



Japanese Guaranteed

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[CD 2]

Lesson 4

In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about occupations and languages.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

job

shigoto

shigoto

What is it?

nan desuka

nan desuka

English

eigo

eigo

no

ie

ie

but

demo

demo

a little

sukoshi

sukoshi

Japanese

nihongo

nihongo

Listen to the dialogue. Nakagawa and Nishino are talking about their occupations and what languages they speak.

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kyooshi desu.

A, soo desuka. Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Eigo o oshiete imasu. Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

lie, demo furansugo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

A, soo desuka. Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kaishain desu.

Let's listen to what Nakagawa said first.

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Here, Nakagawa asks Nishino what he does for living. She said literally "What is your job, Mr. Nishino?" Let's practice the word "job". Repeat:

shigoto

shigoto

Here Nakagawa says a more polite version:

oshigoto.

Let's practice that. Repeat:

oshigoto

oshigoto

Notice that Nakagawa used Nishino's name when she said "your job". In Japanese, a person's name is used much more frequently than the word "you". Let's practice the expression "Nishino's job". Repeat:

Nishino-san no oshigoto

Nishino-san no oshigoto

The word "no" is a particle to indicate possession. So, Nakagawa's job is:

Nakagawa-san no oshigoto

Let's practice the expression "What is it?". Repeat:

Nan desuka.

Nan desuka.

"What" in Japanese is

nani.

You already know the verb

desu.

When they are put together,

"nani"

becomes

“nan”

So the whole phrase is:

Nan desuka

Let's practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Good. Now, let's listen to how Nishino responded.

Kyooshi desu.

Nishino responded by saying, "I'm a teacher."

Let's practice the sentence. Repeat after Nishino:

Kyooshi desu.

Kyooshi desu.

Let's listen to what Nakagawa said next.

A, soo desuka. Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Again, she said

A, soo desuka.

What does this mean?

It means, "Oh, is that so?" Then she asked, "What do you teach?"

Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Let's practice the word "what". Repeat:

nani

nani

The second half of that sentence is "Do you teach?". Repeat:

oshiete irun desuka.

oshiete irun desuka.

Good. Let's practice the whole sentence. "What do you teach?"

Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Notice the sound "o" after the word "what". This particle shows that the word is an object, not a subject. Now, let's listen to how Nishino responded.

Eigo o oshiete imasu. Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

First, Nishino says, “I teach English.” Let’s say the word “English”. Repeat:

eigo

eigo

Good. Now, let’s practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nishino.

Eigo o oshiete imasu.

Eigo o oshiete imasu.

Now, let’s listen to his second sentence. See how many words you can recognize.

Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka

This means “Ms. Nakagawa, do you speak English?”

Let’s practice the question “Do you speak?”. Repeat.

hanashimasuka

hanashimasuka

Good. Let’s put them together. Repeat after Nishino.

Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

Let’s practice the whole line. Repeat after Nishino.

Eigo o oshiete imasu. Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

Eigo o oshiete imasu. Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

Very good! Let’s listen to how Nakagawa responded.

Iie, demo furansugo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

Nakagawa said, “No, but I speak French a little”.

Let’s practice the word “no”. Repeat.

iie

iie

Do you remember the word for “yes”?

hai

Repeat:

hai

hai

Now let’s hear the word “but”. Repeat:

demo

demo

And the word “French language”. Repeat:

Furansugo

Furansugo

The word “a little” is, repeat:

sukoshi

sukoshi

Now let’s put the whole sentence together. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Iie, demo furansugo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

Iie, demo furansugo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

Very good! Now, let’s listen to what Nishino said.

A, soo desuka. Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Did you recognize what Nishino said first?

He said: “Is that so?”. And what did he say next? Listen once more:

Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

He said, “What is your job?” Repeat:

Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Good. Now let’s find out Nakagawa’s answer.

Kaishain desu.

Nakagawa said, “I work at a company”.

Kaishain

literally means “company employee”. Let’s practice the sentence.

Kaishain desu.

Kaishain desu.

Very good! Let’s listen to the entire dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses.

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kyooshi desu.

A, soo desuka. Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Eigo o oshiete imasu. Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

Iie, demo furansugo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

A, soo desuka. Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kaishain desu.

Now, let's play the role of Nishino. Nakagawa will ask you what you do for a living.

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Say, "I'm a teacher."

Kyooshi desu.

A, soo desuka. Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

What did Nakagawa ask you?

