第**15**課 L E S S 0 N 15

長野旅行 A Trip to Nagano

会話 Dialogue

(11)

(I) Before the vacation.

1メアリー: たけしくん、今度の休み、予定ある?

2 たけし: ううん。別に。どうして?

3 メアリー: みちこさんの長野のうちに行こうと思ってるんだけど、一緒に行かない?

4 たけし: いいの?

5 メアリー: うん。みちこさんが、「たけしくんも誘って」と言ってたから。

6たけし: じゃあ、行く。電車の時間、調べておくよ。

オメアリー: ありがとう。じゃあ、私、みちこさんに電話しておく。

(I) At Nagano Station.

1 たけし: 早く着いたから、ちょっと観光しない?

2 メアリー: うん。どこに行く?

3 たけし: 善光寺はどう? 有名なお寺だよ。

4 メアリー: そうだね。昼ご飯は何にする?

5 たけし: 長野はそばがおいしいから、

そばを食べようよ。



At the Travel Information Office.

1 たけし: すみません、善光寺に行くバスはどれですか。

2 案内所の人: 善光寺なら、五番のバスですよ。

3 たけし: ありがとうございます。この地図、もらってもいいですか。

4 案内所の人: ええ、どうぞ。それから、これ、美術館の割引券ですが、よかったら がないじょ ひと

5 どうぞ。

6 メアリー: これ、東山魁夷の絵がある美術館ですね。あした行く予定なんです。

ァ どうもありがとう。

8 案内所の人: 気をつけて。



「白馬の森 (Forest with a White Horse)」 東山魁夷/1972年 長野県信濃美術館・東山魁夷館蔵

(I)

Mary: Takeshi, do you have any plans for the holiday?

Takeshi: Not really. Why?

Mary: I am thinking of going to Michiko's home in Nagano. Do you want to go?

Takeshi: Is it okay?

Mary: Yes, Michiko told me to invite you.

Takeshi: Then, I will go. I will check the train schedule.

Mary: Thanks. I will call Michiko.

Takeshi: Since we got here early, do you want to do a little sightseeing?

Mary: Yes. Where shall we go?

Takeshi: How about Zenkoji Temple? It's a famous temple.

Mary: Sounds good. What shall we eat for lunch?

Takeshi: Soba noodles in Nagano are delicious, so let's eat soba.

Takeshi: Excuse me, which bus goes to Zenkoji Temple?

Information agent: For Zenkoji, it's bus number 5.

Takeshi: Thank you very much. Can I have this map?

Information agent: Yes. And these are discount tickets for the museum. Please take them, if you like.

Mary: This is the museum that has paintings by Higashiyama Kaii, isn't it? We are planning to go tomorrow. Thank you.

Information agent: Have a safe trip.

	单	五 [1]
Vo	c a b	u la rv
Nouns		
* え	絵	painting; picture; drawing
えいがかん	映画館	movie theater
がいこくじん	外国人	foreigner
かぐ	家具	furniture
* かんこう	観光	sightseeing
けっこんしき	結婚式	wedding
じしん	地震	earthquake
しめきり	締め切り	deadline
ジャケット		jacket
しゅうかん	習慣	custom
ぜいきん	税金	tax
そつぎょうしき	卒業式	graduation ceremony
* そば		soba; Japanese buckwheat noodle
* ちず	地図	map
でんち	電池	battery
にわ	庭	garden
はっぴょう	発表	presentation
ばんぐみ	番組	broadcast program
プール		swimming pool
ペット		pet
* よてい	予定	schedule
りょかん	旅館	inn
* わりびきけん	割引券	discount coupon
L1 - adjectiv	e	
ひろい	広い	spacious; wide
U-verbs		
うる	売る	to sell
おろす	下ろす	to withdraw (money)
かく		to draw; to paint
さがす	探す	to look for
* さそう	誘う	to invite

