

LESSON 3 SEARCHING FOR A LOST ITEM

(P 32)

TARGET DIALOGUE

ten'in: (answering the phone) Hai. "Edoya" de gozaimasu.

Miruzu: Sumimasen. 30-pun gurai mae ni sochira ni kamibukuro o wasuremashita.

ten'in: Donna fukuro deshō ka.

Miruzu: Shirokute ōkii kamibukuro de, naka ni chokorēto ga ikutsuka haitte imasu. Reji no atari ni arimasen ka.

ten'in: Nozomi Depāto no fukuro deshō ka.

Miruzu: Hai, sō desu. Aa yokatta! Ima kara tori ni ikimasu.

.....

Miruzu: Arigatō gozaimashita.

ten'in: Kono chokorēto, kirei de omoshiroi pakkēji desu ne.

Miruzu: ABC Fūzu no shin-shōhin desu. Hitotsu dōzo.

(P 33)

VOCABULARY

Edoya	~ deshō ka
kamibukuro	aa, yokatta
kami	imakara
fukuro	tori ni ikimasu
wasuremasu	torimasu
ikutsuka	pakkēji
haitte imasu	shin-shōhin
reji	shin ~
~ no atari	shōhin
atari	

NOTES

1. **Sochira ni kamibukuro o wasuremashita.**

You use **sochira** to mean "there(where you are)" when speaking over the telephone to a person with whom you are not particularly close. The particle **ni** as used in this sentence indicates the location where Mr.Mills left his bag.

2. **Donna fukuro deshō ka.**

A sentence ending with **desu ka** is a straightforward question, while one ending with **deshō ka** is less direct and softer-sounding.

3. **reji no atari**

Atari, "in the general area" is a vague way of indicating a location when you do not remember it exactly. Its meaning is similar to that of **chikaku**, which you learned in Book 1, but **chikaku**, literally meaning "vicinity," emphasizes that the location in question is nearby.

4. **Kono chokorēto, kirei de omoshiroi pakkēji desu ne.**

Here the salesperson has omitted the topic marker **wa** after **chokorēto**. Often in everyday speech you leave out **wa** and go straight into your comment about the topic.

GRAMMAR & PATTERN PRACTICE

I Connecting Related Sentences

The particle **de** after a noun can serve as a conjunction equivalent in meaning to the *-te* form. You use it to connect a sentence ending in **desu** to another, related sentence. You can connect two sentences in this way even when they have different subjects or topics, as in:

Miruzu-san wa Kanada-jin de, Katō-san wa Nihon-jin desu.

or: (Wasuremono wa) shiroi kamibukuro de, naka ni chokorēto ga haitte imasu.

1 Construct sentences as in the example.

Ex) Ana-san wa Suisu-jin desu. (Ana-san wa) Shibuya ni sunde imasu.

Ana-san wa Suisu-jin de, Shibuya ni sunde imasu.

- 1) Satō-san wa bengoshi desu. (Satō-san wa) Miruzu-san no tomodachi desu.
- 2) Kore wa ichiban ōkii saizu desu. (Kore wa) ichiban takai desu.
- 3) Ana-san wa Suisu-jin desu. Miruzu-san wa Kanada-jin desu.
- 4) Kochira wa Chūgoku no o-kashi desu. Sochira wa Nihon no o-kashi desu.

VOCABULARY

wasuremono

Ana

The *-te* (or *-de*) form of an adjective, too, can act as a conjunction. For *-i* adjectives, you get the *-te* form by dropping the final *i* from the modifying form and adding **kute**, e.g.:

shiroi	shirokute
white	white and ...

For *-na* adjectives, you drop **na** from the modifying form and add **de**.

benrina	benri de
convenient	convenient and ...

(to be continued to next page)

Examples:

**Kono kamibukuro wa shirokute ōkii desu.
Chikatetsu wa benri de yasui desu.**

You connect two or more adjectives with the *-te* form when they are both/all either positive in meaning or negative. When you want to connect a positive adjective with a negative one, as in the following example, you have to use the particle **ga**.

Kono kēki wa oishii desu ga, takai desu.

2 Complete the sentences as in the example.

Ex) karui, usui Kono kētai wa karukute usui desu.

- 1) atarashii, kirei Kono kētai wa
2) benri, yasui Kono kētai wa
3) kirei, ninki ga arimasen Kono kētai wa
-

(P 36)

II Describing Ongoing Actions or States in Effect

The *-te imasu* form of a verb indicates an ongoing action, e.g.,

Mizu o nonde imasu.

Or a state that is in effect, e.g.,

Kōto o kite imasu.

(omission)

Nekutai o shite imasu.

Bōshi o kabutte imasu.

Kuroi kutsu o haite imasu.

Kasa to shimbun o motte imasu.

Tatte imasu. Suwatte imasu. Elebētā ni notte imasu.

VOCABULARY

nekutai o shimasu

kaburimasu

suwarimasu

(P 37)

The highly frequent verbs that well exemplify the “state in effect” meaning of *-te imasu* are **hairimasu**, “to go inside,” and **tsukimasu**, “to attach to,” “to come with.”

Gurasu ni wain ga haitte imasu.

Baggu ni hana ga tsuite imasu.

Describe the pictures below by using the appropriate verb.

- 1) Hako ni
- 2) Kinko ni
- 3) Kyabinetto ni
- 4) Kaban ni
- 5) Sūtsu-kēsu ni
- 6) Shatsu ni
- 7) Sandoicchi ni
- 8) Apāto ni

- 1) nekutai
- 5) nafuda

- 2) o-kane
- 6) poketto

- 3) shorui
- 7) fraido-poteto

- 4) Nothing
 - 8) barukonī
-

VOCABULARY

gurasu

baggu

tsukimasu

hako

kinko

kyabinetto

sūtsu-kēsu

shatsu

apāto

shorui

nafuda

fraido-poteto

barukonī

(P 38)

III “Going somewhere to Do something”

You use the *-masu* stem of a verb, followed by **ni ikimasu**, **ni kimasu**, or **ni kaerimasu**, to express the idea of “coming,” “going,” or “returning” to do something.

