



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
13

Mr. Smith is shopping in a department store.

みせの ひと：いらっしゃいませ。

スミス：(pointing) それを みせてください。

みせの ひと：はい、どうぞ。

スミス：ありがとう。これは いくらですか。

みせの ひと：3,000 円です。

スミス：(pointing) それは いくらですか。

みせの ひと：これも 3,000 円です。

スミス：じゃ、それを ください。

みせの ひと：はい、ありがとうございます。

mise no hito: Irasshaimase.

Sumisu: (pointing) Sore o misete kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai, dōzo.

Sumisu: Arigatō. Kore wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: Sanzen-en desu.

Sumisu: (pointing) Sore wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: Kore mo sanzen-en desu.

Sumisu: Ja, sore o kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.

salesperson: May I help you?

Smith: Please show me that one.

salesperson: Yes, here it is.

Smith: Thank you. How much is this?

salesperson: It's 3,000 yen.

Smith: How much is that one?

salesperson: This is also 3,000 yen.

Smith: I'll take that one, then.

salesperson: All right. Thank you.

VOCABULARY

みせ

いらっしゃいませ

それ

みせてください

いくら

mise

irasshaimase

sore

misete kudasai

ikura

shop, store, restaurant

may I help you?, welcome

that one

please show me

how much

3,000えん	sanzen-en	3,000 yen
～えん	-en	yen
も	mo	also, too, either (particle)
じゃ	ja	well then
ください	kudasai	please give me

NOTES

1. Sore o misete kudasai.

When you want to take a closer look at an item in a store, use “(something) **o misete kudasai**” (“please show me . . .”).

2. Sanzen-en

The system of counting large numbers is different in Japanese and English. The chart below shows how to count from a thousand to a trillion.

	1,000	sen
	10,000	ichi-man
	100,000	jū-man
	1,000,000	hyaku-man
	10,000,000	sen-man
	100,000,000	ichi-oku
	1,000,000,000	jū-oku
	10,000,000,000	hyaku-oku
	100,000,000,000	sen-oku
	1,000,000,000,000	it-chō

chō oku man

2,222,222,222,222

nichō nisen nihyaku nijūni-oku nisen nihyaku nijūni-man nisen nihyaku nijūni

Decimals. (The word for “decimal point” is **ten**.)

0	rei
0.7	rei ten nana
0.29	rei ten ni kyū
0.538	rei ten go san hachi

Fractions. (**Bun** means “part.”)

1/2	ni-bun no ichi	2/3	san-bun no ni
1/4	yon-bun no ichi		

3. Kore mo sanzen-en desu.

The particle **mo** means “too,” “also,” “either,” etc. It is used in both affirmative and negative sentences.

ex. **Sore wa sanzen-en desu. Kore mo sanzen-en desu.**

“That one is 3,000 yen. This one is 3,000 yen, too.”

Kore wa watashi no kasa dewa arimasen. Sore mo watashi no dewa arimasen.

“This is not my umbrella. That’s not mine either.”

4. Ja, kore o kudasai.

Ja and **dewa** correspond to “well” or “well then,” interjections that express conclusion or resignation.

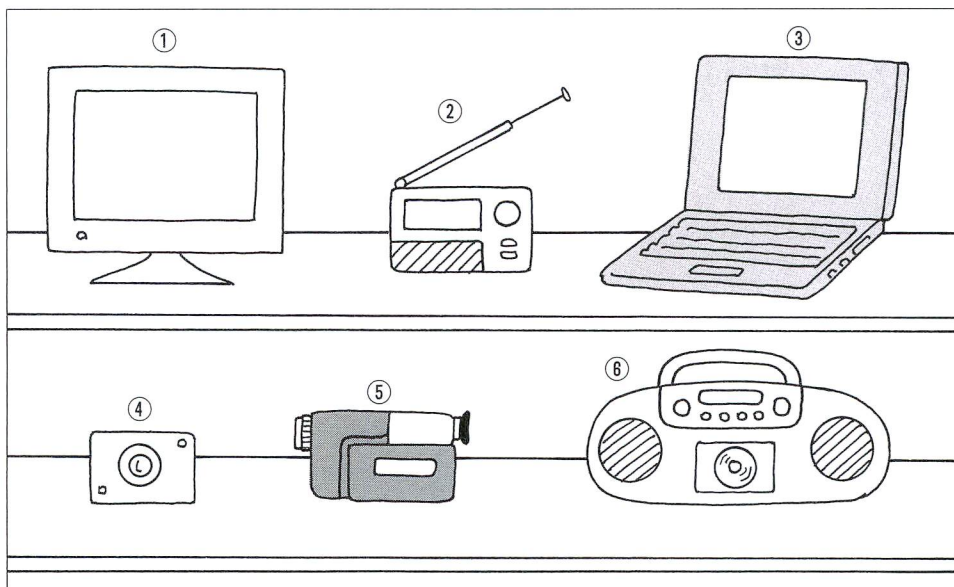
Kore o kudasai means “I’ll take this one” and is the phrase to use when you have decided what you want to buy.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. Electronic appliances:



