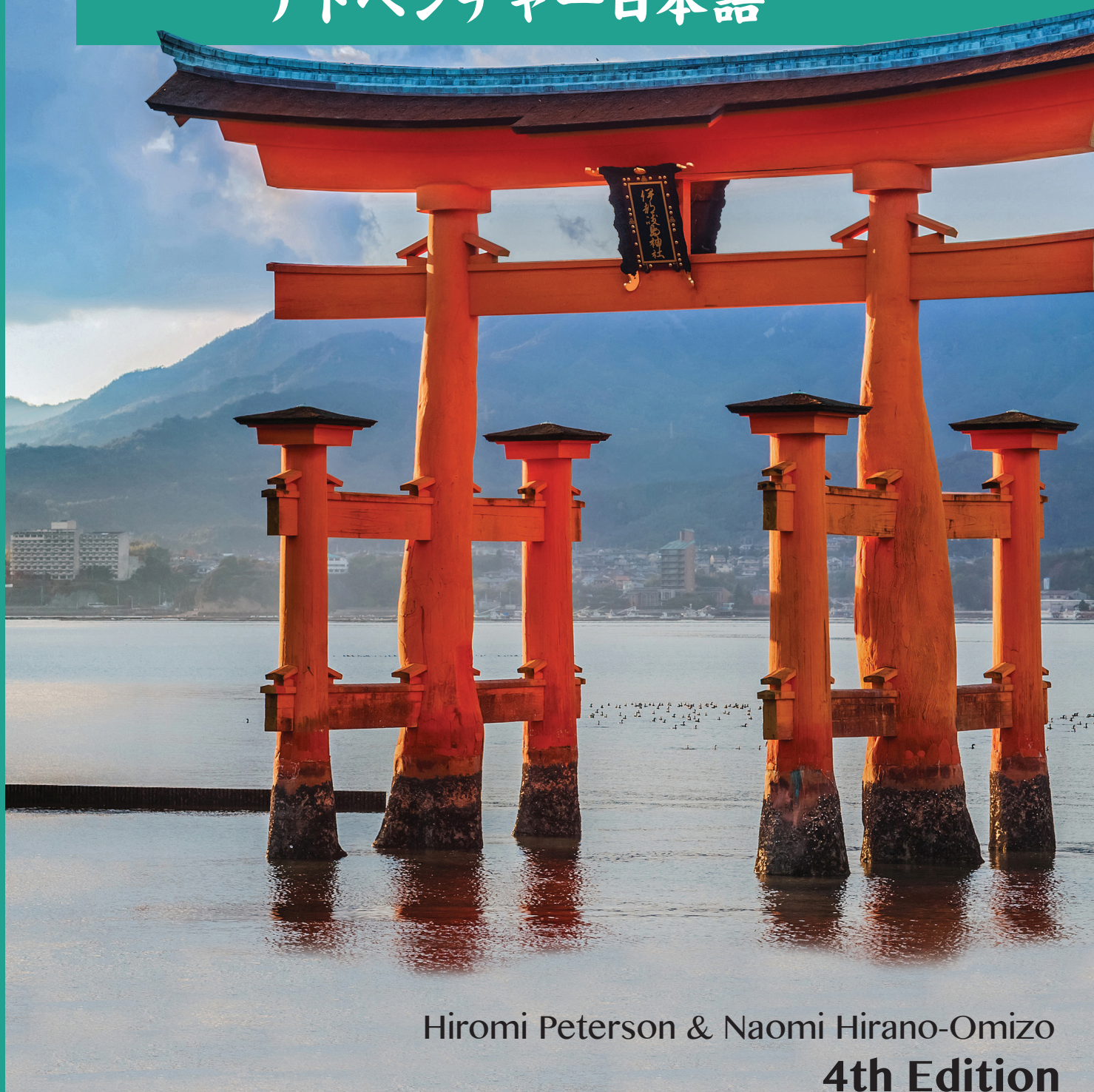


Sensei
Preview

Adventures in JapANESE 2

アドベンチャー日本語



Hiromi Peterson & Naomi Hirano-Omizo
4th Edition

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Appendices

- A Japanese-English Word List
- B English-Japanese Word List
- C Kanji
- D Map of Japan

レストランで At a Restaurant



Can Do!

In this lesson you will learn to:

- order foods at a Japanese restaurant
- describe how things appear to you
- say what you have to do or do not have to do
- express your desire to try and do an action
- use chopsticks properly

Online Resources



[cheng-tsui.com/
adventuresinjapanese](http://cheng-tsui.com/adventuresinjapanese)

- Audio
- Vocabulary Lists
- Vocabulary Flashcards
- Kanji Flashcards
- Activity Worksheets



Let's Review

In this lesson you will learn how to order and pay for food in a Japanese restaurant. Review these words and phrases you already know to help you talk about dining out in a restaurant.

めいし Nouns			
1. レストラン	restaurant	5. (お) はし	chopsticks
2. ^{なんにん} 何人さま	how many (people)?	6. さかな	fish
3. ^{ふたり} 二人	two (people)	7. いくらぐらい	about how much?
4. おなか	stomach	8. ^{かね} お金	money

どうし Verbs	
9. 行きましょう〔G1 行く／行って〕	let's go
10. いけません	won't do
11. わすれました〔G2 わすれる／わすれて〕	forgot
12. かして 下さい〔G1 かす／かします〕	please lend

-い けいようし -i Adjectives	
13. おいしい	delicious, tasty
14. おいしかった	was delicious, was tasty


-な けいようし -na Adjectives	
15. ^す 好きじゃないんです	do not like

Expressions	
16. ちょっと、ちょっと	Just a minute, just a minute.
17. おなかが すきました。	I am terribly hungry.
18. いただきます。	[Expression used before a meal.]
19. いいえ、けっこうです。	No, thank you.
20. ごちそうさま。	[Expression used after a meal.]
21. おねがいします。	Please do it.
22. ありがとう ございました。	Thank you very much. [for something done in the past.]
23. すみませんが...	Excuse me, but...


