

Minna no Nihongo II

みんなの 日本語

初級II 翻訳・文法解説 英語版
Translation & Grammatical Notes

スリーイーネットワーク

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FOREWORD

As the title ***Minna no Nihongo*** indicates, this book has been designed to make the study of Japanese as enjoyable and interesting as possible for students and teachers alike. Over three years in the planning and compilation, it stands as a complete textbook in itself while acting as a companion volume to the highly regarded ***Shin Nihongo no Kiso***.

As readers may know, ***Shin Nihongo no Kiso*** is a comprehensive introduction to elementary Japanese that serves as a highly efficient resource enabling students wishing to master basic Japanese conversation to do so in the shortest possible time. As such, although it was originally developed for use by AOTS's technical trainees, it is now used by a wide range of people both in Japan and abroad.

The teaching of Japanese is branching out in many different ways. The growth in international relations has led to a greater level of interchange between Japan and other countries, and non-Japanese from a wide variety of backgrounds have come to Japan with a range of different objectives and are now living within local communities here. The changes in the social environment surrounding the teaching of Japanese that have resulted from this influx of people from other countries have in turn influenced the individual situations in which Japanese is taught. There is now a greater diversity of learning needs, and they require individual responses.

It is against this background, and in response to the opinions and hopes expressed by a large number of people who have been involved in the teaching of Japanese for many years both in Japan and elsewhere, that 3A Corporation proudly publishes ***Minna no Nihongo***. While the book continues to make use of the clarity and ease of understanding provided by the special features, key learning points and learning methods of ***Shin Nihongo no Kiso***, the scenes, situations and characters in ***Minna no Nihongo*** have been made more universal in order to appeal to a wider range of learners. Its contents have been enhanced in this way to allow all kinds of students to use it for studying Japanese with pleasure.

Minna no Nihongo is aimed at anyone who urgently needs to learn to communicate in Japanese in any situation, whether at work, school, college or in their local community. Although it is an introductory text, efforts have been made to make the exchanges between Japanese and foreign characters in the book reflect Japanese

social conditions and everyday life as faithfully as possible. While it is intended principally for those who have already left full-time education, it can also be recommended as an excellent textbook for university entrance courses as well as short-term intensive courses at technical colleges and universities.

We at 3A Corporation are continuing actively to produce new study materials designed to meet the individual needs of an increasingly wide range of learners, and we sincerely hope that readers will continue to give us their valued support.

In conclusion, I should like to mention the extensive help we received in the preparation of this text, in the form of suggestions and comments from various quarters and trials of the materials in actual lessons, for which we are extremely grateful. 3A Corporation intends to continue extending its network of friendship all over the world through activities such as the publishing of Japanese study materials, and we hope that everyone who knows us will continue to lend us their unstinting encouragement and support in this.

Iwao Ogawa
President, 3A Corporation
June 1998

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. Structure

「みんなの日本語 初級Ⅱ」 consists of a Main Text, a Translation and Grammar Text and a set of cassette tapes. The Translation and Grammar Text is currently available in English. Versions in other languages will be published shortly. The materials have been prepared with the main emphasis on listening and speaking Japanese; they do not provide instruction in reading and writing hiragana, katakana or kanji.

II. Content and Method of Use

1. Main Text

1) Lessons

There are 25 lessons, from Lesson 26 to Lesson 50, which follow 「みんなの日本語 初級Ⅰ」, and each contains the following:

① Sentence Patterns

Basic sentence patterns are shown.

② Example Sentences

A small dialogue in the style of a question and answer is given to show how the sentence patterns are used in practical conversation. New adverbs, conjunctions, and other grammatical points are also introduced.

③ Conversation

In the conversations, various foreign people staying in Japan appear in a variety of situations. The conversation includes everyday expressions and greetings. As they are simple, learning them by heart is recommended. If time allows, students should try developing the conversation by applying the reference words given in each lesson of the Translation and Grammar Text in order to maximize their communication skills.

④ Drills

The drills are divided into three levels: A, B, and C.

Drill A is visually designed in chart style to help understanding of the grammatical structure. The style helps students to learn

3) Numbers are principally shown in Arabic numerals.

e.g. 9時 9 o'clock 4月1日 1st April 1つ one (thing)

However kanji is used in the following cases.

e.g. 一人で 一度 一万円札

by oneself one time ten thousand yen bill

5. Miscellaneous

1) Words which can be omitted from a sentence are enclosed in square brackets [].

e.g. 父は 54[歳]です。 My father is 54 years old.

2) Synonyms are enclosed in round brackets ().

e.g. だれ (どなた) who

3) The part for an alternative word is denoted by ~.

e.g. ~は いかがですか。 How would you like ~?