1. terebi 2. rajio 3. pasokon 4. dejikame 5. bideo-kamera 6. CD-purēyā

II. Numbers:

100	hyaku	1,000	sen	10,000	ichiman
200	nihyaku	2,000	nisen	20,000	niman
300	sambyaku	3,000	sanzen	30,000	samman
400	yonhyaku	4,000	yonsen	40,000	yomman
500	gohyaku	5,000	gosen	50,000	goman
600	roppyaku	6,000	rokusen	60,000	rokuman
700	nanahyaku	7,000	nanasen	70,000	nanaman
800	happyaku	8,000	hassen	80,000	hachiman
900	kyūhyaku	9,000	kyūsen	90,000	kyūman

Intermediate numbers are made by combining the numbers composing them.

ex. 135 **hyaku-sanjū-go** 1,829 **sen-happyaku-nijūkyū****NOTE:** Large numbers are spelled out here, in romanized Japanese, but throughout the rest of the book, numerals are used to write them, e.g., **3,000-en** for “3,000 yen.”

VOCABULARY

terebi

television

rajio

radio

pasokon

(personal) computer

dejikame

digital camera

bideo-kamera

video camera

bideo

video

kamera

camera

CD-purēyā

CD player

CD (=shīdī)

CD

III. Japanese currency:



1. 1-en



2. 5-en



3. 10-en



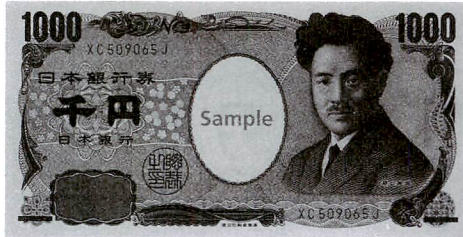
4. 50-en



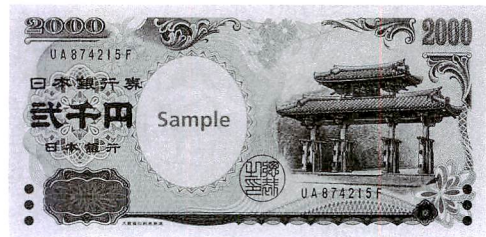
5. 100-en



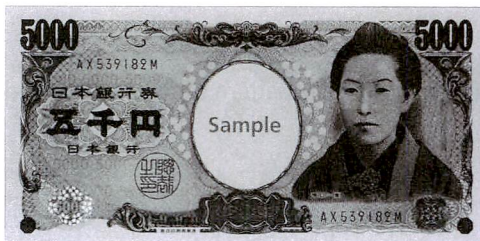
6. 500-en



7. 1,000-en



8. 2,000-en



9. 5,000-en



10. 10,000-en

KEY SENTENCES


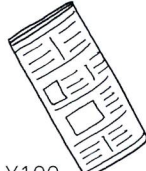

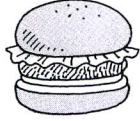




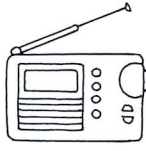

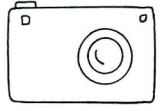
1. Sore wa terebi desu.
2. Are wa pasokon desu.
3. Kore wa 3,000-en desu. Are mo 3,000-en desu.