^{*} Words that appear in the dialogue

つきあう	付き合う	(1) to date (someone) (person と)
		(2) to keep company
		(purpose 15)
* つく	着く	to arrive (place 12)
ほけんにはいる	保険に入る	to buy insurance
141/101-141-2	不良に入る	to buy insurance
Ru-verbs		
* きをつける	気をつける	to be cautious/careful $(\sim iz)$
* しらべる	調べる	to look into (a matter)
- , .	,,	(matter &)
すてる	捨てる	to throw away
みえる	見える	to be visible
irregular V	erbs	
* する		to decide on (an item)
, -		(thing 12)
そつぎょうする	卒業する	to graduate (from)
.	1 / 2	(school &)
よやくする	予約する	to reserve
& (1 1/4) 2	to reserve
Adverbs an	d Other	Expressions
いちにちじゅう	一日中	all day long
* ~けど		, but;, so
さいきん	最近	recently
~について		about ; concerning
* ~ばん	~番	number
~ b	~目	-th
-	-	
もういちど	もう一度	one more time

法 G а m m

Volitional Form

The volitional form of a verb is a less formal, more casual equivalent of ましょう. You can use it to suggest a plan to a close friend, for example.

ru-verbs: Drop the final -ru and add -yoo.							
食べる (tabe-ru)	→	食べよう (tabe-yo	00)				
u-verbs: Drop the fin	u-verbs: Drop the final - u and add - oo .						
行く (ik-u)	\rightarrow	行こう (ik-oo)	待つ	→	待とう		
話す	\rightarrow	話そう	読む	→	読もう		
買うか	\rightarrow	買おう	死ぬ	→	死のう		
泳ぐ	\rightarrow	泳ごう	取る	\rightarrow	取ろう		
遊ぶ	\rightarrow	遊ぼう	_		-		
irregular verbs:							
くる	\rightarrow	こよう					
する	→	しよう					

あしたは授業がないから、今夜、どこかに食べに行こう。 We don't have any classes tomorrow. Let's go some place for dinner tonight.

結婚しようよ。

Hey, let's get married!

You can use the volitional plus the question particle b to ask for an opinion in your offer or suggestion.

手伝おうか。

Shall I lend you a hand?

友だちがおもしろいと言っていたから、この映画を見ようか。

Shall we see this film? My friends say it is good.

今度、いつ会おうか。 When shall we meet again?

We use the volitional + と思っています to talk about our determinations.

You can also use the volitional + と思います, which suggests that the decision to perform the activity is being made *on the spot* at the time of speaking. と思っています, in contrast, tends to suggest that you have already decided to do something.

Situation 1

Q:一万円あげましょう。何に使いますか。 I will give you 10,000 yen. What will you use it for?

A:漢字の辞書を買おうと思います。 *I will buy a kanji dictionary*. (decision made on the spot)

Situation 2

Q:両親から一万円もらったんですか。何に使うんですか。 You got 10,000 yen from your parents? What are you going to use it for?

A:漢字の辞書を買おうと思っています。 *I am going to buy a kanji dictionary.* (decision already made)

2 ~ておく

The te-form of a verb plus the helping verb \$\(\) describes an action performed in preparation for something.

あした試験があるので、今晩勉強しておきます。
Since there will be an exam tomorrow, I will study (for it) tonight.

寒くなるから、ストーブをつけておきました。

I turned the heater on by way of precaution, because it was going to get colder.

ホテルを予約しておかなくちゃいけません。

I must make a hotel reservation in advance.

3 Using Sentences to Qualify Nouns

In the phrase おもしろい本, the い-adjective おもしろい qualifies the noun 本 and tells us what kind of book it is. You can also use sentences to qualify nouns. The sentences that are used as qualifiers of nouns are shown in the boxes below.

1.	きのう買った	本	the book that I bought yesterday
2.	彼がくれた ゕゎ	本 ほん	the book my boyfriend gave me
3.	つくえの上にある	本 ほん	the book that is on the table
4.	日本で買えない	本 ほん	the books that you can't buy in Japan

Qualifier sentences in these examples tell us what kind of book we are talking about, just like adjectives. The verbs used in such qualifier sentences are in their short forms, either in the present (as in examples 3 and 4) or the past tense (1 and 2), and either in the affirmative (1-3) or in the negative (4). When the subject of the verb—that is to say, the person performing the activity—appears inside a qualifier sentence, as in example 2 above, it is accompanied by the particle b^{ξ} , and not l^{ξ} .

You can use a noun with a qualifier sentence just like any other noun. In other words, a "qualifier sentence + noun" combination is just like one big noun phrase. You can put it anywhere in a sentence that you can have a noun.

This is a book that my girlfriend gave me on my birthday last year.

My father gave me a book that Amy Tan wrote.

The movie I was touched by the most is To Live.

