

Lesson 10

I. Vocabulary

います		exist, be (referring to animate things)
あります		exist, be (referring to inanimate things)
いろいろ[な]		various
おとこの ひと	男の 人	man
おんなの ひと	女の 人	woman
おとこの こ	男の 子	boy
おんなの こ	女の 子	girl
いぬ	犬	dog
ねこ	猫	cat
き	木	tree, wood
もの	物	thing
フィルム		film
でんち	電池	battery
はこ	箱	box
スイッチ		switch
れいぞうこ	冷蔵庫	refrigerator
テーブル		table
ベッド		bed
たな	棚	shelf
ドア		door
まど	窓	window
ポスト		mailbox, postbox
ビル		building
こうえん	公園	park
きっさてん	喫茶店	coffee shop
ほんや	本屋	bookstore
～や	～屋	～ store
のりば	乗り場	a fixed place to catch taxis, trains, etc.
けん	県	prefecture

うえ	上	on, above, over
した	下	under, below, beneath
まえ	前	front, before
うしろ		back, behind
みぎ	右	right [side]
ひだり	左	left [side]
なか	中	in, inside
そと	外	outside
となり	隣	next, next door
ちかく	近く	near, vicinity
あいだ	間	between, among

～や ～[など]		～, ～, and so on
いちばん ～		the most ～ (いちばん うえ: the top)
－だんめ	－段目	the -th shelf (だん is the counter for shelves)

◀会話▶

[どうも] すみません。	Thank you.
チリソース	chili sauce
奥	the back
スパイス・コーナー	spice corner

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|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| 東京ディズニーランド | Tokyo Disneyland       |
| ユニバーヤ・ストア  | fictitious supermarket |

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. Ms. Sato is over there.
2. There is a photo on the desk.
3. My family is in New York.
4. Tokyo Disneyland is in Chiba Prefecture.

### Example Sentences

1. You see that man over there. Who is that?  
...He is Mr. Matsumoto of IMC.
2. Is there a telephone near here?  
...Yes, it is over there.
3. Who is in the garden?  
...Nobody is. There is a cat.
4. What is there in the box?  
...There are old letters and photos and so on.
5. Where is Mr. Miller?  
...He is in the meeting room.
6. Where is the post office?  
...It is near the station. It is in front of the bank.

### Conversation

#### Do you have chili sauce in this store?

Miller: Excuse me. Where is Yunyu-ya Store?

Woman: Yunyu-ya Store?  
You see that white building over there?  
The store is in that building.

Miller: I see. Thank you.

Woman: Not at all.

Miller: Excuse me, do you have chili sauce?

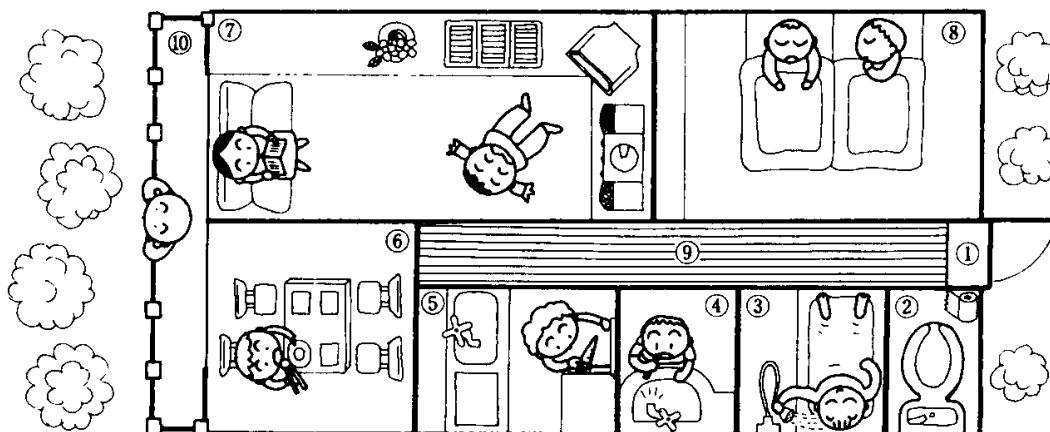
Shop assistant: Yes.  
There is a spice corner on the right-hand side at the back.  
Chili sauce is on the second rack from the bottom.

Miller: I see. Thanks.

### III. Reference Words & Information

うちの中

INSIDE THE HOUSE



- |       |               |        |             |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------------|
| ① 玄関  | entrance hall | ⑥ 食堂   | dining room |
| ② トイレ | toilet        | ⑦ 居間   | living room |
| ③ 風呂場 | bathroom      | ⑧ 寝室   | bedroom     |
| ④ 洗面所 | washroom      | ⑨ 廊下   | hallway     |
| ⑤ 台所  | kitchen       | ⑩ ベランダ | balcony     |

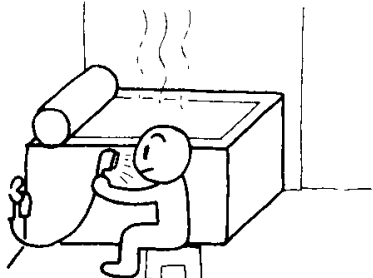
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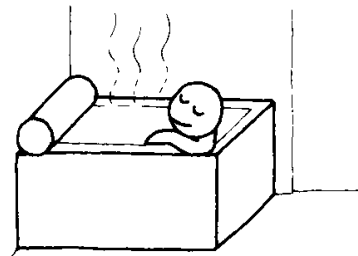
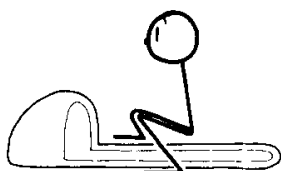
#### How to Use a Japanese Bath

- ① Wash and rinse yourself in the tiled area before getting in the bath.
- ② Soap and shampoo should never be used in the bath. The bath is for soaking and relaxing.
- ③ When you get out of the bath, you don't drain the water as someone else may wish to use it. Put a cover on the bath.



