN/.. たことあります
19. donna/what kind of/どんな
20. doraemon/Doraemon/ドラえもん
21. pikachū/Pikachu/ピカチュウ
22. kuni/your country/国

1.4.5 Day 26: Fukuwarai 1



Fig. 1.1 Fukuwarai 1/game like “pin the tail on the donkey.”

Sentences

1. 手ぬぐいで、_____して。◀▶
Keep a blindfold with a towel.
2. いいですか。これが目、これが鼻、_____よ。◀▶
OK? These are eyes. This is a nose. And this is a mouth.
3. まず、_____。◀▶
First, put a nose/on the face).

4. そうそう、_____。㊦
All right go on, a bit more, right.
5. もう少し、^{すこ}左。^{ひだり}_____。㊦
A bit more left. More left.
6. ええ、_____。㊦
Yes, a bit more up.
7. で、_____。㊦
And a bit more down.
8. いや、_____。㊦
No, further more down.
9. で、ちょっと、^{すこ}少し、_____。㊦
A bit, a bit, a little left.
10. はい、_____。㊦
Yes, I did a good job.

Words and Expressions

1. tenugui/Japanese towel/手ぬぐい
2. de/p.de.with-tool/で
3. mekakushi/blindfold.n.suru.GN/目隠し
4. me/eye/目
5. mazu/firstly/まず
6. hana/nose/鼻
7. kuchi/mouse/口
8. oite/put.vt.te/置いて
9. sōsō/all right/そうそう
10. mō-sukoshi/a little more/もう少し
11. motto/more/もっと
12. ue/up/上
13. shita/down/下
14. honno/little/ほんの
15. yoku-deki-masita/good job/よくできました

1.4.6 Day 27: Fukuwarai 2

Fukuwarai 2/game like “pin the tail on the donkey”.

Sentences

1. _____。㊦
Let's move on to the next. it's mouth.
2. もっと^{みぎ}右、もっと^{みぎ}右、_____。㊦
More right, more right, and a bit more right.
3. そう、で、もうちょっと^{した}下。_____。㊦
Good, and a bit more down. A bit more down.
4. ああ、^{したす}下過ぎた。_____。㊦

Oh, no, it passed too go down. Just a little go up.

5. ちょうどいい。_____。㊦

It's all right. Exactly.

6. で、_____。で、^{みぎめ}右目。㊦

And the last one is for eyes. Firstly right eye.

7. ^{はな}鼻の^{みぎ}右、_____。㊦

Put it at the right of the nose. Yes, it's so easy.

8. で、^{ひだりめ}左目、_____かな。㊦

And now it's a left eye. I think you should move it up.

9. だいたい、いいですね。_____ね。㊦

Almost done. You're good.

10. では、^{めかく}目隠し、^{はず}外して。ほら、_____。㊦

Remove your blindfold. Look, it's a weird face.

Words and Expressions

1. tsugi/next/次
2. mōchoi/little more/もうちょい
3. sita-sugita/passed too/下過ぎた
4. chōdo/just/ちょうど
5. pittari/fit/ぴったり
6. saigo/last//最後
7. migi-me/right eye/右目
8. hidari-me/left eye/左目
9. daitai/almost/だいたい
10. jōzu/good at/じょうず
11. hazusite/remove.vt.te/外して
12. hora/look/ほら
13. kao/face/顔

1.4.7 Day 28: Try to do something or nothing

Try to do something or nothing.

Sentences

1. _____? ㊦
Let's play cards!
2. いやだ! _____。㊦
No! I hate losing.
3. とにかく_____よ。㊦
Let's do it anyway.
4. まずは、_____か。㊦
First, why do not you try it.
5. パチンコは_____。㊦
I often play pachinko.

6. マージャンも_____。㊦
I also do mah-jong sometimes.
7. けれども、_____ね。㊦
However, I am a kind of social-player.
8. ^{うんどう}運動って、_____ですね。㊦
Exercise is just only radio exercises.
9. _____はしませんね、ほとんど。㊦
I seldomly do exercise, and almost nothing.
10. マラソン? _____よ。㊦
Marathon? I would die.

Words and Expressions

1. toranpu/card games/トランプ
2. shiyo/do.v.vol.GN/しよ
3. iya/hate.na-adj/いや
4. kirai/dislike.na-adj/嫌い
5. tonikaku/anyway/とにかく
6. -tara-dō-deshōka/how about..ing?/-たらどうでしょうか
7. pachinko/pachinko/パチンコ
8. mājan/mah-jong/マージャン
9. tokidoki/from time to time/時々
10. keredomo/but/けれども
11. tsukiai/keep-company.vi.masu/付き合い
12. tsukiau/keep-company.vi/付き合う
13. teido/degree/程度
14. undō/exercises/運動
15. rajio/radio/ラジオ
16. taisō/exercises/体操
17. -rashii/like../-らしい
18. hotondo/seldomly/ほとんど
19. marason/marathon/マラソン
20. shinde/die.vi.te/死んで
21. -teshimau/aux.complete.GN/-しまう

1.5 Week 5: Interaction and Strategies

When you do not understand what the other person says, there is no need to bother to bother. It might be nice to have a nice smile for a while.

1.5.1 Day 29: Regret

“kōkai sakini tatazu” (It’s no use crying over spilt milk; lit. regret is not the first to go), which means that no matter how much you regret what has already been done, you can’t get it back later.

Sentences

1. ああ、_____。㊦
Oh, sorry.
2. _____ね。㊦
I am sorry. It was not good.
3. .. というのは? .. _____ か? ㊦
And? What do you mean?
4. 変な^{へん}こというから、_____よ。㊦
Because you said something strange, I lost my motivation.
5. そうだそうだ、_____だ。㊦
Yes, that's right! If you want to apologize for it, it is now.
6. いや、_____ですね。㊦
Really! I'm sorry to hear that.
7. ずいぶん _____ をしましたよ。㊦
I had terrible feelings a lot.
8. 途中で^{とちゅう}やめるのは、_____です。㊦
It is somewhat regrettable to stop it halfway.
9. _____ なと思います。㊦
I think I did something poor for her.
10. _____ よね。試合^{しあい}に負け^まちゃったから。㊦
It is regrettable so much. You lost the game.

Words and Expressions

1. zannen/sorry.na-adj/残念
2. ..to-iu-no-wa/which is?/.. というのは
3. dō-iu-koto-deshōka/what do you mean/どういうことでしょうか
4. henna-koto/strange thing/変なこと
5. yaruki/motivation/やる気
6. useta/dissapear.vi.ta/失せた
7. ayamaru/approgize.vi/謝る
8. -nara/if you do/-なら
9. ima/now/今
10. uchi/within/うち
11. oki-no-doku/sorry,bad/お気の毒
12. kuyashii/regret/悔しい
13. omoi/feeling.n.masu/思い
14. tochū/halfway/途中
15. nandaka/somewhat/なんだか
16. kokoro-nokori/regrettable/心残り
17. kawaiouna/poor.na-adj/かわいそうな
18. omoimasu/think.vt.formal/思います
19. shiai/game/試合
20. make/lose.vi/負け

21. -chatta/aux.complete.past.GN/-ちゃった

1.5.2 Day 30: Appreciation

Praise

Sentences

1. _____ ね。 ㊦
It is wonderful.
2. _____ ね。 ㊦
It is quite nice.
3. _____。 ㊦
You made it very well.
4. だんだん _____ ね。 ㊦
You gradually improved, didn't you?
5. _____ ね。 ㊦
It is a brilliant color, isn't it?
6. _____ ね。 ㊦
It feels bright.
7. _____ ね。 ㊦
It is a nice feeling.
8. _____ ね。 ㊦
That is wonderful.
9. _____ よね。 ㊦
You have good taste.
10. _____。 ㊦
I have learned a lot.

