



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
64

Ms. Chan is talking with Ms. Sasaki about her sudden business trip.

チャン：ささきさん、ちょっと よろしいですか。

ささき：はい。

チャン：あした ほっかいどうで はんばいかいぎが ありますから、
さっぽろに いきます。

ささき：かいぎは なんじからですか。

チャン：ごぜん 10じから ごご 3じまでです。かいぎの あと
で さっぽろししゃに 行って、さとうさんに あいます。
あさって はこだての チョコレートこうじょうを みて、
1じの ひこうきで どうきょうに かえります。

ささき：わかりました。では、きをつけて。

■ チャンさんは あした さっぽろに いきます。あさって チョコレートこうじょうを みて、どうきょうに かえります。

Chan: Sasaki-san, chotto yoroshii desu ka.

Sasaki: Hai.

Chan: Ashita Hokkaidō de hambai-kaigi ga arimasu kara, Sapporo ni ikimasu.

Sasaki: Kaigi wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

Chan: Gozen 10-ji kara gogo 3-ji made desu. Kaigi no ato de Sapporo-shisha ni itte, Satō-san ni aimasu. Asatte Hakodate no chokorēto-kōjō o mite, 1-ji no hikōki de Tōkyō ni kaerimasu.

Sasaki: Wakarimashita. Dewa, ki o tsukete.

■ Chan-san wa ashita Sapporo ni ikimasu. Asatte chokorēto kōjō o mite, Tōkyō ni kaerimasu.

Chan: Ms. Sasaki, do you have a moment?

Sasaki: Yes, please (tell me what you want to talk about).

Chan: There's a sales meeting in Hokkaido tomorrow, so I'm going to Sapporo.

Sasaki: What time does the meeting start?

Chan: It's from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. After the meeting, I'll go to the Sapporo branch office and meet Mr. Sato. The day after tomorrow, I'll see the chocolate factory in Hakodate and fly back to Tokyo on a 1:00 (p.m.) flight.

Sasaki: I see. Well then, take care.

■ Ms. Chan is going to Sapporo tomorrow. The day after tomorrow she will see a chocolate factory and return to Tokyo.

VOCABULARY

ちょっと よろしいですか	chotto yoroshii desu ka	do you have a moment?
よろしい	yoroshii	good, all right (polite form of ii ; used in interrogative sentences)
ほっかいどう	Hokkaidō	Hokkaido (the northernmost of the main islands of Japan)
はんばい	hambai	sales, marketing
～の あとで	no ato de	after
さとう	Satō	Sato (surname)
はこだて	Hakodate	Hakodate (city in southern Hokkaido)
こうじょう	kōjō	factory, manufacturing plant
きを つけて	ki o tsukete	take care

NOTES

1. Chotto yoroshii desu ka.

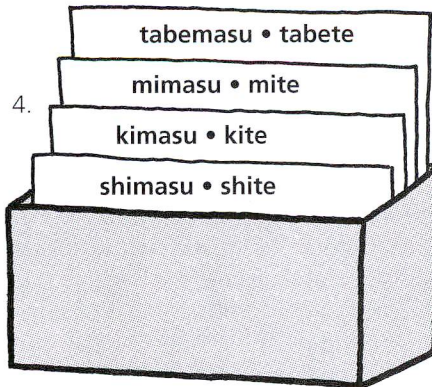
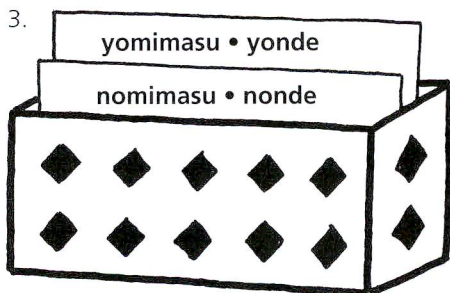
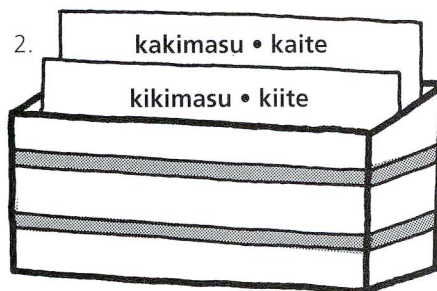
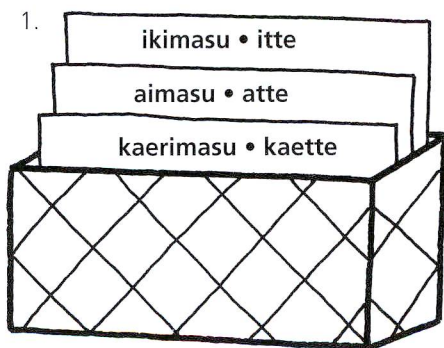
This expression is used to get the attention of someone who is in the midst of something.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