1. That is a television set.
2. That over there is a personal computer.
3. This is 3,000 yen. That, too, is 3,000 yen.

EXERCISES



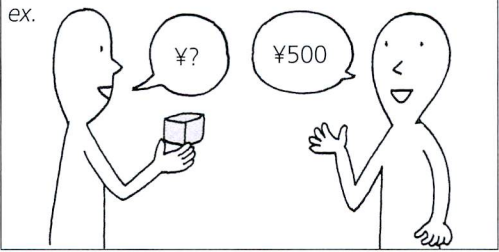
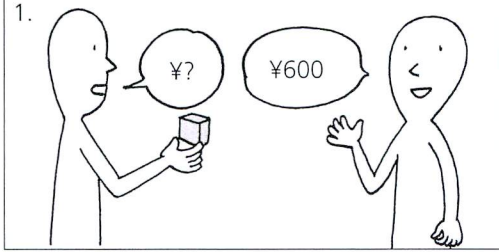
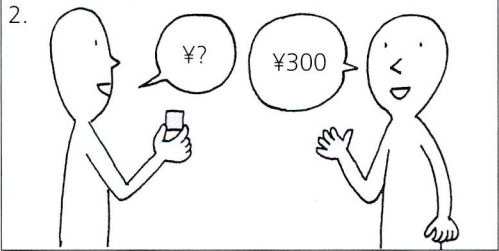
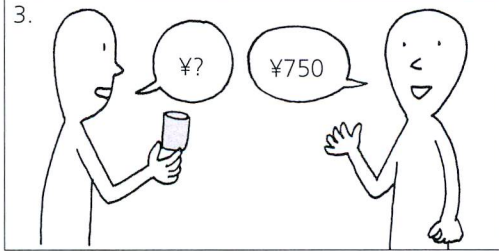
I. *State an item's price.* Look at the illustrations and state the price of each item.

ex.  ¥50	2.  ¥100	3.  ¥120	4.  ¥300	5.  ¥860
1.  ¥80				
6.  ¥1,200	7.  ¥3,000	8.  ¥4,800	9.  ¥17,000	10.  ¥39,000

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| ex. gojū-en | 3. | 6. | 9. |
| 1. | 4. | 7. | 10. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. | |



II. *Ask and give an item's price.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.

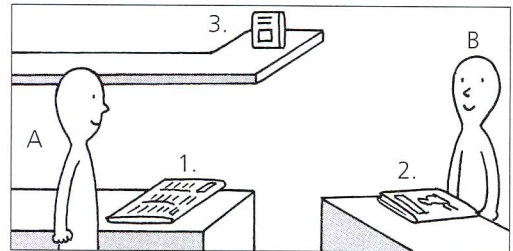
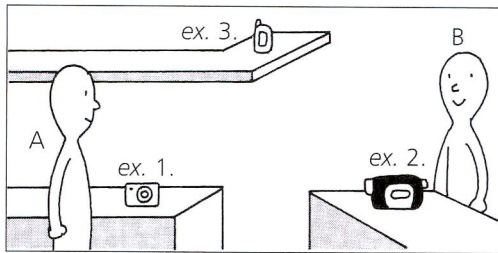
ex. 	1. 
2. 	3. 

ex. **A:** *Kore wa ikura desu ka.*
B: 500-en desu.

1. A:
- B:
2. A:
- B:
3. A:
- B:



III. **Identify objects in different locations.** Look at the illustration and make up sentences like the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

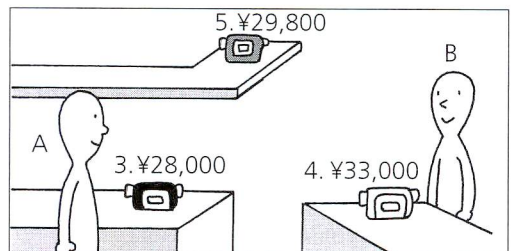
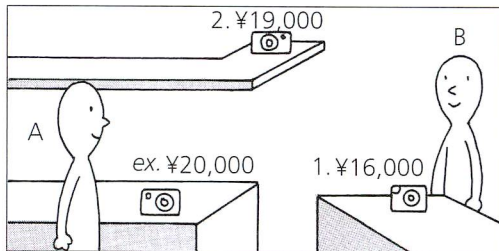


- ex. 1. **A: Kore wa dejikame desu.**
 ex. 2. **A: Sore wa bideo-kamera desu.**
 ex. 3. **A: Are wa keitai desu.**

1. A: (shimbun)
2. A: (zasshi)
3. A: (hon)



IV. **Ask and give an item's price.** Use the information in the illustrations to make appropriate questions for each of the answers given.



