

Japanese Reader Collection

LEARN JAPANESE WITH STORIES

Volume 9

The Easy Way to Read, Listen, and Learn from
Japanese Folklore, Tales, and Stories

Clay & Yumi Boutwell

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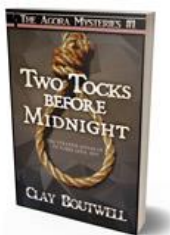
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INTRODUCTION

The key to learning vocabulary is, quite simply, reading. Not only are you more likely to pick up words that interest you, but you also learn them **in context**. The **Japanese Reader Collection Series** goes one step further by adding **MP3s of the Japanese**. Improve your **listening comprehension** while building your **vocabulary, kanji, and reading skills**.

FORMAT OF THIS READER

By choosing **short stories**, the intimidation factor is greatly reduced. Not only that, but we divide the story into tiny, easy-to-swallow segments with complete explanations to give you confidence as you read **real Japanese** page by page.

The stories are selected to represent certain key aspects of Japanese culture. The tales, characters, and even moral lessons are often found in Japanese conversation, movies, and manga. Knowing the stories in this series will go well beyond simply improving your language skills. **It will help you understand Japanese culture as well.**

WHO IS THIS FOR?

This book is designed so that both those fairly new to Japanese and those in the intermediate stages can equally get value. You will need to know hiragana to use this book. Don't yet know hiragana? No problem. For a quick two-week crash course for mastering hiragana, please see our book: [Hiragana, the Basics of Japanese](#).

FEATURES

- Line-by-line:** Read the story broken down line-by-line with nearly every vocabulary word defined and explained.

- Grammatical Notes:** In addition to vocabulary, we go through important grammatical patterns found in the story and attempt to explain them in plain English.

- Full Japanese with Furigana:** Read the full story in *real* Japanese. Every kanji has furigana above it. Furigana is the small hiragana above kanji so even beginners can work through the text.

- English Version:** Lastly, we are including a simple English translation. This should be avoided until you are sure you understand the story or find it

too difficult to figure out on your own.

You may want to try to read the story in Japanese with furigana while listening to the MP3s first. Or if you are a beginner, it may be better to go through the line-by-line story before attempting the full Japanese text. Any way you do it, **this book offers several ways to read, listen, and learn.**

- **Kanji in Focus:** This is a new section to help with the incredibly difficult task of learning those pesky Chinese characters. We take many of the kanji found in the story and present the readings, meaning(s), and give an example vocabulary word:

夜

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ヤ; よ; よる
night; evening

よなか
夜中 midnight; middle of the night

- **MP3s:** Included at no extra charge are two MP3s of the story. One is read at a normal speed and the other at a slow, easy-to-follow pace. If the MP3s were not included when you purchased this book, please see the last page for a download link. If you have ANY trouble downloading, please email us at help@thejapanshop.com.

ABOUT THESE STORIES

Normally, we have a theme for each reader. This volume isn't as neatly categorized as our other volumes, but two of the stories deal with children and so, the cover has a cute baby on it. Beyond that, the stories were chosen because they are short, easy to understand, and reveal something about Japanese culture. We have *The Fountain of Youth*, a traditional Japanese fairy tale, *The Hundred Tales Game*, a more modern comic horror with a twist, and *The Wise Child*, a cute story about a, well, wise child who has to figure out which is closer, the capital or the sun.

ABOUT CLAY & YUMI

Yumi was a popular radio DJ in Japan for over ten years. She has extensive training in standard Japanese pronunciation which makes her perfect for creating these language instructional audio files.

Clay has been a passionate learner of Japanese for over twenty years now. His free language learning website, www.TheJapanesePage.com, got its start back in 1999 as a way to help other learners of Japanese as well as himself.

In 2002, they opened www.TheJapanShop.com to help students of Japanese get hard-to-find Japanese books.

Yumi and I are **very grateful** for your purchase and we truly hope this book will help you improve your Japanese. **We love our customers and don't take a single one of you for granted.** If you have any questions about this book or Japanese in general, I invite you to contact us below by email or on social media.



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P.S. Please see the last page of the book to find the download link for the MP3s of these stories free of charge.

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STORY ONE:

The Fountain of Youth

わかがえ みず
若返りの水



The Fountain of Youth

わかがえ みず
若返り水

むかし、むかし、あるところに
おじいさんとおばあさんが^す住んでい
ました。おじいさんは、^{やま}山で^き木を^き切
^{しごと}る仕事を^{まいにち}していましたから、^{やま}毎日山

むかしむかし a long time ago

あるところに in a certain place [ある shows uncertainty: ある人^{ひと}
some person; ある日^ひ one day]

おじいさん grandfather; old man [don't confuse this with the shorter
おじさん which means "uncle."]

と and

おばあさん grandmother; old woman

住んでいました lived

山で on the mountain

木 trees

木を切る to cut trees

木を切る仕事 the job of cutting trees

していました did (a job of cutting tree)

から because (he was a woodcutter)

毎日 every day [毎朝^{まいあさ} every morning; 毎年^{まいとし} every year]

へ^い行って、木^きを切^きったり、^{はこ}運んだり
していました。

ところが、^{とし}年をとるにつれて、
だんだん^{しごと}仕事^{しごと}がきつくなってきました。
た。

切ったり、運んだり things like cutting and carrying [use the へたり construction when doing several things. -ing and -ing]

ところが even so; but; however

年をとる to grow old; to age [literally, this is "to take years"]

につれて as (grew old) then (work became difficult) [place this conjunction between cause and effect]

だんだん gradually; by degrees; little by little [use this before the action it describes: だんだん ^{あたた}暖かくなります gradually getting warmer and warmer]

仕事 work

きつくなってきました became harder [from きつい an adjective meaning "tough," "severe," or "harsh." なって is from なる (to become) and きました means "to come to" and with なって, it acts to emphasize the change.]

「ああ、^{やま}山の^{しごと}仕事はきついな。

^{わか}若い^{ころ}頃にもどれればいいんだが。」
と、おじいさんはつぶやいていました。

そんなある^ひ日、^{いちにちじゅう}一日中、^き木を^き切

ああ ah! oh! alas!

山の仕事 mountain work

きつい hard; severe; harsh

な (sentence ender to show emotion)

若い頃 one's youth [^{わか}若い young + ^{ころ}頃 time; about; around; season]

もどれればいいん it would be good to go back (to youth)

だが but; however; and yet...

