

LESSON 1 ASKING FOR ADVICE ABOUT A GIFT

TARGET DIALOGUE

Miruzu: Katō-san, raishū kara natsuyasumi desu ne. Dokoka ikimasu ka.

Katō: Iie, doko mo ikimasen. Miruzu-san wa?

Miruzu: Kanada no uchi ni kaerimasu.

Katō: Nanika o-miyage o kaimasu ka.

Miruzu: Ee, nani ga ii deshō ka.

Katō: Yukata wa dō desu ka. Saikin ninki ga arimasu.

Miruzu: Yukata desu ka. Doko de utte imasu ka.

Katō: Saa. Tsuma no hō ga yoku shitteimasu. Ato de kiite mimasu.

Miruzu: Arigatō gozaimasu. O-negeai shimasu.

VOCABULARY

Miruzu	saikin
dokoka	ninki ga arimasu
dokomo	~ no hō ga
Kanada	ato de
nanika	kiitemimasu
ii deshō ka	~ temimasu
yukata	

NOTES

1. Raishū kara natsuyasumi desu ne.

Ashita wa yasumi desu ne.

Mōsugu Kurisumasu desu ne.

2. Kotoshi wa dokomo ikimasen.

Mr. Katō omits **watashi wa** here because it is easy to infer, given that Mr. Mills has asked him a question about his plans. Instead, he makes **kotoshi** the topic, implying a contrast with previous years, i.e., "Last year might have been different, but as for this year..."

3. Miruzu-san wa?

4. Yukata desu ka.

5. Saa.

GRAMMAR & PATTERN PRACTICE

I Referring to Indefinite Places, Things, or People

dokoka means “somewhere” or “anywhere. To express the idea of “some-“ or “any ”, add **ka** after the appropriate question words. For example:

nanika
dareka
itsuka

Nanika(o) kaimasu.
Shūmatsu ni dokoka(ni) ikimasu ka.
Heya ni dareka (ga) imasu ka.

Itsuka is an exception in that it is never followed by the particle **ni**.

Itsuka aimashō.

nanika o-miyage means “any souvenir.”

nanika o-miyage o kaimashō.

Complete the sentences by choosing the most appropriate question word: **dokoka, dareka, nanika, or itsuka**. Use each word only once.

- 1) Ii tenki desu ne. () ikimasen ka.
- 2) Ano resutoran de () tabemashō.
- 3) Totemo tanoshikatta desu. () mata ikitai desu.
- 4) Jisho ga arimasen. () tsukatte imasu ka.

Vocabulary

dareka
ituka
heya

II Stating and Asking Preference and Soliciting Suggestion.

A noun followed by **ga iidesu** means that the noun in question “would be good.”

Watashi wa kōhī ga ii desu.

Nomimono wa kōhi ga ii desu.

Watashi wa nomimono wa kōhi ga ii desu.

You use **nani ga ii deshō ka.** to ask someone for a suggestion regarding a choice.

O-miyage wa nani ga ii deshō ka.

1 Construct sentences as in the example.

Ex) Dezāto, nani

Dezāto wa nani ga ii desu ka.

1) **Nihon-go no ressun, nan-yōbi**

2) **Natsuyasumi no ryokō, doko**

2 Construct sentences as in the example.

Ex) Patī, itsu

Patī wa itsu ga ii deshō ka.

1) **Tanaka-san no tanjōbi no purezento, nani**

2) **Purojekuto no chīfu, dare**

Vocabulary

nomimono

rei

dezāto

resson

tanaka

purojekuto

chīfu

III Making Comparisons(1): Expressing the Comparative Degree

no hō ga ...yori is the pattern to use to describe two things or people in comparison with each other. Things that are superior precede **no hō ga**, “the alternative of,” and things that are inferior precede **yori**, “than” **no hō ga**

Wain no hō ga bīru yori takai desu.

To ask which of two things or people is “more” in some respect, use **to ... to dochira ga ...desu ka.** If the second noun is the answer (what comes before **yori**) is obvious from the context, you can leave it out, together with **yori**, as in the following example.

Q: Wain to biru to dochira ga takai desu ka.

A: Wain no hō ga bīru yori takai desu.

1 Look at the menu and make up questions and answers as in the example.

Ex) Kōhī, kōcha, takai

Q: Kōhī to kōcha to dochira ga takai desu ka.

A: Kōcha no hō ga takai desu.

1) Kōcha, jūsu, yasui

2) Aisukurīmu, kēki, takai

Vocabulary

~yori

dochira

2 Compare the countries in the table and make up questions and answers based on the information given, as in the example.

Roshia		Amerika		Burajiru	
Kanada		Chūgoku		Ōsutoraria	

Ex) Chūgoku, Amerika

Q: Chūgoku to Amerika to dochira ga ookiidesu ka.

A: Amerika no hō ga ookii desu.

1) Kanada, Burajiru

2) Chūgoku, Ōsutoraria

3 Compare the countries in the table and make up questions and answers based on the information given, as in the example.

Furansu		Porugogaru		Aruzenchin	
Itaria		Supain		Rūmania	

Ex) Itaria-jin, Furansu-jin

Q: Itaria-jin to Furansu-jin to dochira ga takusan wain o nomimasu ka.

A: Furansu-jin no hō ga takusan nomimasu.

1) Supein-jin, Porutogaru-jin

2) Aruzenchin-jin, Rūmania-jin

Vocabluray

roshia

burajiru

porutogaru

supein

aruzenchin

rūmania

IV Making Comparisons(2): Expressing the Superlative Degree

To say that one person or thing is “the most” or “the best” among several, you use a noun followed by **no naka de**, followed by another noun and **ga ichiban**. The word **ichiban**, “number one.” expresses the superlative degree of comparison, i.e., “the most,” “the ---est,” For example **ichiban suki** means “most likeable,” and **ichiban kirei** means “prettiest,” “most beautiful.”

