

Chapter 1

New Kanji in this Chapter

# 609 至 (2)	# 610 極 (3)	# 611 然 (2)	# 612 到 (1)
# 613 丈 (2)	# 614 夫 (4)	# 615 可 (1)	# 616 能 (1)

Vocabulary List with Mnemonics

from the Kanji Catalogue

至る	itaru = to lead to, to reach, to result in; <i>this road <u>leads to</u> some <u>Italian ruins</u></i>
至急	shikyuu = immediately, urgently; <i>the <u>sheep</u> were <u>cute</u>, but I had to go to the bathroom <u>urgently</u></i>
至難の	shinan no = extremely difficult; <i>the <u>sheets</u> that the <u>nanny</u> had torn were <u>extremely difficult</u> to repair</i>
南極	nankyoku = the Antarctic or South Pole; <i>my <u>nanny</u> drank <u>Kyoto Kool-Aid</u> when she went to the <u>Antarctic</u></i>
極力	kyokuryoku = as much as possible, to the best of one's ability; <i>after drinking <u>Kyoto Kool-Aid</u>, <u>Pope Leo</u> bakes <u>cookies to the best of his ability</u></i>
至極	shigoku = extremely; <i>the <u>sheep</u> and the <u>goats</u> like <u>Kool-Aid</u>, but it makes them <u>extremely fat</u></i>
極める	kiwameru = to attain or master; <i>the <u>key</u> to <u>war</u> is to have a <u>merciless ruler</u> who can <u>master</u> his soldiers</i>
極めて	kiwamete = extremely; <i>the <u>king's warlords</u> <u>met</u> in <u>Texas</u> and got <u>extremely drunk</u></i>
全然	zenzen = not at all in negative sentences, completely in positive sentences; <i>to sit in one <u>Zen</u> session followed by another <u>Zen</u> session is <u>not at all</u> what I want to do</i>
自然	shizen = nature; <i>both <u>Shinto</u> and <u>Zen</u> favor the preservation of <u>Nature</u></i>
当然	touzen = justly, natural; <i>if you only dip a <u>toe</u> into <u>Zen</u>, you will <u>justly</u> not achieve enlightenment</i>
天然	ten'nen = natural; <i><u>ten nen</u> [years] ago, this was all a <u>natural</u> forest</i>
到着する	touchaku suru = to arrive; <i><u>Tony Blair</u> drank <u>champagne</u> in <u>Kuwait</u> while he waited for the emir <u>to arrive</u></i>

Kanji Pronunciations

# 609 – ita, shi	# 610 – kyoku, goku, kiwa	# 611 – zen, nen	# 612 – tou
# 613 – jou, take	# 614 – otto, fuu, fu, bu	# 615 – ka	# 616 – nou

到来する	tourai suru = to arrive; <i>I will eat <u>toast</u> and <u>rice</u> after I <u>arrive</u></i>
丈夫	joubu = healthy, hearty, strong; <i>Joan of Arc was a <u>boon</u> to the French cause, since she was <u>healthy</u>, <u>hearty</u>, and <u>strong</u></i>
大丈夫	daijoubu = all right; <i>the <u>diet</u> that <u>Job</u> recommended was <u>all right</u></i>
丈	take = size, height; <i>this guy drinks a <u>tall</u> <u>keg</u> every day, which might explain his <u>size</u></i>
夫	otto = husband; <i><u>Otto</u> Preminger was a good <u>husband</u></i>
工夫	kufuu = ingenuity; <i>it was a <u>cooler</u> full of <u>food</u>, packed with considerable <u>ingenuity</u></i>
水夫	suifu = a sailor; <i><u>sailors</u> like <u>sweet food</u></i>
可愛い	kawaii = cute; <i>some of the <u>cars</u> in <u>Hawaii</u> are <u>cute</u>; (the “w” is inserted as a bridge to make the pronunciation smoother, compared to saying “ka aii”)</i>
可能	kanou = possible; <i>it’s <u>possible</u> to cook it with <u>Canola</u> oil</i>
不可能	fukanou = impossible; from fu = negation + kanou = possible
能力	nouryoku = ability, competence, skill; <i>in <u>Norway</u>, Pope <u>Leo</u> made <u>Kool-Aid</u>, demonstrating his <u>ability</u>, <u>competence</u> and <u>skill</u></i>
有能	yuunou = able, competent; <i>you <u>know</u> I’m <u>competent</u></i>
性能	seinou = performance, efficiency; <i><u>sane</u> <u>old</u> people demonstrate good <u>performance</u> and <u>efficiency</u> on our tests</i>
能	nou = Noh, old-style Japanese theater