#### How to Use the Toilet

Japanese style



Western style



## IV. Grammar Explanation

### 1. Nが あります／います

This sentence pattern is used to indicate the existence or presence of a thing(s) or person(s). The thing(s) or person(s) in such a sentence is treated as the subject and marked with the particle が.

- 1) あります is used when what is present is inanimate or does not move by itself. Things, plants and places belong in this category.

- ① コンピューターが あります。      There is a computer.
- ② 桜<sup>さくら</sup>が あります。      There are cherry trees.
- ③ 公園<sup>こうえん</sup>が あります。      There is a park.

- 2) When what is present is animate and moves by itself, います is used. People and animals belong in this category.

- ④ 男<sup>おとこ</sup>の 人<sup>ひと</sup>が います。      There is a man.
- ⑤ 犬<sup>いぬ</sup>が います。      There is a dog.

### 2. N<sub>1</sub>(place)に N<sub>2</sub>が あります／います

- 1) The place where N<sub>2</sub> is present is indicated by the particle に.

- ⑥ わたしの 部屋<sup>へや</sup>に 机<sup>つくえ</sup>が あります。      There is a desk in my room.
- ⑦ 事務所<sup>じむしょ</sup>に ミラー<sup>ミラー</sup>さんが います。      Mr. Miller is in the office.

- 2) You can ask what or who is present at/in the place by using this pattern. The interrogative なに is used for things and だれ is used for persons.

- ⑧ 地下<sup>ちか</sup>に 何<sup>なに</sup>が ありますか。      What is there in the basement?  
…レストランが あります。      …There are restaurants.
- ⑨ 受付<sup>うけつけ</sup>に だれが いますか。      Who is at the reception desk?  
…木村<sup>きむら</sup>さんが います。      …Ms. Kimura is there.

### 3. N<sub>1</sub>は N<sub>2</sub>(place)に あります／います

- 1) In this sentence pattern, the speaker picks up N<sub>1</sub> as the topic, and explains where it is. The topic should be something or someone that both the speaker and the listener know about. The particle attached to N<sub>1</sub> is not が, which marks the subject, but は, which marks the topic.

- ⑩ 東京ディズニーランド<sup>とうきょう</sup>は 千葉県<sup>ちばけん</sup>に あります。  
Tokyo Disneyland is in Chiba Prefecture.

- ⑪ ミラー<sup>ミラー</sup>さんは 事務所<sup>じむしょ</sup>に います。      Mr. Miller is in the office.

- 2) When you ask where N<sub>1</sub> is, this sentence pattern is used.

- ⑫ 東京ディズニーランド<sup>とうきょう</sup>は どこに ありますか。  
…千葉県<sup>ちばけん</sup>に あります。  
Where is Tokyo Disneyland?  
…It's in Chiba Prefecture.

- ⑬ ミラー<sup>ミラー</sup>さんは どこに いますか。      Where is Mr. Miller?  
…事務所<sup>じむしょ</sup>に います。      …He's in the office.

[Note] です is sometimes used to replace a verb predicate when the predicate is obvious. The sentence  $N_1$  は  $N_2$ (place)に あります/います can be replaced by the sentence  $N_1$  は  $N_2$ (place)です, which you learned in Lesson 3.

- ⑭ 東京ディズニーランドは どこに ありますか。  
…千葉県です。

Where is Tokyo Disneyland?

…It's in Chiba Prefecture.

#### 4. $N_1$ (thing/person/place) の $N_2$ (position)

うえ, した, まえ, うしろ, みぎ, ひだり, なか, そと, となり, ちかく and あいだ are nouns denoting position.

- ⑮ 机の上に 写真が あります。 There is a picture on the desk.

- ⑯ 郵便局は銀行の 隣に あります。 The post office is next to the bank.

[Note] As these are place nouns, not only に but also particles like で can come after them.

- ⑰ 駅の 近くで 友達に 会いました。 I met a friend near the station.

#### 5. $N_1$ や $N_2$

Nouns are connected in coordinate relation by the particle や. While と enumerates all the items, や shows a few representative items. Sometimes など is put after the last noun to explicitly express that there are also some other things of the kind.

- ⑱ 箱の中に 手紙や 写真が あります。

There are letters, pictures and so on in the box.

- ⑲ 箱の中に 手紙や 写真などが あります。

There are letters, pictures and so on in the box.

#### 6. Word (s) ですか

The particle か has the function to confirm. The speaker picks up a word or words he/she wants to confirm and confirms it (them) using this pattern.

- ⑳ すみません。ユニューヤ・ストアは どこですか。

…ユニューヤ・ストアですか。あの ビルの 中です。

Excuse me, but where is Yunyu-ya Store?

…Yunyu-ya Store? It's in that building.

#### 7. チリソースは ありませんか

The expression チリソースは ありませんか is found in the conversation of this lesson. By using the negative form ありませんか instead of ありますか, you can be indirect and polite, showing that you are prepared for a negative answer.