と (quotation marker)

つぶやいていました muttered; grumble [つぶやく to mutter]

そんな such a; like that; that sort of

ある日 one day

一日中 all day long [中 means "all ... long" or "throughout": ^{いちねんじゅう}一年中

all year long; ^{まちじゅう}町中 throughout the town]

っていたおじいさんは、とてものだ
が^{かわ}渴きました。その日は、とても^{あつ}暑
くて、持^もってきた水は^{ぜんぶ}全部飲^のんでし
まいしました。

「どこかに^{みず}水はないかな？」

木を切っていた cut trees down

木を切っていたおじいさん the old man who cut trees down

とても very

のどが渴きました was thirsty [literally, throat was dried]

その日 on that day

暑くて hot and... [the て indicates continuing action]

持ってきた水 water (he) had brought [putting the action before
water describes what happened to the water: the brought water]

全部 all

飲んでしまいました drank it all up [しまいます is added to verbs to
indicate completeness and usually some regret. Drink it *all up*.]

どこかに at somewhere [The か adds uncertainty, the "some" in
somewhere. に means "at"]

ないかな (I) wonder if there isn't any ... [水^{みず}はない means "no water."
The かな sentence ender makes it a hopeful question, "I wonder" or "I
hope that." He is speaking to himself wondering if there isn't any
water around.]

おじいさんは、あたりを歩き回^{ある まわ}
って、水^{みず}がないか、探^{さが}しました。す
ると、岩^{いわ}の間^{あいだ}から湧^わき出^でている泉^{いずみ}
をみつけました。冷^{つめ}たそう^{みず}な水^わが湧^で
き出^でています。

あたり nearby; vicinity

歩き回^{ある}って to walk about; to and fro [this is a compound verb: 歩^{ある}く
to walk and 回^{まわ}る to turn; to go around]

水^{みず}がないか wondering if there's no water [the か shows a
questioning or a wondering if there is no water]

探^{さが}しました searched

すると upon doing so

岩 rock; boulder

の間 space; gap (in the boulder)

湧^わき出^でている gushing forth [湧^わく to well up + 出^でる to come out]

湧^わき出^でている泉 the gushing spring

みつけました found; discovered

冷^{つめ}たそう looks cool (temperature) [the そう after -masu stem verbs
or adjectives gives the meaning of "appearing that" or "seeming to
be": おいし^{みず}そう looks delicious]

水 water

湧^わき出^でています gushing out (water)

「おお、こんなところに^{いずみ} 泉があ
ったなんて^し知らなかった。さっそく
いただく。」

おおよろこ
大喜びで、おじいさんはその

おお oh!; good heavens!; ah!

こんな such a [spoken about an object close to the speaker]

こんなところに in such a place as this

泉 spring; fountain

あった was

なんて how...!; what...! [exclamation used when surprised: ^{おお}なんて大

きな^{ねこ}猫でしょう。 What a large cat!]

知らなかった (I) didn't know [知る to know; ^し知らない don't know;

知らなかった didn't know]

さっそく at once; immediately; without delay

いただく I'll partake [the volitional form: I decide to partake. The
polite form would be いただきます]

大喜びで with great joy [大 before some words makes it bigger: ^{おとな}大人

adult (big person); ^{だいがく}大学 university (big learning)]

その that

いずみ みず の
泉の水をゴクゴクと飲みました。

すると、どうでしょう。あんな
いた こし きゅう の あし
に痛かった腰が急に伸びて、足に
うで ちから わ あ
も腕にも力が湧き上がってきまし

泉の水 spring water [the A の B construction shows a relationship.

Think of it as the apostrophe S: spring's water]

ゴクゴクと gulping repetitively [the と makes it into an adverb

(modifying 飲みました: how he drank)]

飲みました drank

すると thereupon; hereupon

どうでしょう what do you suppose happened? [どう how; in what

way + でしょう I wonder]

あんなに to that extent; to that degree

痛かった hurt

腰 lower back

あんなに痛かった腰 for a back that had hurt so much

急に suddenly

伸びて straightened

足にも even his legs

腕にも also his arms

力 power; strength

湧き上がってききました to arise; to boil up; to be excited [this emphasizes the sudden healing and strengthening he felt.]

た。

「おや、なんだか^{からだ らく}体が楽になっ
たぞ。」

おじいさんは、^{らくらく}楽々と^{にもつ}荷物を^{かつ}担
い^{いえ}で^{かえ}家に帰りました。

「ばあさんや、^{いまかえ}今帰ったぞ。」

おや oh?; my!

なんだか somehow

体 body

楽になった became comfortable [adverbial form 楽に easily + なる
to become]

ぞ (male sentence ender used to add force or command)

楽々と comfortably; easily [the と makes it an adverb: easily carried]

荷物 baggage; luggage; his burden

担いで carrying

家に to house

帰りました returned (home)

ばあさんや old woman [drops the お for familiarity; や male ender]

今帰ったぞ I've just come home [ぞ for emphasis]

おばあさんは、中^{なか}から^で出てき
て、不思議^{ふ し ぎ}そうな顔^{かお}でおい^いさんに
言いました。

「あの、どちらさまでですか？」

「わしじゃ、わしじゃ、じいさ
んじゃ。」

中から from inside

出てきて appearing (from inside)

不思議そうな顔 curious face [不思議 means mysterious; strange; or
curious. As stated previously, そう means "seems like." A 不思議そう
な顔 would be a incredulous or surprised face]

で with (describes what kind of face she had)

おいさんに to the old man

言いました said

あの umm; well; excuse me (interjection)

どちらさま who are you (polite; honored sir from where?)

わし I [used mostly by elderly men]

じゃ is (It's me!)

「なんと、じいさんか？すっか
り^{わか}若くなってしまうて、みちがえた
わ。」

おばあさんに^い言われて、おじい
さんは^{じぶん}自分が^{わか}若返っていることに^き気

なんと what's this? [show of surprise and confusion]

じいさんか is it you old, man? [like her husband, she drops the お in casual speech]

すっかり completely; totally

若くなってしまうて became young [しまう implies completeness]

みちがえた hardly recognized; mistook (you) for someone else [見る to see + ^{ちが}違える to mistake]

わ (feminine ender indicating emphasis or emotion)

おばあさんに言われて hearing the old woman speak; having been spoken to by the old woman...

自分 himself

若返っている becoming younger [若^{わか} young + 返^{かえ} return; go back]

こと (nominalizing suffix) [turns 若返^{わかがえ}っている into a noun phrase]

に気づきました noticed; became aware of (his youthful appearance after she spoke)

づきました。

「ああ、あの時、^{とき} 泉^{いずみ} の^{みず} 水^の を飲ん
だからに^{ちが} 違^{ちが} い^{ない} ない。」

おじいさんは、おばあさんに 泉^{いずみ}
の^{はな} こと^{はな} を話^{はな} しました。

おばあさんもその 泉^{いずみ} に^い 行^い って

ああ ah!; oh yes!