ぶんぼう Grammar
<p>24. Sentence 1 + から、Sentence 2。 Sentence 1, so Sentence 2.</p> <p>おなかが すきましたから、^{はや}早く 食べたいです。</p> <p>I am very hungry, so I want to eat early.</p>

WRITE Write out what Ken and Mari are saying in each scene using the words and phrases you reviewed above.

1.



2.



3.




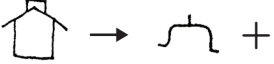





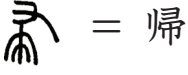

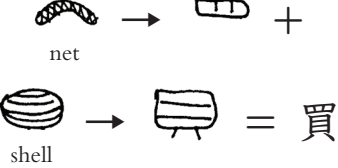
WRITE/SPEAK/LISTEN Using the review vocabulary and grammar, write a short conversation between two characters from your favorite television show going out to dinner. Act out the script in class or create a video and share with the class.


Kanji

used in this lesson

In this lesson, you will learn the *kanji* for size and different levels of school.

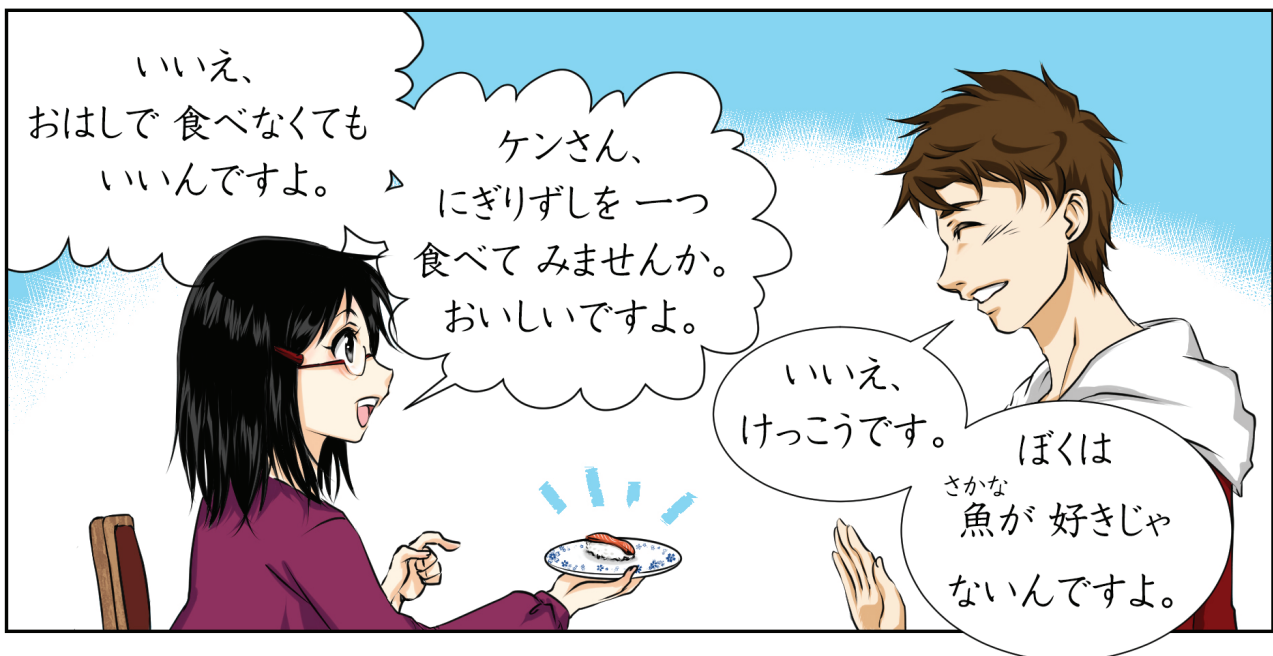
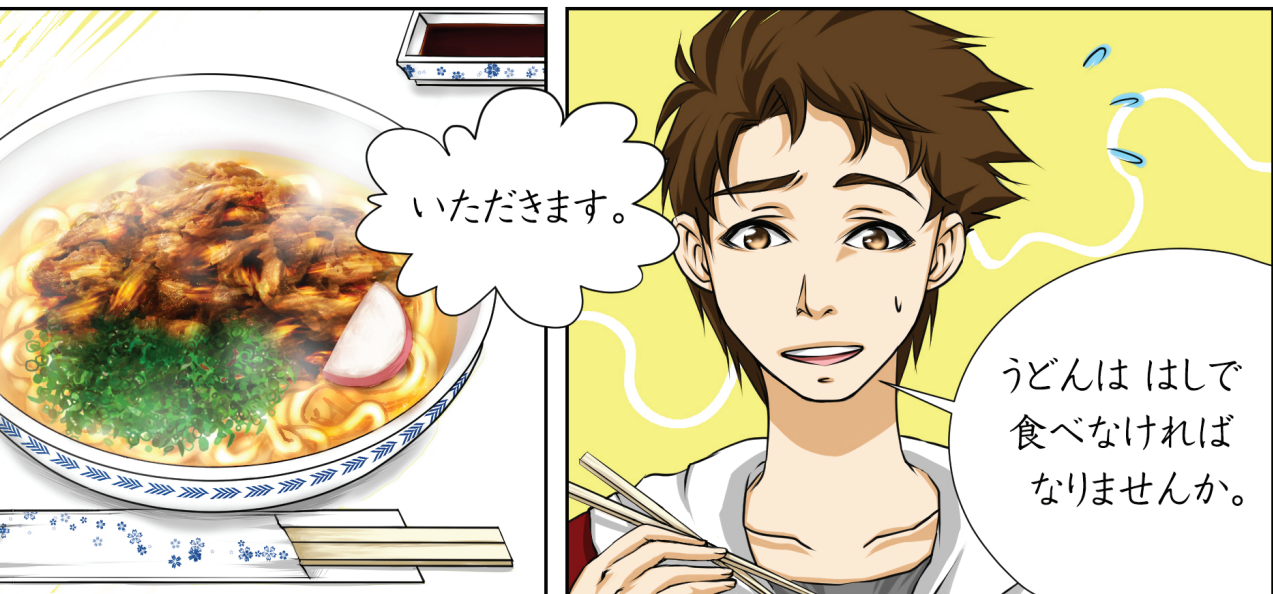
	Kanji	Meaning	Readings	Examples	
73.		gate	もん もん	gate	門 → 門 → 門
74.		to listen, hear	き(く) き ぶん しんぶん 新聞	listen newspaper	門 → 門 +  → 耳 = 聞
75.		rain	あめ あめ 雨	rain	 → 雨 → 雨
76.		electricity	でん でんしゃ 電車	train	 → 雨 + 電 → 電 → 電 = 電
77.		fish	さかな さかな 魚	fish	 → 魚 →  → 魚
78.		meat	にく にく 肉	meat	 → 肉 →  → 肉