Words and Expressions

1. subarashii/wonderful.i-adj/すばらしい
2. nakanaka/quite/なかなか
3. jōzu-ni/very well/じょうずに
4. dandan/gradually/だんだん
5. jōtatsu/improve.n.suru/上達
6. -tekimashita/→-tekuru/-てきました
7. -tekuru/GN.aux.become/-てくる
8. azayakana/briliant.na-adj/鮮やかな
9. iro/color/色
10. akarui/bright.i-adj/明るい
11. nanka/somewhat/なんか
12. ii-kanji/nice feeling/いい感じ
13. sasuga/as expected/さすが
14. sensu/taste/センス
15. benkyō/study.n.suru/勉強
16. benkyō-ni-naru/be informative/勉強になる

1.5.3 Day 31: Suggestion

Suggestion

Sentences

1. _____ というのもひとつの方法です。◀▶
It is one way to try it anyway.
2. ひとつひとつ _____ ですね。◀▶
It is good to try to do one by one.
3. _____ もわるくありませんが、..。◀▶
Although abstract explanation is not bad...
4. _____ も効果的です。◀▶
Concrete examples are also effective.
5. _____ がありますか？◀▶
What kind of image do you have?
6. _____ でも構いませんよ。◀▶
Even if it is intuitive, it is OK.
7. _____ どんなものがありますか？◀▶
What kind of familiar things are there around you?
8. なるほど、ではもう少し、_____ みましょうよ。◀▶
I see, let's express it a bit more concretely.
9. _____ といいですね。◀▶
It would be nice to have some good examples.
10. _____ か？◀▶
Don't you think about it together?

Words and Expressions

1. hōhō/method/way/方法
2. katazukeru/put-away.vt/片付ける
3. chūshō-teki-na/abstract.na-adj/抽象的な
4. setsumei/explanation.n.suru/説明
5. gutai-teki-na/concrete.na-adj/具体的な
6. rei/example/例
7. kōka-teki/effective.na-adj/効果的
8. imēji/image/イメージ
9. chokkantekina/intuitive.na-adj/直感的な
10. kamaimasen/do not care/構いません
11. mijikana/be-familiar.na-adj/身近な
12. naruhodo/I see/なるほど
13. hyōgen/express.n.suru/表現
14. kangae/think.n-masu/考え
15. kangaeru/think.vt/考える
16. -masenka/how about.GN/-ませんか

1.5.4 Day 32: Experience

Experience can be stated and demonstrated

Sentences

1. 以前^{いぜん}、やったことがあるので、_____だ^{おも}と思います。◀▶
Because I have done it before, I think that it is probably okay.
2. _____. でき^{おも}ると思います。◀▶
Yeah, I have done it before. I think that I can do it.
3. まったくはじめてなんで _____. ◀▶
I don't know whether I can do it or not since it's for the first time.
4. _____よ。でもおもしろそうですね。◀▶
I have never done it. But it looks interesting, isn't it?
5. 確^{たし}かに、_____が^{おぼ}、よく覚えていなくて。◀▶
Surely, I have ever done it, but I don't remember how I did it before very well.
6. 経験^{けいけん}だけがあるだけで、_____ね。◀▶
Just only I have some experiences, I cannot do it very well.
7. _____が、へたですよ。◀▶
You can do it, but I am not good at doing it.
8. 一度^{いちど}_____^{だいじょうぶ}、できますよ。大丈夫。◀▶
If you have done it once, you can do it. It's all right.
9. 勉強^{べんきょう}を_____ですよ。ええ、やったことあります。◀▶
It is a volunteer of helping somebody to study. Yes, I have done it before.
10. あ、言^いう^{わす}の忘れてましたが、これ、_____あるんです。◀▶
I forgot to say, but I have done this once before.

Words and Expressions

1. izen/before/以前
2. yatta/do.v.past/やった
3. tabun/maybe/たぶん
4. ..ka-dōka/whether or not/.. かどうか
5. -sō/looks.GN/-そう
6. tashikani/surely.adv/確かに
7. oboete/remember.vt.te/覚えて
8. keiken/experience.n.suru/経験
9. umai/be-good-at.i-adj/うまい
10. heta/be-not-good-at.na-adj/へた
11. saeareba/even if you have/さえあれば
12. tetsudau/help.vt/手伝う
13. borantya/volunteer/ボランティア
14. iu/say.vt/言う
15. wasureru/forget.vt/忘れる

1.5.5 Day 33: Confirmation

Confirmation

Sentences

1. _____ しました？㊦
Did you lock the door?
2. ガスの元栓、火の元、_____ か？㊦
Have you turn off the mains gas plug, the source of fire?
3. 念のため、_____ おきましょう。㊦
Just to be sure, let's check it again.
4. _____ ですね。ではもう一度。㊦
It is strange, is not it? So let's check it out again.
5. 何というか、_____ ね。㊦
I don't know why but I am worried a bit.
6. 鍵、_____ ？㊦
Have you locked the key?
7. これ、_____ したのですか？㊦
Is this what you ordered really?
8. ちょっと、味、_____ んですが。㊦
Hey, I feel like the taste is different.
9. _____ か？㊦
Can you make sure?
10. まずは、スケジュールの _____ おきましょう。㊦
First let's check the schedule.

Words and Expressions

1. tojimari/lock-the-door.n.suru/戸締まり
2. gasu/gas/ガス
3. motosen/plug/元栓
4. hinomoto/source of fire/火の元
5. kakunin/check.n.suru/確認
6. nen-no-tame/to be sure/念のため
7. chekku/check.n.suru/チェック
8. -teoku/aux.prepare.GN/-ておく
9. nan-to-iu-ka/what can I say/何というか
10. ki-ni-naru/be worried/気になる
11. kagi/key/鍵
12. shimete/close.vt.te/締めて
13. hontō/true/本当
14. chūmon/order.n.suru/注文
15. mono/thing/もの

16. aji/taste/味
17. ki-ga-suru/feel like/気がする
18. -te-morae-masenka/May I ask you to do.GN/-てもらえませんか
19. morau/receive.vt/もらう
20. sukejūru/schedule/スケジュール

1.5.6 Day 34: Compliment

Sentences

1. ^{かんしゃ}感謝してます。㊦
I cannot say it in a word. I am grateful.
2. 、みんな親切^{しんせつ}ですよ。㊦
The most important thing is, everyone, all of them are kind, aren't they?
3. ええ、 ですね。㊦
Yes, it is fantastic, and it is interesting.
4. 、^{とうきょうこうぎょうだいがく}東京工業大学ですよ。㊦
Speaking of engineering university, it is Tokyo Institute of Technology.
5. 、これが一番^{いちばん}。㊦
The bottom line is that this is the best.
6. こんな風^{ふう}に ですよ。㊦
No one can do it like this.
7. すごい、 んですね。㊦
Fantastic! You can do everything!
8. さすが、 ね。㊦
Amazing! Experts do with it like this.
9. お母^{かあ}さんが作^{つく}ったおにぎりは ね。㊦
Rice balls made by your mother are very delicious, aren't they?
10. ね。㊦
This is the best.

Words and Expressions

1. hitokoto/one word/一言
2. ienai/say.vt.pot.neg/言えない
3. kansha/be-grateful.n.suru/感謝
4. shinsetsu/kind.na-adj/親切
5. subarashi/fantastics.i-adj/すばらしい
6. omoshiroi/interesting.i-adj/おもしろい
7. kōkakei/engineering department/工科系
8. daigaku/university/大学
9. Tōkyō-kōgyō-daigaku/Tokyo Institute of Technology/東京工業大学
10. nantokakantoka/somehow/なんとかかんとか
11. konna fūni/like this/こんな風に
12. sugoi/great.i-adj/すごい

13. sasuga/as expected/さすが
14. senmonka/expert/専門家
15. chigaimasune/look differently/違いますね
16. okāsan/mother/お母さん
17. tsukutta/make.vt.ta/作った
18. onigiri/rice ball/おにぎり
19. saiko/best.n/最高
20. deki/creation.n/出来

1.5.7 Day 35: Evaluative Opinions

Evaluative Opinions

Sentences

1. 私、^{わたし}_____。㊦
I have to go.
2. _____。㊦
It is much better than mine.
3. _____ですね、^{かんたん}簡単に言え^いば。㊦
To put it briefly, I am so glad.
4. _____^だなあ。㊦
What a quick answer it is!
5. _____^んじゃない。㊦
You have been doing good?
6. ^{すてき}素敵な表^{ひょう}現^{げん}だし、_____よ。㊦
It's a nice expression and I like it.
7. _____^ね。㊦
If it has been done it properly, it will be properly.
8. _____^{けど}...。㊦
I don't want to think of it seriously...
9. まあ、^{という}のが、_____^が...。㊦
This is my understanding so far.
10. _____^{なん}だ。㊦
I need a time for doing such a thing for this moment.