from the Practice Sentences

服用する	fukuyou suru = to take medicine; <i>eating <u>Fukuoka</u> yogurt is like <u>taking medicine</u></i>
可能性	kanousei = a possibility; <i>it’s a <u>possibility</u> to cook with <u>Canola</u> and <u>save</u> money</i>
からかう	karakau = to ridicule or jeer; <i>in <u>Caracas</u> the <u>cows</u> are <u>ridiculed</u></i>
北極星	hokkyokusei = North Star; <i>at the <u>hotel</u>, we drank <u>Kyoto</u> <u>Kool-Aid</u>, and then we set <u>sail</u> using the <u>North Star</u> as a reference</i>
時間内	jikan'nai = on time; from jikan = time + nai = inside or within

Practice Sentences

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. 一日でもこの薬を服用しなければ死に至る。 | Ichinichi demo kono kusuri wo fukuyou shinakereba shi ni itaru.
Even one day, if he doesn't take this medicine, it will lead to death. |
| 2. これは極めて珍しい。 | Kore wa kiwamete mezurashii.
As for this, it's extremely rare. |
| 3. 彼女が怒るのも当然だ。 | Kanojo ga okoru no mo touzen da.
For her to get mad even is natural. |

4. 到着は何時ですか。
Touchaku wa nanji desu ka.
What time is the arrival?
5. 彼はとても丈夫だ。
Kare wa totemo joubu da.
He is very strong.
6. 可能性あるかな？
Kanousei aru kana?
Is there a possibility, I wonder?
7. 至極当然のことだ。
Shigoku touzen no koto da.
It's an extremely natural thing.
8. 彼は最後に到着した。
Kare wa saigo ni touchaku shita.
He arrived last.
9. 彼女は夫をからかった。
Kanojo wa otto wo karakatta.
She ridiculed her husband.
10. 見て、あれは北極星だよ。
Mite, are wa hokkyokusei da yo.
Look, that is the North Star, for sure.
11. あなたは有能な方ですね。
Anata wa yuunou na kata desu ne.
You are a competent person, huh.
12. これ、可愛いな。
Kore, kawaii na.
This is cute.
13. 至急お願いします。
Shikyuu onegai shimasu.
Immediately, I beg you.
14. 全然大丈夫だよ。
Zenzen daijoubu da yo.
Everything is OK, for sure.
15. 彼は時間内に到着した。
Kare wa jikan nai ni touchaku shita.
He arrived in time.
16. それはほとんど不可能だ。
Sore wa hotondo fukanou da.
As for that, it's almost impossible.
17. すごく顔色が悪いよ！大丈夫？
Sugoku kao iro ga warui yo! Daijoubu?
Terribly the face color is bad, for sure.
Are you OK?
18. 全然痛くないよ。
Zenzen itakunai yo.
It doesn't hurt at all, for sure.
19. 天然ガスは空気より軽い。
Tennen gasu wa kuuki yori karui.
As for natural gas, compared to air, it's light.