あの時 that time

泉の水 spring water

飲んだから because (I) drank [から means because]

に違いない no doubt; I am sure; must have been

泉のこと about the spring

話しました spoke (about the spring)

おばあさんも the old lady too

その泉に to that spring

行^て って go and [the て form shows continuing action; ... and ...]

わかがえ ばしよ
若返りたいと、おじいさんに場所を
き やま で
聞いて山へ出かけました。

おじいさんは、おばあさんが
わかがえ かえ いま いま
若返って帰ってくるのを今か今かと

若返りたい want to become young

と and

おじいさんに場所を聞いて she asked/got from the old man the location and...

山へ toward the mountain

出かけました left; departed

おじいさんは as for the old man [this is said from the old man's perspective; he waited for...]

若返って rejuvenate and ...

帰ってくる come back

の (nominalizing particle) [this makes the preceding おばあさんが若

かえ かえ
返って帰ってくる a noun phrase: (waiting for) the old woman to rejuvenate and come home]

今か今かと eagerly (waiting); (waiting) impatiently [と makes it an adverb: waiting impatiently]

ま 待っていましたが、ひ ぐ ころ 日暮れ頃になっ
ても、もど 戻ってきません。

「こりや、くら 暗くなってしまう。
むか い 迎えに行こう。」

おじいさんが いずみ き 泉に来てみると、

待ってました waited

が but; however

日暮れ twilight; sunset; dusk; evening

頃 about the time (of twilight)

になっても even when it became (twilight)

戻ってきません (she) didn't come back

こりや I say; well now [from これは (as for this)]

暗くなってしまう it will be dark (soon)

迎えに行こう (I) will go and get (her) [expression used to go to meet
someone; 迎える to go out to meet + 行く to go]

泉に来てみると upon arriving at the spring [literally, upon coming
and seeing the spring]

あか ぼう な ごえ き
赤ん坊の泣き声が聞こえてきます。

「おやおや、こんなところに赤
ん坊が。あ、まさか。」

おじいさんが赤ん坊を抱き上げ
ると、そこにはおばあさんの着てい

赤ん坊 baby; infant [a more common word for baby is 赤ちゃん]
泣き声 cry; crying voice [another word with the same pronunciation is
鳴き声; this is the chirping or crying of an animal or bird]
聞こえてきます became able to hear [聞く to hear; 聞こえる to be
able to hear; the きます means the sound was gradually getting
louder]
おやおや my goodness; oh dear!
こんなところに in such a place as this
あ ah
まさか it can't be [said when something is unexpected but suddenly
seems likely—especially something not wanted]
抱き上げると upon holding (the baby) in (his) arms [抱く to hold or
to embrace + 上げる to raise; to lift up + と upon doing so...]
そこに there; in that area

きもの お
た着物が落ちていました。

おばあさんは、いずみ みず の
ぎて赤ん坊になっちゃったのでし
た。

おしまい

着ていた着物 the kimono (clothing) (she) had worn [use a past tense verb behind the noun to describe a previous action to it: 使った紙 used paper; 負けた選手 the athlete who lost]

落ちていました had fallen

泉の水 the spring water

飲みすぎ drank too much [～すぎ too much; over-: 食べすぎ ate too much; or with adjectives: 太りすぎ too fat]

赤ん坊 baby

になっちゃった became [the しまった usually shows regret]

のでした (explanation)

おしまい the end

The Found of Youth in Japanese

Try to figure out the correct pronunciation or follow along while listening to the audio files.

むかし、むかし、あるところにおじいさんとおばあさんが住んでいました。おじいさんは、山で木を切る仕事をしていましたから、毎日山へ行って、木を切ったり、運んだりしていました。

ところが、年をとるにつれて、だんだん仕事がきつくなってきました。

「ああ、山の仕事はきついな。若い頃にもどれればいいんだが。」と、おじいさんはつぶやいていました。

そんなある日、一日中、木を切っていたおじいさんは、とてものが渴きました。その日は、とても暑くて、持ってきた水は全部飲んでしまいました。

「どこかに水はないかな？」

おじいさんは、あたりを歩き回って、水がないか、探しました。すると、岩の間から湧き出ている泉を見つけました。冷たそうな水が湧き出ています。

「おお、こんなところに泉があったなんて知らなかった。さっそくいただきます。」

大喜びで、おじいさんはその泉の水をゴクゴクと飲みました。

すると、どうでしょう。あんなに痛かった腰が急に伸びて、足にも腕にも力が湧き上がってきました。

「おや、なんだか体が楽になったぞ。」

おじいさんは、楽々と荷物を担いで家に帰りました。

「ばあさんや、今帰ったぞ。」

おばあさんは、中から出てきて、不思議そうな顔でおじいさんに言いました。

「あの、どちらさまですか？」

「わしじゃ、わしじゃ、じいさんじゃ。」

「なんと、じいさんか？すっか

り若くなってしまうて、みちがえたわ。」

おばあさんに言われて、おじいさんは自分が若返っていることに気づきました。

「ああ、あの時、泉の水を飲んだからに違いない。」

おじいさんは、おばあさんに泉のことを話しました。

おばあさんもその泉に行って若返りたいと、おじいさんに場所を聞いて山へ出かけました。

おじいさんは、おばあさんが若返って帰ってくるのを今か今かと待っていましたが、日暮れ頃になっても、戻ってきません。

「こりゃ、暗くなってしまう。
迎えに行こう。」

おじいさんが泉に来てみると、
赤ん坊の泣き声が聞こえてきます。

「おやおや、こんなところに赤
ん坊が。あ、まさか。」

おじいさんが赤ん坊を抱き上げ
ると、そこにはおばあさんの着てい
た着物が落ちていました。

おばあさんは、泉の水を飲みす
ぎて赤ん坊になってしまったのでし
た。

おしまい

The Fountain of Youth

English Summary

Please try to tackle the Japanese first and use this only as needed.

A LONG TIME AGO, in a certain place, there lived an old man and old woman. The old man worked as a woodcutter in the mountains. Every day, he went to the mountains, cut trees, and carried the wood.

However, as he grew older, the work gradually became harder.

"Ah, this mountain work is harsh. If only I could return to my youth..." the old man said, complaining.

On one such day, after cutting trees all day, the old man was thirsty. That day was very hot and he had finished all the water he had brought.

"I wonder if there is any water around."

The old man walked around the area searching to see if there was any water or not. And then, he found a spring gushing out from a rock. The water bubbling out seemed cool and tasty.

"Oh, I didn't know there was a spring in such a place as this. I will drink some now."

With great delight, the old man gulped down the water. Upon doing so, what do you suppose happened? His

back, which had caused him so much pain, straightened; his legs and arms also bubbled over with power.

"What's this? My body seems more comfortable now."

The old man carried his burden with ease and headed home.

"Old lady, I'm home!"