The **-te** form:



KEY SENTENCES

1. Sumisu-san wa kinō hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimashita.
2. Sumisu-san wa kaigi no mae ni kopī o shimasu.
3. Sumisu-san wa kinō pātī no ato de takushī de uchi ni kaerimashita.

1. Mr. Smith went to a bookstore yesterday and bought a dictionary.
2. Mr. Smith will make copies before the meeting.
3. Mr. Smith went home by taxi after yesterday's party.

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their **-te** forms.

	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM		-MASU FORM	-TE FORM
buy	kaimasu	katte	turn off	keshimasu	keshite
meet	aimasu	atte	eat	tabemasu	tabete
return, go home	kaerimasu	kaette	open	akemasu	akete
go	ikimasu	*itte	close	shimemasu	shimete
write	kakimasu	kaite	turn on	tsukemasu	tsukete
listen (to), ask	kikimasu	kiite	see	mimasu	mite
drink	nomimasu	nonde	come	kimasu	kite
read	yomimasu	yonde	do	shimasu	shite

*irregular inflection



- II. *Practice the -te form.* Change the following verbs to their **-te** forms.

ex. **tabemasu** → **tabete**

1. kimasu →
2. nomimasu →
3. kakimasu →
4. aimasu →
5. kaerimasu →
6. yomimasu →
7. mimasu →
8. kikimasu →
9. shimasu →
10. ikimasu →



III. *Express a sequence of actions.* Combine the sentences below as in the example.

ex. **Mēru o kakimasu. Okurimasu.**

→ **Mēru o kaite, okurimasu.**

1. Denki o tsukemasu. Doa o shimemasu.

→

2. Denwa-bangō o kikimasu. Denwa o shimasu.

→

3. Uchi de hon o yomimasu. Repōto o kakimasu.

→



IV. *Ask and answer what one will do. In answering, express a sequence of actions.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate forms of the alternatives given.

ex. **A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka.**

B: Hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimasu.

1. A:

B:

(Ginza de kaimono o shimasu, eiga o mimasu)

2. A:

B:

(resutoran de hiru-gohan o tabemasu, bijutsukan ni ikimasu)



V. *Express a sequence of actions.* Combine the sentences below as in the example.

ex. **Uchi ni kimasen ka. Hiru-gohan o tabemasen ka.**

→ **Uchi ni kite, hiru-gohan o tabemasen ka.**

1. Sumisu-san ni aimashita. Issho ni tenisu o shimashita.

→

2. Doa o akemashō ka. Denki o tsukemashō ka.

→

VOCABULARY

denki

(electric) light

repōto

report

bijutsukan

art museum



VI. *Ask and answer what one did. In answering, express a sequence of actions.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate forms of the alternatives given.

