

## Lesson 21

## I. Vocabulary

おもいます I	思います	think
いいます I	言います	say
かちます I	勝ちます	win
まけます II *	負けます	lose, be beaten
あります I		[a festival] be held, take place
[おまつりが～]	[お祭りが～]	
やくに たちます I	役に 立ちます	be useful
うごきます I	動きます	move, work
やめます II		quit or retire from [a company], stop,
[かいしゃを～]	[会社を～]	give up
きをつけます II	気をつけます	pay attention, take care
りゅうがくします III	留学します	study abroad
むだ[な]		wasteful
ふべん[な]	不便[な]	inconvenient
すごい		awful, great (expresses astonishment or admiration)
ほんとう		true
うそ*		lie
じどうしゃ	自動車	car, automobile
こうつう	交通	transport, traffic
ぶっか	物価	[commodity] prices
ほうそう	放送	announcement, broadcast
ニュース		news
アニメ		anime (Japanese animated film)
マンガ		comic book
デザイン		design, artwork
ゆめ	夢	dream
てんさい	天才	genius
しあい	試合	game, match (～を します : play a game/match)

いけん はなし	意見 話	opinion talk, speech, what one says, story (～ を します : talk, tell a story)
ちきゅう つき	地球 月	earth moon
さいきん たぶん きっと ほんとうに そんなに	最近	recently, these days probably, perhaps, maybe surely, definitely really not so (used with negatives)
～について		about ～, concerning ～
<sup>かいわ</sup> <b>〈会話〉</b> <sup>ひさ</sup> 久しぶりですね。		It's been a long time [since we last met].
～でも <sup>の</sup> 飲みませんか。 もちろん もう <sup>かえ</sup> 帰らないと……。		How about drinking ～ or something? of course I have to get home now.....
.....		
アインシュタイン ガガーリン		Albert Einstein (1879-1955) Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin (1934- 1968)
ガリレオ キング <sup>ぼくし</sup> 牧師 フランクリン かぐや <sup>ひめ</sup> 姫		Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968) Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) Princess Kaguya (heroine of the old Japanese folk tale 'Taketori Monogatari')
<sup>てんじんまつり</sup> 天神 祭 <sup>よしのやま</sup> 吉野山		Tenjin Festival (a festival in Osaka) Mt. Yoshino (a mountain in Nara Prefecture)
カンガルー キャプテン・クック		kangaroo Captain James Cook (1728-1779)
ヨーネン		a fictitious company

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. I think it's going to rain tomorrow.
2. I told my Dad I want to go abroad to study.
3. I bet you're tired, aren't you?

### Example Sentences

1. Where's Mr. Miller?  
.....I think he's probably already gone home.
2. Does Mr. Miller know about this news?  
.....No, I don't think he does.
3. Which is more important, your job or your family?  
.....I think they're both important.
4. What do you think of Japan?  
.....I think the prices are high.
5. Do you say grace before meals?  
.....No, we don't, but we do say, "Itadakimasu".
6. Princess Kaguya said, "I must go back home to the Moon." Then she went back to the Moon. The End.  
.....The End? Mummy, I want to go to the Moon, too.
7. Did you say anything in the meeting?  
.....Yes, I said there was a lot of wasteful copying.
8. There's a festival in Kyoto in July, isn't there?  
.....Yes, there is.


### Conversation

#### I think so, too

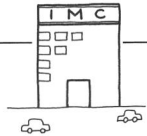
- Matsumoto: Hello, Mr. Santos. I haven't seen you for a while, have I?  
Santos: Hi, Mr. Matsumoto. Are you well?  
Matsumoto: Yes, thanks. Shall we go and have for a beer or something?  
Santos: Good idea.  
.....
- Santos: There's a soccer match between Japan and Brazil at ten o'clock tonight, isn't there?  
Matsumoto: Oh, yes, so there is.  
Which team do you think will win, Mr. Santos?  
Santos: Brazil, of course!  
Matsumoto: Well, maybe. But Japan has also gotten better lately.  
Santos: Yes, I think so, too, but.....  
Oh, I have to get home now.....  
Matsumoto: Yes, let's go home, shall we?