The old lady came from the back and said with a confused expression, "Um, who might you be, sir?"

"It's me! It's me! The old man!"

"What? My old man? You became so young. I didn't recognize you."

Upon being spoken to by the old woman, the old man realized he had been rejuvenated.

"Oh, it must have been when I drank from that spring."

The old man told the old woman about the spring. The old woman wanted to go to the spring and rejuvenate herself and upon hearing the location, she set off toward the mountain.

The old man waited eagerly for the old woman to rejuvenate and come home, but as twilight came upon him, she hadn't returned.

"Well, now. It will be dark soon. I'd better go get her."

The old man arrived at the spring and heard the sound of a baby crying.

"What's this? What's a baby doing in such a place as this? Ah! It can't be."

The old man picked up the baby and saw the clothes the old woman was wearing had fallen there.

The old woman had drunk too much and became a baby.

The end.

Kanji in Focus

The following are most of the kanji found in this story. The underlined reading is probably the most used.

住

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ジュウ; すむ; すまう
 dwell; reside; live
じゅうたく
 住宅 residence; housing

山

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

サン; セン; やま
 mountain
かざん
 火山 volcano

木

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ボク; モク; き
 tree; wood
もくようび
 木曜日 Thursday

事

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ジ・ズ; こと
 matter; thing; fact
しごと
 仕事 work

毎

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

マイ; ごと
 every
まいにち
 毎日 every day

日

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ニチ; ジツ; ひ
 day; sun
きょう
 今日 is today; this day

行

READINGS

コウ; ギョウ; アン; いく; ゆ

MEANING

く; おこなう

EXAMPLE

going; journey

ぎんこう
銀行 bank

運

READINGS

ウン; はこぶ

MEANING

carry; transport

EXAMPLE

うんどう
運動 exercise

年

READINGS

ネン; とし

MEANING

year

EXAMPLE

ことし
今年 this year

若

READINGS

ジャク; ニヤク; ニヤ; わかい

MEANING

young

EXAMPLE

わかもの
若者 youth; young person

中

READINGS

チュウ; なか; うち

MEANING

inside; middle

EXAMPLE

ちゅうごく
中国 China

切

READINGS

セツ; サイ; きる; きり

MEANING

cut

EXAMPLE

たいせつ
大切 important; necessary;
precious

暑

READINGS

ショ; あつい

MEANING

hot; sultry

EXAMPLE

む あつ
蒸し暑い humid

持

READINGS

ジ; もつ

MEANING

hold; have

EXAMPLE

^{きも}気持ち feeling; mood; sensation

飲

READINGS

イン; オン; のむ

MEANING

drink

EXAMPLE

^の飲み^{もの}物 a drink; beverage

水

READINGS

スイ; みず

MEANING

water

EXAMPLE

^{すいようび}水曜日 Wednesday

STORY TWO:

The Hundred Tales Game

ひゃくものがたり
百物語

In the Edo period, *Hyakumonogatari* was a popular parlor game. It involved lighting a hundred candles (or lanterns) and telling a hundred ghostly stories. As each story was told, one candle was extinguished. With each passing tale, the room became darker and darker until the hundredth story was told and all the candles were extinguished. It was said a supernatural monster would then appear.

The Hundred Tales Game

むかし ひやくものがたり おそ
昔から百物語をすると、恐ろ
しいものがあらわ
現れるといわれています。
す。

ひやくものがたり よなか みな
百物語というのは、夜中に皆
であつまってろうそくをひやくほん
百本つけ

昔から from long ago

百物語 A Hundred Tales (round of ghost stories)

すると upon doing so

恐ろしいもの something scary; a scary monster

現れる appear; materialize

といわれています it is said

というのは as for this; about this

夜中 middle of night

皆で with everyone

あつまって gathering

ろうそく candles

百本 a hundred (candles) [本 is a counter for slender objects]

つけます light (candles)

ます。順^{じゅんばん}番^{ばん}に怖^{こわ}い話^{はなし}をして、ひとつの^{はなし}話^おが終わ^おったら、ろうそくを^{いっぽん}一本^けずつ消^けしていき^{ひやつかいめ}ます。百^{ひゃく}回^{かい}目の^{はなし}話^おが終わ^おると、最^{さい}後^ごのろうそく

順番に in turn [順番 means "turn" or "order of things." The に shows the tales were told in order]

怖い話 scary story

ひとつの話 one story; a story

終わったら once finished [終わる to finish; 終わったら upon finishing; if finished]

ろうそく candles

一本ずつ one (candle) at a time [本^{ほん} is a counter for slender objects like candles. ずつ means "apiece" or "(one) at a time": one candle at a time]

消していき^けます continue to extinguish [消す can mean to erase (pencil markings) or turn off (lights), but here it means to extinguish the fire and いく as an auxiliary verb means "to continue to do something": to continue extinguishing the candles]

百回^{ひやつかい}目 the hundredth (story) [百回 means a hundred times; 目 makes numbers an ordinal number (denoting a position in a sequence: "first," "second," "third," etc.)]

終わると upon finishing [the と means "after (doing this)"]

最後の the last (candle)

け
が消されて、あたりはまっくらにな
ります。そこへ、^{おそ}恐ろしいものが
^{あらわ}現れるといううわさがあるので
す。

消されて is extinguished [passive voice for not specifying who did it]

あたり vicinity; around

まっくら totally dark; pitch black

になります became (dark)

そこへ there [the へ particle indicates direction or a goal and is pronounced as "e" in modern Japanese]

恐ろしいもの something frightful; a scary thing [the もの can mean a thing or a being]

現れる to appear

といううわさ such a rumor [という means "such a"]

がある (such a rumor) exists

のです (explanatory ender) [this is sometimes shortened to んです]

ある^{むら}村で、若者^{わかもの}たちがあつまっ
て「百^{ひゃく}物^{もの}語^{ものがたり}」をしようということ
になりました。怖い^{こわ}もの知らず^しの
若者^{わかもの}たちは、最後^{さいご}にどんな^{おそ}恐ろしい
もの^{あらわ}が現^{あらわ}れるのか、怖^{こわ}さ半^{はん}分^{ぶん}、お
もしろ^{はんぶん}さ半^{はんぶん}分^{ぶん}で百^{ひゃく}物^{もの}語^{ものがたり}を始^{はじ}めまし
た。

ある村で in some village [ある shows uncertainty: ある日 someday]
若者^{わかもの}たち young people [若者 youth + たち (plural ending)]
あつまって gathering
しよう (decision to do something)
ということになりました did such a thing; such a thing was decided
怖いもの知らず to know no fear [literally, to not know scary thing]
の若者たち the young people (who knew no fear)
最後に in the end; at last
どんな恐ろしいもの What kind of scary thing
現れる to appear
のか (questioning ender: wonder (what will appear))
怖^{はんぶん}さ半^{はんぶん}分^{ぶん} half scared [半分 means half]
おもしろ^{はんぶん}さ半^{はんぶん}分^{ぶん} half excited
で with; being (half scared and half excited)
始めました started

