



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
32

Mr. Kato has come to Nikko. He asks a salesperson at a store where to find a parking lot.

かとう：すみません。この ちかくに ちゅうしゃじょうが
ありますか。

みせの ひと：ええ、ありますよ。

かとう：どこですか。

みせの ひと：あそこに コンビニが ありますね。

ちゅうしゃじょうは あの コンビニの となりです。

かとう：どうも ありがとう。

■ ちゅうしゃじょうは コンビニの となりに あります。

Katō: Sumimasen. Kono chikaku ni chūshajō ga arimasu ka.

mise no hito: Ee, arimasu yo.

Katō: Doko desu ka.

mise no hito: Asoko ni kombini ga arimasu ne. Chūshajō wa ano kombini no tonari desu.

Katō: Dōmo arigatō.

■ Chūshajō wa kombini no tonari ni arimasu.

Kato: Excuse me. Is there a parking lot in the vicinity?

salesperson: Yes, there is.

Kato: Where is it?

salesperson: There's a convenience store over there, right? The parking lot is next to the convenience store.

Kato: Thank you.

■ The parking lot is next to the convenience store.

VOCABULARY

あそこ

asoko

over there

コンビニ

kombini

convenience store

NOTES

1. Chūshajō wa kombini no tonari desu.

When the verb is understood, **desu** sometimes takes its place at the end of the sentence.

ex. **Terebi wa doko ni arimasu ka.** "Where is the TV set?"

Tēburu no ue desu (instead of **Tēburu no ue ni arimasu**). "It's on the table."

If it is uncertain whether there is a TV set, **desu** cannot be substituted, and **arimasu** must be repeated to make the meaning clear.

ex. **Tēburu no ue ni terebi ga arimasu ka.** "Is there a TV set on the table?"

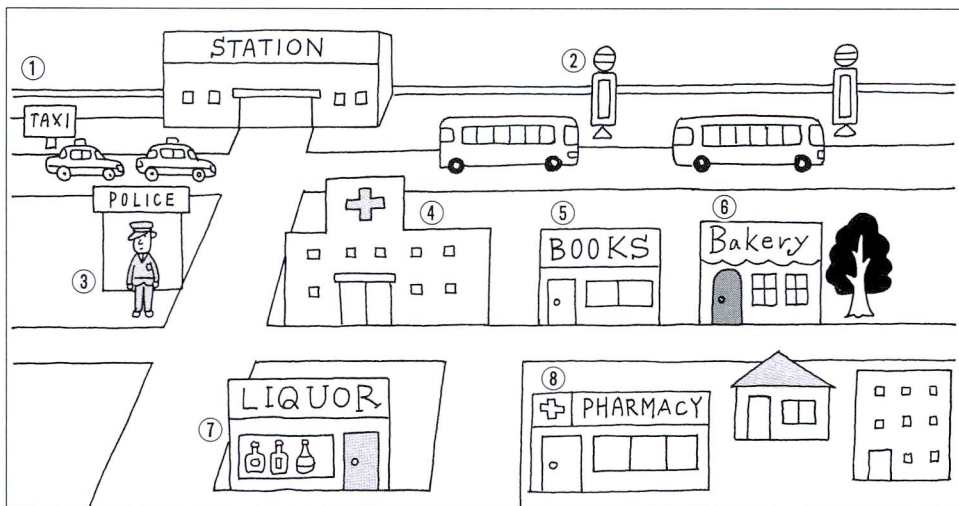
Hai, arimasu./Hai, terebi ga arimasu. "Yes, there is./Yes, there is a TV set."

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. Things near a train station:



