

Lesson 22

I. Vocabulary

きますⅡ	着ます	put on (a shirt, etc.)
はきますⅠ		put on (shoes, trousers, etc.)
かぶりますⅠ		put on (a hat, etc.)
かけますⅡ		put on [glasses]
[めがねを～]	[眼鏡を～]	
しますⅢ		put on [tie]
[ネクタイを～]		
うまれますⅡ	生まれます	be born
わたしたち		we
コート		coat
セーター		sweater
スーツ*		suit
ぼうし	帽子	hat, cap
めがね	眼鏡	glasses
ケーキ		cake
[お]べんとう	[お]弁当	box lunch
ロボット		robot
ユーモア		humor
つごう	都合	convenience
よく		often

れんしゅう
〈練習 C〉

えーと

おめでとう [ごぞいます]。

well, let me see

Congratulations. (used on birthdays, at weddings, New Year's Day, etc.)

かいわ
〈会話〉

さが
お探しですか。

では

こちら

やちん
家賃

ダイニングキッチン

わしつ

和室

お い
押し入れ

ふとん
布団

Are you looking for ~?

Well then,

this (polite equivalent of これ)

rent

kitchen with a dining area

Japanese-style room

Japanese-style closet

Japanese-style mattress and quilt

パリ

ばんり ちょうじょう

万里の 長 城

Paris

the Great Wall of China

みんなの アンケート

title of a fictitious questionnaire

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. This cake was made by Mr. Miller.
2. That person over there is Mr. Miller.
3. I've forgotten the words I learnt yesterday.
4. I don't have time to go shopping.

Example Sentences

1. These are some photographs I took at the Great Wall of China.
.....Really? Amazing, isn't it?
2. Which is the painting that Karina did?
.....That one. That painting of the sea.
3. Who's that person wearing a kimono?
.....That's Ms. Kimura.
4. Mr. Yamada, where did you first meet your wife?
.....At Osaka Castle.
5. How was the concert you went to with Ms. Kimura?
.....It was very good.
6. What's the matter?
.....I've lost the umbrella I bought yesterday.
7. What kind of house do you want?
.....I want a house with a big garden.
8. Would you like to go and watch the soccer on Sunday?
.....Sorry, I've promised to meet some friends on Sunday.

Conversation

What kind of flat are you looking for?

Letting agent: What kind of flat are you looking for?

Wang: Let me see.....

A place where the rent is about eighty thousand yen, not far from the station, would be good.

Letting agent: How about this one, then?

It's ten minutes from the station, and the rent is eighty-three thousand yen.

Wang: It's got an eat-in kitchen and one Japanese-style room, right?

Excuse me. What's this?

Letting agent: That's an 'oshiire'. It's a place to put a futon in.

Wang: I see.

Can I see this flat today?

Letting agent: Yes. Shall we go now?

Wang: Yes, please.

III. Useful Words and Information

いぶく 衣服 Clothes

<p>スーツ suit</p> 	<p>ワンピース one-piece dress</p> 	<p>うわぎ 上着 jacket</p> 	<p>ズボン／パンツ trousers/pants ジーンズ jeans</p> 
<p>スカート skirt</p> 	<p>ブラウス blouse</p> 	<p>ワイシャツ [white] shirt</p> 	<p>セーター sweater</p> 
<p>マフラー scarf, muffler てぶくろ 手袋 gloves</p> 	<p>したぎ 下着 underwear</p> 	<p>くつした socks (パンティー) ストッキング tights, panty hose</p> 	<p>きもの 着物 kimono おび 帯 obi</p> 
<p>(オーバー)コート overcoat レインコート raincoat</p> 	<p>ネクタイ tie, necktie ベルト belt</p> 	<p>ハイヒール high heels ブーツ boots うんどうぐつ 運動靴 trainers, sneakers</p> 	<p>ぞうり zori たび tabi</p> 

IV. Grammar Notes

1. Noun modification

Lessons 2 and 8 explained how to modify nouns.

ミラーさんの うち	Mr. Miller's house (See Lesson 2.)
<small>あたら</small> 新しい うち	a new house (See Lesson 8.)
きれいな うち	a beautiful house (See Lesson 8.)

The modifying word or clause comes before the noun. This lesson explains how to use a clause to modify a noun.

1) Verbs, adjectives and nouns in a clause that modifies a noun are in the plain form.

With な -adjectives, this is ～な, and with nouns it is ～の.

① 京都へ	⎧ 行く 人 行かない 人 行った 人 行かなかった 人 ⎨	a person who goes to Kyoto
		a person who does not go to Kyoto
		a person who went to Kyoto
		a person who did not go to Kyoto
背が 高く、髪が 黒い 人		a tall, black-haired person
親切で、きれいな 人		a beautiful, kind person
65歳の 人		a 65-year-old person

2) Noun-modifying clauses are used with the various sentence patterns illustrated below.

- ② これは ミラーさんが 住んで いた うちです。
This is the house where Mr. Miller used to live.
- ③ ミラーさんが 住んで いた ちは 古い です。
The house where Mr. Miller used to live is old.
- ④ ミラーさんが 住んで いた うちを 買いました。
I bought the house where Mr. Miller used to live.
- ⑤ わたしは ミラーさんが 住んで いた ちが 好き です。
I like the house where Mr. Miller used to live.
- ⑥ ミラーさんが 住んで いた うちに 猫が いました。
There was a cat in the house where Mr. Miller used to live.
- ⑦ ミラーさんが 住んで いた ちへ 行った こと があります。
I've been to the house where Mr. Miller used to live.

3) The subject of a noun-modifying clause is marked by が.

- ⑧ これは ミラーさんが ^{つく}作った ケーキです。
This cake was baked by Mr. Miller.
- ⑨ わたしは カリナさんが ^えかいた 絵が ^す好きです。
I like the picture that Karina painted.
- ⑩ [あなたは] ^{かれ}彼が ^う生まれた ^{ところ}所を ^し知っていますか。
Do you know the place where he was born?

2. V-dictionary form ^{じかん}時間 / ^{やくそく}約束 / ^{ようじ}用事

When talking about the time required for doing something or describing an appointment, errand, etc., the verb is put in the dictionary form and is placed in front of the noun ^{じかん}, ^{やくそく}, ^{ようじ}, etc.

- ⑪ わたしは ^{あさ}朝ごはんを ^た食べる ^{じかん}時間があります。
I don't have time to eat breakfast.
- ⑫ わたしは ^{ともだち}友達と ^{えいが}映画を ^み見る ^{やくそく}約束があります。
I've arranged to see a film with some friends.
- ⑬ きょうは ^{しやくしょ}市役所へ ^い行く ^{ようじ}用事があります。
I have to do something at City Hall today.

3. Vます -form ましょうか Shall we.....?

141

This sentence pattern was presented in Lesson 14 as an expression for when the speaker is offering to do something for the listener. However, in this Lesson's Conversation, it is presented as an expression for when the speaker is suggesting to the listener that they do something together.

- ⑭ この ^{へや}部屋、きょう ^み見る ことができますか。 Can I see this flat today?
……ええ。 ^{いま}今から ^い行きましょうか。 ……Yes. Shall we go now?