ひやっかいめ はなし
百回目の話がおわって、ろう
そくが吹き消されると、部屋はまっ
くらになりました。すると、天井
ががたがたっとなって、なにやら箱
のようなものが、どさっと落ちてき
ました。

百回目 on the hundredth (story)

おわって finished and [て connects finished with the blowing out of candles]

ろうそく candle

吹き消されると upon blowing out (passive) [吹く to blow + 消す to extinguish + と upon]

部屋 room

まっくらになりました became totally dark

すると upon doing so

天井 ceiling

がたがた rattling; clattering

と (quotation particle for speech or onomatopoeia)

なって began (rattling)

なにやら something; for some reason; some kind of

箱のようなもの something like a box [よう means "similar to"]

どさっと with a thud [the と makes the thud sound どさ into an adverb]

落ちてきました fell [きました is from くる]

わかもの
若者たちは、びっくりしました
が、どうやらそれは重箱じゅうばこのよう
です。

おそろおそろあ開けてみると、中なか
には、おいしそうなぼたもちがたっ
ぷりはいと入っています。

若者たち the young people

びっくり surprised

が but; however

どうやら somehow; it appears that

それは as for that

重箱 multi-tiered food box; stacked boxes

のよう like; similar to

おそろおそろ fearfully; timidly [恐る恐る]

開けてみると upon opening [the みると means upon seeing: to open and see and...]

中に inside

おいしそうな delicious looking [そう means "looking" or "seems"]

ぼたもち sweet azuki bean mochi [A proverb is 棚たなから牡丹餅ぼたもち。 This means "receiving a windfall" or "having an unexpected piece of luck." Literally it is "(taking) botamochi from a shelf."]

たっぷりと fully; amply; lots of

入っています was contained; held

「これは、うまそうだ。みんな
で^{わかもの}いただく。」と、若者たちはあ
っ^まという間にぼたもちをたいらげて
しまいました。

「^{ひやくものがたり}百物語^{おそ}をしても、恐ろしい
もの^でなんて出てこないぞ。それどこ

これは as for this

うまそう looks delicious [the そう ending means "seems like"]

みんなで let's all; together

いただく let's partake [you may recognize this from いただきます
which is said before eating.]

と (quotation marker)

若者たち young people

あっという間に (set phrase) in a twinkling of an eye; just like that
[literally, "in the time to say 'ah'"]

ぼたもち sweet azuki bean mochi

たいらげてしまいました to eat up completely [Literally, this is to
make flat or level out. To eat it all up completely.]

百物語をしても even when doing a hundred story game [しても
means "even doing"]

恐ろしいもの a scary thing

なんて such a [used as an exclamation: such a thing as a scary
monster...]

出てこないぞ (scary thing) didn't come out [ぞ adds force]

それどころか on the contrary [set phrase]

ろか、おいしいぼたもちが^{あらわ}現れた
じゃないか。もう一回百物語をし
よう。またおいしいものが^た食べら
れるかもしれない。」と、^{だれ}誰かが
^い言ったので、また^{つぎ}次の日も^ひみんなで
^{ひやくものがたり}百物語をすることになりました。

おいしいぼたもち delicious azuki bean mochi

現れた appeared

じゃないか didn't it? (didn't delicious botamochi appear) [the speaker is using this as a reason to play again.]

もう一回 one more time

しよう let's (play one more time)

また again

おいしいもの delicious things

食べられる able to eat [食べる to eat; 食べられる able to eat]

かもしれない perhaps; might

と (quotation marker)

誰か someone

言った said

ので therefore; because of that

また again

次の日も the next day also

みんなで everyone (together)

することになりました it was decided upon

また^{まえ}前^{おな}と同じように、百^{ひやっかい}回目
^{はなし}の話^おが^け終わってろうそくを消した
^{とき}時のことです。

またもや^{てんじょう}天井^{なに}が^おがたがたとな
って、どさっと何かが落ちてきました。
た。

また again

前と同じ like before

ように just like

百回目 the hundredth (story)

終わって finished and [the て shows continuing action]

ろうそく candle

消した時 when extinguished [literally, extinguished time]

のこと the matter; what happened when (the 100th candle was
extinguished)

またもや once more

天井 ceiling

がたがたとなつて rattled; clattered [がたがた is an onomatopoeia
and となつて means "became and"]

どさっと with a thud

何か something

落ちてきました came falling down

「^{こんど}今度は、^{ちや}お茶もほしいな。」
と、^{だれ}誰かが^い言いました。
しかし、^{こんど}今度は^{じゅうばこ}重箱ではありません。そこには、ひげのはえたお
じいさんが^{かたて}片手に^{ちょうめん}帳面、^{かたて}片手にそ
ろばんを^も持って^{すわ}座っていました。

今度 this time

お茶も also tea

ほしいな (I) want [な as a sentence ender for emphasis. He really wants tea too]

と (quotation marker)

誰か someone

言いました said

しかし but; however

重箱 multi-tiered food box; stacked boxes

ではありません isn't [polite]

そこには as for in there

ひげのはえたおじいさん old man with a grown beard [ひげ moustache or beard + はえた grew (hairs) + おじいさん old man]

片手に in one hand [片手 means one hand]

帳面 notebook; account book

そろばん soroban; abacus

持って held

座っていました sat

そして、持^もっている帳^{ちょうめん}面^みを見
て、そろばんをぱちぱちと弾^{はじ}いてか
ら、みんなを見^み回^{まわ}してこう言^いいまし
た。「昨日^{きのう}の夜^{よる}は、ここにいるみん
な^たはぼたもちを食^たべたな？

そして and then

持っている帳面 the notebook (he was) holding

見て saw; looked at (the notebook)

そろばん soroban; abacus

ぱちぱちと popping; clapping (the sound of the old man working the abacus)

弾いて flicking (the abacus beads)

から from (calculating on the abacus and seeing the notebook)

みんな everyone

見回して looking around

こう言いました said this

昨日の夜 yesterday night; last night

ここにいるみんな everyone (who was) here [literally, here; existing; everyone]

ぼたもち sweet azuki bean mochi

食べたな ate [the な is a sentence ender asking confirmation; a mild question]

きょう しはら
今日は、その支払いをしてもらおう。」

たし ひやくものがたり おそ
確かに、百物語をすると、恐
ろしいものがあらわ 現れると、若者たち
はふるえあがったそうです。
おしまい。

今日は as for today

その支払い that payment

してもらおう (I will) make (you) do; I'll have you...

