



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
29

Mr. Kato and Ms. Chan are talking about Nikko.

かとう：どようびに かぞくと にっこうに いきます。

チャン：そうですか。にっこうに なにが ありますか。

かとう：おおきい おてらや じんじゃが あります。おんせんも
あります。

チャン：おんせんって なんですか。

かとう：(shows her a pamphlet and points) これです。にほんの スパですよ。

チャン：いいですね。

- かとうさんは どようびに かぞくと にっこうに いきます。
にっこうに おおきい おてらや じんじゃが あります。

Katō: Do-yōbi ni kazoku to Nikkō ni ikimasu.

Chan: Sō desu ka. Nikkō ni nani ga arimasu ka.

Katō: Ōkii o-tera ya jinja ga arimasu. Onsen mo arimasu.

Chan: Onsen tte nan desu ka.

**Katō: (shows her a pamphlet and points) Kore desu. Nihon
no supa desu yo.**

Chan: Ii desu ne.

- **Katō-san wa do-yōbi ni kazoku to Nikkō ni ikimasu.
Nikkō ni ōkii o-tera ya jinja ga arimasu.**

Kato: On Saturday I'm going to Nikko with my family.

Chan: Really? What is there in Nikko?

Kato: There are large temples and shrines. There are also *onsen*.

Chan: What are *onsen*?

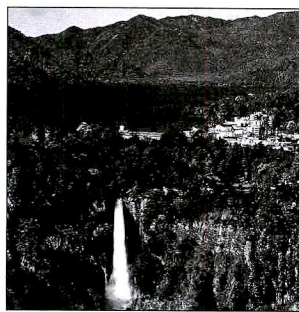
Kato: These. Japanese spas.

Chan: That's nice.

- Mr. Kato will go to Nikko with his family on Saturday. There are large temples and shrines (and other such things) in Nikko.



The Toshogu Shrine (Nikko)



Nikko

VOCABULARY

かぞく

kazoku

family

にっこう

Nikkō

Nikko (scenic area north of Tokyo)

なに

nani

what

あります

arimasu

be, exist

おてら

o-tera

Buddhist temple

や	ya	and, and so on (particle; see Note 1 below)
じんじゃ	jinja	Shinto shrine
おんせん	onsen	hot spring (resort)
～って なんですか	-tte nan desu ka	what is a/an . . . ?
スパ	supa	spa
よ	yo	(particle; see Note 2 below)
いいですね	ii desu ne	that's nice

NOTES 和語訳: 1. 銀行とコンビニがある。 2. 温泉がある。 3. 何ですか。 4. スパがある。 5. よ。 6. いいですね。

1. (Nikkō ni) o-tera ya jinja ga arimasu.

The particle **ya** is used for “and” when listing two or more things or people and implying the existence of others. Another particle, **to**, also means “and,” but it does not imply the existence of other people or things.

ex. **1-kai ni ginkō to kombini ga arimasu.**

“There is a bank and a convenience store on the first floor (and nothing else).”

Note that unlike “and” in English, both **ya** and **to** are used only to connect nouns. They cannot be used to connect verbs or clauses.