If the alternative part is a numeral, - is used.

e.g. -歳 -years old -円 -yen -時間 -hours

TO USERS OF THIS TEXTBOOK

The most effective way to study

1. Learn each word carefully.

The Translation & Grammatical Notes introduces the new words for each lesson. First, listen to the tape and learn these words thoroughly, paying special attention to the correct pronunciation and accent. Try to make sentences with the new words. It is important to memorize not only a word itself, but its use in a sentence.

2. Practice the sentence patterns.

Make sure you understand the meaning of each sentence pattern, and do *Drills A* and *B* until you have mastered the pattern. Say the sentences aloud, especially when doing *Drill B*.

3. Practice the conversation drills.

Sentence-pattern practice is followed by conversation practice. The example conversations show the various situations in actual daily life in which people from abroad will often need to use Japanese. Start by doing *Drill C* to get accustomed to the pattern. Don't practice only the dialogue pattern, but try to expand the dialogue. And learn how to communicate suitably according to the situations by practicing the conversation.

4. Listen to the cassette tape repeatedly.

When practicing *Drill C* and *Conversation*, listen to the tape and say the dialogue aloud to make sure you acquire the correct pronunciation and intonation. Listening to the tape is the most effective way to get used to the sound and speed of Japanese and to improve your listening ability.

5. Always remember to review and prepare.


So as not to forget what you have learnt in class, always review it the same day. Finally, do the practice section at the end of each lesson in order to check what you have learnt and to test your listening comprehension. As for the reading practice, this is an exercise to improve your comprehension of written material. Try to read it, referring to the vocabulary list. And, if you have time, look through the words and grammar explanation for the next lesson. Basic preparation is necessary for effective study.

6. Use what you have learnt.

Don't limit your learning to the classroom. Try to talk to Japanese people. Using what you have just learnt is the best way to progress.


If you complete this textbook following the above suggestions, you will have acquired the basic vocabulary and expressions necessary for daily life in Japan.

systematically the basic sentence patterns through substitution drills, and applying verb forms and conjugations following the chart.

Drill B has various drill patterns to strengthen students' grasp of the basic sentence patterns. Follow the directions given in each practice. Drills marked with a  sign use pictorial charts.

Drill C is given in discourse style to show how the sentence patterns function in actual situations, and to enhance practical oral skills. Do not simply read, repeat and substitute, but try making your own substitution, enrich the content, and develop the story.

⑤ Practice

Two kinds of practices are given: one type for listening () and the other for grammar practice.

The listening practice is further divided into questions asking for personal answers, and questions confirming the key point of the given discourse. The listening practices are designed to strengthen students' aural skills, while the grammar practices check comprehension of vocabulary and the grammar points in the lessons studied.

The reading practices mostly require students to give a true or false response after reading a simple story compiled with words and sentence patterns from the lessons learned.

2) Review

This is provided to enable students to go over the essential points every several lessons studied.

3) Summary

At the end of the Main Text, a summary of grammatical points is given, such as the use of the particles, verb forms, adverbs and conjunctions, using example sentences appearing in the respective lessons.

4) Index

This includes classroom expressions, greetings, numerals, new vocabulary, and idiomatic expressions introduced in each lesson of the Main Text all through from Lesson 1 to Lesson 50.

2. Translation and Grammar Text

1) The following are given in each of the lessons from Lesson 26 to Lesson

50.

- ① new vocabulary and its translation
 - ② translation of Sentence Patterns, Example Sentences, and Conversation
 - ③ useful words related to the lesson and small pieces of information on Japan and the Japanese
 - ④ explanation of essential grammar appearing in the lesson
- 2) A grammatical summary of particles, how to use the forms, adverbs, adverbial expressions, and various conjugations is given in English at the back of the Main Text.

3. Cassette Tapes

On the cassette tapes, Vocabulary, Sentence Patterns, Example Sentences, Drill C, Conversation and listening comprehension questions of the Practice section are recorded.

Students should pay attention to the pronunciation and intonation when listening to the Vocabulary, Sentence Patterns and Example Sentences. When listening to Drill C and Conversation, try to get accustomed to the natural speed of the language.

4. Kanji Usage

- 1) Kanji usage is based on じょうようかんじひょう 常用漢字表, which is an official list of the most commonly used Chinese characters in Japan.
- ① じよくじくん 熟字訓 (words which are made by a combination of two or more kanji and have a special reading) shown in the Appendix Chart of じょうようかんじひょう 常用漢字表 are written in kanji.
- e.g. ともだち 友達 friend くだもの 果物 fruit めがね 眼鏡 glasses
- ② Proper nouns are written with their own Chinese characters even if their readings are non-standard.
- e.g. おおさか 大阪 Osaka なら 奈良 Nara かぶき 歌舞伎 Kabuki
- 2) For freeing students from confusion, some words are given in kana although they are included in じょうようかんじひょう 常用漢字表 and its Appendix Chart.
- e.g. ある (有る・在る) たぶん (多分) きのう (昨日)
- possess exist perhaps yesterday