Words and Expressions

1. ikanakucha/go.vi.neg.must.GN/いかなくちゃ
2. ii-sen/look good/いい線
3. sutekina/fantastic.na-adj/素敵な
4. hyōgen/expression/表現
5. ki-ni-itte/like.vi.te/気に入って
6. chantosuru/do/be properly/ちゃんとする
7. jikan/time/時間
8. hitsuyō/necessary.na-adj/必要

1.6 Week 6: Strategic Expressions

When you suddenly forget what you should say next, what are you going to do? It may be a good idea that you pretend that you understand something very well even if you actually do not understand anything at all. Or it is also a good idea that you will not make any decisions but express very ambiguous sentences for a while. Those kinds of expressions are so called “strategic expressions.”

1.6.1 Day 36: Strategic expressions 1

Strategic expressions 1.

Sentences

1. _____. ◀▶
Yeah, well.
2. _____. ◀▶
Yes, whichever.
3. ええ、_____けど。◀▶
Yes, I think I understood.
4. _____ですね..。◀▶
Simply speaking...
5. それはちょっと、_____. ◀▶
Well..I cannot quickly answer.
6. やったことあるかどうかは、_____よ。◀▶
It does not matter whether you have ever done or not.
7. _____から。◀▶
Everyone can do it.
8. _____でしょう。◀▶
Why do not you try doing it like this?
9. お手本を見せていただければ、_____よ。◀▶
If an experienced person shows me a model, I think I can do it.
10. じゃ、そういうことなら、_____ね。◀▶
So, in that case, I will try it first.

Words and Expressions

1. māne/well/まあね
2. dochira-demo/whichever/どちらでも
3. -yōna-ki-ga-suru/think like/-ような気がする
4. kankei/relation/関係
5. dare-demo/everybody/誰でも
6. dōdeshō/how about/どうでしょう
7. otehon/a model/お手本
8. misete/show.vt.te/見せて
9. miseru/show.vt/見せる
10. -te-itadakereba/wish you to do/-ていただければ

11. sō-iu-koto-nara/if you say so/そういうことなら

1.6.2 Day 37: Strategic expressions 2

Strategic expressions 2.

Sentences

1. _____ ね。㊦
It is a good story.
2. わかっていても、_____。㊦
Even if we know it, we cannot do it easily.
3. _____、^{ひとこと}の一言です。㊦
In a word, It is cool.
4. _____。㊦
Wow/I didn't know that.
5. _____ ね。㊦
It is amazing.
6. _____。㊦
I have never seen such a thing.
7. うわー、_____ だなあ。㊦
Wow, that's authentic.
8. _____ ね。㊦
Now I understand it.
9. ^{けいけん}経験を活かして、^い_____。㊦
Take advantage of your experience and try as much as you can.
10. ^{いま}今なら、_____ よ。㊦
If it is now, it will be still in time.

Words and Expressions

1. hanashi/story/話
2. nakanaka..nai/not to do easily/なかなか.. ない
3. kakkoi/cool/かっこいい
4. hitokoto/one word/一言/
5. hē/wow/へえー
6. taishita-mon/a big deal/大したもん
7. -ta-koto-nai/have never seen.GN/-たことない
8. mita/see.vt.ta:GN/見た
9. honkakuteki/authentic.na-adj/本格的
10. ikashite/make-use-of.vt.te/活かして
11. ima-nara/if it is now/今なら
12. ma-ni-au/be in time/間に合う

1.6.3 Day 38: Strategic expressions 3

Strategic Expressions 3.

Sentences

1. _____^いと言われると、…。㊦
If you ask me if it is true,...
2. _____^いというか…。㊦
I cannot answer for it,...
3. _____^いけど、それはそれで。㊦
I do not quite understand what it is, but in that case it is for it's worth.
4. _____^いどうなるんでしょうかねえ。㊦
I wonder what words we should use if we might say it with clear words.
5. _____^{いま}、今はちょっと。㊦
I am happy with your feeling to me, but now it is kinda.
6. _____^{いま}、よくわからないというか…。㊦
Concerning this point, I do not understand well...
7. _____^{いま}というか。㊦
Or I'm not a bit confident.
8. _____^{いま}、ですけれど。㊦
Actually, it is a problem that how it should be done though.
9. _____^{いま}といわれると、いまいちですね。㊦
If you ask me what is the things we need, I don't know what we are missing.
10. こうしておけばいいと、_____のかどうか。㊦
I doubt whether or not we can say that there is something we can do.

Words and Expressions

1. nantomo/somehow/なんとも
2. henji/reply.n.suru/返事
3. wakari-yasui/easy to understand.GN/わかりやすい
4. kimochi/feeling/気持ち
5. kono/this/この
6. ten/point/点
7. jishin/confident/自信
8. hitsuyō/necessary.na-adj/必要
9. imaichi/not good enough/いまいち
10. -ba-ii/it is good to do/-ばいい
11. ieru/vt.pot.say/言える
12. iu/say.vt/言う

1.6.4 Day 39: Strategic Expressions 4

Strategic Expressions 4.

Sentences

1. だめだ、_____だ。◀▶
It is not good. This is dangerous.
2. ああ、_____。◀▶
Oh, no! it's dangerous.
3. みてみて、_____?◀▶
Hey! look! it is amazing, isn't it?
4. そんなに試験とやらが_____ですか。◀▶
So it is important for you to take the examination, isn't it?
5. ええ、普通の人よりは_____ですけど。◀▶
Yes, I am better at somewhat doing that than a normal person.
6. それには興味ないとは_____ね。◀▶
I cannot said that I'm not interested in it.
7. いつもなんだかんだで、_____よね。◀▶
You are always doing well/solving problems in the end.
8. そういう考^{かんが}えて、_____のかな。◀▶
I wonder if we can always apply that kind of thinking.
9. _____いいんでしょう。◀▶
What should I do in fact?
10. それは誠^{まこと}に申し訳^{もうわけ}ありませんが、_____。◀▶
I'm sorry indeed, but I cannot say anything for now.

Words and Expressions

1. dame/not-good.na-adj/だめ
2. kiken/dangerous.na-adj/危険
3. yabai/dangerous.i-adj/やばい
4. mitemite/look!/みてみて
5. sugoku/amazing.i-adj.adv.sugoi/すごく
6. shiken/examination/試験
7. ..to-yara/something like/.. とやら/
8. daiji/important.na-adj/大事な
9. futsū/normal/普通
10. ikubun/some/いくぶん
11. jōzu/good at/上手
12. kyōmi/interest/興味
13. ii-kire-nai/cannot say/言い切れない
14. nanda-kanda-itte/even if sb say some complaints, but/なんだかんだいって
15. maruku-osameru/do well in the end/丸く収める
16. tsukaeru/use.vt.pot/使える
17. makoto-ni/indeed/誠に
18. mōshiwake-arimasen/I am sorry/申し訳ありません

1.6.5 Day 40: Strategic Expressions 5

It is also necessary to say anything for the time being.

