

## 22 Listening S3 Answers and Scripts

### もんだい 3

もんだい 3では、えを みながら しつもんを きいて ください → (やじるし) の ひとは なんと いますか。1から3の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

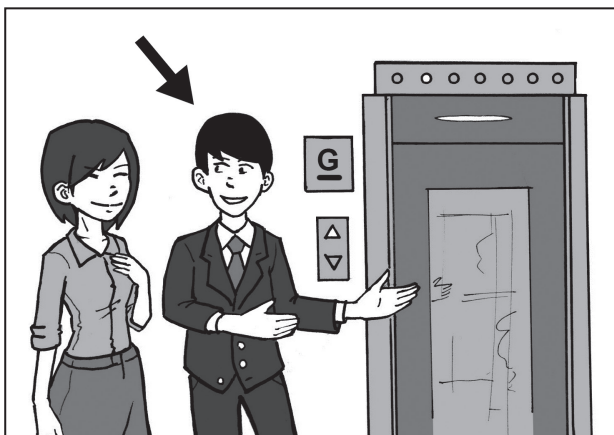
#### Mondai san

Mondai san dewa, e o minagara shitsumon o kiite kudasai. → (Yajirushi) no hito wa nan to iimasu ka. Ichi kara san no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

#### Question 3

For question 3, while looking at the picture listen to the question. What does the person with the → (arrow) say? Choose one best answer from 1 to 3.

1



#### SCRIPT

女：エレベーターに 入ります。何と 言いますか。

男：1 お先に します。

2 お先に ください。

3 お先に どうぞ。

#### ROMAJI

Onna: Erebētā ni hairimasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Osaki ni shimasu.

2 Osaki ni kudasai.

3 Osaki ni dōzo.

ENGLISH

Woman: (The man) is going into the elevator. What does (he) say?

- 1 Before do. (*not a proper Japanese phrase*)
- 2 Before please. (*not a proper Japanese phrase*)
- 3 After you.

**The correct answer is #3- お先に どうぞ .**

If you would like to offer someone to go first, the most appropriate phrase is ‘お先に どうぞ!’ The rest of the expressions are not actually used in Japanese.

**2**



SCRIPT

男：お兄さんの 友達に はじめて 会います。何と 言いますか

女：1 はじめまして。

2 こちらこそ。

3 どうも。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Oniisan no tomodachi ni hajimete aimasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Hajimemashite.

2 Kochira koso.

3 Dōmo.

ENGLISH

Man: (She) is meeting her older brother's friend for the first time. What does she say?

Women: 1 Nice to meet you.

2 Same here.

3 Thank you.

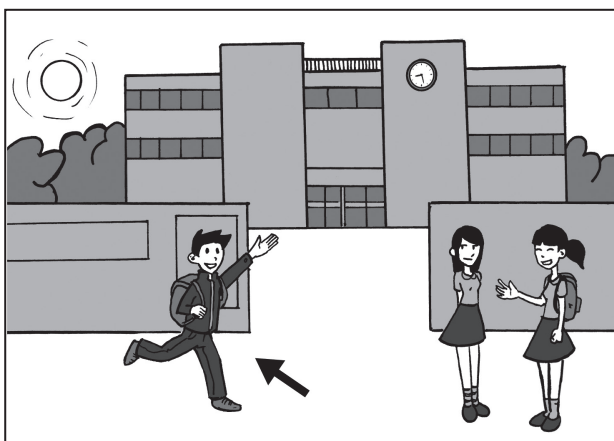
The correct answer is #1- はじめまして.

When meeting someone for the first time in a casual situation, the most common thing to say is 'はじめまして'. When meeting someone for the first time in a more formal situation, 'よろしくおねがいします' is more appropriate.

こちらこそ is said in response to よろしくおねがいします:

- A 「よろしくおねがいします。」  
**Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.**  
*I look forward to working with you.*
- B 「こちらこそ。」  
**Kochira koso.**  
*Same here.*

3



SCRIPT

女：朝 学校に 行きました。はじめに 何と 言いますか。

男：1 こんにちは。

2 おはようございます。

3 ただいま。

ROMAJI

Onna: Asa gakkō ni ikimashita. Hajime ni nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Konnichiwa.

2 Ohayō gozaimasu.

3 Tadaima.

ENGLISH

Woman: (He) went to the school in the morning. What does (he) say first?

Man: 1 Good day.

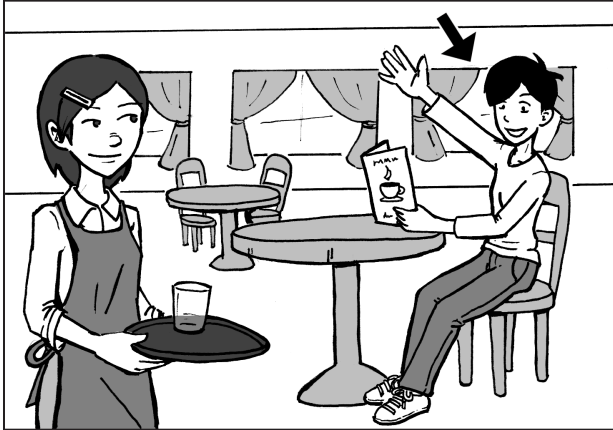
2 Good morning.