She asked, "What do you teach?" Tell her, "I teach English."

Eigo o oshiete imasu.

Now ask her, "Do you speak English?"

Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

Iie, demo furansugo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

Say, "Oh, is that so? What do you do for a living?"

A, soo desuka. Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kaishain desu.

Now, ask your acquaintance Nishino what he does for a living.

Say, "What is your job?"

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kyooshi desu.

Say, "Oh really? What do you teach?"

A, soo desuka. Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Eigo o oshiete imasu. Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

What did he ask you?

He asked if you speak English. Say, "Yes, I speak English."

Hai, eigo o hanashimasu.

Very good. So, how do you ask what someone does for living?

Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

And, how do you ask if some speaks English?

Eigo o hanashimasuka.

Good. Finally, the word for Japanese is:

nihongo

nihongo

So, how would you say: “I speak a little Japanese”?

Nihongo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

Nihongo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

Excellent!

Lesson 5

In this lesson, you'll learn to talk about your hobbies, and say what you like to do.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

hobby

shumi

shumi

something

nanika

nanika

music

ongaku

ongaku

I like...

...suki desu

...suki desu

especially

tokuni

tokuni

Let's listen to Nishino and Nakagawa talk about their hobbies:

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu. Kurashikku to Jazu ga suki desu.

Soo desuka. Ii desu ne. Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Tokuni tenisu ga daisuki desu.

Watashi mo tenisu ga suki desuyo.

Let's listen to what Nishino said first.

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Nishino asked Nakagawa if she has any hobbies. He said, "Do you have any hobbies?" Let's practice the word "hobby". Repeat:

shumi

shumi

Good. And, now the expression “Do you have?”. Repeat:

arimasuka

arimasuka

You might have recognized the word:

nanika

In the sentence. You already know that

nani

means what. When you put the particle

ka

after it, the new word means “something”. So this sentence literally means, do you have some hobbies? Repeat “something”

nanika

nanika

Now, let’s practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nishino:

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Very good. Now, let’s listen to Nakagawa’s reply.

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu. Kurashikku to Jazu ga suki desu.

Let’s listen to the first sentence again:

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu.

Here, she said, “My hobby is listening to music.”

Let’s practice the word “my”.

watashi no

We’ve already learned that the particle

no

indicates possession.

watashi

means “I” or “me”, so

watashi no

means “my”. Repeat:

watashi no

watashi no

So, what would

watashi no shumi wa

mean?

It means, my hobbies. In Japanese, nouns are usually in the same form, whether they are singular or plural, so

shumi

can mean one hobby, or many. Next, she says “listening to music”. Repeat:

ongakukanshoo

ongakukanshoo

“Music” in Japanese is

ongaku

Repeat:

ongaku

ongaku

Let’s hear “listening to music” one more time.

Ongakukanshoo

Now, try the whole sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu.

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu.

Good. Now let’s hear what she said next. See if any of the words sound familiar to you.

Kurashikku to Jazu ga suki desu.

The Japanese words for “classical” and “jazz” are borrowed from English:

Kurashikku

Jazu

Let’s practice the word “classical”. Repeat:

kurashikku

kurashikku

And, the word “Jazz”. Repeat:

jazu

jazu

Did you notice the particle

to

in this sentence? When

to

comes between two nouns, it means “and”.

So, how would you say “classical and jazz”?

kurashikku to jazu

How would you say “English and French”?

eigo to furansugo

Back to the conversation. Did you hear how Nakagawa said “I like”? Repeat:

suki desu

suki desu

Let’s put the sentence together. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Kurashikku to jazu ga suki desu.

Kurashikku to jazu ga suki desu.

Notice that you need the particle

ga

before

suki desu

to indicate the subject. So if you like classical music, how do you say that?

Kurashikku ga sukidesu.

Very good. Now, let’s listen to what Nishino said next.

This is a long phrase, but see how much you can recognize.

Soo desuka. Ii desu ne. Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Tokuni tenisu ga suki desu.

You recognized what he said first, right?

He said

soo desuka.

which means “Is that so?” Next, he said

ii desune.

which means “That’s good”. Let’s practice these expressions together. Repeat.

Soo desuka. Ii desune.

Soo desuka. Ii desune.

Good. Let’s listen to what Nishino said next. Can you recognize what he’s saying?

Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

His hobby is sports. “Sports” is another word that sounds very similar in Japanese and English:

Repeat:

supootsu

supootsu

Now let’s try the whole sentence “My hobby is sports.” Repeat:

Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Good. Finally, Nishino said one sport that he likes very much.

Tokuni tenisu ga daisuki desu.

This sentence means “I especially like tennis very much”.

Let’s practice the word “especially”. Repeat:

tokuni

tokuni

Then, the word “tennis”, another word borrowed from English. Repeat:

tenisu

tenisu

Do you remember how Nakagawa said “I like”?

suki desu

In this case, Nishino says

daisuki desu

to emphasize that he likes it very much.

Now, let’s put the sentence together. Repeat after Nishino: “I especially like tennis very much.”:

Tokuni tenisu ga daisuki desu.

Tokuni tenisu ga daisuki desu.

Very good. Now, let’s listen to how Nakagawa responded.

Watashi mo tenisu ga suki desuyo.

She said that she also liked tennis.

The particle

mo

after

watashi

means “also”. The particle,

yo

at the end literally means “I’m telling you”. It is used when a speaker is giving new information that a listener presumably doesn’t know.

Let’s practice that whole sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa:

Watashi mo tenisu ga suki desuyo.

Watashi mo tenisu ga suki desuyo.

Now let’s listen to the entire dialogue again.

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu. Kurashikku to Jazu ga suki desu.

Soo desuka. Ii desu ne. Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Tokuni tenisu ga daisuki desu.

Watashi mo tenisu ga suki desuyo.

Now, it’s your turn. Play the role of Nakagawa in the dialogue.

First, Nishino will ask you what your hobbies are:

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Say, “My hobby is listening to music.”

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu.

Now say, “I like Jazz.”:

Jazu ga suki desu.

Soo desuka. Ii desu ne. Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Tokuni tenisu ga suki desu.

Nishino said he likes tennis. Say, “I like tennis as well.”

Watashi mo tenisu ga suki desuyo.

Now, ask your acquaintance Nakagawa if she has any hobbies.

Say, “Do you have any hobbies, Nakagawa-san?”

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu. Kurashikku to Jazu ga suki desu.

Say, “Is that so? That’s good.”

Soo desuka. Ii desu ne.

Now say: “My hobby is sports.”

Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Excellent!

Lesson 6

The first thing we're going to talk about in this lesson is how to say the numbers in Japanese. In Japanese, there are two ways of counting to 10.

First, we'll learn the way that is used for telephone numbers, prices, and time. Listen and repeat:

one

ichi

ichi

two

ni

ni

three

san

san

four

yon

or

shi

yon, shi

yon, shi

five

go

go

Let's practice just one through five. Repeat:

ichi, ni, san, yon (or) shi, go

ichi, ni, san, yon (or) shi, go

six

roku

roku

seven

nana

or

shichi

nana, shichi

nana, shichi

eight

hachi

hachi

nine

kyuu

or

ku

kyuu, ku

kyuu, ku

ten

juu

juu

Now let's practice six through ten:

roku, nana (or) shichi, hachi, kyuu (or) ku, juu

roku, nana (or) shichi, hachi, kyuu (or) ku, juu

The numbers eleven through nineteen are just “ten one” “ten two” etc. Listen and repeat:

eleven

juuichi

juuichi

twelve

juuni

juuni

thirteen

juusan

juusan

fourteen

juushi

juushi

or

juuyon

juuyon

fifteen

juugo

juugo

sixteen

juuroku

juuroku

seventeen

juushichi

juushichi

or

juunana

juunana

eighteen

juuhachi

juuhachi

nineteen

juukyuu

juukyuu

or

juuku

juuku

For twenty, thirty, and so on, it's just "two ten" or "three ten".

So how would you say "twenty"?

nijuu

and "thirty"?

sanjuu

The other set of numbers is used for counting things, such as apples.

Repeat the numbers one through ten:

one

hitotsu

hitotsu

two

futatsu

futatsu

three

mittsu

mittsu

four

yottsu

yottsu

five

itsutsu

itsutsu

six

muttsu

muttsu

seven

nanatsu

nanatsu

eight

yattsu

yattsu

nine

kokonotsu

kokonotsu

ten

too

too

Japanese also has words called “counters”. These are specific endings that come after a number, that vary whether you are counting hours, pens, pieces of bread, etc. For example, the counter for hours is

ji

so one o’clock is

ichiji

two o’clock is

niji

and so on. To count minutes, the counter is

fun

or

pun

So one minute is

ippun

two minutes

nifun

three minutes

sanpun

four minutes

yonfun

For thin, flat objects like paper or tickets

mai

is used. So, “three tickets” would be

sanmai

For cylindrical shapes like pencils and bottles, the counter is

hon

And for counting people, the word is

nin

Listen to the following words, meaning one person, two people, three people, four people, five people. Note that the first two are irregular:

hitori, futari, sannin, yonin, gonin

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

Excuse me.