Chapter 2

New Kanji in this Chapter

# 617 才 (1)	# 618 解 (3)	# 619 確 (2)	# 620 卓 (2)
# 621 超 (2)	# 622 頑 (1)	# 623 迷 (3)	# 624 惑 (2)

Vocabulary List with Mnemonics

from the Kanji Catalogue

九十才	kyuujussai = 90 years old; from kyuujuu = 90 + sai = age; <i>he lived to an advanced age due to <u>science</u></i>
才能	sainou = talent; <i>he has a <u>talent</u> for <u>sighing</u> through his nose</i>
天才	tenasai = genius; <i>ten <u>scientists</u> said that he is a <u>genius</u></i>
理解	rikai = understanding; <i>reading the <u>Kaiser's</u> writings, I achieved <u>understanding</u></i>
解ける	tokeru = to be solved or untied, intransitive; <i>the <u>toys</u> that <u>Kennedy</u> kept in his <u>room</u> were tied up in bundles, and they got <u>untied</u>; cf. 溶ける tokeru = to melt away or dissolve, # 815</i>
解く	toku = to untie, unfasten, solve; <i>he <u>solved</u> the problem by adding <u>tomato</u> juice to the <u>Kool-Aid</u></i>
解決	kaiketsu = solution, settlement, resolution; <i>the <u>Kaiser</u> poured <u>ketchup</u> into his <u>soup</u> as he pondered a <u>settlement</u>, <u>solution</u> or <u>resolution</u> of his problem</i>
読解	dokkai = reading comprehension; <i>the <u>dopes</u> who work for the <u>Kaiser</u> have poor <u>reading comprehension</u></i>
正確	seikaku = precise, accurate, exact; <i>when <u>sane</u> people <u>kaku</u> [write], their writing is <u>accurate</u> and <u>exact</u></i>
確かに	tashika ni = for sure, certainly; <i>if you take a <u>takushii</u> (taxi) and bring a <u>camera</u> to my niece, she will <u>certainly</u> be able to take some photos</i>
確かめる	tashikameru = to ascertain or confirm; <i>if you take a <u>takushii</u> (taxi) and bring a <u>camera</u>, you can take photos of the <u>rooster</u> & <u>ascertain</u> its qualities</i>
食卓	shokutaku = a dining table; <i>I <u>showed</u> her the <u>Kool-Aid</u> which I made by combining <u>tap</u> water and <u>Kool-Aid</u> powder at the <u>dining table</u></i>
卓球	takkyuu = pingpong; <i>some <u>tacky</u> youths are playing <u>pingpong</u></i>

Kanji Pronunciations

# 617 – sai	# 618 – kai, to, ge	# 619 – tashi, kaku	# 620 – taku, ta
# 621 – chou, ko	# 622 – gan	# 623 – mai, mei, mayo	# 624 – mado, waku

頑張る	ganbaru = to persevere, to do one's best; <i>when Gandalf is at a bar with his roommates, he <u>does his best</u> to control his drinking</i>
超人的	choujinteki = superhuman; from chou = super; <i>Margaret <u>Cho</u> did a <u>super</u> job during her performance; + jin = person + teki = related to</i>
頑丈	ganjou = sturdy, strong; <i>Gandalf and Joan of Arc are <u>sturdy</u> and <u>strong</u></i>
迷子	maigo = a lost person; <i>I <u>might go</u> look for that <u>lost person</u></i>
迷信	meishin = superstition; <i><u>maybe Shintoism</u> is based on <u>superstition</u></i>
迷惑	meiwaku = trouble, annoyance; <i>the way that <u>May</u> walks spells <u>trouble</u></i>
迷う	mayou = to lose direction, get lost; <i>I <u>got lost</u> in the <u>mayonnaise</u> factory</i>
惑わす	madowasu = to delude or seduce; <i>outside the <u>mado</u> (window) <u>was</u> <u>Superman</u>, trying to <u>delude</u> me</i>

当惑

touwaku = embarrassment, bewilderment; *when I accidentally drank toner during the War on Kool-Aid, it caused me embarrassment*

from the Practice Sentences

木星	mokusei = Jupiter; <i>there's <u>more Kool-Aid</u> in the <u>Safeway</u> stores on <u>Jupiter</u></i>
惑星	wakusei = planet; <i><u>waffle mix</u> and <u>Kool-Aid</u> packages are sold at all of the <u>Safeway</u> stores on the <u>planet</u></i>
正解	seikai = a correct answer; <i>a <u>sage</u> told the <u>Kaiser</u> the <u>correct answer</u></i>
念入り	nen'iri = elaborate, meticulous; <i>my <u>negative nephew</u> <u>irritates</u> people with his <u>elaborate</u> arguments</i>
信頼	shinrai = trust, confidence, reliance; <i>I have <u>confidence</u> in <u>Shinto rice</u></i>

from Satori Reader

直行便	chokkoubin = a nonstop flight; <i>I <u>chose corn</u> and <u>beans</u> to eat on the <u>nonstop flight</u></i>
英会話	eikaiwa = English conversation; from eigo = English + kaiwa = conversation
やっ行く	yatte iku = to get along, manage; from yaru = to do + iku = to go
どきどき	dokidoki = thump-thump, pitter-patter, to palpitate; from the sound a heart makes when it beats
ものの	monono = but, although; <i>he plays <u>monotonous notes</u>, <u>but</u> he's considered a musician</i>

Practice Sentences

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. 彼女は8才だ。 | Kanojo wa hassai da.
She is 8 years old. |
| 2. 全て理解していますか。 | Subete rikai shite imasu ka.
Are you understanding everything? |