3 I'm back.

The correct answer is #2- はじめまして.

In the morning, the most common greeting in Japanese is 'おはようございます'. You will rarely hear anything else. You can use 'こんにちは' to greet people during the day. You use 'ただいま' when you return home or to the office after you have been out.

4



SCRIPT

男：女の方は レストランの人と 話したいです。何と 言いますか。

- 女：1 どうぞ。  
2 はじめまして。  
3 すみません。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Onna no hito wa resutoran no hito to hanashitai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Onna: 1 Dōzo.  
2 Hajimemashite.  
3 Sumimasen.

ENGLISH

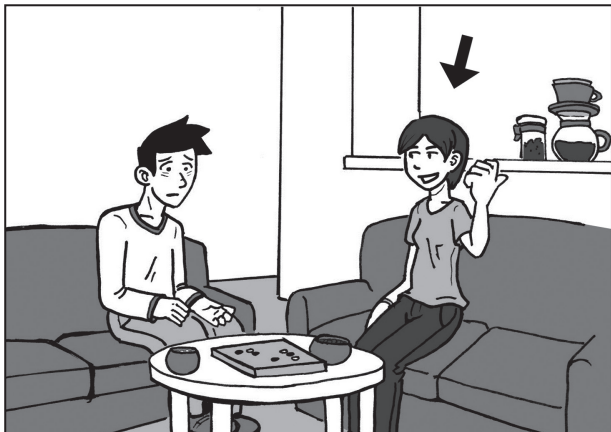
Man: The woman wants to talk to the restaurant staff. What does (she) say?

- Woman: 1 Go ahead.  
2 Nice to meet you.  
3 Excuse me.

The correct answer is #3- すみません.

To get a service person's attention, the most common expression is 'すみません'. This can be used not only at a restaurant, but at a train station, sightseeing spot, etc. 'どうぞ' is used to offer something to someone. 'はじめまして' is what is used in casual situations when you first meet someone.

5



## SCRIPT

男：友達は 眠くて コーヒーを 飲みたいです。何と 言いますか。

女：1 コーヒーを 飲みません。

2 コーヒーを どうぞ。

3 コーヒーを 飲みましょうか。

## ROMAJI

Otoko: Tomodachi wa nemukute kōhii o nomitai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Kōhii o nomimasen.

2 Kōhii o dōzo.

3 Kōhii o nomimashō ka.

## ENGLISH

Man: Her friend is sleepy and wants to drink coffee. What does (she) say?

Woman: 1 (I) am not going to drink coffee.

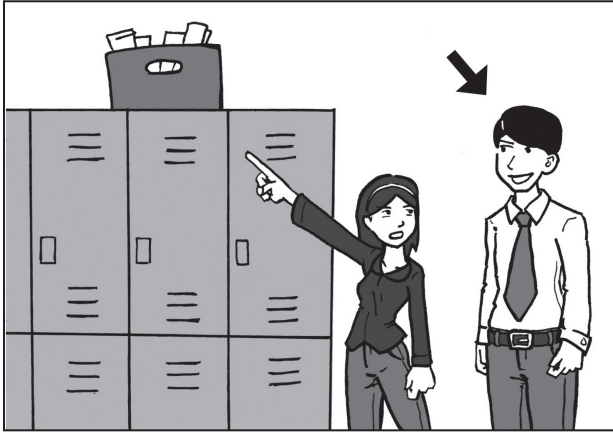
2 Have a coffee.

3 Let's drink coffee.

**The correct answer is #3- コーヒーを 飲みましょうか .**

You can suggest an activity to someone using ～ましょう . It's like saying 'let's ~' in English. You can also invite someone to do something using ～ませんか , but answer 1 doesn't have the か particle. Answer 2 might make sense if the woman has a coffee in her hand, or there is coffee on the table. In other words, if she were physically offering something to him, she could say 'どうぞ'.

6



SCRIPT

女：女の方は 箱を 取りたいです。男の方は 何と 言いますか。

男：1 箱を 取ってください。

2 箱を 取りたいです。

3 箱を 取りましょうか。

ROMAJI

Onna: Onna no hito wa hako o toritai desu. Otoko no hito wa nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Hako o totte kudasai.

2 Hako o toritai desu.

3 Hako o torimashō ka.

ENGLISH

Woman: The woman wants to get the box. What does the man say?

Man: 1 Get the box, please.

2 (I) want to get the box.

3 Shall (I) get the box?

The correct answer is #3- 箱を 取りましょうか .

The man is offering to help the woman by using ～ましょうか . This is a polite way to offer help.

Answer 1 means that the man is making a request for the woman to get the box.

7



## SCRIPT

女：男の人は 1,000 円で 帽子を 買いたいです。何と 言いますか。

男：1 やすいで 買いたいです。

2 やすくして ください。

3 やすくなります。

## ROMAJI

Onna: Otoko no hito wa sen-en de bōshi o kaitai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Yasuide kaitai desu.