Sentences

1. _____. ﴿ 》
It's no way.
2. ひとつ _____ よ。 ﴿ 》
There was one thing I wanted to ask you.
3. なんとか _____ よね。 ﴿ 》
I want him somehow to get better.
4. だって、 _____. ﴿ 》
Because it's boring.
5. _____、このピンチをどう乗り切るかですね。 ﴿ 》
Whatever it is, how do you survive this pinch?
6. _____、今日は...。 ﴿ 》
With that, this is it today so far.
7. ちょうど、今、 _____ が、...。 ﴿ 》
Just, now, but I'm thinking, ...
8. それは _____ ですよ。 ﴿ 》
It is a problem which we cannot ignore.
9. 今すぐどう関係するかは、 _____ ね。 ﴿ 》
I do not understand a little about how and what it relates to.
10. なんて答えればよいものやら、 _____ ね。 ﴿ 》
I do not know how to answer to it.

Words and Expressions

1. shikata/way/しかた
2. kiki-tai/ask.vt.want/聞きたい
3. nantoka/somehow/なんとか
4. -tehoshii/aux.tehoshi.want-sb-to-do.GN/.. てほしい
5. datte/because/だって
6. tsumannai/boring.i-adj/つまんない
7. ..ni-seyo/whatever/.. にせよ
8. pinchi/pinch/ピンチ
9. nori-kiru/overcome/乗り切る
10. -teiru-tokoro/be -ing right now.GN/-ているところ
11. hōtte-oke-nai/cannot ignore/放っておけない
12. mondai/problem/問題

1.6.6 Day 41: Strategic Expressions 6

Strategic Expressions 6.

To express that you do not know well.

Sentences

1. 何で、物理学なんて_____。㊦
Why did I think about starting physics?
2. 他に、_____。㊦
Anything else should've been OK to me.
3. _____ね。㊦
I wonder what I should say.
4. で、その、えっと、_____. ..。㊦
And, well, it is .. what I want to say is ...
5. みんなの前で、_____。㊦
I was a little nervous in front of everyone.
6. 本当に大切なものはなにか。_____。㊦
What is really important? It's not such a thing.
7. _____は、何もわかってない。㊦
We don't know what we really have to know.
8. _____がわからない。㊦
I don't know what I don't know.
9. _____がわからない。㊦
I don't know what I want to do.
10. どうしてもしなければならないかという、_____。㊦
It doesn't seem like I have to do this now by any means.

Words and Expressions

1. nande/why/何で
2. butsurigaku/physics/物理学
3. hajime-yō/start.vt.vol/始めよう
4. -darō/sb wonder that/-だろう
5. hoka-ni/else/他に
6. nandemo/anything/何でも
7. yokatta/good.i-adj.past/良かった
8. kinchōsuru/get nervous/緊張する
9. taisetsuna/precious.na-adj/大切
10. tabun/perhaps/たぶん
11. nasasō/not likely/なさそう

1.6.7 Day 42: Strategic Expressions 7

Strategic Expressions 7.

Sentences

1. _____^{なん}か。何でもいいか。◀▶
What should I say? Anything would be OK.
2. ええ、_____^{なん い}、何と言えればいいか、ちょっとわかりませんけれども。◀▶
No, it is not that, but I don't know very well what I should say though.
3. ええ、そのう、ええ、ですかね。_____^き。◀▶
Yah, so, yes, it is ... maybe.. I do not understand well though.
4. どこがいいかと聞かれると_____^きが。◀▶
I cannot respond quickly when asked what point is good,...
5. _____^きが、よさそうですよね。◀▶
But it is somehow likely good.
6. 考え^{かんが}すぎて、_____ほうがいい。◀▶
If you think too much and do not proceed, you better not think about it.
7. いい考え^{かんが}ですね。その_____か。◀▶
It is a good idea. What will it be the next?
8. もう少しアイデアを_____^き。◀▶
Please let me know a little more ideas.
9. _____^きどうか探してみましよう。◀▶
Let's look for some if there are other similar examples.
10. _____^{せい か}、成果^{せい}がでて、ああ、よかった。◀▶
I tried my best and I got good results, and, yes, it was good.

Words and Expressions

1. nandemoii/anything is OK/何でもいい
2. keredomo/but/けれども
3. sokutou/quick answer/即答
4. nantonaku/somewhat/なんとなく
5. yosasō/likely good/よさそう
6. -sugite/too much/-すぎて
7. ..hōgaii/better not to do/.. ほうがいい
8. tsuzuki/to be next/続き
9. aidea/idea/アイデア
10. kikasetekudasi/let me know/聞かせてください
11. onajiyouna rei/similar examples/同じような例
12. seikaga deru/get good result/成果^{せい}がでる

1.7 Week 7: Natural Speech

Sometimes people fluently speaking foreign languages look like a very cool and natural. Even if she is not a native speaker of the language, you will feel her language very natural. How did she do it? How did she acquire such a cool skill? Where did she

find those fantastic expressions?

1.7.1 Day 43: Interactive phrases 1

Interactive phrases 1.

Sentences

1. 久しぶり、^{ひさ}_____ね。㊦
I have not seen you for a long time.
2. ちょっと、マンガ^{まんが}_____, ..。㊦
I just came by only to return Manga,..
3. ついでにみんなに_____? ㊦
In this chance, how about seeing everyone before you go?
4. みんな、_____よ。㊦
Absolutely everybody will be happy to see you.
5. そうそう、^{たの}楽しかった_____よ。㊦
Oh yeah, I remember the fun memories.
6. _____、^{いま}今、^{こま}困ってるんだって? ㊦
I heard from somebody and you are in trouble now, aren't you?
7. いや、_____。㊦
No, it's not a big deal. Never mind.
8. _____、^{てつだ}手伝うよ。㊦
If you are in trouble, I will help you.
9. いや、^{こんかい}今回は、_____。㊦
No, this time, I will handle it with my best effort.
10. _____よ。もう^{じかん}時間だし。㊦
It's almost the time to go.

Words and Expressions

1. hisashiburi/long time/久しぶり
2. aenakatta/meet.vi.pot.neg.past/会えなかった
3. manga/comic/マンガ
4. kaesu/return.vt/返す
5. -ni-kuru/come to do/-にくる
6. dake/only/だけ
7. tsuideni/in this chance/ついでに
8. yorokobu/delighted/喜ぶ
9. minna/everybody/みんな
10. omoide/memory/思い出
11. yomigaeru/revive.vi/蘇る
12. taishita/big deal/大した
13. komatte-iru/be in trouble/困っている
14. tetsudau/help.vt/手伝う

15. konkai/this time/今回
16. jibun-no-chikara/my own effort/自分の力
17. nantoka-shitai/want to do somehow/なんとかしたい
18. sorosoro/it's about to/そろそろ

1.7.2 Day 44: Interactive phrases 2

Interactive phrases 2.

Sentences

1. _____だね。㊦
It's been a while since I came to Tokyo last time.
2. _____よ。㊦
I have not been here for a while.
3. この店のこと_____か。㊦
Do you remember this store well?
4. いろいろ_____。㊦
I gradually come to remember a little by a little.
5. _____、ホント、なつかしい。㊦
It will be the first time in years, really, I am nostalgic.
6. でも、_____だ。㊦
But, I will close this shop next month.
7. え、_____なあ、やりくりが。㊦
It looks that everybody is facing a tough situation to make ends meet.
8. うちは、_____よ。㊦
This shop is not needed anymore.
9. _____ねえ。㊦
It would not been like this.
10. 僕には、この店が不要だとは、_____。㊦
I cannot believe that this shop is useless.

Words and Expressions

1. nagaraku/for a while/長らく
2. mise/shop/店
3. oboeteru/remember.vt.te.col/覚えてる
4. iroiro/various/いろいろ
5. nannen-buri/for how long/何年ぶり
6. natsukashii/nostalgic.i-adj/なつかしい
7. raigetsu/next month/来月
8. heiten/shop closed/閉店
9. dokomo/everywhere/どこも
10. kibishii/severe.i-adj/きびしい
11. yarikuri/to make ends meet/やりくり
12. iranai/not needed/いらない
13. sabishikunaru/become sad/さびしくなる
14. mudana/useless.na-adj/無駄

1.7.3 Day 45: Interactive phrases 3

Interactive phrases 3.