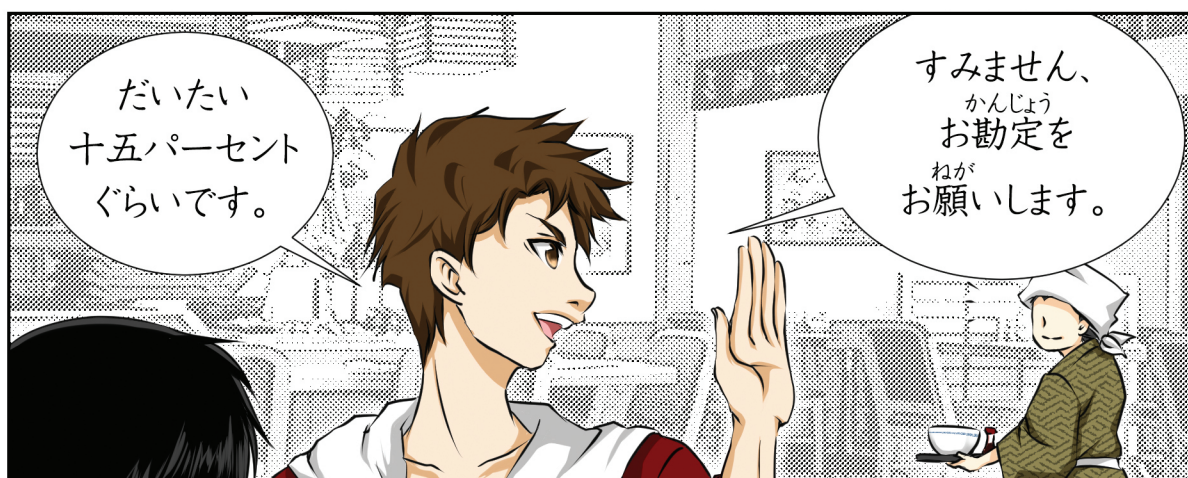
	Kanji	Meaning	Readings	Examples	
79.		cheap	やす(い)	やす 安い	cheap
					 
80.		tall expensive	たか(い)	たか ひと 高い人	tall person
				たか ほん 高い本	expensive book
			こう	こうこう 高校	high school
					
81.		to go back	かえ(る)	かえ 帰る	return
					 
82.		to buy	か(う)	か もの 買い物	shopping
					

New Reading				
56.		cow	うし 牛	cow
			ぎゅう 牛肉	beef

Let's go out to lunch







To read an informal version
of the conversation,
go to [cheng-tsui.com/
adventuresinjapanese](http://cheng-tsui.com/adventuresinjapanese)

かいわ
会話 Dialogue

READ/LISTEN What food is Mari going to order? What is Ken going to order?



ぶんけい
句型 Sentence Patterns

READ Find these sentence patterns in the dialogue.

- おいし+そうです。 looks delicious
- something に します。 will have something . / decide on something .
- something に something ~ and ~ [A particle to combine two or more nouns.]



1. う〜ん

Yummm . . .



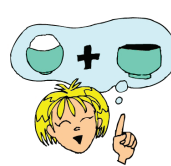
2. (おいし)
そうです

looks (delicious)



3. 〜に
します

decide on ~



4. 〜に 〜

~ and ~ (as a set)



5. メニュー

menu



6. うどん

thick white noodles
in broth



7. ^{にく}肉うどん

うどん topped with beef



8. ざるそば

buckwheat noodles
Served cold.



9. ラーメン

Chinese noodle soup
Also called ちゅうかそば.



10. ^{おや}親子
どんぶり

chicken and egg over a
bowl of steamed rice.

おや means "parent" and
子 means "child."



11. とんかつ

pork cutlet



12. カレーライス
or ライスカレー
or カレー

curry rice



13. (お)みそしる

soup flavored with
miso (soy bean paste).



14. やにく
焼き肉

meat grilled over a fire
やきます means to cook or to grill.



15. やとり
焼き鳥

grilled skewered chicken



16. にぎりずし

bite-sized rectangles of rice topped
with fish, vegetables, or egg
にぎります means "to grasp."

つかたんご
追加単語 Additional Vocabulary



1. ぎょうざ

Japanese pot stickers



2. や
焼きそば

fried noodles



3. そうめん

thin white noodles served cold

よみましょう Language in Context

🔊 READ/LISTEN/SPEAK Read these sentences in Japanese. Tell your partner what food you would order from the vocabulary list above.



これに します。



おいしそうです。

A Making Selections

Noun 十に します

This construction is used when the subject chooses an item, or decides on a certain item. This is often used in restaurants or while shopping, or other situations that require selecting one thing over others.

MODELS

1. ぼく は ピザと コーラに します。

I will have pizza and a coke.

2. 私は おすしに しましょう。

(I guess) I'll have sushi.

3. 「何に しますか。」 「そうですねえ... 肉うどん^{にく}に します。」

“What will you have?”

“Let me see . . . I'll have beef udon.”

READ/WRITE Choose the correct particle from among は, に, と.

1. 何 () しますか。

2. 私 () おすし () します。

3. ぼく () おすし () ラーメン () します。

B Describing Appearance

い Adjective [Stem Form]/な Adjective/Verb [Stem Form] + そうです

This construction is used to describe the appearance of the subject under discussion. It suggests that the statement is not a fact, but an opinion based on the speaker's observations.

Some adjectives take irregular forms in this construction. いいです becomes よさそうです which means “looks good” and ないです becomes なさそうです which means “looks like there is not/does not exist.” In addition, only certain verbs can be used with そうです. Nouns are not used with そうです.