確かに certainly; for sure

百物語 hundred scary tales game

すると upon doing so

恐ろしいもの a scary thing

現れると upon appearing

若者たち the young people

ふるえあがった trembled violently [震え to shake; 上がる to increase]

そうです that's right

おしまい the end



Botamochi—sweet azuki bean paste
around rice.

The Hundred Tales Game in Japanese

ひゃくものがたり 百物語

Try to figure out the correct pronunciation or follow along while listening to the audio files.

昔から百物語をすると、恐ろしいものが現れるといわれています。

百物語というのは、夜中にみんなであつまってろうそくを百本つけます。順番に怖い話をして、ひとつの話が終わったら、ろうそくを一本ずつ消していきます。百回目の話が終わると、最後のろうそくが消されて、あたりはまっくらになります。そこへ、恐ろしいものが現れるといううわさがあるのです。

ある村で、若者たちがあつまって「百物語」をしようということになりました。怖いもの知らずの若者

たちは、最後にどんな恐ろしいものが現れるのか、怖さ半分、おもしろさ半分で百物語を始めました。

百回目の話がおわって、ろうそくが吹き消されると、部屋はまっくらになりました。すると、天井ががたがたっとなって、なにやら箱のようなものが、どさっと落ちてきました。

若者たちは、びっくりしましたが、どうやらそれは重箱のようです。

おそるおそる開けてみると、中にはおいしそうなぼたもちがたっぷり入っています。

「これは、うまそうだ。みんなでいただく。」と、若者たちはあっというまにぼたもちをたいらげてしまいました。

「百物語をしても、恐ろしいものなんて出てこないぞ。それどころか、おいしいぼたもちが現れたじゃないか。もう一回百物語をしよう。またおいしいものが食べられるかもしれない。」

と、誰かが言ったので、また次の日も皆で百物語をすることになりました。

また前と同じように、百回めの話が終わってろうそくを消した時のことです。

またもや天井ががたがたとなつて、どさっと何かが落ちてきました。

「今度は、お茶もほしいな。」
と、誰かが言いました。

しかし、今度は重箱ではありません。そこには、ひげのはえたおじ

いさんが片手に帳面、片手にそろばんを持って座っていました。

そして、持っている帳面を見て、そろばんをぱちぱちと弾いてから、みんなを見回してこう言いました。「昨日の夜は、ここにいるみんなはぼたもちを食べたな？今日は、その支払いをしてもらおう。」

確かに、百物語をすると、恐ろしいものが現れると、若者たちはふるえあがったそうです。

おしまい。

The Hundred Tales Game English Summary

Please try to tackle the Japanese first and use this only as needed.

FROM ANCIENT TIMES, it is said when people play the Hundred Tales Game, something fearful appears.

To play the Hundred Tales Game, people light a hundred candles in the middle of the night. Each, in turn, tell a scary ghost story and as each story finishes, one candle is extinguished. Once the hundredth story is finished, the last candle is extinguished, and everything becomes completely dark. And then, so it is said, something scary appears.

In a certain village, a group of young people gathered and decided to play the Hundred Tales Game. The fearless youths started the game half scared and half excited about what might appear.

After the hundredth story was finished, the last candle was extinguished, and the room became completely dark. And then, a clanging sound came from the ceiling. Some kind of box-like thing fell with a clunk.

The youths were surprised, but it appeared to be a special multi-tiered food box.

With fearful anticipation, they opened the box but the inside was filled with delicious botamochi sweets.

"This looks delicious. Let's eat!"

The youths ate up the botamochi in an instant.

"Even though we did the Hundred Tales Game, nothing scary appeared. Far from it. Didn't we get something delicious? Let's play the Hundred Tales Game again. Perhaps we'll get something delicious again," someone said.

It was decided to again play the Hundred Tales Game the following day.

It was the moment, as before, when the hundredth story finished, and the candles were extinguished. Once again, a clanging came from the ceiling and something fell with a clunk.

"This time, tea would be nice," someone said.

But, this time it wasn't a multi-tiered food box. There, sitting before them was an old man with a full beard. In one hand he had a notebook. In the other, he had an abacus.

Then, once he studied the notebook and worked the abacus, he looked up at everyone and said, "Last night, everyone here ate the botamochi, right? Today, I'll have you pay for it."

Surely, playing the Hundred Tales Game always produces something scary, the youths realized while trembling violently.

The end.

Kanji in Focus

The following are a few of the most important kanji found in this story. The underlined reading is probably the most used.

昔

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

セキ・シャク・むかし

long time ago; old times; once upon a time

むかしばなし

昔話 folk tales; fairy tales

百

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ヒャク・ビャク・もも

hundred

ひゃくまん

百万 one million; 1,000,000

物

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ブツ・モツ・もの

thing; object

どうぶつ

動物 animal

語

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ゴ・かたる・かたらう

word; speech; language

えいご

英語 English (language)