CHARACTERS IN THE CONVERSATIONS



Mike Miller
American, employee of IMC



Matsumoto Tadashi
Japanese, department
chief at IMC (Osaka)



Nakamura Akiko
Japanese, sales section
chief at IMC



Suzuki Yasuo
Japanese,
employee of IMC



Lee Jin Ju
Korean, researcher at AKC



Thawaphon
Thai, student at Sakura University



Ogawa Hiroshi
Japanese, neighbor
of Mike Miller's



Ogawa Yone
Japanese,
Ogawa Hiroshi's mother



Ogawa Sachiko
Japanese,
housewife



Karl Schmidt

German, engineer at Power Electric Company



Klara Schmidt

German, teacher of German



Watanabe Akemi

Japanese,
employee of
Power Electric Company



Takahashi Toru

Japanese,
employee of
Power Electric Company



Hayashi Makiko

Japanese,
employee of
Power Electric Company



John Watt

British, professor at
Sakura University



Ito Chiseko

Japanese, teacher in charge of
Hans Schmidt's class at
Himawari elementary school

Other Characters



Hans

German, schoolboy (12 yrs.),
son of Karl and Klara Schmidt



Gupta

Indian, employee of IMC

※IMC (computer software company)

※AKC (アジア研究センター: Asia Research Institute)

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II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Where do I put the trash?

III. Reference Words & Information:

REFUSE DISPOSAL

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V
い-adj } plain form
な-adj } plain form } んです
N } ~だ→~な

2. Vて-form いただけませんか

3. Interrogative Vた-formら いいですか

4. N(object)は } 好きです / 嫌いです
 } 上手です / 下手です
 } あります, etc.

LESSON 27.....10

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

You can make anything, can't you?

III. Reference Words & Information:

SHOPS FOUND LOCALLY

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Potential verbs

2. Potential verb sentences

3. 見えます and 聞こえます

4. できます

5. は

6. も

7. しか

LESSON 28.....16

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Over a cup of tea

III. Reference Words & Information:

RENTING ACCOMMODATION

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V₁ます-formながら V₂

2. Vて-form います

3. plain form し、～

4. それに

5. それで

6. よく この 喫茶店に 来るんですか

LESSON 29.....22

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I left something

III. Reference Words & Information:

STATE & APPEARANCE

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Vて-form います
2. Vて-form しまいました/しまいます
3. Vて-form しまいました
4. ありました
5. どこかで/どこかに

LESSON 30.....28

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I will reserve a ticket for you

III. Reference Words & Information:

LOCATION

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Vて-form あります
2. Vて-form おきます
3. まだ V(affirmative)
4. それは ~

LESSON 31.....34

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I think I will start using the Internet

III. Reference Words & Information:

FIELDS OF STUDY

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Volitional form
2. How to use the volitional form
3. V dictionary form } つもりです
Vない-form ない }
4. V dictionary form } 予定です
Nの }
5. まだ Vて-form いません
6. こ～/そ～

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

You might be sick

III. Reference Words & Information:

WEATHER FORECAST

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V た-form }
V ない-form ない } ほうが いいです
2. V }
い-adj } plain form }
な-adj } plain form } でしょう
N } ~だ }
3. V }
い-adj } plain form }
な-adj } plain form } かも しれません
N } ~だ }
4. きっと / たぶん / もしかしたら
5. 何か 心配な こと
6. Quantifierで

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

What does this mean?

III. Reference Words & Information:

SIGNS

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Imperative and prohibitive forms
2. Use of the imperative and prohibitive forms
3. ~と 読みます and ~と 書いて
あります
4. Xは Yと いう 意味です
5. "S" }
plain form } と 言っていました
6. "S" }
plain form } と 伝えて いただけませんか

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Please do as I do

III. Reference Words & Information:

COOKING

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V₁ dictionary form }
V₁ た-form } とおりに、V₂
Nの }
2. V₁ た-form } あとで、V₂
Nの }
3. V₁ て-form }
V₁ ない-form ないで } V₂
4. V₁ ない-form ないで、V₂

LESSON 35.....58

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

If you go to a travel agency, you can find out

III. Reference Words & Information:

PROVERBS

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. How to make the conditional form
2. Conditional form, ~
3. Nなら、~
4. Interrogative V conditional form

いいですか

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------|------|------------|
| 5. V | } conditional form | } V dictionary form | } ほど | |
| い-adj | | | | い-adj (~い) |
| な-adj | | | | な-adjな |

LESSON 36.....64

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I make the effort to use my brain and body

III. Reference Words & Information:

HEALTH

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V₁ dictionary form } ように、V₂
V₁ ない-form ない
2. V dictionary form ように } なります
V ない-form なく
3. V dictionary form } ように します
V ない-form ない
4. とか

LESSON 37.....70

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Kansai Airport is made on reclaimed land

III. Reference Words & Information:

INCIDENT

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Passive verbs
2. N₁(person)₁は N₂(person)₂に V passive
3. N₁(person)₁は N₂(person)₂に N₃を V passive
4. N(thing)₁が/は V passive
5. N₁は N₂(person)₂によって V passive
6. Nから/Nで つくります

LESSON 38.....76

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I like putting things in order

III. Reference Words & Information:

ANNUAL EVENTS

IV. Grammar Explanation

- V plain formの
- V dictionary formのは adjectiveです
- V dictionary formのが adjectiveです
- V dictionary formのを ^{わす}れました
- V plain formのを ^しっていますか
- V
い-adj } plain form
な-adj } plain form } のは Nです
N } ~だ→~な
- ~ときも / ~ときや / ~ときの / ~ときに, etc.