MODELS

1. 今日は あつそうですねえ。

It looks hot today, doesn't it?

2. あの 学生は 頭^{あたま}が よさそうですね。

That student over there looks smart, doesn't he?

3. この レストランは 静か^{しず}そうですねえ。

This restaurant looks quiet, doesn't it!

4. あの 人は テニス^が 上手^{そうですね}。

That person looks skillful at tennis!

5. あの 人は お金^が なさ^{そうです}。

That person looks like he doesn't have any money.

6. 今日は 雨^が ふり^{そうですね}。

It looks like it will rain today.

7. あかちゃんが なき^{そうです}。

The baby looks like she will cry.

READ/WRITE Complete each sentence using the form of the word in the [] which means “looks like.”

1. おすしは () そうです。[おいしい]

2. この レストランの シェフは () そうですね。[上手]

3. ケンさんは おすしを ぜんぶ () そうですよ。[食べます]

4. ケンさんは お金^が () そうですよ。[ないです]

C Set Connector Particle に

Noun に Noun “~ and ~”

The particle に may be used to combine two or more nouns that are usually considered part of a set. に implies that one or more than one object has been added to the first object.

MODELS

1. 朝ご飯^{あさはん}は 毎日 パン^に コーヒー^{です}。

Every day, my breakfast is bread and coffee.

2. 「何を 買^かいましたか。」 「シャツ^に ズボン^に ぼうし^を 買^かいました。」

“What did you buy?”

“I bought a shirt, pants, and a hat.”

READ Emi describes her daily breakfast in two different ways.

Choose the correct particles to complete each sentence.

1. 私 (は の) 朝ご飯^{あさはん} (は に) たいてい
パン (と に) ミルク (X に) です。

2. 私 (は の) 朝ご飯^{あさはん} (は に) たいてい
パン (を に) 食べて、ミルク (X を) の 飲みます。



ぶんかノート Culture Notes

A. ざるそば

Zarusoba is a popular noodle dish in Japan, especially during the summer when it can be found at almost any Japanese restaurant. The noodles are made from a combination of buckwheat and wheat flour, and have a grayish brown color. They are served cold on a bamboo mat in a square or round lacquered box. Thin strips of *nori* (dried seaweed) are sprinkled over the noodles. A soy-based dipping sauce accompanies the noodles in a small dish, along with condiments such as minced *negi* (green onions) and *wasabi* (Japanese horseradish).

To eat the noodles, add your desired condiments to the dipping sauce, then dip bite-sized amounts into the broth with your chopsticks. As you eat, make a slurping sound to show that you're enjoying the noodles. At certain restaurants, the broth in which the *soba* was boiled is provided in a small, often square, teapot-shaped container. It may be added to the dipping sauce, then drunk as a broth after the meal.



B. Varieties of Sushi

Sushi traditionally comes in a variety of forms, and as its popularity abroad has increased, many new, creative variations have become available in Japan and throughout the world. However, the common ingredient in all sushi is rice. Traditionally, the rice is flavored with vinegar and other condiments to add flavor and preserve the food.



にぎりずし Hand-molded sushi

Nigirimasu means “to grasp” or “to mold”. Perhaps the most iconic form of sushi, *nigirizushi* commonly comes in two forms. The first is made of a rectangular bed of hand-molded rice covered with a piece of seafood, egg, or vegetables. The second type is known as *gunkan*, meaning “warship”, as it resembles the shape of a battleship. It uses the same bed of hand-molded rice, surrounded by *nori* (seaweed) and filled with a topping such as fish roe. In America, this sushi often contains other ingredients mixed with mayonnaise.



ちらしずし Scattered sushi

Chirashimasu means to “scatter.” With this kind of sushi, rice is laid at the bottom of a container and slices of raw fish, shrimp, sliced egg, seaweed, and vegetables are “scattered” on top. The ingredients and style may vary in different regions of Japan. Pictured is an example typically found around Tokyo. In southern Japan, the ingredients may be mixed in with the rice. This is sometimes called *mazegohan* (mixed rice) or *gomokuzushi*, (5 ingredient sushi).

まきずし **Rolled sushi**

Makimasu means “to roll.” One of the most popular varieties of sushi outside of Japan, this type is made by rolling the ingredients in rice and an outer covering. Most *makizushi* is rolled in *nori*, though layers of rice, egg, fish roe, or sesame seeds may also be an outer layer. This style is called *uramaki* (inside-out roll).



いなりずし **Pouch sushi**

This is sushi stuffed with plain flavored rice in deep fried tofu (or sometimes egg) pockets. It is called “*inari*” after a Shinto god who was believed to enjoy fried tofu.



てまきずし **Hand-rolled sushi**

Temaki sushi is a type of *makizushi* rolled in cones of *nori* and rice with fresh ingredients such as raw fish and vegetables. Easy to make, creative versions of this sushi have recently appeared in many sushi bars at home and abroad.

C. Westernized Sushi

As in all cases where food from another culture is introduced to another area of the world, creative modifications of the original dish occur. Sushi is no different. Across North America, many local ingredients and tastes have been incorporated into traditional Japanese recipes. In Hawaii, where a community of Japanese immigrants has long been established, sushi rice is often sweeter, and recipes include local ingredients such as tuna flakes, fish cakes, dried gourd, and spam. One notable specialty is the Hawaiian version of *inarizushi*, often called “cone sushi,” which may include green beans and carrots with the rice inside the fried tofu shell.

However, the most popular form of Westernized sushi is probably the California roll, named after the state where it was created and made with crab and avocado. The California roll is often served *uramaki* style (inside-out roll), as the rice is not encased in *nori*. In addition, there are Philadelphia (Philly) rolls (salmon, cream cheese, and cucumber), Seattle rolls (salmon, avocado, and cucumber), Spider rolls (fried soft-shell crab, cucumber, avocado), and many more regional creations.



Online, find a menu for a sushi restaurant in your area. Identify at least one kind of “traditional” sushi and one kind of local or non-traditional sushi not described above. Write a short paragraph describing the ingredients of each and they reflect local tastes and cultures. Include photographs.