ex. A: **Kinō nani o shimashita ka.**

B: **Depāto de kēki o katte, tomodachi no uchi ni ikimashita.**

1. A:

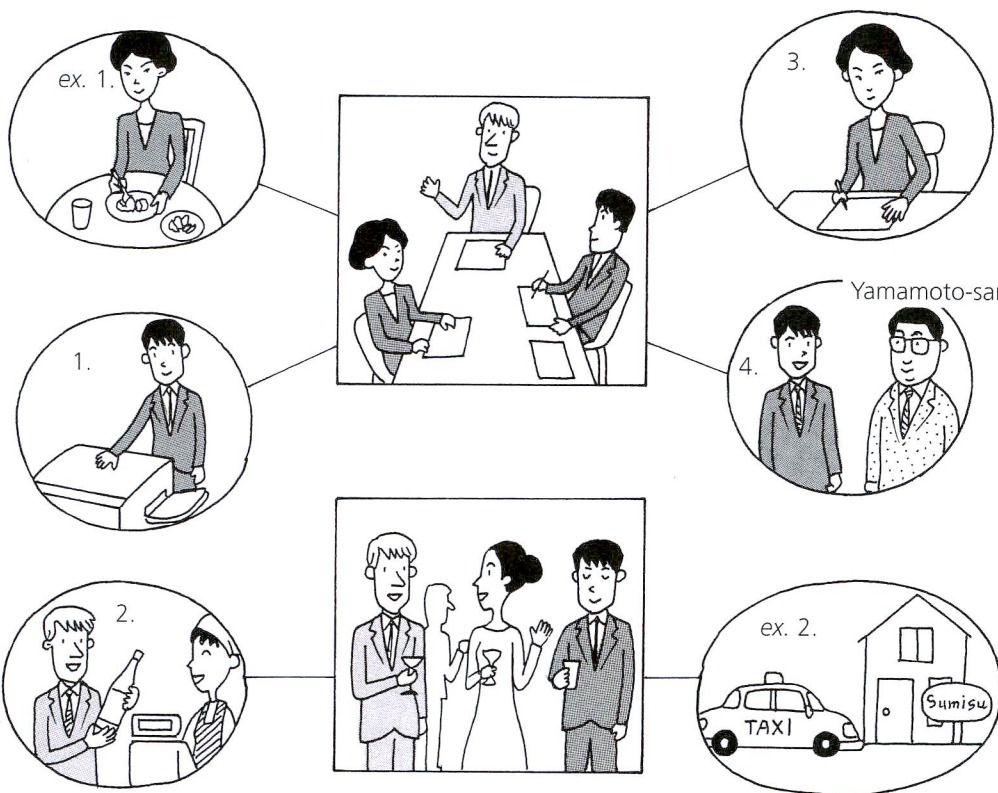
B: (Roppongi ni ikimasu, shokuji o shimasu)

2. A:

B: (Tomodachi ni aimasu, issho ni sumō o mimasu)



VII. *State what someone will do before or after a given event.* Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Use the information in the illustration as a guide and substitute the underlined parts in each example with the alternatives given.



ex. 1. **Gogo 7-ji kara kaigi ga arimasu. Kaigi no mae ni shokuji o shimasu.**

1. (kaigi, kopī o shimasu)

2. (pātī, wain o kaimasu)

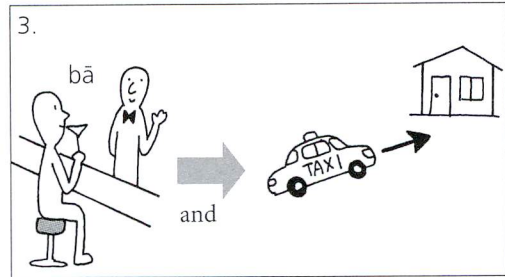
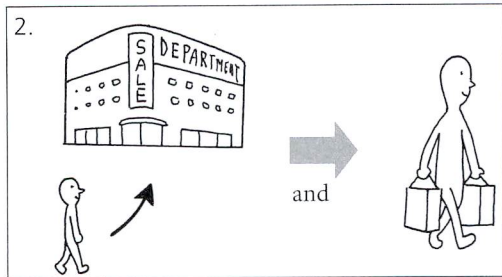
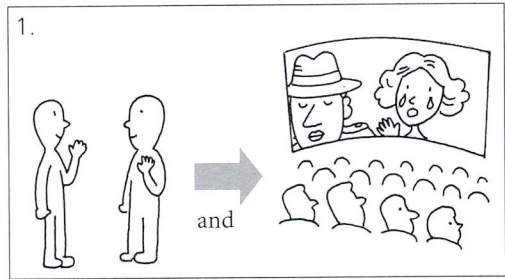
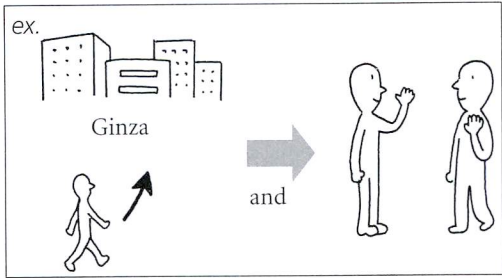
ex. 2. **Gogo 7-ji kara pātī ga arimasu. Pātī no ato de takushī de uchi ni kaerimasu.**