Sumimasen.

Sumimasen.

now

ima

ima

What time?

Nanji.

Nanji.

Thank you.

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

half hour

han

han

When?

Itsu.

Itsu.

today

kyoo

kyoo

tomorrow

ashita

ashita

Now, let's listen to the first dialogue.

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, juuji nijuppun desu.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Let's listen to what Nakagwa said first.

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

First, she said, "Excuse me".

Sumimasen.

Then she said, "What time is it now?" Let's practice the word "now". REPEAT

ima

ima

Now the word "what time":

nanji

nanji

Remember,

ji

is the counter for time, and

nan

means, "what", so

nanji

means "what time". Let's practice the whole sentence. Repeat:

Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, nanji desuka.

Now, let's hear how Nishino responded. Listen for the numbers and the counters that you just learned, and see if you can recognize what time it is:

Ima, juuji nijuppun desu.

Listen again, to just the numbers:

Juuniji nijuppun

the hour was

juuji

which means "ten o'clock". And what were the minutes?

nijuppun

Twenty minutes. Nishino said, "It's 10:20 now". Let's practice the whole sentence. Repeat:

Ima, juuji nijuppun desu.

Ima, juuji nijuppun desu.

Now, let's listen to what Nakagawa said afterward.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

You probably recognized what she said first. She said, "Is that so?" Then, she said, "Thank you". Let's practice that expression. Repeat:

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Great! Now, let's listen to the dialogue again.

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, juuji nijuppun desu.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Now, it's your turn. Your acquaintance will ask you what time it is:

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Say, "It's five o'clock now":

Ima, goji desu.

Now, ask someone else the time. Say, "Excuse me. What time is it now?"

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, hachiji yonjuppun desu.

Did you get that? Listen again to just the time:

hachiji yonjuppun

It's 8:40 now. Say, "Is it so? Thank you."

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Good! So what do you say if you want to know what time it is?

Ima nanji desuka.

And, how do you say "Thank you"?

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Excellent! Let's listen to the next dialogue.

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, juuniji han desu.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Let's listen to what Nakagawa said first.

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Do you remember what that means?

It means, “Excuse me. What time is it now?” Let’s listen to what Nishino said next.

Ima, juuniji han desu.

Did you recognize the hour?

Juuniji

that’s “twelve o’clock”. Then he said

han.

This means “half hour”, so the time is twelve thirty. Let’s practice “12:30”. Repeat:

juuniji han

juuniji han

Good. Now, let’s listen to how Nakagawa responded.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Do you know that phrase by now?

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

means, “Is that so? Thank you.” Listen to the entire dialogue again.

Repeat in the pauses:

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, juuniji han desu.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Now it’s your turn! Say, “Excuse me. What time is it now?”

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, ichiji desu.

What time did he say it is?

It’s one o’clock. Say, “Is that so? Thank you”

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Excellent! Before we hear the last dialogue in this lesson, let’s learn the days of the week.

Listen and repeat:

Monday

Getsuyoobi

Getsuyoobi

Tuesday

Kayoobi

Kayoobi

Wednesday

Suiyoobi

Suiyoobi

Thursday

Mokuyoobi

Mokuyoobi

Friday

Kinyoobi

Kinyoobi

Saturday

Doyoobi

Doyoobi

Sunday

Nichiyooi

Nichiyooi

Now let's try all seven days of the week. Repeat in the pauses. First, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday:

Getsuyoobi - Kayoobi - Suiyoobi

Getsuyoobi - Kayoobi - Suiyoobi

Then, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday:

Mokuyoobi - Kinyoobi - Doyoobi – Nichiyooi

Mokuyoobi - Kinyoobi - Doyoobi – Nichiyooi

Now, let's listen to the dialogue. See if you can recognize any of the days of the week:

Kaigi wa itsu desuka.

Kayoobi no sanji desu.

E, kyoo desuka.

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo. Kaigi wa ashita desu.

A, wakarimashita.