恐

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

キョウ・おそれる・おそる・おそ

ろしい・こわい・こわがる

fear; dread; awe

きょうふ

恐怖 fear; terror; horror

現

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ゲン・あらわれる・あらわす

present; actual; existing

げんじつ

現実 reality; actuality

夜

READINGS

ヤ・よ・よる

MEANING

night; evening

EXAMPLE

^{しんや}
深夜 late at night

中

READINGS

チュウ・なか・うち・あたる

MEANING

middle; inside; center

EXAMPLE

^{ちゅうごく}
中国 China

皆

READINGS

カイ・みな・みんな

MEANING

everyone; all; everything

EXAMPLE

^{たびびと}
旅人 traveler

順

READINGS

ジュン

MEANING

obey; order; turn

EXAMPLE

^{じゅんばん}
順番 turn; order

番

READINGS

バン・つがい

MEANING

turn; number in a series

EXAMPLE

^{ばんぐみ}
番組 (TV or Radio) program

話

READINGS

ワ・はなす・はなし

MEANING

talk; tale

EXAMPLE

^{でんわ}
電話 telephone

終

READINGS

シュウ・おわる・~おわる・おわ

MEANING

る・おえる

EXAMPLE

end; finish

^{しゅうりょう}
終了 end; final

消

READINGS

ショウ・きえる・けす

MEANING

extinguish; turn off; cancel

EXAMPLE

しょうひしゃ
消費者 consumer

村

READINGS

ソン・むら

MEANING

village; town

EXAMPLE

しちようそん
市町村 cities, towns, and villages

若

READINGS

ジャク・ニヤク・ニヤ・わかい

MEANING

young; immature

EXAMPLE

わかもの
若者 young person

者

READINGS

シャ・もの

MEANING

someone; person

EXAMPLE

にんじゃ
忍者 ninja

知

READINGS

チ・しる・しらせる-

MEANING

know; wisdom

EXAMPLE

ちしき
知識 knowledge; information

吹

READINGS

スイ・ふく

MEANING

blow; breathe

EXAMPLE

ふぶき
吹雪 blizzard; snow storm

箱

READINGS

ソウ・はこ

MEANING

box; chest

EXAMPLE

ばこ
ゴミ箱 garbage can; trash can

落

READINGS

ラク・おちる・おち・おとす

MEANING

fall; drop

EXAMPLE

落語 rakugo; comic storytelling

開

READINGS

カイ・ひらく・あく・あける

MEANING

open; unfold

EXAMPLE

^{かいし}
開始 start; commencement

出

READINGS

シュツ・スイ・でる・~で・だす

MEANING

exit; leave; go out

EXAMPLE

^{おも}
思い出 memories; recollections

食

READINGS

シヨク・ジキ・くう・くらう・た

MEANING

べる・はむ

EXAMPLE

eat; food

^{しょくじ}
食事 meal; to eat

次

READINGS

ジ・つぐ・つぎ

MEANING

next; order; sequence

EXAMPLE

^{じき}
時期 next term; next period

同

READINGS

ドウ・おなじ

MEANING

same; agree; equal

EXAMPLE

^{どうじ}
同時 at the same time;
simultaneous

時

READINGS

ジ・とき

MEANING

time; hour

EXAMPLE

^{じだい}
時代 period; era; age

前

READINGS

ゼン・まえ

MEANING

in front; before

EXAMPLE

ごぜん
午前 morning; a.m.

何

READINGS

カ・なに・なん

MEANING

what

EXAMPLE

なに
何より above all; most

茶

READINGS

チャ・サ

MEANING

tea

EXAMPLE

こうちゃ
紅茶 black tea

言

READINGS

ゲン・ゴン・いう・こと

MEANING

say; word

EXAMPLE

ことば
言葉 language; word; speech

確

READINGS

カク・たしか・たしかめる

MEANING

assurance; firm; confirm; clear

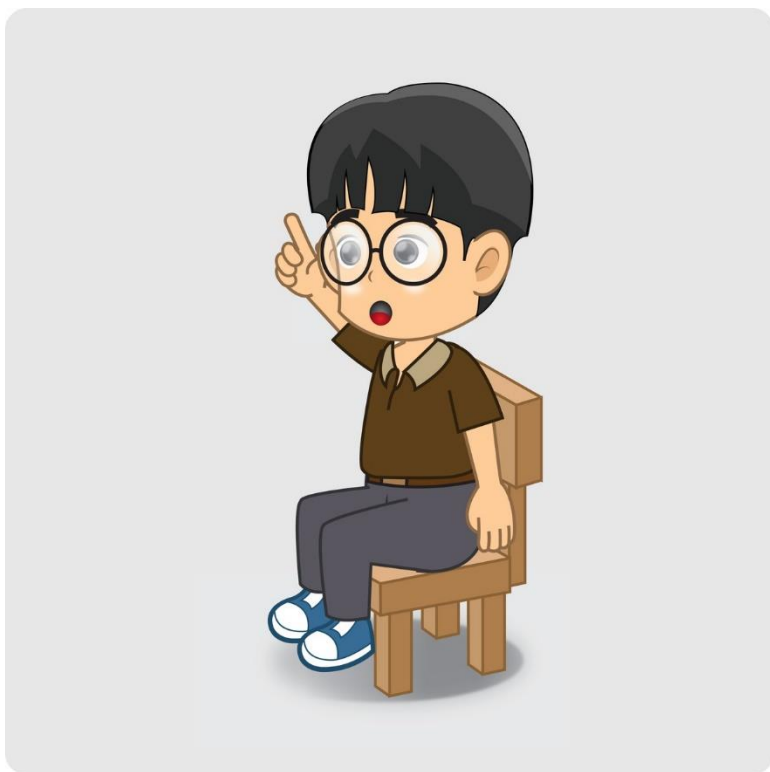
EXAMPLE

かくじつ
確実 certainty; reliability

STORY THREE:

The Wise Child

かしこい^{こども}子供



Which is closer? The sun or Edo?

In this story, a young boy tries to figure out which is closer:
the sun or Edo. Edo, the old name for Tokyo, was the
capital for the shogunate.

The Wise Child Running Gloss

かしこい^{こども}子供

むかしむかし、とてもかしこ
い^{おとこ}男^この子がいました。

ある日、お父^ひさん^{とう}がその子^こに^き聞

むかしむかし a long time ago

とても very

かしこい wise; clever; smart

男の子 boy [literally, man's child; ^{おとこ}男^{ひと}の人 (grown) man]

いました was; there lived; existed

ある日 one day [ある shows uncertainty: ある人 some person; ある
ところ some place]

お父さん father

その子に to that child

聞きました asked (the son) [the ^に after その子 shows where the
question was asked. きく can mean both "to listen" and "to ask."

While this can be confusing, context is king. Also, ^に is used when
asking and を is used for listening: ^{おんがく}音楽をきく to listen to music;

^{せんせい}先生にきく to ask the teacher]

きました。

「^{そら}空^みに見えている^{たいよう}太陽と、^{えど}江戸
とど^{ちか}っちが^{おも}近いと思うか？」

^{こども}子供は、しばらく^{かんが}考^いえてから、
こう言いました。

空に in the sky [the に particle shows direction]

見えている able to see (the sun you are able to see in the sky)

太陽と the sun and (Edo)

江戸と Edo and (the sun) [と is used when you have a complete list:

アメリカとフランスとイギリスと行きたいです。 I want to go to
America, France, and England. The final と can be omitted. Edo is
modern day Tokyo]

どっち which

近い close; near

と思うか (which) do you think?

子供 child [depending on context, this could mean children plural.]

しばらく a while

考えてから after thinking

こう言いました said the following

「太陽の方が近い。太陽は、こ
こから見えるけれども、江戸はここ
からは見えないから。」

お父さんは、その答えを聞いて
「この子は、かしこい子だ。」

の方が近い (sun) is closer [の方が^{ほう} is placed after the greater of a comparison]

ここから from here [ここ here + から from]

見える can see [見る to see; 見える able to see]

けれども but; however [more commonly and casually this is shortened to けど]

見えない not able to see [見ない to not see; 見えない to not be able to see]

から because of that [when used at the end of a sentence, it is an explainer. Because he can't see Edo from here.]