3. 私の時計は君のより正確だ。
 Watashi no tokei wa kimi no yori seikaku da.
 My watch is more accurate than yours.
4. 食卓にたくさんの皿が残っている。
 Shokutaku ni takusan no sara ga nokotte iru.
 On the dining table, a lot of dishes are remaining.
5. 超疲れた！
 Chou tsukareta!
 I got super tired!
6. 試験頑張ってね。
 Shiken ganbatte ne.
 Do your best on the test, huh.
7. 彼女は道に迷った。
 Kanojo wa michi ni mayotta.
 She lost her way.
8. 彼は才能のある人だ。
 Kare wa sainou no aru hito da.
 He is a talented person.
9. 木星は大きい惑星ですね。
 Mokusei wa ookii wakusei desu ne.
 Jupiter is a big planet, huh.
10. 彼は念入りに書類を確かめた。
 Kare wa nen'iri ni shorui wo tashikameta.
 He checked the documents meticulously.
11. 今人気の「おばあちゃんの食卓」に行っていたことがありますか。
 Ima ninki no "obaachan no shokutaku" ni itta koto ga arimasu ka.
 Have you been to the now-popular "Grandma's Dining Table"?
12. 夢に向かって頑張ってね。
 Yume ni mukatte ganbatte ne.
 Head toward your dream, and do your best, huh.
13. ピンポン、ピンポン！正解です！
 Pinpon, pinpon! Seikai desu.
 Ding, ding! It's the correct answer.
14. 今日は超寒い。
 Kyou wa chou samui.
 Today is super cold.
15. もう誰にも迷惑かけたくない。
 Mou dare ni mo meiwaku kaketakunai.
 I don't want to cause trouble for anyone anymore.
16. 確かに彼は信頼できます。
 Tashika ni kare wa shinrai dekimasu.
 Certainly you can rely on him.

17. 彼はテニスも卓球もうまい。

Kare wa tennis mo takkyuu mo umai.
As for him, tennis also, pingpong also,
skillful.

18. 旅先では迷子になりやすい。

Tabisaki de wa maigo ni nariyasui.
At travel destinations, it's easy to
become a lost person.

19. 彼って超天才じゃん！

Kare tte chou tensai jan!
As for the one called him, it's a super
genius, isn't it! (jan = ja nai)

20. その問題を解くのは難しい。

Sono mondai wo toku no wa muzukashii.
That problem is difficult to solve.

21. 彼は頑丈そうに見える。

Kare wa ganjou sou ni mieru.
It looks like he appears to be strong.

22. ご迷惑でなければ、お願いしたいのですが。

Gomeiwaku de nakereba, onegaishitai no
desu ga.
If it isn't honorable trouble, I would like
to humbly request, but...

Supplemental Reading Practice

After you have finished reading Chapter 2 of this book, you may visit *Satori Reader* at SatoriReader.com and read the **two articles for Day 1 in the series “Akiko’s Foreign Exchange,”** i.e., the easier and the harder versions. These articles employ only kanji that you have learned, including the 608 taught in Volume 1 of this book. We are not affiliated with *Satori Reader* in any way, but we think that their work is magnificent.

When you read the articles in *Satori Reader*, make sure that “Standard spelling” is selected in the Kanji section and that Furigana are turned off.

You will find that *Satori Reader* is an excellent resource that can help you to learn Japanese. However, if you need to economize, after you complete Days 1 and 2 of the “Akiko” series, which are free of charge, you may choose to sign up for only a one-month subscription at first. During this period, you should be able to save the Japanese text from “**Akiko’s Foreign Exchange,**” **Days 1-28**, both the easier and the harder versions, and from “**Kona’s Big Adventure,**” **all 45 articles**, for future reference.

Satori Reader does not provide a romaji transcript, but at this point you may no longer need one. (However, if you prefer a romaji transcript, it’s easy to create one using Google Translate.) You should save **two versions** of the Japanese text, one for **Reading Practice** and one for **Reference**. For the Reading Practice version, set Kanji to “Standard spelling” and Furigana to “None.” For the Reference version, set Kanji to “None.” (Later you may convert the Reference version to romaji text if you wish, using Google Translate.) Save the text for each version in separate documents.

Next, quickly read through the lessons on the *Satori Reader* web site, in order to take advantage of the clear explanations provided and hear the pronunciations. As you read, you should **add explanatory notes** to the **Reference** versions of the documents that you have saved, to make it easier for you to understand the text when you read it again later.