Expression Notes (3)

The use of short forms in casual speech Let us examine some more examples of short forms used in informal, casual spoken Japanese in the Dialogue.

今度の休み、予定ある? The verb ある calls for the particle が, as in 予定 たんと ない まてい がある. The particles は, が, and, を are frequently dropped in the casual speech. Note also that this sentence is a yes/no question, and the particle か is dropped. (The question particle か is retained in special cases only, such as the pattern "the volitional + b (Shall we . . . ?)")

思ってるんだけど。 思ってる is the contraction of 思っている, where the vowel い of the helping verb いる is dropped. Such contractions do occur in the long form (です and ます) speech patterns too, but are more frequent in casual speech with short forms.

言ってたから。 言ってた is the contraction of 言っていた. Another example of the vowel win the helping verb Two dropping out.

有名なお寺だよ。 だ is systematically dropped at the end of a sentence, but it is retained when it is followed by \$\mathcal{L}\$ or \$\pi_2\$.

A: 今日、何曜日? B: 水曜日。/ 水曜日だよ。

While sentences ending with だよ are quite common in the casual speech of women today, until very recently, women were "supposed to" drop だ when they ended a sentence with \downarrow .

Short present + 予定です▶ You can add 予定です to a verb in the present tense short form when you want to say that something is scheduled to take place.

私は今度の週末に韓国に行く予定です。 I am scheduled to go to Korea this coming weekend.

私の兄は九月に結婚する予定です。
My big brother is scheduled to get married this September.

You can also use 予定です with verbs in the negative.

あしたは学校に来ない予定です。 I am not planning to come to school tomorrow.

見える/見られる▶見える is different from 見られる, the regular potential form of 見る. 見える means "something or someone is spontaneously visible"; 見られる, on the other hand, means that the subject of the sentence can see something or someone actively rather than passively.

部屋の窓から海が見えます。 Î can see the ocean from the window of the room.

どこであの映画が見られますか。

Where can I see that movie?

The difference between 聞こえる and 聞ける is the same. 聞こえる means "something is spontaneously audible." On the other hand, 聞ける, the potential form of 聞く, means that the subject of the sentence can hear the sound actively.

けさ、鳥の声が聞こえました。 This morning, \tilde{I} heard the voices of the birds.

ウォークマンを買ったから、電車の中で日本語のテープが聞けます。 I bought a walkman, so I can listen to a Japanese tape on the train.

 \sim ■ The suffix \exists turns a number into a reference to a position in a series, like first, second, third, and fourth.

 	first	second	third
~人目	一人目 (first person)	二人員 (second person)	三人旨 (third person)
~枚目	一枚目 (first sheet)	二枚目 (second sheet)	三枚目 (third sheet)
~年目	一年目 (first year)	二年目 (second year)	三年目 (third year)
~日目	一日目 (first day)	二日目 (second day)	三日目 (third day)

Practic

① コーヒーを飲もうか

A. Change the verbs into the volitional forms.

Example: いく → いこう

1. たべる 2. さそう 3. かりる 4. よむ 5. くる 6. はいる 7. まつ

8. いそぐ 9. はなす 10. みる 11. かく 12. よやくする

B. Pair Work-Suggest your plans to your partner using the informal speech.

Example: A: 喫茶店でコーヒーを飲もう(か)。 B:うん、そうしよう。//うーん、ちょっと……。

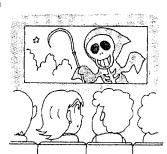
Ex.



(1)



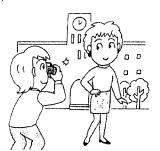
(2)



drink coffee at a coffee shop read magazines in the library see a movie in Kyoto

(4)

(3)



take pictures at school

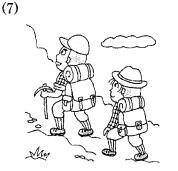


swim in a pool



buy hamburgers at McDonald's

(6)





dance at a disco

climb a mountain in Nagano have a barbecue at a park

C. Pair Work—You and your partner are going on a trip for four days. Decide (1) where you are going, and (2) what you are going to do each day. Use the volitional forms as in the example.