メニュー

ていしょく 定食

ごはん、みそしる、つけものつき

トンカツ定食	950円
天ぷら定食	1000円
ハンバーグ定食	950円
ステーキ定食	1200円
焼 ^{とり} き鳥定食	900円
焼 ^や き肉定食	1000円
からあげ定食	930円

どんぶり 丼

カツどん	700円
おや親子どんぶり	600円
天どん	700円
牛どん	700円

うどん、そば

中華そば ^か *	350円
焼 ^や きそば	400円
ざるそば	350円
天 ^つ ぷらそば	450円
月見うどん	400円
肉うどん	450円

の お飲み物

コーラ	280円	ジュース	280円
-----	------	------	------



トンカツ定食



天ぷら定食



ハンバーグ定食



ステーキ定食



焼^{とり}き鳥定食



焼^やき肉定食



からあげ定食



おや親子どんぶり



中華そば



天ぷらそば

*The term 中華そば is used at restaurants that do not specialize in ramen (Chinese-style noodles), such as this one, and only offer one style of ramen. The term ラーメン is used at ラーメンや, where a variety of ramen noodles are served.

アクティビティー Communicative Activities

ペアワーク

A. SPEAK/LISTEN/WRITE Look at the sushi menu and ask your partner the following questions. Write down your partner's answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Ex. Which looks delicious?

しつもん

質問: 「どれが おいしそうですか。」

こた

答え: 「～が おいしそうです。」

Which looks ~?	Which do you ~
1. どれが 高そうですか。	5. どれが 好きですか。
2. どれが 安そうですか。	6. どれが 大好きですか。
3. どれが おいしそうですか。	7. どれが きらいですか。
4. どれが おいしくなさそうですか。	8. どれが 大きらいですか。

B. SPEAK/LISTEN/WRITE Ask your partner what he/she will have today from the menu on the previous page. Write down your partner's response on a separate sheet of paper.

しつもん

質問: 「何に しますか。」

こた

答え: 「そうですねえ... 私は ～に します。」

クラスワーク - うた

C. READ/LISTEN/SPEAK

おやこどんぶり

津川 主一 作詩
作曲者 不詳

お や こ ど ん ぶ り お す し に べ ん と う サ ン ド ウ イ ッ チ

ラ ム ネ に サ イ ダー き ゅ う に ゅ う

4課2

You don't have to eat with chopsticks

かいわ 会話 Dialogue

READ/LISTEN Does Mari tell Ken he has to eat his noodles with chopsticks?



ぶんけい 文型 Sentence Patterns

Verb [NAI form] (一な)ければ

なりません

have to do ~

いけません

Verb [NAI form] (一な)くても

いいです

it's ok not to ~

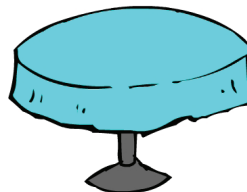
かまいません

たんご 単語 Vocabulary



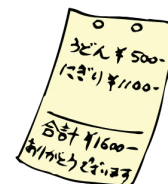
1. チップ

tip



2. テーブル

table



3. (お)かんじょう

a check; bill



4. レジ

cash register



5. だいたい

generally,
approximately
[Adv.]



6. なりません

(it) won't do

7.

	%
1	いっパーセント
2	にパーセント
3	さんパーセント
4	よんパーセント
5	ごパーセント
6	ろくパーセント
7	ななパーセント
8	はっパーセント
9	きゅうパーセント
10	じ(ゆ)っパーセント
?	なんパーセント



8. 食べなければ
なりません

[G2 食べる]

have to/ should eat
lit., If (you) do not eat, it
won't do.



9. 食べなくても
いいです

[G2 食べる]

do not have to/
no need to eat it
Even if (you) do not eat, it is
okay.



10. ^{やや}予約く(を)
します

[IR よやく(を) する]

to make a reservation



11. ^{ちゅうもん}注文(を) します

[IR ちゅうもん (を) する]

to order



12. お置きます

[G1 おく]

to put, leave



13. ^{はら}払います

[G1 はらう]

to pay

ついかたんご
追加単語 Additional Vocabulary

1. とりけします [G1 とりけす] to cancel

よみましょう Language in Context

🔊 READ/LISTEN/WRITE Read these sentences in Japanese. Write a note to a partner telling him/her something that you need to do today and something that you don't need to do today.



おべんとうは おはして
食べなければ なりません。



チップを おかなくても
いいです。

ぶんぽう
文法 Grammar

A Must/Have to: Using the Verb Nai Form

Verb NAI form (-な) ければ なりません / いけません

This construction is used when you want to express that you “have to (do)” or “must (do)” something. It is constructed by dropping the final -い of the verb *nai* form and adding the extender *-kereba narimasen* or *-kereba ikemasen*.

🔊 MODELS

1. 今 ^{じゅうぎょう} 授業に 行かなければ なりません。

I have to go to class now.

2. 明日までに この 本を ^よ 読まなければ なりません。

I have to read this book by tomorrow.

3. 早く ^{かえ} 帰らなければ いけませんよ。

I have to return home early, you know.

4. 明日 ^{しけん} 試験が ^{べんきょう} ありますから、勉強しなければ なりません。

Since I have an exam tomorrow, I have to study.

READ/WRITE Complete each sentence using the form of the verb in the [] which means “have to do ~.”

1. お水は 毎日 () なりません。^の[飲みます]
2. 毎日 () いけません。^の[食べます]
3. 日本語を () なりません。^の[べんきょうします]

B Do Not Have to: Using the Verb Nai Form in Negative Sentences

Verb NAI form (-な)くても いいです / かまいません

This is the negative equivalent of the previously introduced permission pattern. It is formed by taking the verb nai form, dropping the final -い, and adding -くても いいです / -くても かまいません. Literally, it translates to “It is all right even if (you) don’t,” but is often used in situations where English speakers would say “(You) don’t have to.”

This pattern is an appropriate negative reply to a question asked in the なければ なりませんか pattern.

Ex. 「明日 行かなければ なりませんか。」 “Do I have to go tomorrow?”