When you have learned the kanji that you will need for a given article and are ready to start reading in earnest, if your subscription to *Satori Reader* has expired, please print or display both versions of the text for the article and read the **Reading Practice** version. Whenever you need help with the kanji, you can refer to the text in the **Reference** version. In addition, if you need help with grammar or vocabulary, you can refer to the any explanatory notes that you have made in the Reference version.

Finally, you may want to create a **merged document** by alternating a line or two of Reference text (e.g., font size 10, containing hiragana and katakana, or romaji, plus any explanatory notes that you have written), *after* each line of Reading Practice text (e.g., font size 14, containing Standard spelling). If you use a merged document like this for reading practice, you will find it easier to locate the answers to questions that come up as you read.

To see a **sample** of a merged document for the *Satori Reader* text, please visit JapaneseAudioLessons.com and click the link near the bottom of the “Learn to Read Japanese, Volume II” page. You may also obtain a discount for *Satori Reader* by using the **discount code** shown on that same page.

Chapter 3

New Kanji in this Chapter

# 625 街 (3)	# 626 灯 (1)	# 627 停 (1)	# 628 駄 (2)
# 629 汗 (2)	# 630 周 (2)	# 631 差 (1)	# 632 慎 (2)

Vocabulary List with Mnemonics

from the Kanji Catalogue

街道	kaidou = a highway or path; <i>the Kaiser built <u>doughnut shops</u> along the <u>highway</u></i>
街角	machikado = a street corner; <i>a man is lighting <u>matches</u> behind a <u>car door</u> at the <u>street corner</u></i>
街灯	gaitou = a street light; <i>the <u>guide</u> hit his <u>toe</u> on a <u>street light</u></i>
電灯	dentou = an electric light; <i>the <u>dentist's toe</u> collided with the <u>electric light</u></i>
消灯	shoutou = lights out time; <i>I was ready to <u>show my toys</u>, but it was <u>lights out time</u></i>
バス停	basutei = a bus stop; from basu = bus + tei = stop; <i>the <u>tailor</u> works near the <u>bus stop</u></i>
地下街	chikagai = underground shopping mall; <i>in <u>Chicago</u>, our <u>guide</u> took us to an <u>underground shopping mall</u></i>
無駄	muda = useless, wasteful; <i>to <u>move</u> the <u>dam</u> would be <u>wasteful</u></i>
下駄	geta = Japanese clogs; <i>when I went to <u>get apples</u>, I wore my <u>Japanese clogs</u></i>
汗をかく	ase wo kaku = to sweat; from ase = sweat; <i><u>asses sweat</u> when they work; + kaku = to draw and other meanings</i>
発汗	hakkan = perspiration; <i>the <u>hacker</u> ate <u>candy</u> all day and sat in his <u>perspiration</u></i>
周り	mawari = surrounding; from mawaru = to turn or spin; <i>I <u>turned</u> the dial too far on <u>Ma's washing machine</u> and <u>ruined</u> it</i>
周辺	shuhen = neighborhood, vicinity; <i>I throw <u>shoes</u> at the <u>hens</u> in this <u>vicinity</u></i>
一周	isshuu = round, tour; from ichi = one + shuu = circumference; <i>the <u>skaters's shoes</u> were scattered around the <u>circumference</u> of the rink</i>
時差	jisa = a time difference; <i>the <u>genius</u> <u>saw</u> that the <u>time difference</u> was 13 hours</i>
時差ボケ	jisaboke = jet lag; <i>the <u>genius</u> <u>saw</u> that <u>boring Ken</u> was suffering from <u>jet lag</u></i>

Kanji Pronunciations

# 625 – kai, machi, gai	# 626 – tou	# 627 – tei	# 628 – ta, da
# 629 – ase, kan	# 630 – mawa, shuu	# 631 – sa	# 632 – shin, tsutsushi