Example: A:どこに行こうか。

B:九州に行こう。 A:うん。じゃあ、九州で何をしようか。

B:いい温泉があるから、温泉に入ろう。

1. どこに行きますか。

New Yor &

2. 何をしますか。

一日目

四日目

҈ 勉強しようと思っています

A. Describe what each person is planning to do. [11]

Example: メアリー (study all day)

→ メアリーさんは一日中勉強しようと思っています。

- 1. きょうこ (do physical exercise)
- (quit smoking)
- 3. ともこ (go on a diet)
- 4. $\vec{\mathcal{Y}} = \mathcal{V}$ (get up early in the morning)

5. ロバート (listen to the Japanese language tapes all day)

6. たけし (eat more vegetables)

7. スー (make lots of Japanese friends)

8. けん (look for a job)

B. Ask three classmates what they are going to do this weekend and fill in the chart.

Example:

A:週末何をしようと思っていますか。 B:キャンプをしようと思っています。

A:いいですね。だれと行くんですか。

B:けんさんと行こうと思っています。

名前	何を	どこで	だれと

C. Pair Work-Practice the following dialogue with your partner. Then substitute the boxed part with the other occasions listed below and complete the rest of the underlined parts accordingly.

Dialogue: A:もうすぐ、<u>二十一歳の誕生日</u>ですね。 B:ええ、<u>うちでパーティーをしよう</u>と思っています。

A: そうですか。それは、いいですね。

試験 しけん **大生の結婚式** せんせい House to the transfer to the transfe

D. Let's sing the song 幸せなら手をたたこう.

What do you suggest doing when you are happy? Change the underlined parts into other verbs using the volitional forms.

Example: 握手をする (shake hands) → 握手をしよう ウインクする (wink) → ウインクしよう

᠍ お金を借りておきます

A. A famous prophet said that there will be a big earthquake next week. Tell what the people below will do in advance.

来週、大きい地震があります。

Example: みちこ (電池を買う) → みちこさんは電池を買っておきます。

(水と食べ物を買う) (お金をおろす) 1. メアリー

2. スー

2. 人一
3. ロバート (お金を借りる)
4. 山下先生 (うちを売る)
5. たけしのお母さん (保険に入る)
6. ともこ (大きい家具を捨てる)
7. たけし (たくさん食べる)

B. What do you need to do to prepare for the following situations? Make as many sentences as possible using ~ておく.

Example: 週末、旅行します。

旅館を予約しておきます。 地図で調べておきます。 ビデオカメラを借りておきます。

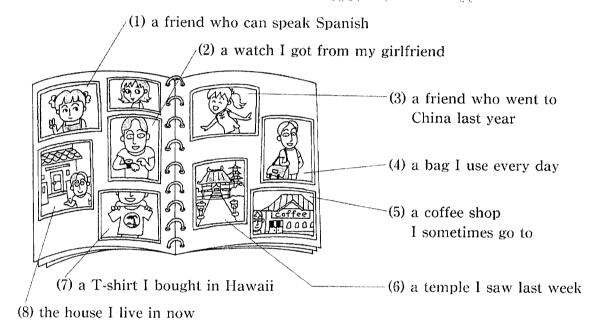


- 1. 月曜日にテストがあります。
- 両親が来ます。
 デートをします。
- 4. パーティーをします。

♥京都で買った時計

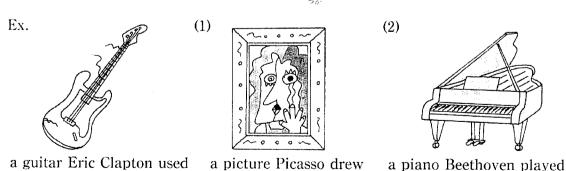
A. Look at the pictures and make noun phrases as in the example.

Example: a friend who lives in Korea \rightarrow 韓国に住んでいる友だち



B. You are a collector of items associated with world-famous figures. Show your collection to your guest.

これはエリック・クラプトンが使ったギターです。



a jacket Elvis Presley wore

a car Kennedy rode in

a letter Gandhi wrote

(6)



(7)

(4)



(8)

(5)



a photo Hitchcock took

a telephone Bell made

a cap Mao Tse-tung (毛沢東) wore

C. Make the following two sentences into one sentence. The underlined words will be modified.

- 1. 料理はおいしくありません。

- (妹が作りました)

2. 旅館に泊まりたいです。

~ (温泉があります)

3. 人と結婚したくありません。

4. <u>学生</u>を知っていますか。 (アメリカで勉強したことがあります)

Example: What did you buy recently?