Sentences

1. _____ ? おいしい ! ♪
Can I have one? It's delicious!
2. すごい、これ、_____ ? ♪
Awesome, where did you get this?
3. これ、なんて、_____ ですよ。 ♪
I think what an interesting book this is.
4. _____、^き聞いてない。 ♪
We don't ask you about your book.
5. これ、どこで _____ んの ! ♪
We are asking you where you bought this!
6. ^{なん}何だ ? ^{いま}今の音は ? ^{おと}_____ かな。 ♪
What is the sound right now? Maybe I'm thinking too much.
7. ^{なん}何だろう、^{たなか}田中先生、^{せんせい}_____ よ。 ♪
What is that? Professor Tanaka, could you go and check it for us?
8. わかった。ここで^ま待ってて、^{いま}今、_____。 ♪
OK. Wait here and I will go and check what it is.
9. じゃ、^{あと}後は、_____、^{ぼくたち}僕達は、^{つづ}ゲームを続けよう ! ♪
Let's leave it to our professor, we will continue to play the game!
10. そう。^{いま}今、おもしろいところで、_____ よ。 ♪
Yah, now, We are in an interesting moment and we cannot keep an eye on it.

Words and Expressions

1. morau/receive.vt/もらう
2. -temoii/aux.may.GN/てもいい
3. uru/sell.vt/売る
4. -teta/aux.teita.GN/-てた/
5. nante/how/なんて
6. -nante-kanji/kinda like/なんて感じ
7. oto/sound/音
8. ki-no-sei/thinking too much/気のせい
9. kana/I wonder/かな
10. ato-wa/after../後は
11. sensei/teacher/先生
12. -ni-makaeru/leave it to../.. に任せる
13. omoshiroi-tokoro/interesting moment.GN/おもしろいところ
14. me-ga-hanase-nai/cannot keep an eye on../目が離せない

1.7.4 Day 46: Interactive phrases 4

Interactive phrases 4.

Sentences

1. 別に^{べつ}ないけど、_____かなあ。◀▶
I don't have anything, but I wonder if I don't have to do anything.
2. _____! ▶▶
It tastes good.
3. _____、言^いってる。◀▶
Saying things like kids, I'm telling you.
4. 忘れて^{わす}た、_____! ▶▶
I forgot! Such an important thing!
5. _____. ▶▶
It's a good timing.
6. _____と^{おも}思う。◀▶
If you sell it, I think you will have some money.
7. _____. ▶▶
You don't need to do that. I am OK.
8. _____. ▶▶
If you do not need it, throw it away.
9. _____? ▶▶
What's happen? Why?
10. ごめんね、_____. ▶▶
I'm sorry, I can only do this.

Words and Expressions

1. betsu-ni-nai/nothing special/別にない/
2. -mitai-na/look-like.na-adj/-みたいな
3. wasure-teta/forget.vt.te-ta.past/忘れてた
4. ureba/sell.vt.ba/売れば
5. ikuraka/somewhat/いくらい
6. iranai/not need/いらない
7. iru/vi.need/要る
8. sutete/throw.vt.te/捨てて
9. suteru/vt.throw/捨てる
10. gomenne/sorry/ごめんね

1.7.5 Day 47: Interactive phrases 5

Interactive phrases 5.

Sentences

1. レストラン? _____ よ。㊦
Restaurant? If it is convenient, wherever is OK.
2. 私^{わたし}は_____。㊦
From when did it hurt?
3. _____ か。㊦
From when did it hurt?
4. _____。㊦
Around noon.
5. _____ ? ㊦
Have you been a less pain?
6. _____。㊦
I will eat something.
7. じゃ、_____ ? ㊦
I will have anything easy on my stomach.
8. 今日^{きょう}は暑^{あつ}かったから、_____。㊦
For me, as it was hot today, I want to eat something light.
9. そうめんとか、冷^ひやしうどんとか、なら_____。㊦
I can prepare somen noodles or cold udon noodles, though.
10. じゃ、_____。㊦
Then, I'll leave it to you.

Words and Expressions

1. resutoran/restaurant/レストラン
2. dokodemo/wherever/どこでも
3. tekitouna/proper.na-adj/適当
4. i/stomach/胃
5. itamu/hurt.vi/痛む
6. ohirugorokara/around noon/お昼ごろから
7. rakuni/be-relieved.na-adj.adv/楽
8. yasashiimono/easy on my stomach/やさしいもの
9. atsukatta/hot.i-adj.past/暑かった
10. sappari-to-shita-mono/something light/さっぱりとしたもの
11. somen/somen noodle/そうめん
12. hiyashi-udon/cold udon noodle/冷やしうどん
13. yoi/preparation.n.suru/用意
14. -ni-makaeru/leave it to../..に任せる

1.7.6 Day 48: Interactive phrases 6

Interactive phrases 6

Sentences

1. いつも _____。㊦
What are you doing on your day off?
2. 毎日、仕事で忙 ^{まいにち しごと いそが}しいんで、_____。㊦
Because I am busy at work every day, I am always sleeping until noon.
3. じゃ、_____ね。㊦
So you are so busy week day.
4. ええ、^{つか}疲れて、^{かえ}帰って、_____, ...。㊦
I got tired, went home, took a bath, entered the bed,...
5. 知らないうちに、毎晩、^{し まいばん}_____。㊦
I slept every night, yeah, unconsciously.
6. _____。㊦
Sorry for being late.
7. いえ、私 ^{わたし}も _____。㊦
Don't be sorry. I just got here too.
8. _____。㊦
This is a present for you.
9. _____! どうもありがとう。㊦
Oh no, you don't have to! But thank you.
10. _____よ。㊦
Oh, I do have to.

Words and Expressions

1. hirusugimade/until noon/昼過ぎまで
2. heijitsu/week day/平日
3. taihen/very busy/たいへん
4. tsukarete/be-tired.vi.te/疲れて
5. kaette/go-home.vi.te/帰って
6. furo/bath/風呂
7. beddo/bed/ベッド
8. shiranai/know.vt.neg/知らない
9. uchini/while../..うちに
10. maiban/every night/毎晩
11. namucchatte/sleep.vi.teshimau.GN/眠っちゃって
12. okurete/be-late.vi.te/遅れて
13. ima-sakki/a little before/今さっき
14. tsuita/arrive.vi.ta/着いた
15. purezento/present/プレゼント
16. sonna-no/such a thing/そんなの
17. -wakeniwaikanai/I cannot do../-わけにはいかない

1.7.7 Day 49: Interactive phrases 7

Interactive phrases 7.

Sentences

1. _____、自然と成果は出ますね。㊦
If you do properly, you will get results naturally.
2. _____ってちょっとむずかしいですね。㊦
It is a bit difficult to be able to say anything without hesitation.
3. _____っていいですよ。㊦
No human beings who do not make a mistake.
4. _____、次に進むってことですね。㊦
Don't bother, let's go ahead.
5. _____、同じ間違いを極力減らすってことですかね。㊦
If I can say, it's important to reduce the similar mistakes as much as possible.
6. _____考えますよ。㊦
If so, I will think when that happens.
7. _____お召し上がりください。㊦
Please eat as soon as possible after opening.
8. _____。㊦
No matter what you attempt, tragedy may befall you.
9. _____。㊦
Homer sometimes nods./Even monkeys fall from trees.
10. _____。㊦
All good if it ends.

Words and Expressions

1. inu/dog/犬
2. arukeba/walk.vi.ba.GN/歩けば
3. bō/stick/棒
4. ataru/hit.vi/当る
5. saru/monkey/猿
6. ki/tree/木
7. ochiru/fall.vi/落ちる
8. kaifū/open-a-bag.n.suru/envelope/開封
9. kaifūgo/after opening it/開封後
10. ohayameni/as-soon-as-possible.formal/お早めに
11. meshiagaru/eat.vt.honor/召し上がる
12. owari/end.vi.masu/終わり
13. yokereba/good.i-adj.ba.GN/よければ
14. subete/all/全て
15. yoshi/good.i-adj.archaic/よし

1.8 Week 8: Summary

This will be the last week. Although practice always does not change, let's practice dictating yourself and acquiring new words and expressions. You can acquire more than 300 expressions if one day or even one day a day. Let's do your best.