LESSON 39.....82

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I'm sorry to be late

III. Reference Words & Information:

FEELINGS

IV. Grammar Explanation

- V て-form
V ない-formなく て } ~
い-adj (~~~い~~) → ~なく て
な-adj [な] → で
- Nで
- V
い-adj } plain form
な-adj } plain form } ので、~
N } ~だ→~な
- 途中で

LESSON 40.....88

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I am worried if my son has made any friends or not

III. Reference Words & Information:

MEASUREMENT, SHAPES & PATTERNS

IV. Grammar Explanation

- Interrogative { V } plain form } か、~
 { い-adj } plain form
 { な-adj } plain form }
 { N } ~だ
- V
い-adj } plain form } か どうか、~
な-adj } plain form }
N } ~だ
- V て-form みます
- い-adj (~~~い~~) → ~さ
- ハンスは ^{がっこう}学校で どうかでしょうか。

LESSON 4194

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Could you keep my parcel?

III. Reference Words & Information:

USEFUL INFORMATION

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Expressions for giving and receiving
2. Giving and receiving of actions
3. Vて-form くださいますか
4. Nに V

LESSON 42100

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

What will you spend your bonus on?

III. Reference Words & Information:

OFFICE SUPPLIES & TOOLS

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V dictionary form } ために、～
Nの
2. V dictionary formの } に～
N
3. Quantifierは
4. Quantifierも

LESSON 43106

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

He looks kind

III. Reference Words & Information:

PERSONALITY & NATURE

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Vます-form }
い-adj(～い) } そうです
な-adj[な] }
2. Vて-form 来ます

LESSON 44112

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Do it like in this photo, please

III. Reference Words & Information:

BEAUTY PARLOR & BARBER SHOP

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Vます-form }
い-adj(～い) } すぎます
な-adj[な] }
2. Vます-form } やすいです
} にくいです
3. い-adj(～い)→～く }
な-adj[な]→に } します
Nに }
4. Nに します
5. い-adj(～い)→～く }
な-adj[な]→に } V

LESSON 45.....118

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Though I practiced very hard

III. Reference Words & Information:

EMERGENCY

IV. Grammar Explanation

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| 1. V dictionary form | } | 場合は、～ |
| V た-form | | |
| V ない-form ない | | |
| い-adj (～い) | | |
| な-adj な | } | のに、～ |
| N の | | |
| 2. V | | |
| い-adj | | |
| な-adj | } | plain form |
| N | | |
| ～だ→～な | | |

LESSON 46.....124

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

He should be there soon

III. Reference Words & Information:

ROOTS OF KATAKANA WORDS

IV. Grammar Explanation

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| 1. V dictionary form | } | ところです |
| V て-form いる | | |
| V た-form | | |
| 2. V た-form | } | ばかりです |
| 3. V dictionary form | | |
| V ない-form ない | | |
| い-adj (～い) | | |
| な-adj な | } | はずです |
| N の | | |

LESSON 47.....130

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

I heard that she has got engaged

III. Reference Words & Information:

ONOMATOPOEIA

IV. Grammar Explanation

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|
| 1. plain form | } | そうです |
| 2. V | | |
| い-adj | } | ようです |
| な-adj | | |
| N | | |
| plain form | } | ～だ→～な |
| plain form | | |
| 3. 声／音 | | |
| におい／味 | | |

LESSON 48.....136

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Let me take leave, please

III. Reference Words & Information:

DISCIPLINE

IV. Grammar Explanation

- Causative verbs
- Causative verb sentences
- Usage of a causative
- V causative て-form いただけませんか

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II. Translation

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Would you please convey my message?

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IV. Grammar Explanation

1. 敬語 (honorific expressions)
2. Types of 敬語
3. 尊敬語 (respectful expressions)
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7. どの N

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4. Vない-formなくても いいです
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6. N (time) までに V

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 V dictionary form こと } が できます
3. わたしの 趣味は { N
 V dictionary form こと } です
4. V₁ dictionary form
 N の } まえに、V₂
 Quantifier (period) }
5. なかなか
6. ぜひ

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1. Verb た-form
2. Vた-form ことが あります
3. Vた-formり、Vた-formり します
4. い-adj(～い)→～く }
 な-adj[な]→に } あります
 Nに }
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 な-adj | plain form } でしょう?
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 い-adj(～い) } とき、～
 な-adjな }
 Nの }
2. V dictionary form } とき、～
 Vた-form }
3. V dictionary form と、～
4. Nが adjective/V
5. N (place)を V (verb of movement)

R&I ROAD & TRAFFIC

LESSON 24.....150

1. くれます
2.

