

LESSON 3

DIALOGUE – “HERE ON BUSINESS”

Noriko is on the train on her way to college. She talks to Mr. Cole, an American businessman in Japan, who is sitting opposite her.
Procedure 1



- Noriko: Excuse me. Are you an American?
Mr. Cole: Yes, I am. I'm from New York.
Noriko: Are you a tourist?
Mr. Cole: No, I'm not. I'm here on business.
You're a student, I suppose.
Noriko: That's right. I go to college.
I'm studying English.
Mr. Cole: Is it easy?
Noriko: No, it isn't. It's very difficult.
Mr. Cole: Well, Japanese is a hard language, too.

FOCUS ON MEANING

Which is closer to the meaning in the Dialogue? Procedure 2, T.G.

1. "I suppose."
 - a. Am I right?
 - b. I'm sure.
2. "Well, Japanese is a hard language, too."
 - a. And you know Japanese, too.
 - b. For me, Japanese is hard.

DIALOGUE FOR PRACTICE

Procedure 3, T.G.

- Noriko: Excuse me. Are you ___?
- Mr. Cole: Yes, ____. I'm from ____.
- Noriko: Are you a ___?
- Mr. Cole: No, ____. I'm ___ business.
You're a student, ____.
- Noriko: That's right. I go ____.
I'm studying ____.
It's very ____.

1 A AND AN WITH NOUNS

Repetition. Procedure: T.G.

Before consonant sounds

1. student – a student – I'm a student.
2. teacher – a teacher – You're a teacher.
3. doctor – a doctor – He's a doctor.
4. secretary – a secretary – She's a secretary.
5. blackboard – a blackboard – It's a blackboard.

Before vowel sounds ("a nengineer")

1. engineer – an engineer – I'm an engineer.
2. American – an American – You're an American.
3. actor – an actor – He's an actor.
4. actress – an actress – She's an actress.
5. ashtray – an ashtray – It's an ashtray.

2 NOUN PATTERNS

Substitution. Procedure: T.G.

Four new cues:

"Question"

He's a student. → Is he a student?

"Statement"

Is she an office worker? → She's an office worker.

"Negative"

She's a doctor. → She isn't a doctor.

"Affirmative"

They aren't teachers. → They're teachers.

	I'm a student.
he	He's a student.
(question)	Is he a student?
you	Are you a student?
office worker	Are you an office worker?
she	Is she an office worker?
(statement)	She's an office worker.
(negative)	She isn't an office worker.
I	I'm not an office worker.

Continue

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Betty | Betty isn't an office worker. |
| 2. nurse | Betty isn't a nurse. |
| 3. I | I'm not a nurse. |
| 4. she | She isn't a nurse. |
| 5. <i>(affirmative)</i> | She's a nurse. |
| 6. English teacher | She's an English teacher. |
| 7. he | He's an English teacher. |
| 8. engineer | He's an engineer. |
| 9. you | You're an engineer. |
| 10. <i>(question)</i> | Are you an engineer? |
| 11. salesman | Are you a salesman? |
| 12. Mr. Cole | Is Mr. Cole a salesman? |
| 13. businessman | Is Mr. Cole a businessman? |
| 14. he | Is he a businessman? |
| 15. actor | Is he an actor? |
| 16. <i>(statement)</i> | He's an actor. |
| 17. artist | He's an artist. |
| 18. she | She's an artist. |
| 19. housewife | She's a housewife. |
| 20. <i>(negative)</i> | She isn't a housewife. |
| 21. you | You aren't a housewife. |
| 22. I | I'm not a housewife. |
| 23. doctor | I'm not a doctor. |
| 24. he | He isn't a doctor. |
| 25. <i>(affirmative)</i> | He's a doctor. |

3 NOUN PATTERNS

Freer Practice. Procedure 6, T.G.



Examples

- CUE office worker
[A] He's an office worker.
[B] He isn't an office worker!
[A] He is!

- CUE actors
[A] They're actors.
[B] They aren't actors!
[A] They are!

Continue



nurse



English teacher



students



housewife



doctor



office workers

4 PERSONAL QUALITIES

Substitution. Procedure 5, T.G.

	He's a nice young man.
interesting	He's an interesting young man.
she	She's an interesting young lady.