MODEL

「いいえ、行かなくても いいですよ。」 “No, you don’t have to go.”

1. おひるごはんを 食べなくても いいです。

I don’t have to eat lunch.

2. 明日 学校へ 来なくても いいです。

You don’t have to come to school tomorrow.

3. 「今日 ^だ 出さなければ なりませんか。」

Do (we) have to turn (it) in today?”

「いいえ、今日 ^だ 出さなくても かまいません。」

“No, I don’t mind if you don’t turn it in today.”

4. 漢字で 書かなくても いいです。

It is all right even if you don’t write in kanji.

READ Choose the correct sentence ending to complete each sentence based on fact.

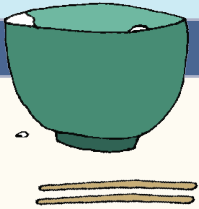
1. そばは はしで （食べなければ なりません 食べなくても
いいです）。
2. 日本で チップを （おかなければ なりません おかなくても
いいです）。
3. レストランで お金を （はらわなければ なりません
はらわなくても いいです）。

ぶんかノート Culture Notes

A. Chopstick Etiquette

Chopsticks are versatile eating utensils. As you master their use, you must be careful to observe chopstick etiquette. Observe the do's and don'ts below. Note that there are basically three types of chopsticks in Japan: those used at casual restaurants or included with *bento* (disposable wooden chopsticks), those used at more formal restaurants or at home (often lacquered, plastic, or polished wood), and those used for cooking (longer in length, often wooden.) Regardless of the formality of the meal or the chopsticks you use, the following rules should always be followed.



Do		Do NOT
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pick up your food without stabbing it. 2. When not eating, lay your chopsticks horizontally parallel to the edge of the table closest to you. The pointed ends of the chopsticks should face toward your left and the blunt ends to the right. 3. Place the pointed ends of the chopsticks on a はしおき or chopstick rest. Using a はしおき keeps the tips of your chopsticks sanitary as it does not make contact with the table. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vertically rub the chopsticks together in your open palms. 2. Scrape chopsticks against each other (to remove splinters). 3. Stick chopsticks vertically into a bowl of rice, as it is reminiscent of practices associated with death in Japan. 4. Pass food to or from another person from chopstick to chopstick. This too, is associated with traditional funeral practices. 5. Suck the tips of the chopsticks. 6. Use chopsticks to slide dishes across the table.



B. 天ぷら

The popular Japanese food known as *tempura* is said to have originated with the Portuguese missionaries who arrived in Japan during the latter part of the 16th century. It is made by frying fish, shrimp, squid, or vegetables (e.g., eggplant, green peppers, sweet potatoes, pumpkin, green beans, mushrooms, lotus root, carrots, etc.) in a light batter. When eaten, *tempura* is dipped in a soy-sauce-based broth. Grated *daikon* radish and ginger may be added to the dipping sauce for greater flavor. The word *tempura* is written in Japanese as 天ぷら, but it is not related to “heaven” in any way, though you may think it is heavenly to eat!



Create a list of do's and don'ts about using Western utensils for Japanese students, then create a Venn diagram comparing chopsticks and Western utensils, including characteristics, usage, and rules of etiquette.

アクティビティー Communicative Activities

ペアワーク

A. SPEAK/LISTEN/WRITE On a separate sheet of paper, complete the schedule of events by writing down what time you had to or will have to perform the following actions. Then ask a partner about his/her schedule for today and write down the times they give. When finished, compare what you and your partner wrote down to check your answers.

My schedule for today:	
私は 今日 _____に	お起きなければなりませんでした。
私は 今日 _____に	うちを で出なければなりませんでした。
私は 今日 _____に	学校へ 来なければなりませんでした。
私は 今日 _____に	いえ 家へ かえ帰らなければなりません。
私は 今日 _____に	ね寝なければなりません。

B. SPEAK/LISTEN Ask your partner these questions. Your partner gives complete answers based on fact. Mark whether he/she answers affirmatively or negatively on a separate sheet of paper.

Ex. 質問: 「今日 日本語の 宿題を しなければ なりませんか。」

答え: 「はい、しなければ なりません。」

or 「いいえ、しなくても いいです。」

いつもん	はい	いいえ
1. 今日 日本語の しゅくだいを しなければ なりませんか。		
2. 今日 ばんごはんを うちで 食べなければ なりませんか。		
3. 日曜日に 学校へ 行かなければ なりませんか。		
4. 今日 早く うちへ ^{かえ} 帰らなければ なりませんか。		

C. SPEAK/LISTEN With a partner, role play the following. You are in Japan and a Japanese friend wants to take you to a Japanese restaurant. Ask your partner the following questions about what you should do there. He or she will respond affirmatively or negatively.

Ex.

「くつ下を はかなければ なりませんか。」

「はい、はかなければ なりません。
or 「いいえ、はかなくても いいです。」

1. レストランの よやくを
しなければ なりませんか。
2. たたみに すわらなければ
なりませんか。
3. おはしで 食べなければ
なりませんか。
4. チップを おかなければ
なりませんか。
5. おかんじょうは キャッシュで
はらわなければ なりませんか。



かいわ
会話

Dialogue

READ/LISTEN What does Mari ask Ken to try? Why does Ken decline?

ぶんけい
文型

Sentence Patterns

Verb (TE form) +

みます。

will try doing ~

みましょう。

Let's try doing ~

みませんか。

Would you like to try doing ~? [Invitation]

みて 下さい。

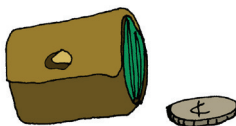
Please try doing ~. [Request]

みたいです。

I want to try doing ~.

たんご
単語

Vocabulary



1. さいふ

wallet



2. (食べて) みます

Do not use kanji 見ます here.

will try (eating)



3. ごちそう(を) します

[IR ごちそう(を) する]

to treat (someone) to a meal



かえ
4. 返します

[G1 かえす]

to return (something)

つかたんご
追加単語

Additional Vocabulary

1. わりかんに しましょう。 Let's split the cost.
2. えんりょしないで 下さい。 Please make yourself at home. Please do not hesitate.