}	あげます
	もらいます
	くれます

Vて-form
3. N (person)が V
4. Interrogativeが V

R&I EXCHANGE OF PRESENTS

LESSON 25.....156

1. plain past formら、～
2. Vた-formら、～
3. Vて-form

い-adj (～い) → ～くて	}	も、～
な-adj [な] → で		
Nで		
4. もし and いくら
5. Nが

R&I LIFE

Terms Used For Instruction

第一課	lesson -	名詞	noun
句型	sentence pattern	動詞	verb
例文	example sentence	自動詞	intransitive verb
会話	conversation	他動詞	transitive verb
練習	practice	形容詞	adjective
問題	exercise	い形容詞	い-adjective
答え	answer	な形容詞	な-adjective
読み物	reading practice	助詞	particle
復習	review	副詞	adverb
		接続詞	conjunction
目次	contents	数詞	quantifier
索引	index	助数詞	counter
		疑問詞	interrogative (question word)
文法	grammar	名詞文	noun (predicate) sentence
文	sentence	動詞文	verb (predicate) sentence
単語 (語)	word	形容詞文	adjective (predicate) sentence
句	phrase		
節	clause	主語	subject
		述語	predicate
発音	pronunciation	目的語	object
母音	vowel	主題	topic
子音	consonant		
拍	mora	肯定	affirmative
アクセント	accent	否定	negative
イントネーション	intonation	完了	perfective
		未完了	imperfective
[か]行	[か]-row	過去	past
[い]列	[い]-line	非過去	non-past
丁寧体	polite style of speech	可能	potential
普通体	plain style of speech	意向	volitional
活用	inflection	命令	imperative
フォーム	form	禁止	prohibitive
～形	～ form	条件	conditional
修飾	modification	受身	passive
		使役	causative
例外	exception	尊敬	respectful
		謙譲	humble

Abbreviations

N	noun	(名詞) e.g. がくせい student	つくえ desk
い-adj	い-adjective	(い形容詞) e.g. おいしい tasty	たかい high
な-adj	な-adjective	(な形容詞) e.g. きれい[な] beautiful	しずか[な] quiet
V	vcrb	(動詞) e.g. かきます write	たべます eat
S	sentence	(文) e.g. これは本です。 This is a book. わたしはあした東京へ行きます。 I will go to Tokyo tomorrow.	

Lesson 26

I. Vocabulary

みます II	見ます、診ます	check
さがします I	探します、捜します	look for, search
おくれます II	遅れます	be late [for an appointment, etc.]
[じかんに～]	[時間に～]	
まにあいます I	間に合います	be in time [for an appointment, etc.]
[じかんに～]	[時間に～]	
やります I		do
さんかします III	参加します	attend [a party]
[パーティーに～]		
もうしこみます I	申し込みます	apply for, enter for
つごうが いい	都合が いい	convenient (concerning time)
つごうが わるい	都合が 悪い	inconvenient (concerning time)
きぶんが いい	気分が いい	feel well
きぶんが わるい	気分が 悪い	feel ill
— ⁴		
しんぶんしゃ	新聞社	newspaper publishing company, newspaper office
じゅうどう	柔道	judo
うんどうかい	運動会	athletic meeting
ばしょ	場所	place
ボランティア		volunteer
～べん	～弁	～ dialect
こんど	今度	next time, another time
ずいぶん		pretty, very
ちよくせつ	直接	directly
いつでも		any time
どこでも		anywhere
だれでも		anybody
なんでも	何でも	anything
こんな～		～ like this
そんな～		～ like that (near the listener)
あんな～		～ like that (far from both the speaker and the listener)

※NHK

※こどもの日

※エドヤストア

Nippon Hoso Kyokai (broadcasting company)

Children's Day

fictitious store

◀ 会話 ▶

片づきます [荷物が〜] I

ごみ

出します [ごみを〜] I

燃えます [ごみが〜] II

月・水・金

置き場

横

瓶

缶

[お]湯

ガス

〜会社

連絡します III

困ったなあ。

[boxes] be put in order

garbage, trash, dust

put out [the trash]

[trash] burn

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

place where something is put

side

bottle

can

hot water

gas

〜 company

contact

What shall I do?

26

5

..... 読み物

電子メール

宇宙

怖い

宇宙船

別の

宇宙飛行士

electronic mail

space, universe

be afraid of

spaceship

another

astronaut

※土井 隆雄

Japanese astronaut (1955-)

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I am going on a trip from tomorrow.
2. I would like to learn ikebana (flower arrangement). Could you kindly introduce a good teacher to me?