1. takushī-noriba

3. kōban

5. hon-ya

7. saka-ya

2. basu-noriba

4. byōin

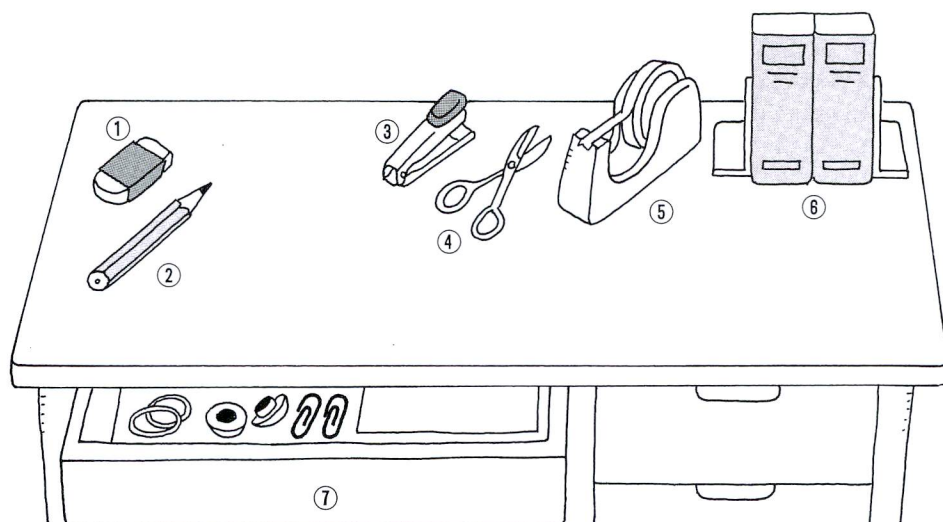
6. pan-ya

8. kusuri-ya

VOCABULARY




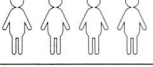


takushī-noriba	taxi stand	hon-ya	bookstore	kusuri-ya	drugstore
basu-noriba	bus terminal	pan-ya	bakery	kusuri	medicine
kōban	police box	pan	bread		
byōin	hospital, clinic	saka-ya	liquor store		

II. Office supplies:



1. keshigomu 3. hotchikisu 5. sero-tēpu 7. hikidashi
 2. empitsu 4. hasami 6. fairu

III. Numbers of people:

	hitori
	futari
	san-nin
	yo-nin
	go-nin
	nan-nin

NOTE: Other than **hitori** and **futari**, numbers of people from now on will be expressed with numerals: **3-nin**, **4-nin**, etc.

VOCABULARY

keshigomu	eraser	sero-tēpu	Scotch tape	san-nin	three people
empitsu	pencil	fairu	file	-nin	person (counter)
hotchikisu	stapler	hitori	one person	nan-nin	how many people
hasami	scissors	futari	two people		

KEY SENTENCES

1. Tēburu no ue ni bīru ga 2-hon arimasu.
 2. Kombini no mae ni otoko no hito ga futari imasu.
 3. Takushī-noriba wa eki no chikaku ni arimasu.
 4. Yūbinkyoku wa ano biru no naka desu.
1. There are two bottles of beer on the table.
 2. There are two men in front of the convenience store.
 3. The taxi stand is in the vicinity of the station.
 4. The post office is inside that building over there.

EXERCISES



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

A. *State how many of a certain object are in a drawer.*

ex. **Hikidashi no naka ni pen ga 5-hon arimasu.**

1. (meishi, 3-mai)
2. (keshigomu, futatsu)
3. (fairu, takusan)

B. *State how many people are in front of a building.*

ex. **Kombini no mae ni otoko no hito ga futari imasu.**

1. (onna no hito, 3-nin)
2. (otoko no ko, hitori)
3. (onna no ko, takusan)



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

A. *Ask and answer how many of a certain object are on a table.*

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

B: Mittsu arimasu.

1. A:
- B:
2. A:
- B:

VOCABULARY

takusan	a lot, many, much
otoko no ko	boy
ko	child
onna no ko	girl

ikutsu	how many (small objects)
nan-mai	how many (flat objects)
nan-bon	how many (long, thin objects)

3. A: (kōhī-kappu, ikutsu)
 B: (yottsu)

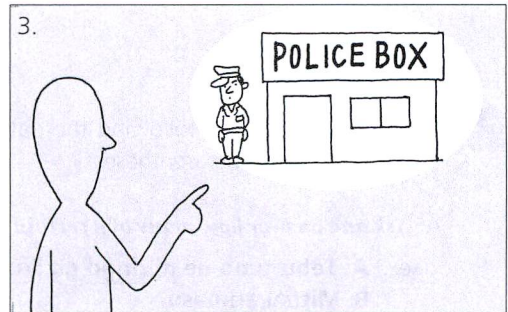
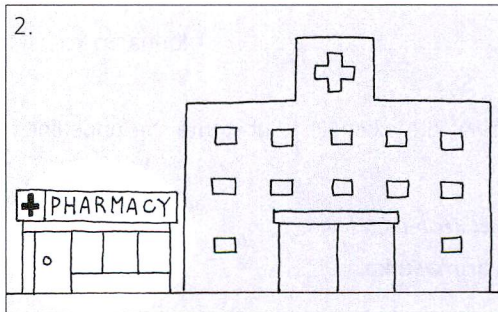
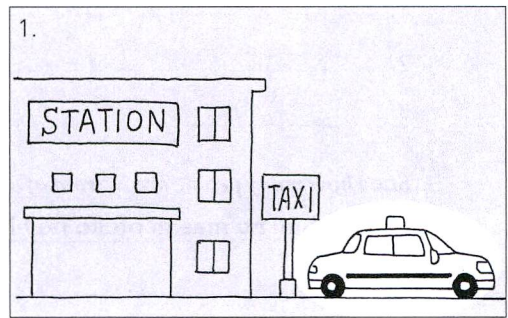
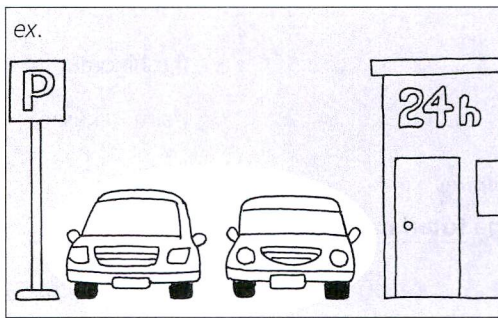
B. Ask and answer how many people are in front of a building.