Imakara tori ni ikimasu.

Note that although the verb in this sentence is **ikimasu**, “to go,” in natural English you usually say “come” if you are imagining yourself to be where the other person is.

1 Changing the sentences as in the example.

Ex) Hiru-gohan o tabemasu. Hiru-gohan o tabe ni ikimasu.

- 1) **Eiga o mimasu**
- 2) **Bīru o nomimasu**
- 3) **O-bentō o kaimasu**

2 Read the following sentences aloud while considering their meanings, and repeat them until you have memorized them.

- 1) **Nanika tabe ni ikimasen ka.**
- 2) **Kondo uchi ni asobi ni kite kudasai.**
- 3) **Yūbinkyoku ni kitte o kai ni ikimasu.**
- 4) **Yūbinkyoku ni nimotsu o tori ni ikimasu.**
- 5) **Uchi ni wasuremono o tori ni kaerimasu.**

VOCABULARY

(o)bentō

kondo

asobimasu

(P 39)

PRACTICE 1

WORD POWER

I. Belongings:

megane saifu kasa sūtsu-kēsu tebukuro shorui-bukuro
mafurā kaban kōto kamera fairu ude-dokei techō
kētai

II. Materials:

purasuchikku kawa binīru kami ūru nairon

III . Locations:

tēburu no ue hikidashi no naka isu no shita desuku no ushiro
hondana no mae niwa no isu no atari

VOCABULARY

megane	purasuchikku	desuku
tebukuro	kawa	hondana
shorui-bukuro	binīru	
mafurā	ūru	
ude-dokei	nairon	

(P 40)

SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Nakamura: Sumimasen. Takushī ni kuroi kawa no kōto o
wasuremashita.

takushī-gaisha no hito: Nan-ji goro doko kara doko made norimashita ka.

Nakamura: Kesa 9-ji goro Shibuya de notte, Roppongi de orimashita.

takushī-gaisha no hito: Shōshō o-machi kudasai.

II

Miruzu: Sumimasen. Kochira ni kasa no wasuremono ga arimasendeshita ka.
mise no hito: Donna kasa desu ka.

Miruzu: Aoi oritatami no kasa de M no māku ga tsuite imasu. Sakki mado no
chikaku no seki ni suwarimashita. Isu no shita ni arimasen ka.

mise no hito: O-machi kudasai.

.....

mise no hito: Sumimasen. Sagashimashita ga, gozaimasen.

Miruzu: Sō desu ka. Dōmo.

VOCABULARY

kasa

gozaimasen

shōshō

o-machi kudasai

oritatami

māku

sakki

seki

sagashimasu

(P 41)

PRACTICE 2

WORD POWER

I. Parts of the body

kubi ude mune hiji uesuto hiza

II. Parts of the face:

kami (no ke) hitai mayu(ge) hana hō hige
mimi kuchi

III . Personalities

akarui tsumetai yasashii genkina otonashii majimena
omoshiroi gankona kibishii ijiwaruna

VOCABULARY

kubi	mayu(ge)	yasashii
ude	hana	genki(na)
mune	hō	otonashii
hiji	hige	majime(na)
uesuto	mimi	ganko(na)
hiza	kuchi	kibishii
kami(no ke)	akarui	ijiwaru(na)
hitai	tsumetai	

(P 42)

SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Nakamura: Kinō kūkō de yūmeina hito o mimashita.

Miruzu: E, dare desu ka.

Nakamura: Eeto, eeto, Burajiru no sakkā-senshu de, me ga ōkikute, kami ga nagakute.....

Miruzu: Wakatta. Ronau, Ronau nantoka.

Nakamura: Sō, sō, sono hito desu.

II

Nakamura: Yatto ii apāto ga mitsukarimashita.

Miruzu: Donna apāto desu ka.

Nakamura: Amari hirokunai desu ga, atarashikute eki kara chikakute chiisana terasu ga tsuite imasu. Kondo asobi ni kite kudasai.

(to be continued to VOCABULARY)

VOCABULARY

e	nantoka	chiisana
eeto	sō sō	terasu
sakkā-senshu	yatto	
wakatta	mitsukarimasu	

(P 43)

READING TASK

Kaigi-shitsu no wasuremono

Miruzu-san wa kinō 5-ji kara kaigi-shitsu de Nozomi Depāto no Takahashi-san to shin-shōhin no PR ni tsuite kaigi o shimashita. Kaigi wa 6-ji han ni owarimashita. Miruzu-san wa kaigi-shitsu no tsukue no ue ni megane to techō o wasurete, ikkai no robī ni o-kyaku-san o okuri ni ikimashita. Kesa kaigi-shitsu ni tori ni ikimashita ga, arimasendeshita. Miruzu-san no megane wa furēmu ga kurokute karui purasuchikku desu. Techō wa chairo no kawa no shisutemu-techō desu.

Answer the following questions.

- 1) Miruzu-san wa kinō 5-ji kara nani o shimashita ka.
- 2) Miruzu-san wa kaigi-shitsu ni nani o wasuremashita ka.
- 3) Miruzu-san wa ikkai no robī ni dare o okuri ni ikimashita ka.
- 4) Miruzu-san no megane wa donna megane desu ka.
- 5) Miruzu-san no techō wa donna techō desu ka.

VOCABULARY

~ ni tsuite
owarimasu
tsukue
okuri ni ikimasu
okurimasu
furēmu
chairo
shisutemu-techō