交差点	kousaten = a traffic intersection; <i>they were selling <u>Korean sardines</u> for <u>ten dollars</u> at the <u>intersection</u></i>
差し上げる	sashiageru = to give humbly; <i>when the <u>sad sheep</u> <u>ageru</u> (give), they <u>give humbly</u></i>
慎重	shinchou = careful, prudent; <i>the <u>Shinto</u> priest did his <u>chores</u> early, since he is <u>prudent</u></i>
慎む	tsutsushimu = to be discreet, to refrain from; <i>there were <u>tsuits</u> and <u>tsuits</u> and <u>sheets</u> scattered in the <u>moonlight</u>, but I <u>was discreet</u> and didn't tell anyone</i>

from the Practice Sentences

停電	teiden = a power failure; <i>during the <u>power failure</u>, the <u>tailor</u> and the <u>dentist</u> started kissing</i>
行動	koudou = actions; <i>one of his <u>actions</u> was to make a <u>Korean door</u>; cf. 高度</i> koudo = advanced level, height, elevation
停車駅	teisha eki = scheduled train stop; from teisha = stopping (vehicle); <i>when the <u>taser</u> was fired at the <u>Shah</u>, it resulted in a <u>stopping</u> of his vehicle; + eki = station</i>

from Satori Reader

果たして	hatashite = really, ever; from hataasu = to accomplish or realize; <i>it was <u>hard</u> for the <u>tall supervisor</u> to <u>realize</u> his dream of serving in a submarine</i>
やばい	yabai = dangerous, risky; <i>it's <u>dangerous</u> for a <u>yak</u> to ride a <u>bike</u></i>

Practice Sentences

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|---------------------|--|
| 1. 街灯がつき始めました。 | Gaitou ga tsukihajimemashita.
The street light turned on. |
| 2. バス停で待ってるよ。 | Basu tei de matteru yo.
I'll be waiting at the bus stop, for sure. |
| 3. 彼に話しかけても無駄だ。 | Kare ni hanishikakete mo muda da.
To him, to address even is a waste. (i.e., it's useless to talk to him) |
| 4. われわれは暑さで汗をかいていた。 | Wareware wa atsusa de ase wo kaite ita.
We were sweating due to the heat. |
| 5. 船で世界一周をしてみたい。 | Fune de sekai isshuu wo shite mitai.
By boat, I would like to do a once-around of the world and see. |
| 6. 時差ボケで辛い。 | Jisa boke de tsurai.
Due to jet lag, painful. |
| 7. その街角で事故が起きました。 | Soko no machikado de jiko ga okorimashita.
The accident happened at that street corner. |

8. あっ、停電だ。
A, teiden da.
Oh, it's a power failure.
9. 彼は電灯を消し忘れた。
Kare wa dentou wo keshiwasureta.
He forgot to turn off the electric light.
10. 言葉を慎みなさい。
Kotoba wo tsutsushimi nasai.
Be discreet in what you say.
11. 彼は顔の汗をふいた。
Kare wa kao no ase wo fuita.
He wiped the sweat on his face.
12. 無駄にする時間はない。
Muda ni suru jikan wa nai.
As for time to waste, it doesn't exist.
13. 僕は周りを見回した。
Boku wa mawari wo mimawashita.
I looked around at the surroundings.
14. 地下街にたくさんの店がある。
Chikagai ni takusan no mise ga aru.
In the underground shopping mall, there are a lot of stores.
15. 彼は行動が慎重だ。
Kare wa koudou ga shinchou da.
His actions are prudent.
16. 消灯は何時ですか？
Shoutou wa nanji desu ka.
What time is "lights out"?
17. 段差注意。
Dansa chuui.
Step-difference warning (seen on a sign).
(i.e., watch out for the irregular step)
18. なんで汗が目に入ると痛い
の？
Nande ase ga me ni hairu to itai no?
Why does it hurt if sweat gets into your eyes?
19. 中山さんの時間を無駄にするな。
Nakayama-san no jikan wo muda ni suru na.
Don't waste Nakayama's time.
20. 次の停車駅はどこですか。
Tsugi no teisha eki wa doko desu ka.
Where is the next train stop?
21. 慎重に運転してください。
Shinchou ni unten shite kudasai.
Please drive prudently.
22. 月は地球の周りを回っている。
Tsuki wa chikyuu no mawari wo mawatte iru.
The moon is revolving around the Earth.
23. ただで差し上げます。
Tada de sashiagemasu.
I will humbly give it free of charge.

Supplemental Reading Practice

After completing Chapter 3 of this book, you should be able to read the articles for Day 2 from “Akiko’s Foreign Exchange” in *Satori Reader*.