3. (kaigi, repōto o kakimasu)

4. (kaigi, Yamamoto-san ni aimasu)



VIII. Ask and answer what one did after work. In answering, express a sequence of actions Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. A: Kinō shigoto no ato de nani o shimashita ka.
 B: Ginza ni itte, tomodachi ni aimashita.

1. A:
 B:
2. A:
 B:
3. A:
 B:



IX. **Describe a schedule.** Look at the schedule of Mr. Smith's business trip and make up sentences following the pattern of the example.

ex.	Thursday	Osaka	Meeting	→ Call Mr. Green
1.	Friday	Kobe	Golf	→ Go to a friend's house
2.	Saturday	Kyoto	Have a meal with Mr. Yamamoto	→ See old temples and gardens

ex. **Sumisu-san wa moku-yōbi ni Ōsaka ni itte, kaigi o shimasu. Kaigi no ato de Gurīn-san ni denwa o shimasu.**

1.
2.



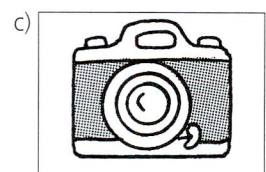
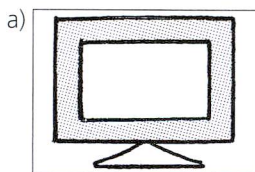
X. **Talk about a plan.** Make up dialogues on the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **Sasaki: Chan-san, kaigi no ato de doko ni ikimasu ka.**
Chan: Hakodate ni itte, chokorēto-kōjō o mimasu.
Sasaki: Sō desu ka.

1. Sasaki:
 Chan: (Otaru, sushi o tabemasu)
 Sasaki:
2. Sasaki:
 Chan: (depāto, Hokkaidō no o-miyage o kaimasu)
 Sasaki:



XI. Listen to the CD and choose the correct answer to the question asked.



VOCABULARY

- Kōbe** Kobe (city near Osaka)
- kaigi o shimasu** hold a meeting
- Otaru** Otaru (city in Hokkaido)

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mrs. Green is planning a party. She calls up Mrs. Matsui to invite her.

Gurin: Nihon-jin no tomodachi ni Kyōto no yūmeina o-sake o moraimashita. Nichi-yōbi ni tomodachi o yonde, pātī o shimasu. Matsui-san mo kimasen ka.

Matsui: Arigatō gozaimasu. Zehi.

Green: I've received some famous sake from Kyoto from a Japanese friend. On Sunday I'm getting some friends together to have a party. Won't you come, Mrs. Matsui?

Matsui: Thank you. I'll be there.

VOCABULARY

yonde	(-te form of yobimasu)
yobimasu	call, invite

II. Ms. Nakamura asks Ms. Chan if she plans to attend Mrs. Green's party.

Nakamura: Ashita no pātī ni ikimasu ka.

Chan: Iie, ikimasen.

Nakamura: Dōshite desu ka.

Chan: Honkon kara haha ga kimasu kara.

Nakamura: Will you go to the party tomorrow?

Chan: No, I will not.

Nakamura: Why (not)?

Chan: Because my mother is visiting (*lit.*, "will come") from Hong Kong.

VOCABULARY

dōshite	why
ni	(particle indicating a purpose)



Tell someone what you did yesterday. Then talk about your plans for the coming weekend.