1.8.1 Day 50: Work and Shopping

It's finally the last episode of Volume 1. The episode continues in Volume 2. Sections on grammar review are also included. There are also expressions that you will hear in your life. Please look forward to the next volume.

Sentences

1. A: 昨晚は？ B: _____。㊦
A: What did you last night? B: I was working at the museum.
2. A: いつもは？ B: _____。㊦
A: Usually? B: During the day, a part-time job at a coffee shop.
3. A: これからどちらへ？
B: _____。㊦
A: Where are you going now? B: A meeting at the museum.
4. A: 昨日は何を？ B: _____。㊦
A: What did you do yesterday? B: I studied at the library.
5. A: 明日も？ B: いや、_____。㊦
A: Tomorrow too? B: No, I won't tomorrow.
6. A: これ安い！ B: 安いんだから、_____。㊦
A: This is less expensive. B: Cause it's economical, we don't have any choices which we will not buy it.
7. A: これ高い！ B: _____、いいものだから。㊦
A: This is expensive. B: Regardless of the cost, I will buy it because it's good.
8. A: これカッコいい！ B: カッコよくても_____。㊦
A: It's cool! B: Don't buy it because it isn't necessary.
9. A: これおいしい！ B: おいしくても_____。㊦
A: This tastes good. B: Even if it tastes good, we don't buy any snacks.
10. A: これ要る？ B: トイレトペーパーは_____。㊦
A: Do you need it? B: We have to buy toilet roll.

Words and Expressions

1. sakuban/last night/昨晚
2. hakubutsukan/museum/博物館
3. shigoto/job/仕事
4. hiruma/daytime/昼間
5. kissaten/coffee shop/喫茶店

6. arubaito/part-time job/アルバイト
7. bijutsukan/art-museum/美術館
8. uchiawase/meeting/打ち合わせ
9. sakujitsu/yesterday/昨日
10. toshokan/library/図書館
11. benkyou/study/勉強
12. sentakushi/choices/選択肢
13. -ni kankei naku/regardless of-/ーに関係なく
14. kakkoi/cool/かっこいい
15. iranaimono/things you don't need/要らないもの
16. okashi/snack/お菓子
17. iru/need.vi/要る
18. toirettopēpa/toilet roll/トイレットペーパー

Appendix A

Fundamentals

Hiragana and 50 sounds chart

Hiragana is the basis of Japanese, which consists of 50 sounds. It is a combination of five vowels and 10 consonants. Practicing the following basic words, you can learn everything. What is more important is that verbs are conjugated based on Table Appendix B.

Table Appendix A.1 Conjugation table (I Group verbs)

㊦ ㊧ ㊨ ㊩ ㊪ ㊫ ㊬ ㊭ ㊮ ㊯		form
w r y m b n t s g k		
わ ら や ま ば な た さ が か あ	a	-nai A negative
い り み び に ち し ぎ き い	i	-masu B conjunctive
う る ゆ む ぶ ぬ つ す ぐ く う	u	. C dictionary
え れ め べ ね て せ げ け え	e	-ba,-ru D conditional/potential
お ろ よ も ぼ の と そ ご こ お	o	-u E volitional
t t t i		-te F
n n n i		-de G

Verb types

The conjugation of Japanese verbs is classified into three types.

- 1st group verb (1G) conjugates according to aiueo vowels.
- 2nd group verb (2G) includes two types of verbs: i-verb conjugates according to vowel 'i', and e-verb conjugates according to vowel 'e'.
- 3rd group verb (3G) conjugates irregularly. Only two verbs 'suru' (do) and 'kuru' (come) belong to this group.

1st group verb conjugates as shown in Table Appendix B. In the case of 'write', the negative form is 'a-nai', like 'kakanai'; The masu-form is 'i-masu' like 'kakimasu'; the dictionary form is 'u-' Like 'kaku'; the possible form is 'e-ru' like 'kaku'; and the volitional form becomes 'o-u' like 'kako'.

You can see that it is conjugated by consonants k + vowels, a, i, u, e, and o.

The 2nd Group verbs conjugate as follows: i-verb: kinai/not wear, kimasu/wear,

kiru/wear, kireru/can wear, kiyō/will wear. e-verb: tabenai/not eat, tabemasu/eat, taberu/eat, tabereru/can eat, tabeyō/will eat.

The 3rd group verbs conjugate as follows: suru/do: shinai/not do, shimasu/do, suru/do, dekiru/can do, shiyō/will do. kuru/come: konai/not come, kimasu/come, kuru/come, korareru/can come, koyō/will come. Since they conjugate irregularly, you must learn them as they are, but since they are commonly used verbs, you will be able to remember them easily while using them.

Basics Sentence Patterns

There are some very fundamental things before beginning this course. The type of Japanese sentences can be categorized roughly into 4 types. It is a verb sentence, an i-adjective(i ending adjective) sentence, a na-adjective(na ending adjective) sentence, and a noun sentence.

In addition to that, in Japanese, there are six (2×3) patterns of sentence ends consisting of a combination of casual/formal level and positive/negative sentence, and non-past/past tense.

1. Casual and Formal
2. Positive and Negative
3. Tone and Intonation

Casual and Formal

1. Noun end Casual
A: 元気? B: うん、元気。/ううん、元気じゃない。
A: Fine? B: Yes I am./No, I am not.
2. Noun end Formal
A: 元気ですか。 B: ええ、元気です。/いいえ、元気じゃありません。
A: Are you fine? B: Yes I am./No, I am not.

Non-past and Past

1. Casual Non-past: 食べる。
2. Casual Past: 食べた。
3. Casual Past Negative: 食べなかった。
4. Formal Non-past: 食べます。
5. Formal Past Negative: 食べませんでした。

Representative sounds of non-past sentences are ‘ru’ and ‘u.’ On the other hand, the representative sound at the end of the past sentence is ‘ta.’ It will not change even when it is Formal.

Tone and Intonation

Question sentence puts ‘ka’ at the end of a sentence or raises a tone of voice, it becomes a question.

- Rising tone
- Up and down

Playing a game

Let's play a game to understand sentence types.

Verb sentences

1. Casual Positive A: 食べる？ B: うん、食べる。
2. Casual Negative A: 食べる？ B: ううん、食べない。
3. Formal Positive A: 食べますか。 B: ええ、食べます。
4. Formal Negative A: 食べますか。 B: いいえ、食べません。

i-Adjective sentences

1. Casual Positive A: おもしろい？ B: うん、おもしろい。
2. Casual Negative A: おもしろい？ B: ううん、おもしろくない。
3. Formal Positive A: おもしろいですか。 B: ええ、おもしろいですよ。
4. Formal Negative A: おもしろいですか。 B: いいえ、おもしろくありません。

na-Adjective sentences

1. Casual Positive A: 元気？ B: うん、元気。
2. Casual Negative A: 元気？ B: ううん、元気じゃない。
3. Formal Positive A: 元気ですか？ B: ええ、元気です。
4. Formal Negative A: 元気ですか？ B: いいえ、元気じゃありません。

Noun sentences

1. Casual Positive A: 東京？ B: うん、東京。
2. Casual Negative A: 東京？ B: ううん、東京じゃない。
3. Formal Positive A: 東京ですか？ B: ええ、東京です。
4. Formal Negative A: 東京ですか？ B: いいえ、東京じゃありません。

Appendix B

Essentials

— A —

i-adj.adv i-adjective adverbial use. karuku bōru wo nageru./Lightly throw a ball.)
na-adj.na/ni na-adj-na noun ... noun modification / na-adj-ni verb ... na-adjective
 adverbial usage. kirei ni ji o kaku./Write the letters neatly.;na-adj ni + verb);
 kirei na heya./Pretty room.; na-adj na + noun); kantan na mondai./Simple
 problem.; na-adj na + noun); kantan ni toku. Solve easily./na-adj ni + verb)
i-adj.neg i-adjective negative form. i-adj.non-past ends with ‘i’. Replacing ‘i’ with
 ‘kunai’ becomes negative form. 19
i-adj.so.look i-adjective + ‘sō’: it looks ..; Omoshiro-sō-desu-ne./It looks interesting.)
archaic archaic word, which often uses in proverb or old literary works.