### III. Useful Words and Information


#### やくしよくめい Positions in Society



くに 国	nation	しゅしょう 首相	ないかくそうりだいじん (内閣総理大臣)	prime minister	
とどうふけん 都道府県	prefecture	ちじ 知事		governor	
し 市	city	しちやう 市長		city mayor	
まち 町	town	ちやうちやう 町長		town mayor	
むら 村	village	そんちやう 村長		village headman, chief of the village	

だいがく 大学	university	がくちやう 学長	[university] president
こうとうがっこう 高等学校	upper secondary (senior high) school	がくちやう 校長	[school] head teacher, principal
ちゆうがっこう 中学校	lower secondary (junior high) school		
しょうがっこう 小学校	primary (elementary) school		
ようちえん 幼稚園	kindergarten	えんちやう 園長	[kindergarten] head teacher, principal

かいしゃ 会社	company	
かい 会	chairman	
ちやう 長	president	
しゃ 社	director	
じゆう 重	department head	
ぶ 部	section head	
か 課		

ぎんこう 銀行	bank	
とう 頭	[bank] president	
どり 取	branch manager	
してんちやう 支店長		

びやういん 病院	hospital	
いん 院	[hospital] director	
ちやう 長	department head	
ぶ 部	head nurse	
かんご 看護師		
しちやう 長		

えき 駅	station	
えき 駅	stationmaster	
ちやう 長		
けいさつ 警察	police station	
しよ 署	officer in charge	
ちやう 長		

## IV. Grammar Notes

### 1. Plain form と <sup>おも</sup> 思います I think that.....

The ideas or judgements expressed with <sup>おも</sup> 思います are indicated by the particle と. This sentence pattern is used in the following ways:

#### 1) When expressing conjecture

① あした <sup>あめ</sup> 雨が <sup>ふ</sup> 降ると <sup>おも</sup> 思います。 I think it's going to rain tomorrow.

② テレーザちゃんは もう <sup>ね</sup> 寝たと <sup>おも</sup> 思います。

I think Teresa's already gone to bed.

To express a negative conjecture, the clause before と is put in the negative.

③ ミラーさんは この ニュースを <sup>し</sup> 知っていますか。

……いいえ、知らないと <sup>おも</sup> 思います。

Has Mr. Miller heard that news?

……No, I don't think he has.

#### 2) When stating an opinion

④ 日本は <sup>にほん</sup> 物価が <sup>ぶつが</sup> 高いと <sup>おも</sup> 思います。 I think that prices in Japan are high.

When asking someone's opinion about something, the expression ～について どう おもいますか is used, without putting と after the どう.

⑤ <sup>あた</sup> 新しい <sup>くうこう</sup> 空港について どう <sup>おも</sup> 思いますか。

……きれいですが、ちょっと <sup>こうつう</sup> 交通が <sup>ふべん</sup> 不便だと <sup>おも</sup> 思います。

What do you think of the new airport?

……I think it's lovely, but it's a bit hard to get to.

Agreement with someone else's opinion is expressed like this:

⑥ ケータイは <sup>べんり</sup> 便利ですね。 Mobile phones are handy, aren't they?

……わたしも そう <sup>おも</sup> 思います。 ……Yes, I think so, too.

### 2. "Sentences" } Plain form } と <sup>い</sup> 言います say.....

The particle と is used to report speech. There are two ways of doing this:

#### 1) When reporting speech directly, it is repeated word for word. In writing, the words are placed inside square brackets 「 」.

⑦ <sup>ね</sup> 寝る まえに、「<sup>やす</sup>お休みなさい」と <sup>い</sup> 言います。

We say, "Good night" before going to bed.

⑧ ミラーさんは「<sup>らいしゅう</sup>来週 <sup>とうきょう</sup>東京へ <sup>しゅつちよう</sup>出張します」と <sup>い</sup> 言いました。

Mr. Miller said, "I'm going to Tokyo on business next week."

#### 2) When reporting speech indirectly, the plain form is used before と .

⑨ ミラーさんは <sup>とうきょう</sup>東京へ <sup>しゅつちよう</sup>出張すると <sup>い</sup> 言いました。

Mr. Miller said that he would be going to Tokyo on business.

The tense of the quoted sentence is not affected by the tense of the main sentence.