26

Example Sentences

1. Ms. Watanabe, you sometimes speak Osaka dialect.
Have you lived in Osaka?
...Yes, I lived in Osaka until I was fifteen.
2. The design of your shoes is interesting. Where did you buy them?
...I bought this pair at Edoya Store. They are Spanish.
3. Why were you late?
...Because the bus didn't come.
4. Are you going to participate in the Athletic Meeting?
...No, I won't. I don't like sports so much.
5. I've written a letter in Japanese. Could you please check it for me?
...Yes, of course.
6. I want to tour NHK. How can I do that?
...You just go and ask. You can tour there any time.

6

Conversation

Where do I put the trash?

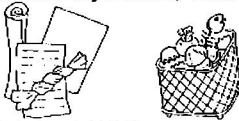

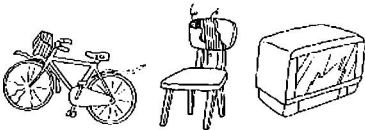

- Janitor: Mr. Miller, have you finished settling into your apartment?
Miller: Yes, I almost have.
Er, I want to throw some trash away. Where do I put it?
Janitor: Trash that can be burned should be put out on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.
The trash and garbage collection point is next to the parking lot.
Miller: What about bottles and cans?
Janitor: Bottles and cans should be put out on Saturdays.
Miller: I see. And there's no hot water.
Janitor: Get in touch with the gas company, and they will soon come and fix it.
Miller: Oh, what shall I do? I don't have a phone.
Sorry, but would you mind contacting them for me?
Janitor: No, certainly not.
Miller: That's very kind of you. Thank you.

III. Reference Words & Information

ごみの出し方 REFUSE DISPOSAL

In order to reduce and recycle refuse, household waste is sorted into types and collected on different days. The designated collection sites and collection days vary from area to area. The following is an example of the regulations.

しゅうしゅうび し
ごみ収集日のお知らせ
Refuse Collection Day Information

<p>かねん 可燃ごみ (燃えるごみ) Combustible Refuse</p> <p>かみ 紙くず paper</p> <p>なまごみ 生ごみ garbage</p>	<p>しゅうしゅうび げつ すい きんようび 収集日: 月・水・金曜日 Collection days: Mon., Wed. & Fri.</p> 
<p>ふねん 不燃ごみ (燃えないごみ) Non-combustible Refuse</p> <p>がらすせいひん ガラス製品 glass</p> <p>ぷらすチックせいひん プラスチック製品 plastics</p> <p>きんぞくせいだいごころようひん 金属製台所用品 metal kitchen utensils</p>	<p>しゅうしゅうび もくようび 収集日: 木曜日 Thursday</p> 
<p>そだい 粗大ごみ Bulky Refuse</p> <p>かぐ 家具 scrap furniture</p> <p>かいでんかはいひん 家庭電化製品 electrical appliances</p> <p>じてんしゃ 自転車 bicycles</p>	<p>しゅうしゅうび だい かいようび 収集日: 第3火曜日 the third Tuesday</p> 
<p>しげん 資源ごみ Recyclable Refuse</p> <p>あきびん 空き缶 cans</p> <p>あきびん 空きびん bottles</p> <p>ふるしんぱん 古新聞 newspaper</p>	<p>しゅうしゅうび だい だい かいようび 収集日: 第2、第4火曜日 the second and fourth Tuesday</p> 

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.	V	plain form	} んです
	い-adj		
	な-adj	plain form	
	N	～だ→～な	

～んです is an expression used to explain causes, reasons, grounds, etc., strongly. ～んです is used in spoken language, while ～のです is used in written language. ～んです is used in the following ways.

1) ～んですか

This expression is used in the following cases.

(1) When the speaker guesses the reason or the cause as to what he has seen or heard and then confirms whether he is correct.

① 渡辺さんは時々大阪弁を使いますね。

大阪に住んでいましたか。

…ええ、15歳まで大阪に住んでいました。

Ms. Watanabe, you sometimes speak Osaka dialect.

Have you lived in Osaka?

…Yes, I lived in Osaka until I was fifteen.

(2) When the speaker asks for information about what he has seen or heard.

② おもしろいデザインの靴ですね。どこで買ったんですか。

…エドヤストアで買いました。

The design of your shoes is interesting. Where did you buy them?

…I bought this pair at Edoya Store.

(3) When the speaker asks the listener to explain the reason or the cause of what he has seen or heard.

③ どうして遅れたんですか。

Why were you late?

(4) When asking for an explanation of a situation.

④ どうしたんですか。

What's the matter?

[Note] “～んですか” sometimes contains the speaker's surprise, suspicion, strong curiosity, etc. Inappropriate use, therefore, may offend the listener, so it is necessary to be careful with this expression.