— B —

v.ba makes conditional clause. Ame ga fureba, suzushiku narimasu yo./It will be
 cool if it rains.)
v.ba-ii It is good/nice if it is ..; shiken ga nakereba-ii./It is good without an exami-
 nation.); okane ga areba-ii./I wish I had the money.);

— C —

chatte a colloquial expression of te-shimau → v.te-shimau
v.comp compound verb often indicates a combination of two movement. nigirima-
 su/vt.mold) + hajime-masu/vt.start) → nigiri-hajimemasu/start-to-mold); Sō-
 to-wa ii-kirenai.(I cannot say so definitely.); Sore-wa kagae-sugi desu-ne.(You
 think too much of it.) 29,
v.causa.te-kudasai causative; let me do sth. Chotto tukawasete kudasai./Let me use
 it.)

— D —

p.de.with-tool with ..; using tools: e.g.hashi de taberu.(I will eat with chopsticks.)
p.de.at-place in; indicating a place to act: Toshokan de benkyō suru.(I will study in
 the library.); Gogo wa sutaba de kōhī.(I will have a cup of coffee at Starbucks
 in the afternoon.) 22, 32

— G —

p.ga.agent ga is a case marker which indicates an agent of verb. Watashi ga shi-
 masu.(I will do.)
good negative and conditional form of ii/good) are not i-ku-nai/i-kere-ba but yo-
 ku-nai/yo-kere-ba. Seiseki wa amari yo-ku-nai-desune./My grades are not very
 good.); Tennki ga yo-kere-ba, pikunikku ni ikimashō./If the weather is fine,
 let's go on a picnic.)

— H —

v.honor a honorific expresses very polite attitudes of a speaker.

Dōshite kenchikuka ni narareta no desuka./Why did you become an architect?)

1G naru/vi.become → nara-reru/v.honor.become; 2G taberu/vt.eat → tabe-rareru/v.honor.eat; 3G suru/vt.do → sareru/v.honor.do/ and kuru/vi.come → korareru/v.honor.come);

v.te-hoshii want sb to do. Genki ni natte hoshii desune./I want him to get better.);

— I —

i-adj → A.

ippai 1) full; 2) one cup/scoop of...; 10

— K —

v.ta-koto-arū → v.ta-koto-ga-arū

v.ta-koto-ga-arū indicates one's experience; have ever done sth; nihon e itta koto ga arimasu./I have ever been to Japan.) 50

v.tari-suru do sth from time to time; sometimes do sth or do sth. Tokidoki haha no koto o kangae-tari suru./Sometimes I think of my mother.) Kyō wa ittari kitari shite totemo isogashikatta./Today, I was very busy coming and going.)

v.te-kuru become; indicates a state of change; Dandan wakatte kimashita./I understand it gradually.)

GN.aux.kureru ..te kureru; do sth for me/us; Kore tabetekureru?/Could you eat this for me?) 24

v.te-moraemasenka you will ask sb to do sth. Sarada o tsukutte moraemasenka./ Could you make some salad for me?

v.te-morau you will have some action(v) by sb. Sarada o tsukutte moraimashita./ Somebody made a salad for me.

v.teoku to do sth as a preparation; Gesuto ga kuru mae ni sōji shite okimashō./Before having an guest, let's clean the room.) 46

— M —

v.masenka how about v-ing?; Issho ni tabe-masenka./How about eating with me?)

v.mashō formal style of volitional form which means "let's do ...".

v.masu It connects to the next sentence, it acts the same as v.te-form. Ittan hi wo tome, mizu wo ireru.(Stop the fire once and put in water.)

v.masu.ni-kuru/iku come/go to do sth. Kono hon o kaeshi ni kimashita./I came here to return this book.)

v.masu.tate just done. Takitate no gohan wa oishii./The freshly cooked rice is delicious.) 28

v.masu.yasui easy to v. Wakari yasui desune./It is easy to understand it.)

v.te-miru 1. to try.: yatte miru/try to do); 2. V1-te + miru: futa o totte miru/remove a lid and see what's inside.)

mono-da we would do sth naturally.. Otona ni nareba, kodomo no toki no koto o wasurete shimau monoda. /If you grow up, you would forget about your childhood.)

— N —

n.masu noun derived from v.masu. e.g. ugoku/vi.move)→ugoki/n.masu.motion); kono senshu wa ude no *ugoki* ga iidesune.(This player has good arm movements, isn't it?)

na-adj → A.

nakanaka..nai not to do easily. Tabaco no shūkan wa nakanaka yamerarenai./It is

not easy to quit the habit of smoking.)

nakuccha.. colloquial → nakereba-naranai.

nakutewa-naranai → nakereba-naranai.

nakereba-naranai must; have to do; kaka-nakereba-naranai / must write; yoma-nakereba-naranai / must read; Watashi ikanakucha / I have to go. colloquial 35,

..ni-iku go to doing ..; ‘ni’ indicates the purpose of visiting some place; hiru-gohan wo tabe ni iku./I will go to eat a lunch.)

— P —

v.psiv passive voice usage of verb; it is used when making the receiver of the action the subject; it often indicates that the speaker suffers damage; Ō yarareta/someone did it before me.); 1G takes the 1st vowel sound ‘a’ of aiueo such as kawa + reru such as kawa-nai → kawa-reru; 2G takes v.nai + rareru such as tabe-nai → tabe-rareru; 3G takes suru → sareru, and ko-nai → ko-rareru.

v.pot verb potential form. 1G takes the 4th vowel sound ‘e’ of aiueo such as kik-u.→kik-e-ru.(see Table); 2G takes v.ru + rareru such as tabe-ru→tabe-rareru; 3G takes ‘suru’ will be ‘dekiru’, and ‘kuru’ will be ‘korareru’;

prefix.polite prefix ‘o’ and ‘go’ make an utterance polite.

— S —

v.te-shimau 1. have been done; 2. to do sth completely; 3. cannot help doing; 4. sorry for sth. 36, 41,

n.suru suru verb, which act as verb with ‘suru’: benkyō/noun.study)→benkyō-suru/vt.study); Benkyō ha kirai da/I dislike study); Nihongo o benkyō-suru/I will study Japanese.)

— T —

v.tai makes expression of desire. Replace verb-masu with verb-tai such as kaki-masu/write)→kakitai, yomi-masu/read)→yomitai, tabe-masu/eat)→tabetai, 20, 20, 20.

i-adj.tokoro the moment of adj. Ima omoshiroi tokoro desu./It is the moment very interesting.

v.ta-tokoro have just done sth. Chōdo bangohan ga dekita tokoro desu./Dinner has just cooked.

v.teiru-tokoro have just done sth. Chōdo bangohan wo tabeteiru tokoro desu./I am now having dinner right now. 53

v.tara makes conditional clause. iketara, iku./If I can go, I will go.; In the case of verb, replace ‘te’ of te.form with ‘tara’;

v.te te-form of verb, which connect verb phrase with the following word or clause. 1G conjugates in four types: 1) n,b,m consonnant verbs replace -masu with -nde such as tobi-masu(jump)→tonde, shini-masu(die)→shinde, yomi-masu(read)→yonde; 2) k,g consonnant verbs replace -masu with -ite/-ide such as kiki-masu(listen)→kiite; oyogi-masu(swim)→oyoide; 3) i,t/ch,r consonnant verbs replace -masu with -tte such as tori-masu(take)→totte; tachi-masu(stand)→tatte; kiri-masu(cut)→kitte; 4) s consonnant verbs replace -masu with -ite such as hanashi-masu→hanashite; 2G and 3G conjugate replace -masu with -te such as tabe-masu→tabete; shi-masu→shite; ki-masu→kite; only iku is an exception such as iku→itte: Gohan o tabete kaette neta./After eating, I went home and went to sleep.) te-form can connect with others such as chains.