- ex. **A: Kore wa ikura desu ka.**
B: 20,000-en desu.

1. A:
- B: 16,000-en desu.

2. A:
B: 19,000-en desu.
3. A:
B: 28,000-en desu.
4. A:
B: 33,000-en desu.
5. A:
B: 29,800-en desu.



V. *State that two things cost the same or are the same thing.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. **Kore wa 800-en desu. Sore mo 800-en desu.**

1. (1,500-en)
2. (tokei)
3. (Sumisu-san no hon)



VI. *Ask the price of more than one item.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. **Sumisu: Kore wa ikura desu ka.
mise no hito: 8,000-en desu.
Sumisu: Are mo 8,000-en desu ka.
mise no hito: lie, 8,000-en dewa arimasen.
7,500-en desu.**



1. Sumisu:
mise no hito: (7,000-en)
Sumisu: (7,000-en)
mise no hito: (7,000-en)
2. Sumisu:
mise no hito: (9,000-en)
Sumisu: (9,000-en)
mise no hito: (9,000-en)
3. Sumisu
mise no hito: (6,500-en)
Sumisu: (6,500-en)
mise no hito: (6,500-en)



VII. **Confirm what an item is.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. Mr. Smith comes to a store.

Sumisu: Are wa DVD desu ka.

mise no hito: lie, CD desu.

Sumisu: Sore wa DVD desu ka.

mise no hito: Hai, DVD desu.

1. Sumisu: (shāpupenshiru)
 mise no hito: (bōrupen)
 Sumisu: (shāpupenshiru)
 mise no hito: (shāpupenshiru)
2. Sumisu: (Furansu-go no jisho)
 mise no hito: (Eigo no jisho)
 Sumisu: (Furansu-go no jisho)
 mise no hito: (Furansu-go no jisho)



VIII. **Buy something at a store.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. **Sumisu:** Sumimasen. Are wa bideo-kamera desu ka.

mise no hito: lie, dejikame desu.

Sumisu: Sore wa bideo-kamera desu ka.

mise no hito: Hai, sō desu.

Sumisu: Ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: 50,000-en desu.

Sumisu: Ja, sore o kudasai.

1. Sumisu: (CD-purēyā)
 mise no hito: (rajio)
 Sumisu: (CD-purēyā)
 mise no hito:
 Sumisu:
 mise no hito: (15,000-en)
 Sumisu:

VOCABULARY

DVD (=dībuidī)
shāpupenshiru
bōrupen

DVD
 mechanical pencil
 ballpoint pen

Furansu-go
Furansu
-go
jisho
Eigo

French (language)
 France
 language
 dictionary
 English (language)

2. Sumisu: (terebi)
 mise no hito: (pasokon)
 Sumisu: (terebi)
 mise no hito:
 Sumisu:
 mise no hito: (180,000-en)
 Sumisu:



IX. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Bideo-kamera wa -en desu.

SHORT DIALOGUE



Mr. Smith is at a store, shopping.

Sumisu: Kore o kudasai.
mise no hito: 4,300-en desu.
Sumisu: Kādo demo ii desu ka.
mise no hito: Hai, kekkō desu.

Smith: I'll take this.
 salesperson: It's 4,300 yen.
 Smith: Is it all right to use a credit card?
 salesperson: Yes, it's fine.

VOCABULARY

kādo	(credit) card
demo ii desu ka	is . . . all right?
hai, kekkō desu	yes, it's fine

NOTES

1. Kādo demo ii desu ka.

The phrase **demo ii desu ka** is used to ask if something is permissible. It means "is . . . all right?"



If you're in Japan, try asking the prices of items at vendors where prices are not listed or are written in *kanji*.