2) ～んです

This expression is used in the following cases.

(1) When stating the reason or cause as an answer to such questions as in (3) and (4) in 1) above.

⑤ どうして遅れたんですか。

Why were you late?

…バスが来なかったんです。

…Because the bus didn't come.

⑥ どうしたんですか。

What's the matter?

…ちょっと気分が悪いんです。

…I don't feel well.

(2) When the speaker adds the reason or the cause to what he's stated.

- ⑦ 毎朝新聞を読みますか。 Do you read a newspaper every morning?
 …いいえ。時間がありません。 …No. I don't have the time.

[Note] ~んです is not used to merely describe the facts as shown in the following example.

- わたしは マイク・ミラーです。 I am Mike Miller.
 × わたしは マイク・ミラーなんです。

3) ～んですが、～

～んですが is used to introduce a topic. It is followed by a request, an invitation or an expression seeking permission. が in this case is used to connect sentences lightly and indicates hesitation and reservation on the speaker's side. As in ⑩, clauses following ～んですが are often omitted when they are self-evident to the speaker and the listener.

- ⑧ 日本語で手紙を書いたんですが、ちょっと見ていただけませんか。
 I've written a letter in Japanese. Could you please check it for me?
 ⑨ NHKを見学したいんですが、どうしたらいいですか。
 I want to tour NHK. How can I do that?
 ⑩ お湯が出ないんですが……。
 There's no hot water.

2. Vて-form いただけませんか Would you please do me the favor of ~ing?

This is a request expression that is politer than ~てください.

- ⑪ いい先生を紹介していただけませんか。
 Would you please introduce a good teacher to me?

3. Interrogative Vた-formら いいですか What/When/Where
Which/How/Who } shall I ~?

- ⑫ どこでカメラを買ったらいいですか。 Where should I buy a camera?
 ⑬ 細かいお金がないんですが、どうしたらいいですか。
 I don't have any small change. What shall I do?

～たらいいですか is used when the speaker asks the listener for some advice or instructions about what to do. In ⑬, the speaker wants to buy a camera but does not know where to buy one, so he asks the listener to recommend a good shop.

4. N(object)は 好きです/嫌いです
上手です/下手です
あります, etc. like/dislike
be good at/be poor at } N
have, etc.

- ⑭ 運動会に参加しますか。
 …いいえ。スポーツはあまり好きじゃないんです。
 Are you going to participate in the athletic meeting?
 …No. I don't like sports very much.

You learned in Book I (Lessons 10 and 17) that subjects and also objects indicated by を can become topics and be highlighted by は. Objects indicated by が can also be highlighted by は.

Lesson 27

I. Vocabulary

かいます I	飼います	keep (a pet), raise (an animal)
たてます II	建てます	build
はしります I	走ります	run, drive [along a road]
[みちを～]	[道を～]	
とります I	取ります	take [a holiday]
[やすみを～]	[休みを～]	
みえます II	見えます	[a mountain] can be seen
[やまが～]	[山が～]	
きこえます II	聞こえます	[a sound] can be heard
[おとが～]	[音が～]	
できます II		[an airport] be made, be completed, come into existence
[くうこうが～]	[空港が～]	
ひらきます I	開きます	set up [a class], open, hold
[きょうしつを～]	[教室を～]	

ペット		pet	～を かいまう / かんていまう
とり	鳥	bird	とりのおとこきこえまうが。
こえ	声	voice	
なみ	波	wave	- のなみ
はなび	花火	fireworks	はなびをみる / みるはなび
けしき	景色	scenery, view	
ひるま	昼間	daytime	(← 昼間)
むかし	昔	old days, ancient times	
どうぐ	道具	tool, instrument, equipment	
じどうはんばいき	自動販売機	vending machine	
つうしんはんばい	通信販売	mail order, mail-order sales	
クリーニング		(dry) cleaning, laundry	
マンション		condominium, apartment house	
だいどころ	台所	kitchen	
～きょうしつ	～教室	～ class	
パーティールーム		party room	
～ご	～後	after ~ (duration of time)	
② ～しか	～まで / ～までした。	only ~ (used with negatives)	～さんには来てました。 partly 来てました。
ほかの		other	～ (ほかの人は行かなかった) ～さん

はっきり
ほとんど

clearly
almost all (in affirmative sentences), hardly,
scarcely (in negative sentences)

かんさいくうこう
※関西空港
あきはばら
※秋葉原

Kansai International Airport
name of a shopping district in Tokyo with many
electrical stores

いづ
※伊豆

peninsula in Shizuoka Prefecture

◀ 会話 ▶

にちようだいぐ
日曜大工
ほんだな
本棚
ゆめ
夢
いつか
いつか
いえ
家
すばらしい
すばらしい

Sunday carpenter
bookshelf
dream (~をみます: have a dream)
someday, sometime
house, home
marvelous, wonderful

