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I. Vocabulary

きおあもかかおなかりくげらしりしらけらいままえいまっていまってですますすまますかを~]	切送 貸借教習 しりえい 電話 で話を で話を	cut, slice send give receive lend borrow teach learn make [a telephone call]
て はし スプーン ナイフ フォーク はさみ	手	hand, arm chopsticks spoon knife fork scissors
ファクス ワープロ パソコン		fax word processor personal computer
パンチ ホッチキス セロテープ けしゴム かみ	消しゴム 紙	punch stapler Scotch tape, clear adhesive tape eraser paper
はな シ プ レゼント に か か っぷ	花 荷物 お金 切符	flower, blossom shirt present, gift baggage, parcel money ticket
クリスマス		Christmas

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ちち父はは母おとうさんお父さんおかあさんお母さん

もう まだ これから

[~、]すてきですね。

4会話▶

ごめんください。

いらっしゃい。 どうぞ お上がり ください。 失礼します。

[~は] いかがですか。

いただきます。

旅行

お土産

(my) father

(my) mother

(someone else's) father (someone else's) mother

already not yet from now on, soon

What a nice $[\sim]!$

Excuse me./Anybody home?/May I come in? (an expression used by a visitor)
How nice of you to come. (lit. Welcome.)
Do come in.

Thank you./May I? (lit. I'm afraid I'll be disturbing you.)

Won't you have [~]?/Would you like to have [~]? (used when offering something) Thank you./I accept. (said before starting to eat or drink)

trip, tour

(~をします: travel, make a trip)

souvenir, present

vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv

ヨーロッパ スペイン

Europe Spain

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

- 1. I write letters with a word processor.
- I [will] give some flowers to Ms. Kimura. 2.
- I received some chocolates from Ms. Karina.

Example Sentences

- 1. Did you study Japanese through television?
 - ...No, I studied it through radio.
- Do you write reports in Japanese? 2.
 - ···No. I write them in English.
- 3. What is "Good-bye" in Japanese?
 - ...It is "Sayonara."
- 4. Who will you write Christmas cards to?
 - ···To my family and friends.
- 5. What is that?
 - ···It's a pocket notebook. I received it from Mr. Yamada.
- 6. Have you bought your Shinkansen ticket?
 - ···Yes, I have.
- 7. Have you finished lunch?
 - ...No, not yet. I am going to eat now.

Conversation

Hello

Jose Santos:

Hello.

Yamada Ichiro:

Hello. Please come in.

Jose Santos:

Thank you.

Yamada Tomoko: How about a cup of coffee?

Maria Santos:

Thank you.

Yamada Tomoko: Here you are.

Thank you.

Maria Santos:

This spoon is nice, isn't it?

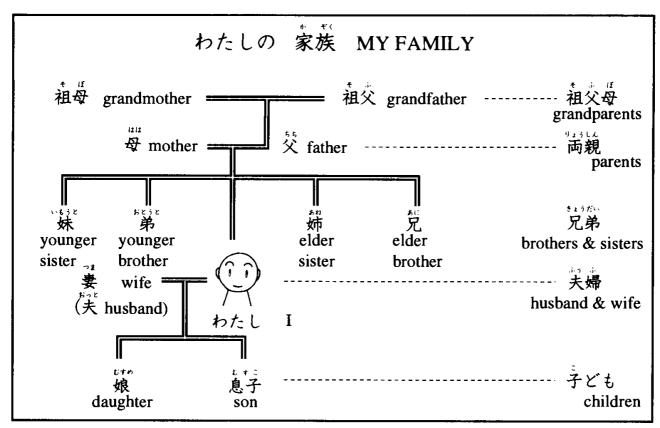
Yamada Tomoko: Yes, it is. Someone in my company gave it to me.

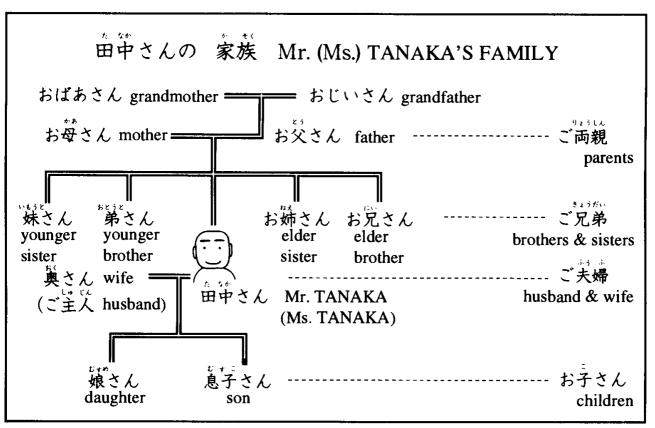
It's a souvenir of her trip to Europe.

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III. Reference Words & Information

家族 FAMILY





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IV. Grammar Explanation

1. N(tool/means)で V

The particle T indicates a method or a mean used for an action.

① はしで 食べます。

I eat with chopsticks.

② 日本語で レポートを 書きます。 I write a report in Japanese.

2. "Word/Sentence" は ~語で 何ですか

This question is used to ask how to say a word or a sentence in other languages.

- ③「ありがとう」は 英語で 荷ですか。
 - …「Thank you」です。

What's "ありがとう" in English?

- ··· It's "Thank you."
- ④「Thank you」は 日本語で 何ですか。
 - …「ありがとう」です。

What's "Thank you" in Japanese?

… It's "ありがとう."

3. N(person) に あげます, etc.

Verbs like あげます, かします, おしえます, etc., need persons to whom you give, lend, teach, etc. The persons are marked with に.

⑤ 山田さんは 木材さんに 花を あげました。

Mr. Yamada gave flowers to Ms. Kimura.

⑥ イーさんに 本を 貸しました。

I lent my book to Ms. Lee.

⑦ 太郎君に 英語を 教えます。

I teach Taro English.

8 会社に 電話を かけます。(へ)

I'll call my office.

4. N(person) にもらいます, etc.

Verbs like もらいます、かります and ならいます express actions from the receiving side. The persons from whom you receive those actions are marked with 15.

⑨ 木村さんは 出曲さんに 花を もらいました。

Ms. Kimura received flowers from Mr. Yamada.

⑩ カリナさんに CDを 借りました。

I borrowed a CD from Ms. Karina.

⑪ ワンさんに 中国語を 習います。

I learn Chinese from Mr. Wang.

から is sometimes used instead of に in this sentence pattern. When you receive something from an organization like a school or a company, only b is used.

⑩ 木村さんは 出曲さんから 花を もらいました。

Ms. Kimura received flowers from Mr. Yamada.

③ 銀行から お金を 借りました。 I borrowed some money from the bank.

5. もう **V**ました

もう means "already" and is used with Vました. In this case, Vました means that the action has been finished.

The answer to the question もう Vましたか is はい、もう Vました or いいえ、まだです.

⑭ もう 荷物を 送りましたか。

Have you sent the parcel yet?

…はい、[もう] 送りました。 …Yes, I have [already sent it].

…いれえ、まだです。

···No, not yet.

In giving a negative answer to this type of question, you should not use Vませんでした, as this simply means you did not do the specified task rather than you have not done it yet.