2. Nihon no supa desu yo.

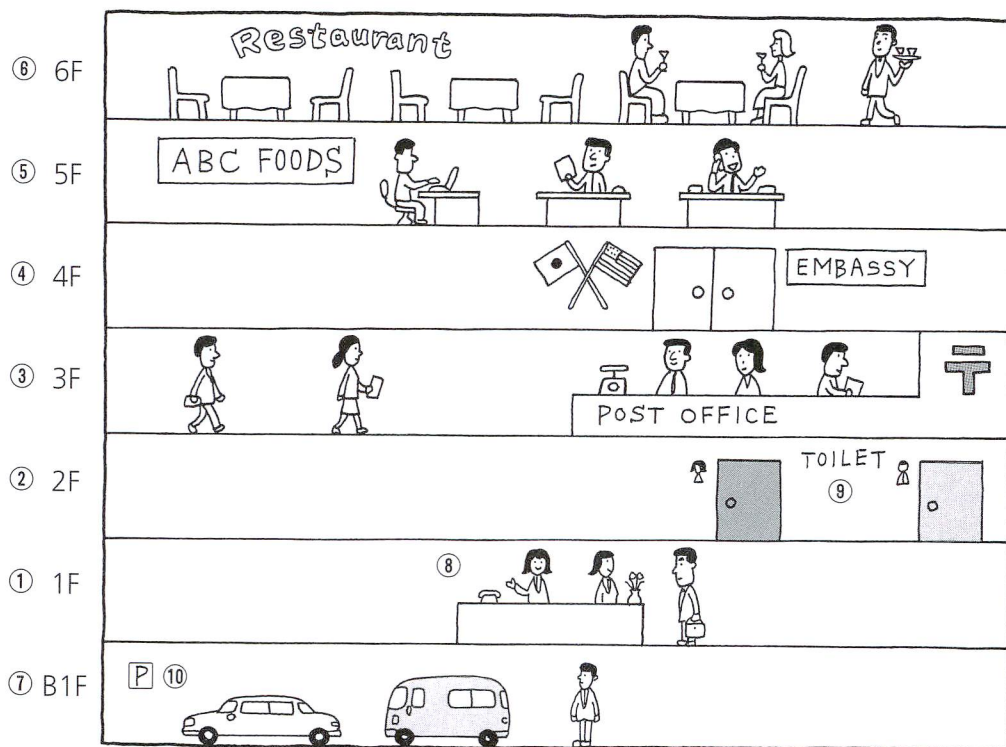
The particle **yo** is added to the end of a sentence to call attention to information the speaker thinks the other person does not know.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. Parts of a building:



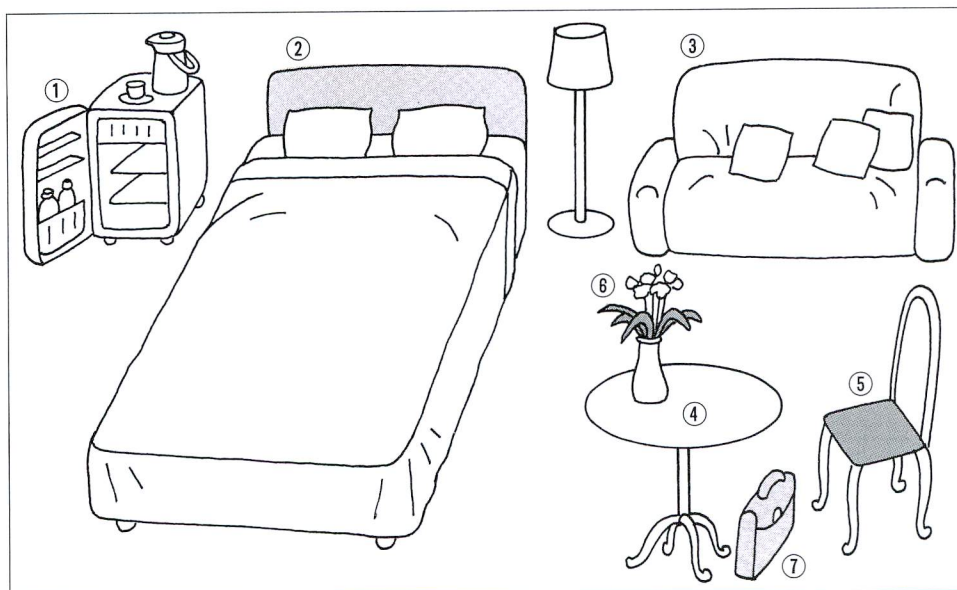
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. ikkai | 4. yon-kai | 7. chika ikkai | 10. chūshajō |
| 2. ni-kai | 5. go-kai | 8. uketsuke | |
| 3. san-gai | 6. rokkai | 9. o-tearai | |

NOTE: Floors are romanized here, but elsewhere in the book they are spelled with numerals, e.g., **1-kai** for "first floor," **3-gai** for "third floor," etc.