Supōtsu no naka de sakkā ga ichiban ninki ga arimasu.

Note that you can omit **no naka**, “among”.

To ask, “Which is the most?” or “Which is the ---est?” you use the same basic pattern but with a question word such as **nani, dore, dare, doko, or itsu**.

Q:Supōtsu (no naka)de nani ga ichiban suki desu ka.

A:Sakkā ga ichiban suki desu.

Note that you use **dore**, “which one,” instead of **nani**, “what,” to ask which item among a limited selection of three or more is “the most” or “the ---est.”

Q:Sakkā to tennisu to gorufu (no naka) de dore ga ichiban suki desu ka.

A:Sakkā ga ichiban suki desu.

1 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate question word.

1) Q: Go-kazoku de () ga ichiban yoku hon o yomimasu ka.

A: Haha ga ichiban yoku hon o yomimasu.

2) Q: Nihon no o-miyage de () ga ichiban ninki ga arimasu ka.

A: Yukata ga ichiban ninki ga arimasu.

3) Q: Risuto no hon no naka de () ga ichiban omoshiroi desu ka.

A: Kono hon ga ichiban omoshiroi desu.

Vocabulary

ichiban

go-kazoku

go ~

risuto

2 Look at the graph and make up questions and answers as in the example.

Ex) Ichiban, atsui

Q:1-nen no naka de nan-gatsu ga ichiban atsui desu ka.

A:8-gatsu ga ichiban atsui desu.

1) ichiban samui

2) ichiban ame ga ooi

3) ichiban ame ga sukunai

V “Doing Something to See How It Goes”

You use the **-te** form followed by **mimasu** to express the idea of “do something and see how it goes” or “try and ...” For example, **kiitemimasu** means “I’ll ask and see what she says.”

Change the form of the verbs to **~ te mimasu** as in the example.

Ex) tabemasu

1) **kutsu o hakimasu**

2) **kōto o kimasu**

Vocabulary

ame ga ooi

ame

ooi

ame ga sukunai

sukunai

kutsu

hakimasu

kimasu

PRACTICE 1

WORD POWER

① T-shatsu nekkuresu kētai kēsu adoresu-chō kī horudā
mausu paddo ehagaki karendā magukappu o-sara

Vocabulary

keitaikēsu
adoresuchō
kīhorudā
mausupaddo

karendā
magukappu
(o)sara

SPEAKING PRACTICE

1

Nakamura: Kaisha no hito ni nanika o-miyage o kaimasen ka.

Miruzu: Sō desu ne. Nani ga ii deshō ka.

Nakamura: Kono mausu paddo wa dō desu ka. Omoshiroi desu yo.

Miruzu: A, kabuki no e desu ne. Omoshiroi desu ne. Ja kore o kaimashō.

2

Nakamura: O-miyage wa kukkī to chokorēto to dochira ga iideshō ka.

Miruzu: Hitotsu zutu tabete mimashō.

Nakamura: Dochira mo oishii desu ne.

Miruzu: Ja, ryōhō kaimashō.

3

Katō: Miruzu-san, Kanada no o-miyage wa nani ga ninki ga arimasu ka.

Miruzu: Sō desu ne. Mēpuru shioppu ga ichiban ninki ga arimasu.

Sorekara sumōku sāmon mo yūmei desu.

Katō: Dochira mo oishii desu ne. Watashi mo suki desu.

Vocabulary

kaisha no hito
~ ni
kukkī
~ zutsu

dochira mo
ryōhō
sumōku sāmon

PRACTICE 2

SPEAKING PRACTICE

1

Katō: Shūmatsu wa dokoka ikimashita ka.

Miruzu: Ee, depāto ni itte iroiro kaimono o shimashita.

Katō-san wa?

Katō: Uchi ni imashita. Shūmatsu wa doko mo kondeimasu kara.

Mirsuzu: Sō desu ne. Kaimono wa heijitsu no hō ga benri desu ne.

2

Miruzu: Yoku irasshaimashita. Kochira e dōzo. Nanika nomimasen ka.

Katō: Arigatō gozaimasu. Nani ga arimasu ka.

Miruzu: Nomimono wa wain to bīru to kōra ga arimasu. Dore ga ii desu ka.

Katō: Wain ga ii desu.

Miruzu: Wain wa aka to shiro to dochira ga ii desu ka.

Katō: Aka o onegai shimasu.

Vocabulary

iroiro

heijitu

shiro

kondeimasu

kochira

komimasu

kōra

kaimono

aka

READING TASK

Onigiri purojekuto

Jon Miruzu-san wa ABC fūzu no shain desu. Miruzu san wa Nihon no tabemono ga daisuki desu ga, sono naka de onigiri ga ichiban suki desu. Kaigai dewa onigiri yori osushi no hō ga yumei desu. ABC fūzu wa kaigai-muke no onigiri no kaihatu purojekuto o tsukurimashita. Miruzu-san wa sono purojekuto no chīfu desu.

- 1) Miruzu-san wa nihon no tabemono no naka de nani ga ichiban suki desu ka.
- 2) Kaigai dewa onigiri to o-sushi to dochira ga yūmei desu ka.
- 3) ABC fūzu wa donna purojekuto o tsukuri mashita ka.
- 4) Sono purojekuto no chīfu wa dare desu ka.

Vocabulray

shain

tabemono

daisuki(na)

onigiri

kaigai

(o)sushi

~ muke

kaihatsu