→ A:最近何を買いましたか。

B:辞書です。

A:Bさんが最近買った物は辞書です。

- 1. What movie did you see recently?
- 2. What gifts have you received lately?
- 3. Which celebrity do you want to meet?
- 4. What country have you been to?
- 5. What kind of music did you listen to when you were in high school?
- 6. Where did you have your first date?
- E. Pair Work—Ask which of the three alternatives your partner likes the most.

Example: A:どのビデオが見たいですか。

B: 友だちがくれたビデオが見たいです。

(a)



my friend gave me

(b)



I borrowed yesterday

(c)



Jody Foster appears

1. どの帽子が好きですか

(a)







I got from my mother



I bought last year



I bought in Hawaii

2. どのレストランに行きましょうか。

(a)

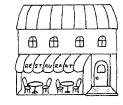


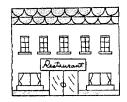
(b)

(c)

(c)







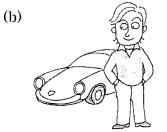
we went to last week

our friend is working at part-time

we have never been to

3. どの人と付き合いたいですか。





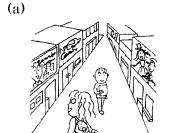


graduated from Tokyo University

has a Porsche (ポルシェ)

can play the piano

4. どんな町に住みたいですか。











there are many movie theaters

there are nice restaurants

tax is not high

5. どんな家に住みたいですか



(a)

(b)



(c)

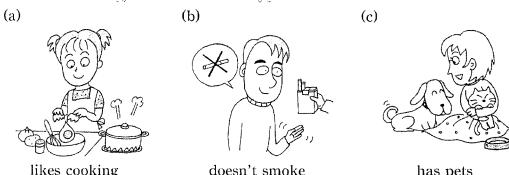


there is a swimming pool

garden is spacious

with an ocean view (海が見える)

6. ルームメートを探しています。どの人がいいですか。



likes cooking

doesn't smoke

has pets

図 まとめの練習

A. Pair Work-Guessing Game

Write down what you do often in Column I. Write down what you think your partner does often in Column II. Ask each other to find out if you have guessed right. If you have guessed your partner's answers correctly, you score a point. You win the game if you have scored higher than your partner.

Example: A:よく食べる物は、ハンバーガーですか。
B:はい、そうです。/いいえ、私がよく食べる物は、そばです。

	I. I do often:	II. I think my partner does often:	Was I correct?
よく食べる物			
よく行く所			
よく作る料理			
よく聞く音楽			
よく見るテレビ番組			
よく読む雑誌			
よくするスポーツ			

B. Class Activity—Find someone who

1.	listens	to	the.	Japanese	language	tape every	day	

Later, report to the class as in the example.

Example: (Mr. A can speak German.) → <u>ドイツ語が話せる</u> 人 はAさんです。

C. Tell the class about your New Year's resolution (新年の抱負).

D. Pair Work—Suppose you and your partner have just arrived at your travel destination. (You choose the place.) Using Dialogue I as a model, decide to do something together with your partner. Use the informal speech.

ホテルで

t h e

Hotel Useful Vocabulary ホテル — Western-style hotel ビジネスホテル — business hotel ユースホステル — youth hostel Japanese-style inn (Room prices usually include breakfast and dinner.) 民宿-— guest house (Room prices usually include breakfast and dinner.) -...nights (何泊/一泊/二泊/三泊/四泊······) シングルーー single room ----- with . . . ダブル — double room with meals 一泊二食付 ——— one night with two meals ツイン—— twin room チェックイン(する) checking in ~名 ... person(s) チェックアウト(する) — checking out フロント — receptionist; front desk Useful Expressions あしたの朝七時に起こしてください。——Please wake me up at 7:00 tomorrow morning. クレジットカードで払えますか。———Can I pay by credit card? 二時まで荷物を預かってくれませんか。— Could you keep my luggage until 2 o'clock? 旅館で A:一泊いくらですか。 How much is it for one night? B:何名様ですか。 How many people? A:三名です。 Three.

B:一泊二食付でお一人様、一万二千円です。 For one night with two meals, 12,000 yen.

A:じゃあ、予約お願いします。

Well, I would like to make a reservation.

B:何日から何泊のご予約ですか。

How many nights, starting from what day?

A:来週の金曜日から三泊です。

Three nights from next Friday.

B: はい。かしこまりました。お客様の All right. Your name and phone

お名前とお電話番号をお願いします。 number, please.