VOCABULARY

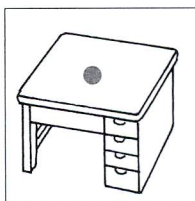
ikkai	first floor, ground floor	uketsuke	reception desk
-kai/-gai	floor, story (counter)	o-tearai	restroom, lavatory
chika ikkai	first basement floor (of several)	chūshajō	parking lot
chika	basement		

II. Things in a hotel room:

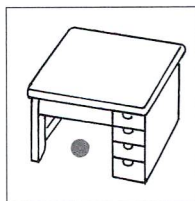


1. reizōko 2. beddo 3. sofā 4. tēburu 5. isu 6. hana 7. kaban

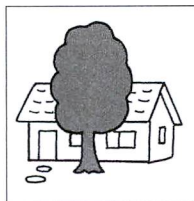
III. Positions:



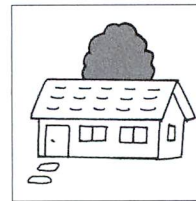
1. ue



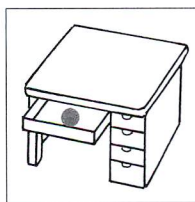
2. shita



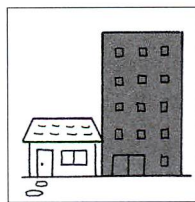
3. mae



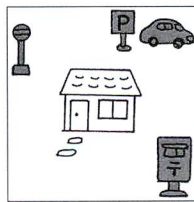
4. ushiro



5. naka



6. tonari



7. chikaku

VOCABULARY

reizōko refrigerator
beddo bed
sofā sofa
tēburu table
isu chair

hana flower
kaban briefcase, tote bag
ue top, above
shita bottom, below, under
mae front, before

ushiro back, behind
naka inside, middle
tonari next to
chikaku vicinity, nearby

KEY SENTENCES

1. 1-kai ni ginkō ga arimasu.
 2. Uketsuke ni onna no hito ga imasu.
 3. Tēburu no ue ni shimbun to hana ga arimasu.
 4. Kaban no naka ni kagi ya hon ga arimasu.
 5. Tēburu no ue ni nani mo arimasen.
 6. 2-kai ni dare mo imasen.
-
1. There is a bank on the first floor.
 2. There is a woman at the reception desk.
 3. There is a newspaper and some flowers on the table.
 4. Inside the briefcase there are keys and books and so on.
 5. There is nothing on the table.
 6. There is no one on the second floor.

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
be	arimasu	arimasen	arimashita	arimasendeshita
be	imasu	imasen	imashita	imasendeshita



- II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in the parentheses.

A. *State what is in or at a particular place.*

ex. Nikkō ni o-tera ga arimasu.

1. (jinja)
2. (mizuumi)

B. *State who is at a particular place.*

ex. Uketsuke ni onna no hito ga imasu.

1. (otoko no hito)
2. (Takahashi-san)

VOCABULARY

imasu

be, exist (only of animate objects)

mizuumi

lake

to

and (particle; see Note 1, p. 70)

otoko no hito

man

nani mo . . . -masen

nothing

otoko

male, man

dare mo . . . -masen

no one



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *Ask and answer what is at a particular place.*

ex. A: 1-kai ni nani ga arimasu ka.

B: Ginkō ga arimasu.

- A: (2-kai)
B: (yūbinkyoku)
- A: (3-gai)
B: (taishikan)

B. *Ask and answer who is at a particular place.*

ex. A: Uketsuke ni dare ga imasu ka.

B: Takahashi-san ga imasu.

- A: (chūshajō)
B: (otoko no hito)
- A: (3-gai)
B: (Sumisu-san)



IV. *State where a thing is located.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined part with the alternatives given.

ex. Tēburu no ue ni saifu ga arimasu.

- (kaban no naka)
- (shimbun no shita)



V. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined part(s) with the alternatives given.

A. *Ask and answer what is inside another thing.*

ex. A: Kaban no naka ni nani ga arimasu ka.

B: Pen ga arimasu.

- A:
B: (kagi)
- A:
B: (keitai)

3. A:

B: (saifu)

4. A:

B: (Nihon-go no hon)

B. Ask and answer what is on, in, or nearby another thing.

ex. **A: Tēburu no ue ni nani ga arimasu ka.**

B: Shimbun to hana ga arimasu.

1. A: (sofā no ue)

B: (hon to sētā)

2. A: (reizōko no naka)

B: (mizu ya bīru)

3. A: (beddo no chikaku)

B: (denwa)

C. Ask and answer what is in or on another thing.

ex. **A: Hikidashi no naka ni nani ga arimasu ka.**

B: Nani mo arimasen.

