

## Understanding prices in yen

1 **2•16** Listen to these key phrases.

<b>Ikura desu ka.</b>	How much is it?/How much are they?
<b>Ringo wa ikura desu ka.</b>	How much are the apples?
<b>¥240 (ni-hyaku yon-jū en) desu.</b>	It's/they're 240 yen.

2 **2•17** Counting large numbers in Japanese is not difficult. A hundred is **hyaku**, so can you tick the numbers below as you hear them?

400    550    200    780    120    930

### Nihongo de wa ...

large numbers are made up of combinations of the numbers 1 to 9 with **hyaku** 100, **sen** 1000 and **man** 10,000.

450	<b>yon-hyaku go-jū</b>
2450	<b>ni-sen yon-hyaku go-jū</b>
32,450	<b>san-man ni-sen yon-hyaku go-jū</b>

There are a few combinations where the pronunciation changes.

300 <b>san-byaku</b>	600 <b>rop-pyaku</b>	800 <b>hap-pyaku</b>
3000 <b>san-zen</b>		8000 <b>has-sen</b>

3 **2•18** Listen to four short conversations and circle the correct prices.



ringo



painappuru



meron



tomato

- apples ¥420   ¥200   ¥240   ● pineapples ¥890   ¥980   ¥870
- melon ¥2700   ¥2770   ¥2270
- apple, pineapple, tomato, melon ¥5100   ¥4500   ¥4100

## ... and asking for items

4 **2•19** Listen to these key phrases.

<b>Sandoitchi wa arimasu ka.</b>	Do you have any sandwiches?
<b>Hamu sando ga gozaimasu.</b>	We have ham sandwiches. (formal)
<b>... wa gozaimasen.</b>	We don't have ... (formal)
<b>Zenbu de ikura desu ka.</b>	How much is it altogether?



5 **2•20** Ikeda-san is going to Nagoya today for a meeting. He buys some things for the journey at a kiosk on the station platform. Tick the items you hear mentioned.

- ham sandwich    chocolate (**chokorēto**)    apple juice  
 cola    cheese sandwich    orange juice    beer  
 mixed (**mikkusu**) sandwich    newspaper (**shinbun**)

Listen again and now circle the items he actually bought.

### Nihongo de wa ...

people who work in shops, restaurants and hotels use very polite forms of language, so it helps if you can recognise these forms. You don't need to use them yourself.

**Gozaimasu** is the polite form of **arimasu** (*have, there is/are*).

**De gozaimasu** is the polite form of **desu** (*is/are*).

**Japan Times wa gozaimasen.** *We don't have the Japan Times.*  
(an English-language newspaper)

**Zenbu de ¥500 de gozaimasu.** *That'll be ¥500 altogether.*

6 **2•21** On the train back to Tokyo, Ikeda-san buys some things from the trolley being wheeled up and down the train.

What does he buy to drink? Can you guess what **poteto chippu** means? How much change (**o-tsuri**) is he given?