Chapter 4

New Kanji in this Chapter

# 633 成 (4)	# 634 功 (1)	# 635 継 (2)	# 636 単 (1)
# 637 余 (2)	# 638 陣 (1)	# 639 数 (4)	# 640 感 (1)

Vocabulary List with Mnemonics

from the Kanji Catalogue

成功	seikou = success; <i>the <u>Safeway</u> corporation is a <u>success</u></i>
成る	naru = to consist of; <i>after something <u>naru</u> (becomes) it <u>consists of</u> whatever it has become</i>
成り立つ	naritatsu = to consist of, to materialize; <i>the buildings at <u>Narita</u> that <u>tatsu</u> (stand up) <u>consist of</u> concrete and steel</i>
成田	Narita = city and airport near Tokyo
継ぐ	tsugu = to succeed to, to inherit; <i>I had to <u>tsue</u> (sue) my <u>goofy</u> parents in order to be allowed to <u>inherit</u> money from my grandparents</i>
乗り継ぐ	noritsugu = to connect (to a different flight, train, etc.); <i><u>Noriko</u> <u>tsued</u> (sued) the <u>goofballs</u> at the airline when they didn't allow her to <u>connect</u> to a flight</i>
継ぎ目	tsugime = a joint or seam; <i>the <u>tsu</u>itcase where I keep my <u>guitar</u> caused a <u>mess</u> when its <u>seam</u> split</i>
単語	tango = a word; <i>when I asked her to dance the <u>tango</u>, she answered with one <u>word</u></i>
単位	tan`i = a credit (school) or unit; <i>my school gives <u>credit</u> for <u>tanning</u> classes</i>
単行本	tankoubon = a special book, separate volume; <i>I sat in a <u>tank</u> of <u>cold</u> water and chewed a <u>bone</u> while I read a <u>special</u> book</i>
余る	amaru = to be left over, to remain; <i><u>Amanda</u> <u>ruined</u> the food that was <u>left over</u></i>

Kanji Pronunciations

# 633 – sei, nari, na, jou	# 634 – kou	# 635 – tsu, kei	# 636 – tan
# 637 – ama, yo	# 638 – jin	# 639 – kazo, kazu, zuu, suu	# 640 – kan

余り	amari = surplus, remainder; from amaru = to be left over
余計	yokei = excessive, all the more; <i>the yogi kicked his cage <u>excessively</u></i>
余分	yobun = surplus, extra; <i>yogurt and hamburger <u>buns</u> are among the <u>surplus</u> items</i>
陣地	jinchi = an encampment or position; <i>the <u>gin</u> was <u>cheap</u> in our <u>encampment</u></i>
背水の陣	haisui no jin = back to the wall, last stand; <i>we <u>hiked</u> to the <u>Swiss Alps</u>, took some <u>notes</u>, drank some <u>gin</u>, and made our <u>last stand</u></i>
数える	kazoeru = to count; <i>he <u>counted</u> the number of <u>kazoku</u> [family] members that were <u>erudite</u></i>
数	kazu = a number; <i>the number of <u>kazoos</u> determines the <u>number</u> of people who can play in the band</i>
人数	ninzuu = number of people; <i><u>number</u> of <u>nin</u> (people) at the <u>zoo</u> is 50</i>
数字	suuji = a numeral or figure; <i>I will <u>sue</u> Jesus about the <u>number</u> of apostles</i>
数学	suugaku = mathematics; <i>I will <u>sue</u> that <u>gakusei</u> (student) if he keeps talking about <u>mathematics</u></i>
感じる	kanjiru = to feel or sense; <i>I <u>feel</u> or <u>sense</u> the meaning of the <u>kanji</u> found in the <u>ruined castle</u></i>
感じ	kanji = impression, perception, feeling; from kanjiru = to feel or sense
感動する	kandou suru = to be moved; <i>I was <u>moved</u> by her <u>candor</u></i>
感心	kanshin = impressive, admirable; <i>the <u>candles</u> ' <u>sheen</u> was <u>impressive</u></i>
from the Practice Sentences	
家業	kagyou = a family business; <i>our <u>family business</u> supplies <u>cabbage</u> for <u>gyoza</u></i>
単なる	tan'nanu = mere; <i>in <u>Montana</u>, <u>roosters</u> make up a <u>mere</u> fraction of the animals</i>
陣痛	jintsuu = labor pains; <i>the <u>genius</u> <u>tsued</u> (sued) the hospital over her <u>labor pains</u></i>
同感する	doukan suru = to have the same opinion or feeling; <i>the <u>dopes</u> in <u>Canada</u> <u>have</u> the <u>same opinions</u> as the dopes in the U.S.</i>
科目	kamoku = academic course; <i>the <u>academic course</u> about <u>camels</u> is the <u>most cool</u></i>
目的	mokuteki = a purpose or goal; <i>on <u>mokuyoubi</u> (Thursday), the <u>techie</u> achieved his <u>goal</u></i>
達成する	tassei suru = to accomplish; <i>Tarzan <u>saved</u> money in order to <u>accomplish</u> his goals</i>
勝ち取る	kachitoru = to win/take; from katsu = to win + toru = to take
見込み	mikomi = prospects; <i>if you <u>meet</u> that <u>Commie</u>, you will see that he has excellent <u>prospects</u> to rise in the Party</i>