General counter

Used for small objects that take the ひとつ, ふたつ series, but used more conversationally

1	いっこ
2	にこ
3	さんこ
4	よんこ
5	ごこ
6	ろっこ
7	ななこ
8	はっこ
9	きゅうこ
10	じ(ゆ)っこ
?	なんこ?

よみましょう Language in Context

🔊 READ/LISTEN/SPEAK Read these sentences in Japanese. Make a suggestion to a partner that he/she try something new.



この ^{みせ} お店に ^{はい} 入って
みましょう。



これを 食べて みませんか。

A To Try Doing: Verb-て+みます

Verb Te form + みます

This pattern is constructed by taking the verb in its Te form and attaching みます or other conjugated forms of みます. It means “try to do (something)” It is generally used in a context where the subject will “do something and find out (something about it).” The kanji 見 is not used for this みます because this みます means “to try,” not to see with one’s eyes.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 食べて みます。 | I’ll try eating. |
| 食べて みましょう。 | Let’s try eating. / Let me try eating. |
| 食べて みませんか。 | Would you like to try eating (it)? [Invitation] |
| 食べて みて 下さい。 | Please try eating. [Request] |
| 食べて みたいです。 | I want to try eating. |

MODELS

1. おすしを 食べて みましょう。
Let’s try eating sushi.
2. この ドレスを 着^きて みます。
I will try wearing this dress.
3. この くつを はいて みて 下さい。
Please try wearing these shoes.
4. 私は 来年 日本へ 行って みたいです。
I want to try going to Japan next year.



READ/WRITE Complete each sentence using the form of the verb in the < > which means “want to try to do ~.”

1. 日本へ () みたいです。〈行きます〉
2. 日本で おすしを () みたいです。〈食べます〉
3. 日本人と 日本語で () みたいです。〈話^{はな}します〉
4. 日本語で () みたいです。〈よやくを する〉

ぶんかノート Culture Notes

Tipping in Japan

In most restaurants in Japan, tipping is not required or expected. However, some restaurants and other service-oriented businesses may automatically include a service charge indicated on the receipt. In international tourist situations, tipping a tour guide or driver is acceptable. If tips are offered, they should always be placed in envelopes, as it is considered crude to hand cash to others for services.



Many Japanese people are uncertain about how to tip when they travel. Write a short article that could be used in the restaurant section of a guidebook for your city instructing Japanese tourists about when to tip, how much to tip, and how to go about leaving a tip.

Is it necessary to tip at all food establishments? How much is recommended? Does the amount of tip left vary by situation? Who tips? When is the tip left? How?

Language Note

やき

Many people from outside Japan are familiar with the word “*teriyaki*.” The word “*yaki*” comes from the verb “*yakimasu*” or “*yaku*,” which means “to burn, bake, roast, toast, broil, grill, char, or fry.” Any food prepared in these ways often includes the word “*yaki*,” e.g., *yakisoba*, *misoyaki*, *yakiniku*, *shioyaki*, *sukiyaki*, *yakitori*, etc. Can you think of any others? The left radical of the kanji for *yaki* (焼), which is the fire radical, also clearly indicates the meaning of this character.



アクティビティー Communicative Activities

ペアワーク

A. SPEAK/LISTEN Tell a partner your impression of the following things based on the cues given. Your partner will suggest that you try it.

Ex. This cake looks delicious.

You: 「この ケーキは おいしそうですねえ。」

Your friend: 「そうですねえ。じゃ、食べて みましょう。」



1.
looks delicious
おいし (い)



2.
looks interesting
おもしろ (い)



3.
looks cheap
やす (い)



4.
looks good
いい or よ (い)



5.
looks fun
たのし (い)



6.
looks delicious
おいし (い)



7.
looks cold
つめた (い)



8.
looks expensive
たか (い)

B. SPEAK/LISTEN You are working at a store and want to sell the items below to a customer. You recommend that the customer try them. The customer (your partner) decides to try them and comments on them. Switch roles.

Ex. くつ

「この くつは とても いい
ですよ。はいて みませんか。」

「じゃ、ちょっと はいて みましょう。
あ、ちょっと 小さいですね。」

1. チョコレート
2. ジュース
3. ペン
4. サングラス
5. テレビゲーム
6. コンピューター
7. 車
8. ぼうし



4課4

Welcome

かい
わ
会
話

Dialogue

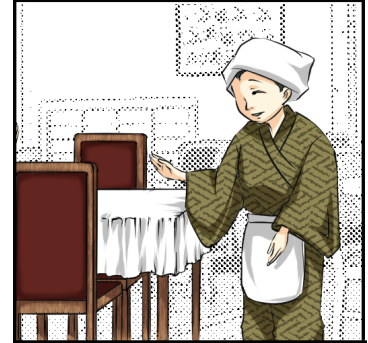
READ/LISTEN How does the server greet Ken? Is it different from how a friend would greet him?



ウェイトレス: いらっしゃいませ。
何人様ですか。

ケン: 二人です。

ウェイトレス: どうぞ こちらへ。
メニューを どうぞ。



たん
ご
単
語

Vocabulary



1. ウェイター

waiter



2. ウェイトレス

waitress



3. こちら、そちら、あちら、どちら?

here, there, over there, where?

Polite equivalent of ここ、そこ、あそこ、どこ.



4. いらっしゃいませ。

Welcome.



5. どうぞ こちらへ。

This way, please.



6. ごちゅうもんは?

May I take your order?

[lit., What is your order?]



7. ほかに 何か?

Anything else?



8. それだけです。

That's all.
[lit., It is only that.]



9. すみません。

Excuse me.
[to get someone's attention]

よみましょう Language in Context

READ/LISTEN/SPEAK Read these sentences in Japanese. With a partner, practice greeting customers at a restaurant as a server.



いらっしゃいませ。



どうぞ、こちらへ。

ぶんかノート Culture Notes

A. Teens and Restaurant Culture in Japan

Japanese teens enjoy gathering at inexpensive restaurants that serve Western foods, such as hamburgers, fried chicken, pastas, and pizzas, or shops that serve sweets, such as cakes, doughnuts, and ice cream. Also popular with younger adults are *yakiniku* (Korean style grilled beef) restaurants.