Let's listen to what Nakagawa asked first.

Kaigi wa itsu desuka.

Here, Nakagawa said, "When is the meeting?" Let's practice the word "meeting". Repeat:

kaigi

kaigi

And, the word "when?" Repeat:

itsu

itsu

Let's practice the sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Kaigi wa itsu desuka.

Kaigi wa itsu desuka

Let's listen to Nishino's answer.

Kayoobi no sanji desu.

What day and time did he say the meeting is? Listen once more:

Kayoobi no sanji desu.

He said, "It's at 3:00 on Tuesday." "Tuesday" is

Kayoobi

And the word "3:00" is

Sanji

Let's practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nishino.

Kayoobi no sanji desu.

Kayoobi no sanji desu.

Good. Now, let's listen to what Nakagawa said next.

E, kyoo desuka.

Nakagawa said "Oh? Is it today?" The expression "oh?" in Japanese is:

E

And the word "today" is

kyoo

Let's try the whole sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa as she says "Oh, is it today?"

E, kyoo desuka.

E, kyoo desuka.

Good. Now, let's listen to how Nishino responded.

See if you can tell what day it is today.

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo. Kaigi wa ashita desu.

Did you get it? Listen to the first sentence once more:

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo.

Nishino said "It's Monday today." Let's practice the word "Monday". Repeat:

Getsuyoobi

Getsuyoobi

Let's try the whole sentence. He says: "Today is Monday."

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo.

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo.

Now, let's practice the word "tomorrow". Repeat:

ashita

ashita

Let's try the sentence. Repeat after Nishino. He says "The meeting is tomorrow."

Kaigi wa ashita desu.

Kaigi wa ashita desu.

Good. Now, let's listen to how Nakagawa responded.

A, wakarimashita.

She said, "Oh, I see." Repeat after Nakagawa.

A, wakarimashita.

A, wakarimashita.

Very good. Now let's listen to the entire dialogue. Repeat in the pauses.

Kaigi wa itsu desuka.

Kayoobi no sanji desu.

E, kyoo desuka.

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo. Kaigi wa ashita desu.

A, wakarimashita.

Now, let's practice. First, Nakagawa asks you what time the meeting is:

Kaigi wa itsu desuka.

Say, “It’s 2:00 on Tuesday.”

Kayoobi no nihi desu.

E, kyoo desuka.

Nakagawa is confused. She asked, “Oh? Is that today?” Say, “It’s Monday today.”

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo.

Now say, “The meeting is tomorrow.”

Kaigi wa ashita desu.

Now, you are asking someone when the meeting is. Say, “When is the meeting?”

Kaigi wa itsu desuka.

Kinyoobi no juuichiji desu.

Did you understand when, and what time? Listen again:

Kinyoobi no juuichiji desu.

He said, “It’s 11:00 on Friday”. Ask, “Is the meeting today?”

E, kyoo desuka.

Good! So, how do you ask when something is?

Itsu desuka.

Good! How do you say “I understand”?

Wakarimashita.

Excellent!

Listen to these dialogues again. Repeat in the pauses:

Nakagawa and Nishino are talking about their occupations and what languages they speak.

Nishino-san no oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kyooshi desu.

A, soo desuka. Nani o oshiete irun desuka.

Eigo o oshiete imasu. Nakagawa-san wa eigo o hanashimasuka.

Iie, demo furansugo o sukoshi hanashimasu.

A, soo desuka. Oshigoto wa nan desuka.

Kaishain desu.

Let's listen to Nishino and Nakagawa talk about their hobbies:

Nakagawa-san wa nanika shumi ga arimasuka.

Watashi no shumi wa ongakukanshoo desu. Kurashikku to Jazu ga suki desu.

Soo desuka. Ii desu ne. Watashi no shumi wa supootsu desu.

Tokuni tenisu ga daisuki desu.

Watashi mo tenisu ga suki desuyo.

Let's listen to a conversation between Nakagawa and Nishino:

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, juuji nijuppun desu.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Let's listen to a conversation between Nakagawa and Nishino:

Sumimasen. Ima, nanji desuka.

Ima, juuniji han desu.

Soo desuka. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Listen to the dialogue. See if you can recognize any of the days of the week.

Kaigi wa itsu desuka.

Kayoobi no sanji desu.

E, kyoo desuka.

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desuyo. Kaigi wa ashita desu.

A, wakarimashita.