お父さんは as for the father

その答え that answer [その that + 答え answer (noun of verb 答える to answer)]

聞いて listening and (said) [the て form indicates a continuation]

この子 this child [この this (something) その that (something) あの that (something far off)]

かしこい子 a wise child

と、^{かんしん}感心しました。

ある日、^ひ江戸から^{えど}お客様が^{きやくさま}やってきました。

^{とう}お父さんは、^{こども}子供に^{おな}同じ^{しつもん}質問をしました。

「^{えど}江戸と^{たいよう}太陽とどっちが^{ちか}近いと

と (quotation marker)

感心しました impressed; took to heart [感心 means to take interest in]

ある日 one day

江戸から from Edo

お客様 visitor; customer

やってきました came by [きました by itself means "came," but やって makes it feel like an effort: came along; turned up]

子供に to the child

同じ same

質問 question [noun; verb form with する: 質問をする to ask a question]

同じ質問をしました asked the same question

どっち which

どっちが近い which is closer [どっちが速い which is faster?]

おも
思うか。」

こども かんが
子供は、よく 考えて、そし
て、お客さんの顔をよく見てか
ら、こた
答えました。

え ど ほう ちか おも
「江戸の方が近いと思う。」

とう まえ へん じ ちが
お父さんは、この前と返事が違

と思うか (which) do you think?

よく考えて thought long and hard [よく means "well done"]

そして and; and then

お客さんの顔 the visitor's face

よく見てから after looking for a while [literally: well; looking; after]

答えました answered

江戸の方が近い Edo is closer

と思う (I) think

この前 previously; what (you said) before [literally, this is "this before"]

と and [comparing the previous answer with the new one]

返事 reply

違う different [depending on context, this can also mean "wrong"]

「^{きやくさま}お客様がいらしたけれども、^{たいよう}太陽からはまだ^{いちど}一度も^{きやくさま}お客様が^き来たことはないからだよ。」

とう
お父さんは、「なるほど。」

と、^{なっとく}納得したそうです。

おしまい。

お客様がいらした visitor came [polite]

けれども but; however

太陽からは as for from the sun [think of は (pronounced "wa") as meaning "as for..."]

まだ not yet

一度も not even once; never [ends with a negative verb]

お客様 guest; customer; visitor

来たことはない has not come; has never come

から therefore; because (of that)

だよ ender showing assertion or confidence

なるほど I see; I understand; indeed

と (quotation marker)

納得した impressed; agreed with conclusion; satisfied with
(explanation)

そうです it appears; seemed (to be satisfied with explanation)

おしまい the end

The Wise Child Japanese Only

かしこい^{こども}子供

Try to figure out the correct pronunciation or follow along while listening to the audio files.

むかしむかし、とてもかしこい男の子がいました。

ある日、お父さんがその子に聞きました。

「空に見えている太陽と、江戸とどっちが近いと思うか？」

子供は、しばらく考えてから、こう言いました。

「太陽の方が近い。太陽は、ここから見えるけれども、江戸はここ

からは見えないから。」

お父さんは、その答えを聞いて

「この子は、かしこい子だ。」

と、感心しました。

ある日、江戸からお客様がやってきました。

お父さんは、子供に同じ質問をしました。

「江戸と太陽とどっちが近いと思うか。」

子供は、よく考えて、そして、お客さんの顔をよく見てから、答えました。

「江戸の方が近いと思う。」

お父さんは、この前と返事が違うので、こう言いました。

「この前は、太陽の方が近いと言ったじゃないか？なぜ、今日は江戸が近いと言うんだい？」

「お父さん、江戸からはこうしてお客様がいらしたけれども、太陽からはまだ一度もお客様が来たことはないからだよ。」

お父さんは、「なるほど。」と、納得したそうです。

おしまい。

The Wise Child English Summary

かしこい^{こども}子供

Please try to tackle the Japanese first and use this only as needed.

A LONG time ago, there lived a very smart boy.

One day, the boy's father asked his son, "The sun which you can see in the sky or the city Edo, which do you think is closer?"

The child thought for a while and said, "The sun is closer. I can see the sun from here, but I cannot see Edo from here."

Upon hearing that answer, the father was impressed and said, "This child is a wise child."

One day, a visitor from Edo came along. The father asked the child the same question. "Edo or the sun, which do you think is closer?"

The child thought for a while and then, staring at the visitor, he answered, "I think Edo is closer."

Since the answer was different from before, the father said, "Previously, didn't you say the sun was closer? Why do you say Edo is closer today?"

"Father, I've seen guests such as this one from Edo, but I have never seen a guest come from the sun."

The father said, "I see," and was impressed.

The end.

Kanji in Focus

The following are a few of the most important kanji found in this story. The underlined reading is probably the most used.

男

READINGS

ダン・ナン・おとこ・お

MEANING

male

EXAMPLE

だんじょ

男女 men and women; both sexes

子

READINGS

シ・ス・こ

MEANING

child

EXAMPLE

こども

子供 child

日

READINGS

ニチ・ジツ・ひ・~び・~か

MEANING

sun; day

EXAMPLE

にほん

日本 Japan

父

READINGS

フ・とう・ちち

MEANING

father

EXAMPLE

とう

お父さん father

聞

READINGS

ブン・モン・きく・きこえる

MEANING

hear; ask; listen

EXAMPLE

しんぶん

新聞 newspaper

空

READINGS

クウ・そら・あく・あき・あけ

MEANING

る・から・すく

EXAMPLE

sky; empty

くうこう

空港 airport

見 近 思 考 言 答 同 客

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ケン・みる・みえる・みせる
see; idea
いけん
意見 opinion

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

キン・コン・ちかい
near
さいきん
最近 recently

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

シ・おもう
think
おも で
思い出 memories; recollections

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

コウ・かんがえる・かんがえ
consider; think
かんが かた
考え方 way of thinking

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ゲン・ゴン・いう・こと
word; say
ことば
言葉 word; phrase; language

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

トウ・こたえる・こたえ
answer; solution
こた
答え an answer; reply

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

ドウ・おなじ
same; agree; equal
どうじ
同時 simultaneous

READINGS
MEANING
EXAMPLE

キャク・カク
guest; customer; visitor
じょうきやく
乗客 passenger (on trains, planes,
etc.)

問

READINGS

モン・とう・とい・とん

MEANING

question; ask; problem

EXAMPLE

しつもん
質問 question

顔

READINGS

ガン・かお

MEANING

face; expression

EXAMPLE

えがお
笑顔 smiling face; a smile

違

READINGS

イ・ちがう

MEANING

wrong; difference; differ

EXAMPLE

いはん
違反 violation; offense;
infringement

DOWNLOAD LINK

Please go to this website to download the MP3s for both stories: (There is an exclusive **free gift on kanji** waiting there too.)

<http://japanesereaders.com/102b9/>

Thank you for purchasing and reading this book! To contact the authors, please email them at help@thejapanshop.com. See also the wide selection of materials for learning Japanese at www.TheJapanShop.com and the free site for learning Japanese at www.TheJapanesePage.com.



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