Families enjoy going out for meals at *famiresu*, or family restaurants which are mainly located in suburban areas. Here children and their families find a variety of food choices to suit the tastes of all generations at a reasonable cost.



B. Western Food in Japan

The Japanese love to explore foods from other cultures, and just as Japanese food has been “westernized,” so too have many foreign foods been “Japanized” using local ingredients and cooking styles. Portions are also often smaller in Japan, and good presentation is stressed. Chinese and Korean foods like ramen have long been part of the Japanese diet, and more recently many American and Italian dishes have been adopted by the Japanese.



Natto (fermented soy bean)
sauce over spaghetti



Raw egg pizza



Sandwiches filled with
sweetened red bean paste
and whipped cream

C. Service in Japanese Restaurants

When customers enter a restaurant in Japan, they should expect a quick, loud welcome of “*irasshaimase*.” Unlike most Western restaurants, one waiter/waitress is not assigned to a table, so any waiter or waitress may help you. Customers must call out for the waitress when they need help. When food arrives at the table, the waiter/waitress may not be the same one that took your order, so they will ask who ordered each dish. Tips are not expected. As you exit, you will receive a hearty thank you for your patronage.



Online, find a menu for a local restaurant specializing in some kind of ethnic food (i.e. Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, French, Thai, Indian, etc.). Choose one food item that you think has been Americanized or may not actually exist in the original culture. Note differences between the “authentic” food and the food served at this restaurant. Why would this food be popular in America? Imagine you are a chef at this restaurant and create a dish that might appeal to local American tastes. Write a simple recipe to share with your classmates. If you wish, actually prepare it and bring it to school to share with your classmates and teacher!



アクティビティー Communicative Activities

ペアワーク

Role play with your partner. (ウェイ represents the waiter/waitress and きゃく is the customer.)

- ウェイ: いらっしゃいませ。何人様ですか。
きゃく: 一人です。
ウェイ: どうぞ こちらへ。メニューを どうぞ。

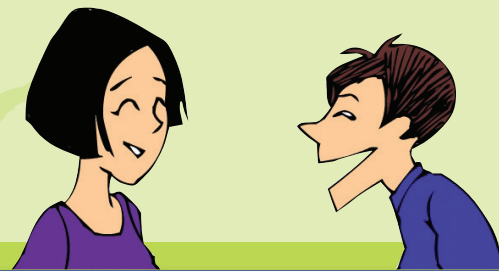
After a while.

- ウェイ: 御注文は?
きゃく: ラーメンと ギョウザに します。
ウェイ: ほかに 何か?
きゃく: それだけです。
- きゃく: すみません。お勘定を お願いします。
ウェイ: ありがとう ございました。あちらの レジで
お願いします。
- ケン/まり: いただきます。

Ken eats Chinese noodles and Mari eats sushi.

- まり: おすし、一つ どうぞ。
ケン: ありがとう。でも、
けっこう。
ぼく、おなかが
いっぱい。
ケン/まり: ごちそうさま。





Review Questions

- 🔊 Ask your partner these questions in Japanese. Your partner answers in Japanese. Check your answers using the audio.

Eating out Review pages 132, 133, 140, 141, 147

1. What do you generally order at a Japanese restaurant?
2. Do I have to make reservations at (restaurant name)?
3. How much (what percentage) tip do you have to leave at an American restaurant?
4. Do I have to leave a tip in Japan?
5. Japanese foods are delicious looking, aren't they?
6. Is it all right if I don't eat with chopsticks at a Japanese restaurant?
7. What kind of sushi would you like to try and eat?
8. Have you tried to order sushi at a restaurant?
9. Do you want to try going to a Japanese restaurant?
10. Is it all right to walk and eat in Japan?

At School Review pages 128, 133, 141

11. I forgot my money. Please lend me \$10.00. I will return it tomorrow.
12. At the school cafeteria, do you have to pay at the register?
13. How many hamburgers do you usually eat for lunch?

Weather Review pages 132, 133

14. Does the weather look like it will be good tonight?
15. Does it look like it will rain tomorrow?

Text Chat

You will participate in a simulated exchange of text-chat messages. You should respond as fully and as appropriately as possible.

You will have a conversation with Mariko Yamamoto, a Japanese high school student, about a meal.

November 12, 1:29 PM

日本で どんな ものを
食べて みたいですか。

(Give at least two examples.)

November 12, 1:34 PM

日本で チップを おかなくても
いいです。アメリカは？

(Respond and give details.)

November 12, 1:55 PM

アメリカで 高校生は レストランで
はたらいても いいですか。

(Respond.)



Can Do! **Now I can ...**

- ☐ order food at a Japanese restaurant
- ☐ describe how things appear to me
- ☐ say what I have to do or do not have to do
- ☐ express my desire to try and do an action
- ☐ use chopsticks properly

レストラン Restaurants

RESEARCH Use books, the Internet, or interview a Japanese member of your community to answer the following questions.

Determine

1. In a traditional Japanese restaurant, where would you find the menu?
2. Is it common practice to tip servers at restaurants in Japan?
3. What kinds of foods can be found in a traditional Japanese breakfast?
4. Name different types of major dishes available at a Japanese restaurant in your area.

Compare

5. Many traditional Japanese restaurants only serve specific dishes, like sushi or yakitori. For example at a すし屋, you could not order udon or curry rice. Is there any equivalent in terms of American food?
6. What kind of meat and vegetables are most common in an American diet? What kind of meat and vegetables are most common in a Japanese diet?
7. How much does a box of corn flakes cost in America? How much does a box of corn flakes cost in Japan?

Apply

8. Many Japanese restaurants display plastic models of their dishes in their windows. What do you think of this practice? Should U.S. restaurants adopt this practice?

Extend Your Learning

COLLABORATION AND INNOVATION

In a small group, create a plan for a new Japanese restaurant. Name your restaurant, find a good location, then choose its specialty, dishes, and prices. Include traditional Japanese dishes as well as “westernized” ones. You may include dishes created for the Activity on pg. 151. Use Japanese and English and add art/photos to your menu design.