v.te-iru → aux.teiru

aux.teiru 1. continuation of verb action: Ame ga futteiru./It is raining.); 2. continuation of verb results: Ichirō ga isu ni suwatteiru./Ichiro is sitting on the chair.); 3. Adjective usage to describe the state of verbs: Michi ga magatteiru./The road is crooked.) 25, 25, 58, 25,

v.te-te → v.te-ite/v.te-iru

v.te-ta → v.te-ita/v.te-iru

— V —

v.voli volitional form of verb which indicates “let’s do sth”; 1G uses the 5th line vowel ‘o’ such as “Uta o utaō.”/Let’s sing a song.); 2G adds ‘yō’. such as “Minna-de tabeyō.”/Let’s eat together.) 3G “Benkyō shiyō.”/Let’s study./ and “Ashita mata koyō.”/Let’s come here again.);

— W —

p.wo.obj case marker of verb object. i.e., pan wo taberu.(I will eat a piece of bread.)

Appendix C

Katakana Words

Country name: こくめい 国名 オーストラリア, Australia; ブラジル, Brazil; ドミニカ, Dominica; フランス, France; ドイツ, Germany; インド, India; インドネシア, Indonesia; イタリア, Italy; イラン, Iran; ジャパン, Japan; メキシコ, Mexico; ポーランド, Poland; ロシア, Russia; シンガポール, Singapore; スペイン, Spain; サウジアラビア, Saudi Arabia; スイス, Switzerland; タイ, Thailand; アメリカ, United States; イギリス, United Kingdom; ベトナム, Vietnam;

Placename ちめい 地名 アフリカ, Africa; アジア, Asia; バリ, Bali; バンドン, Bandung; バンコク, Bangkok; ペキン, Beijing; ブロードウェイ, Broadway; カリフォルニア, California; ヨーロッパ, Europe; グアム, Guam; ホンコン, Hongkong; ロンドン, London; ロサンゼルス, Los Angeles; ニューヨーク, New York; パリ, Paris; ピラミッド, Pyramid; シャンハイ, Shanghai;

Stationery/Tools ぶんぐ どうぐ 文具・道具 ノート, notebook; カード, card; ボールペン, ballpoint pen; シャープペンシル, mechanical pencil; パンチ, hole puncher; ホッチキス, stapler; セロテープ, Scotch tape; 消しゴム, eraser; スプーン, spoon; フォーク, folk; ナイフ, knife; コップ, cup; カレンダー, calendar; ポスター, poster;

器具・メディア テレビ, TV set; ラジオ, radio; カメラ, camera; コンピューター, computer; パソコン, personal computer; ビデオ, video; ファクス, fax; ワードプロ, word processor; フィルム, film; ステレオ, stereo sound; インターネット, internet; ソフト, software; ファイル, file; データ, data; アクセス, access;

食品 チョコレート, ワイン, パン, ミルク, ジュース, ビール, サンドイッチ, カレー (ライス), アイスクリーム, ケーキ, ガム, ソース, コーヒー/kōhī/coffee/ お茶/ocha/tea/

固有名詞・商標 マルちゃん, カップヌードル, スターバックス, マクドナルド, デル, ケンタッキー・フライドチキン, ファミリーマート (ファミマ), ローソン, イオン,

職業・専門 エンジニア, サラリーマン,

場所 ロビー, トイレ, エレベーター, エスカレーター, スーパー, デパート, レストラン, ホテル, ディズニールランド, マンション, パーティールーム, ダイニングキッチン, アパート,

服装・身なり ネクタイ, シャツ, コート, スーツ, セーター, ポケット, ハンカチ, バッグ, タオル, ズボン,

交通 バス, タクシー, ワゴン, パトカー, エンジン, トラック, ガソリン, キー, シートベルト,

スポーツ テニス, サッカー, ジョギング, スポーツ, ダンス, プール, スキー, ゴルフ, パチンコ, オリンピック, スポーツクラブ, ハイキング, マラソン, コンテスト, ファイト, マーク, ボール,

書類・仕事 レポート, スピーチ, アルバイト, ボランティア, ミーティング, テスト, デザイン, ドライバー, クリーニング, ガイド,

時期 クリスマス, ラッシュ,

形容詞 ハンサム,

音楽 ビートルズ, ピアノ, ミュージカル, クラシック, ジャズ, コンサート, カラオケ, エリーゼのために, タンゴ, ショパン, アルバム, フェ,

生活	プレゼント, チケット, パーティー, サービス, シャワー, キャッシュカード, ボタン, インフルエンザ, スケジュール, レジャー, デート, シングル, ツイン, フロント, カット, シャンプー, ショート, セット, ガスサービスセンター, キャンプ, ローン,
家具	スイッチテーブル, ベッド, ドア, ポスト, ビル, チリソース, スパイスコーナー, ドア, ペット, エアコン, ガラス, ガスレンジ, ミキサー,
単位	メートル, サイズ, ボーナス, キロ, グラム, センチ, ミリ, クラス,
文字	ローマ字,
通信・国際	エアメール, ビザ, パスポート, ニュース,
書類	プレイガイド, コピー, カタログ, パンフレット,
人物	ベラクルス, フランケン, キャプテンクック, ピカソ, グラハムベル, ゴッホ, ベートーベン,
動物	カンガルー,
訪問・交流	ホームステイ,
行為・行動	ユーモア, ストレス, センス, チャンス,
動詞	キャンセルする, チャレンジする, スタートする,
Date	ついたち/tsuitachi/1 day) ふつか/futsuka/2 days) みっか/mikka/3 days) よっか/yokka/4 days) いつか/itsuka/5 days) むいか/muika/6 days) なのか/nanoka/7 days) ようか/yōka/8 days) ここのか/kokonoka/9 days) とおか/tōka/10 days)
その他	ドラマ, センター, グループ, チーム, レバー, コース,

Appendix D

Recommendations

Useful language resources.

1. Dictionary: Japanese: A Comprehensive Grammar
2. Corpus: Japanese-English Bilingual Corpus of Wikipedia's Kyoto Articles

Video programs with English subtitles

1. Kekkon shinai otoko
2. Okashi no ie
3. Unnatural
4. Yūja Yoshihiko to maō no shiro
5. Always Sanchōme no yūhi 1, 2, and '64
6. Nigeru wa haji daga yaku ni tatsu
7. Nodame cantabile
8. Rebound 2011 Fuji TV

Music/J-pop songs

1. Hanamizuki by Hitotoyo
2. Kimiwa tomodachi by Ken Hirai
3. Okāsan: nursery rhymes
4. Fukuwarai by Yu Takahashi
5. Genki o dashite by Mariya Takeuchi
6. Ōkina tamanegi no shita de: harukanaru omoi by Bakufū-Slump
7. Koi by Gen Hoshino
8. Melody by Koji Tamaki
9. Himawari no yakusoku by Motohiro Hata
10. Dango sankyōdai by Masahiko Sato, Masumi Uchino, and Yoshiro Horie

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In the sundial of the photograph, it is engraved with “Carpe Diem” in Latin, “Seize the day” in English. It means that you will enjoy the day and living the best. It is a phrase that appears in the poetry of ancient Roman poet Horatius in the 1st century BC. The phrase also appears in the movie “Dead Poets Society”, 1989 played by Robin William.



Quintus Horatius Flaccus
BC.65.12.8–BC.8.11.27
Roman poet from Southern Italy

Back cover:

Ten Sentences A Day for Eight Weeks
Dictation Everyday
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CARPE DIEM



科研費
KAKENHI