ex. A: Ginkō no mae ni otoko no hito ga nan-nin imasu ka.
 B: Hitori imasu.

1. A: (onna no hito)
 B: (4-nin)
2. A: (otoko no ko)
 B: (futari)
3. A: (gakusei)
 B: (takusan)



III. Indicate where a facility or store is located. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. Chūshajō wa kombini no tonari ni arimasu.

1. (takushī-noriba, eki no mae)
 2. (kusuri-ya, byōin no tonari)
 3. (kōban, asoko)



IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. *Ask and answer where something is.*

ex. **A:** Chūshajō wa doko ni arimasu ka.
B: Kombini no tonari ni arimasu.

1. A: (takushī-noriba)
 B: (eki no mae)
2. A: (hon-ya)
 B: (depāto no tonari)
3. A: (kyō no shimbun)
 B: (koko)
4. A: (kuruma no kagi)
 B: (kaban no naka)

B. *Ask and answer where someone is.*

ex. **A:** Sumisu-san wa doko ni imasu ka.
B: 2-kai ni imasu.

1. A: (Takahashi-san)
 B: (niwa)
2. A: (Gurīn-san)
 B: (3-gai)
3. A: (Sasaki-san)
 B: (kaigishitsu)

C. *Ask and answer where something or someone is.*

ex. **A:** Kōban wa doko desu ka.
B: Eki no mae desu.

1. A: (o-tearai)
 B: (asoko)
2. A: (hasami)
 B: (tēburu no ue)

VOCABULARY

koko	here
niwa	garden
kaigishitsu	conference room

3. A: (bīru)
 B: (reizōko no naka)
4. A: (Sumisu-san)
 B: (2-kai)



V. Ask where a facility or store at an airport is located. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



- ex. Chan: Chekkuin-kauntā wa doko ni arimasu ka.
1. Chan:.....
2. Chan:.....
3. Chan:.....
4. Chan:.....
5. Chan:.....
6. Chan:.....

VOCABULARY

- kāto** cart (for luggage)
chekkuin-kauntā check-in counter



VI. *Talk about where a facility is located.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **otoko no hito:** Sumimasen. Kono chikaku ni takushī-noriba ga arimasu ka.

Chan: Ee, arimasu yo.

otoko no hito: Doko desu ka.

Chan: Takushī-noriba wa eki no mae desu.

otoko no hito: Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

1. otoko no hito: (basutei)

Chan:

otoko no hito:

Chan: (kombini no mae)

otoko no hito:

2. otoko no hito: (yūbinkyoku)

Chan:

otoko no hito:

Chan: (ano biru no naka)

otoko no hito:

3. otoko no hito: (chikatetsu no iriguchi)

Chan:

otoko no hito:

Chan: (asoko)

otoko no hito:



VII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Chūshajō wa desu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mr. Kato is looking for today's newspaper.

Katō: *Kyō no shimbun wa doko ni arimasu ka.*

Chan: *Koko ni arimasu. Hai, dōzo.*

Kato: Where is today's paper?

Chan: It's here. Here you go.

II. Mr. Kato calls Mr. Suzuki on his cell phone while Mr. Suzuki is out on a sales visit.

Katō: *Suzuki-san, ima doko desu ka.*

Suzuki: *Ima Nozomi Depāto ni imasu.*

Katō: *Nan-ji goro kaisha ni kaerimasu ka.*

Suzuki: *3-ji ni kaerimasu.*

Kato: Mr. Suzuki, where are you now?

Suzuki: I'm at Nozomi Department Store.

Kato: About what time are you coming back to the office?

Suzuki: I'll be back at 3:00.

VOCABULARY

nan-ji goro

about/approximately what time

goro

about (used of time; see Note 1 below)

NOTES

1. Nan-ji goro . . .

The suffix **goro** is used to indicate an approximate point in time. Unlike "about" in English, however, it cannot be used to express an approximate period.



If you're in Japan, go out on the street and ask people if there is a station, department store, post office, etc. in the vicinity.