1. A: (isu no ue)

B:

2. A: (poketto no naka)

B:

D. Ask and answer who is at a particular place.

ex. **A: 2-kai ni dare ga imasu ka.**

B: Dare mo imasen.

1. A: (5-kai)

B:

2. A: (uketsuke)

B:

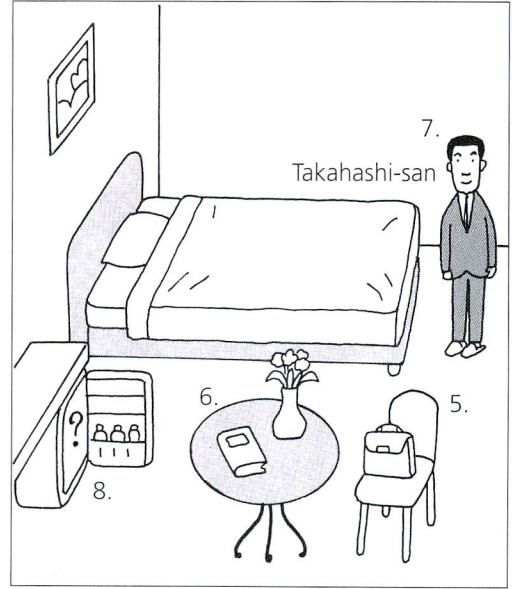
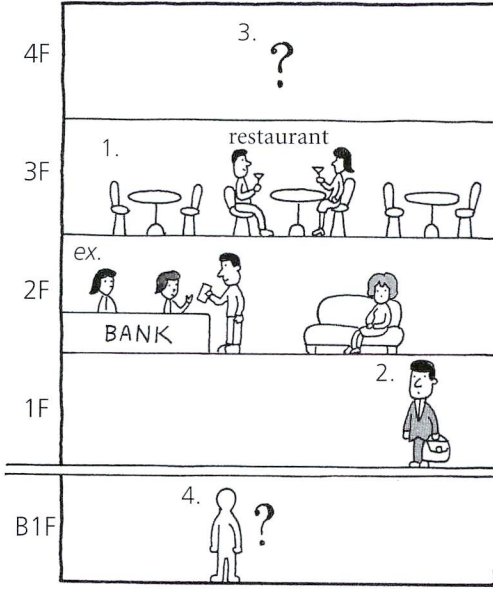
VOCABULARY

Nihon-go Japanese (language)
sētā sweater
mizu (cold) water

hikidashi drawer
poketto pocket



VI. *State or ask where someone or something is located.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. 2-kai ni ginkō ga arimasu.

- 1. 5.
- 2. 6.
- 3. 7.
- 4. 8.



VII. *Talk about a tourist destination.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **Katō:** Nichi-yōbi ni kuruma de **Hakone ni ikimasu.**
Sumisu: Sō desu ka. **Hakone ni nani ga arimasu ka.**
Katō: Mizuumi ya onsen ga arimasu.
Sumisu: Ii desu ne.

- 1. Katō: (Kamakura)
- Sumisu: (Kamakura)
- Katō: (jinja ya o-tera)
- Sumisu:

VOCABULARY

- Hakone** Hakone (national park southwest of Tokyo)
- Kamakura** Kamakura (historic town southwest of Tokyo)
- Odaiba** Odaiba (new town with a shopping center, built on reclaimed land in Tokyo Bay)

2. Katō: (Odaiba)
 Sumisu: (Odaiba)
 Katō: (hoteru ya onsen)
 Sumisu:



VIII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

1. 1-kai ni ga arimasu.
2. 2-kai ni ga arimasu.
3. 3-gai ni ga arimasu.

SHORT READING

Mr. Kato stays at a famous inn in Nikko.

Ryokan no chikaku ni ōkii mizuumi ya taki ga arimasu.

Ryokan no tonari ni soba-ya ga arimasu. Ryokan no mae ni chiisai kōen ga arimasu.

Near the inn are things like a large lake and waterfalls. Next to the inn is a buckwheat noodle shop. In front of the inn is a small park.

VOCABULARY

ryokan	traditional Japanese inn
taki	waterfall
soba-ya	buckwheat noodle shop
-ya	shop (suffix)



Using the vocabulary you have learned so far, ask someone what is in his or her hometown or nearby his or her house.