Continue

1. careful	She's a careful young lady.
2. he	He's a careful young man.
3. clever	He's a clever young man.
4. quiet	He's a quiet young man.
5. shy	He's a shy young man.
6. she	She's a shy young lady.
7. intelligent	She's an intelligent young lady.
8. he	He's an intelligent young man.
9. handsome	He's a handsome young man.
10. good-looking	He's a good-looking young man.
11. she	She's a good-looking young lady.
12. pretty	She's a pretty young lady.
13. hardworking	She's a hardworking young lady.
14. honest	She's an honest young lady.
15. he	He's an honest young man.
16. generous	He's a generous young man.
17. nervous	He's a nervous young man.
18. she	She's a nervous young lady.
19. clever	She's a clever young lady.
20. quiet	She's a quiet young lady.

5 CONTRARY ADJECTIVES

Freer Practice. Procedure 6, T.G.



Talk about people and things you see in the room.

Examples

CUE classroom — small
[A] Is the classroom small?
[B] No. It's large. /or/
Yes, it is.

CUE that student — old
[A] Is that student old?
[B] No. She's young. /or/
Yes, she is.

Continue, answering freely.

1. her pronunciation — bad
2. these books — old
3. this desk — light
4. that lady — engaged
5. this exercise — long
6. that man — single
7. that student — short
8. the weather — hot

6 FREER CONVERSATION

Procedure: T.G.



Example

[A] Is that [lady Mrs. Tanaka]?

[B] Yes, it is.

[A] Is she a [teacher]?

[B] I don't know.

[A] Please ask her.

[After asking]

[B] Yes. She's a teacher. /or/

No. She's an engineer.

Ask about students in the class. Here are some ideas:

Is that	young man young lady gentleman lady	[Mr. Sato]? a professor? an engineer? married? single? engaged? employed?
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歯擦音 (/s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /č/, /j/) で終る名詞の後の is は短縮形にならない。

- The class is interesting. (O) The class's interesting. (X)
Mr. Fish is busy. (O) Mr. Fish's busy. (X)

LESSON ●3

A

ダイアログ

(のり子は通学途中の電車で、向い側に座っているアメリカ人のビジネスマン、コール氏に話しかけます。)

のり子 失礼ですが、アメリカの方ですか？

コール氏 ええ、ニューヨークからです。

のり子 観光ですか？

コール氏 いいえ、仕事で来ています。学生さんのようですね。

のり子 ええ、大学に行っています。専攻は英語です。

コール氏 英語は覚えやすいですか？

のり子 いいえ、とても難しいです。

コール氏 でも、日本語も難しいですよ。

(ダイアログは意識されていることに注意。)

B

冠詞 A と AN (3.1 参照)

3.1の練習にあるように、anは後に続く語が母音で始まる時、aに代って用いられる。規則は簡単であるが、これを習慣づけるには、練習が必要である。つづりがuで始まる単語はしばしば/y/の発音になることがあり、この場合はanを使わないことに注意。

a university, a useful book (O)

an university, an useful book (X)

umbrellaのように母音で始まる場合はan umbrellaというのが正しい。同様にhで始まる語の中には、hが発音されず次の母音の発音になるものがあり、この場合はanを使わなければならない。

a house (O)

a hour (X)

an hour (O)

C

新しい表現

“*EXCUSE ME*” 失礼ですが… すみません(が…)

見知らぬ人に話しかけたり、失礼や誤りをわびる時に使う。

“*BE FROM (A PLACE)*” ～から来ています、～出身です
出身地や居住地を述べるのに用いる。

I'm from New York. = I live in New York.

I'm from America. = I'm an American.

“*BE ON BUSINESS*” 仕事で

日本語の「出張で」という意味にあたる。

Mr. Cole's in Japan on business. コール氏は仕事で日本に来て
います。

“*I SUPPOSE*” ～と思う

文の終わりにくると、日本語の「でしょう」に似た意味になる。

You live near here, I suppose. この近くにお住まいでしょう。

Yasuko likes music, I suppose. やす子は音楽が好きでしょう。

Mr. Cole's an American, コール氏はアメリカ人だと思っ
I suppose. ますが…

“*THAT'S RIGHT*” そうです

yesと同じ意味で、yesの代りによく用いられる。

LESSON ●4

A

国籍 (4.1 参照)

国籍をあらわす形容詞は4.1を参照すること。中には、国籍をあらわす形容詞が、国民と言語を示す名詞と同じ形をしているものもある。

He's Chinese. He's a Chinese. He speaks Chinese.