2 Yasuku shite kudasai.

3 Yasuku narimasu.

## ENGLISH

Woman: The man wants to buy the hat for 1,000 yen. What does (he) say?

Man: 1 (I) want to buy it cheaply. (*incorrect Japanese*)

2 Make (it) cheaper please.

3 (it) becomes cheaper.

**The correct answer is #2- やすくして ください .**

The man is making a request for the woman to make (する, **suru**) it cheaper (やすい, **yasui**). Since やすい is an い -adjective, we can't use it with the で particle like in answer 1. Answer 3 is talking about the hat becoming cheap and not someone making it cheaper.

8



SCRIPT

- 女：牛乳を 飲みたいです。何と 言いますか。  
男：1 牛乳を 飲みたくないです。  
2 牛乳を 飲んでいいですか。  
3 牛乳に します。

ROMAJI

- Onna: Gyūnyū o nomitai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.  
Otoko: 1 Gyūnyū o nomitaku nai desu.  
2 Gyūnyū o nonde ii desu ka.  
3 Gyūnyū ni shimasu.

ENGLISH

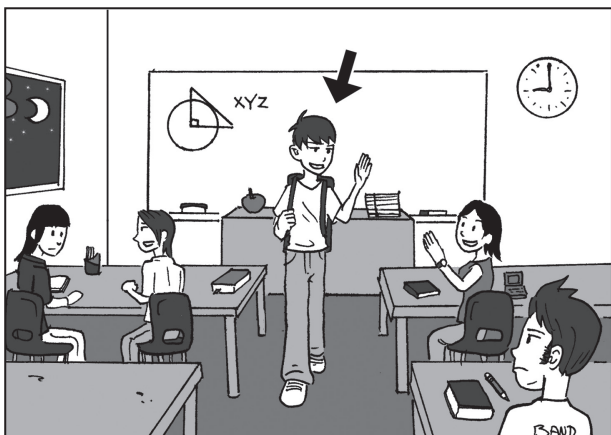
- Woman: (The man) wants to drink milk. What does (he) say?  
Man: 1 (I) don't want to drink milk.  
2 Is it okay if (I) drink milk?  
3 (I) will have milk.

The correct answer is #3-牛乳に します。

When making an order at a restaurant, you can use the structure 'にする' to mark your selection. Answer 2 is a way of asking permission to drink milk. This seems like a strange request to be making to a waitress.



9

SCRIPT

男：夜に クラスに 行きました。何と 言いますか。

女：1 おやすみ なさい。

2 こんばんは。

3 おつかれさまでした。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Yoru ni kurasu ni ikimashita. Nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Oyasumi nasai.

2 Konbanwa.

3 Otsukare-sama deshita.

ENGLISH

Man: (The woman) went to class at night. What does (she) say?

Woman: 1 Good night.

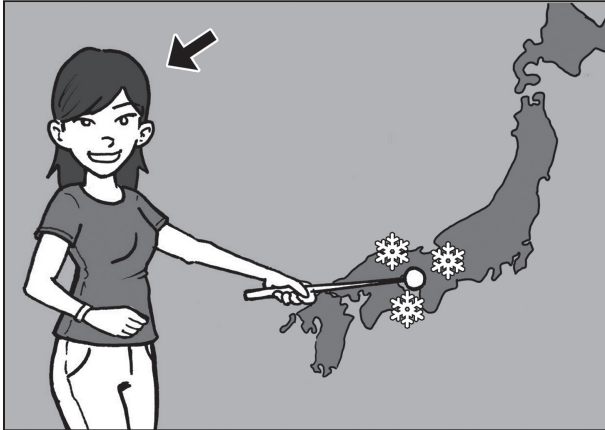
2 Good evening.

3 Great work today.

**The correct answer is #2- こんばんは .**

When greeting people at night or in the evening, it is common to use ‘こんばんは’. To say good night, it is common to say ‘おやすみ なさい’, but this is usually among family members or close friends before they go to sleep. If you want to say goodbye to someone in a more formal situation like at work, you can say ‘おつかれさまでした’.

10



SCRIPT

男： テレビで 女の人が 話しています。何と 言いますか。

- 女： 1 大阪の 雪が ふります。  
2 大阪に 雪が ふります。  
3 大阪に 雪を ふります。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Terebi de onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Onna: 1 Ōsaka no yuki ga furimasu.  
2 Ōsaka ni yuki ga furimasu.  
3 Ōsaka ni yuki o furimasu.

ENGLISH

Man: A woman is talking on TV. What does she say?

- Woman: 1 Osaka's snow is falling. (*Incorrect Japanese*)  
2 (It) is snowing in Osaka.  
3 (I) am falling the snow in Osaka. (*Incorrect Japanese*)

The correct answer is #2- 大阪に 雪が ふります .

When we are talking about weather, we typically mark the weather element ( 雨 , **ame**, rain; ゆき , **yuki**, snow; かぜ , **kaze**, wind) with the が particle and the に particle to mark where the weather is.