from Satori Reader

やった！	yatta! = hurray!; <i>the Yankee tax collector said hurray when he finished work</i>
いよいよ	iyoiyo = more and more, increasingly, at last; <i>Eeyore and Eeyore's friends started coming around <u>more and more</u></i>
分け	wake = placement (in a class); from wakeru = to divide or classify
開始	kaishi = a start or commencement; <i>the Kaiser's sheep ranch project will have its <u>start</u> next year</i>
なんとなく	nantonaku = somehow or other, for some reason or another; from nan = something + to = if + naku = adverbial form of nai = not; so this could be understood as, "if something, not" or "maybe yes, maybe no"
はなまる	hanamaru = a flower circle = an award given to school children when they do good work, similar to a gold star; from hana = flower + maru = circle
迷わず	mayowazu = mayowazuni = mayowanai de = not getting lost

Practice Sentences

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. 彼女は成功した。 | Kanojo wa seikou shita
She succeeded. |
| 2. 彼は家業を継いだ。 | Kare wa kagyuu wo tsuida.
He inherited the family business. |
| 3. これは単なる夢だよ。 | Kore wa tan'nanu yume da yo.
This is a mere dream. |
| 4. 余分な金はない。 | Yobun na kane wa nai.
There is no extra money. |
| 5. 陣痛が始まりました。 | Jintsuu ga hajimarimashita.
The labor pains (related to childbirth) began. |
| 6. お金を数えています。 | Okane wo kazoete imasu.
He's counting the money. |
| 7. 全く同感です。 | Mattaku doukan desu.
I agree with you completely. |
| 8. 昨日成田に着きました。 | Kinou narita ni tsukimashita.
Yesterday, I arrived at Narita. |
| 9. 余計なことはするな。 | Yokei na koto wa suru na.
Don't do excessive things. (i.e., it's none of your business) |
| 10. 彼の息子達はどちらとも家業を継ぎたがらない。 | Kare no musukotachi wa dochira tomo kagyuu wo tsugitagaranai.
Both of his sons appear not to want to take over the family business. |

11. この科目は何単位ですか。
Kono kamoku wa nan tan'i desu ka.
As for this course, how many credits is it?
12. 冷たい風が吹くのを感じました。
Tsumetai kaze ga fuku no wo kanjimashita.
I felt the cold wind blowing.
13. 背水の陣だった。
Haisui no jin datta.
It was a last-ditch stand. (haisui no jin = "backs to the water," based on an old Chinese war story)
14. 余り楽しくなかったな。
Amari tanoshikunakatta na.
It wasn't very pleasant.
15. その計画は必ず成功する。
Sono keikaku wa kanarazu seikou suru.
That plan will certainly succeed.
16. 出席する人の数を確かめてください。
Shusseki suru hito no kazu wo tashikamete kudasai.
Please ascertain the number of people who will attend.
17. 私は将来、父の仕事の後を継がなければならないだろう。
Watashi wa shourai, chichi no shigoto no ato wo tsuganakereba naranai darou.
As for me, future, my father's work's afterwards, I will have to succeed, probably. (i.e., I will probably have to take over his business)
18. 単語を2, 3個だけ知っている。
Tango wo ni san ko dake shitte iru.
I only know a few words.
19. 彼は目的を達成した。
Kare wa mokuteki wo tassei shita.
He accomplished the purpose.
20. いつもと感じが全然違いますね。
Itsumo to kanji ga zenzen chigaimasu ne.
Her with-always appearance completely changes, huh. (i.e., she looks completely different from her usual appearance)
21. 彼らは陣地を勝ち取った。
Karera wa jinchi wo kachitotta.
They won/took the position (referring to a battlefield position).
22. 数字を一つ選んで。
Suuji wo hitotsu erande.
Choose a number.
23. 成功の見込みはない。
Seikou no mikomi wa nai
Prospects for success don't exist.