..... 読み物

こどもたち
子どもたち
だいすき[な]
大好き[な]
まんが
漫画
しゅじんこう
主人公
かたち
形
ロボット
ロボット
ふしぎ[な]
不思議[な]
ポケット
ポケット
たとえ
例えば
つけます II
付けます II
じゆうに
自由に
そら
空
と飛びます I
飛びます I
じぶん
自分
しょうらい
将来

children
like very much
cartoon, comic strip
hero, heroine
shape
robot
fantastic, mysterious
pocket
for example
attach, put on
freely
sky
fly
oneself
future

※ドラえもん

name of a cartoon character

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I can speak Japanese a little.
2. We can see a town from the top of the mountain.
3. They have built a big supermarket in front of the station.

27

Example Sentences

1. Can you read Japanese newspapers?
...No, I can't.
2. How many days summer vacation can you take at Power Electric?
...Well, about three weeks.
That's good. I can take only one week at my company.
3. Can you keep pets in this condominium?
...We can keep a little bird or fish, but not a dog or a cat.
4. Can you see Mt. Fuji from Tokyo?
...In the old days we could see it well, but now we can hardly see it at all.
5. You can hear birds singing, can't you?
...Yes. Spring has come.
6. When did they complete Kansai International Airport?
...In the autumn of 1994.
7. That's a nice bag. Where did you buy it?
...I bought it by mail order.
Do they also have it in department stores?
...I think they don't have it in department stores.

12

Conversation

You can make anything, can't you?

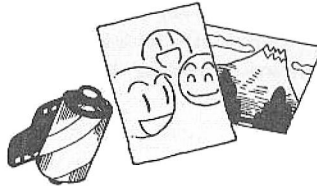
- Suzuki: What with all the light it gets, it's a nice room.
Miller: Yes. You can see the ocean on a fine day.
Suzuki: This table has an interesting design, doesn't it?
Did you buy it in the States?
Miller: No, I made it myself.
Suzuki: Oh, really?
Miller: Yes. Do-it-yourself is my hobby.
Suzuki: Wow. Did you make that bookshelf, too?
Miller: Yes.
Suzuki: That's amazing! You can make anything, can't you?
Miller: It's my dream to build my own house by myself someday.
Suzuki: That's a wonderful dream.

III. Reference Words & Information

ちかみせ 近くの店 SHOPS FOUND LOCALLY

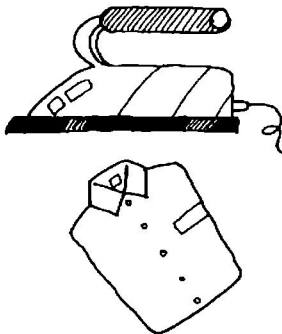
しゃしんや 写真屋 Camera Shop

げんぞう 現像	developing
プリント	printing
や 焼き増し	extra print
ひ 引き伸ばし	enlargement
ネガ	negative
スライド	slide
サービスサイズ	service size
パノラマサイズ	panoramic size



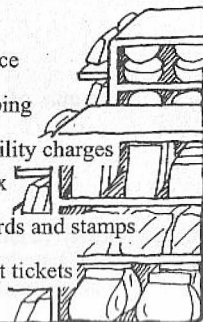
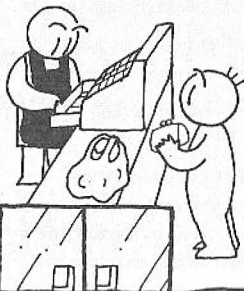
クリーニング屋 Cleaners

ドライクリーニング	dry cleaning
みずあらい 水洗い	laundrying
し しみ抜き	stain removal
ぼうすいかこう 防水加工	waterproof
サイズ直し	alterations
ちぢむ 縮む	shrink
の 伸びる	stretch



コンビニ Convenience Store

たくはいびん 宅配便の受付	delivery service
しゃしんげんぞう 写真現像	photo developing
こうきょうりょうきん 公共料金振り込み	payment of utility charges
コピー、ファクス	photocopy, fax
はがき、切手の販売	sale of postcards and stamps
コンサートチケットの販売	sale of concert tickets



IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Potential verbs

How to make potential verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 27, p.12, 練習 A1.)

		Potential verbs	
		polite form	plain form
I	かきます	かけます	かける
	かいます	かえます	かえる
II	たべます	たべられます	たべられる
III	きます	こられます	こられる
	します	できます	できる

All potential verbs are Group II verbs; they conjugate into the dictionary form, ない-form, て-form, etc.

e.g. かける, かけ(ない), かけて

わかる, which includes the meaning of possibility itself, does not change into わかれる.

2. Potential verb sentences

1) Potential verbs express not actions but states. The objects of transitive verbs are indicated by the particle を. When they become potential verbs, however, their objects are usually indicated by the particle が.

① わたしは 日本語を話します。 I speak Japanese.

② わたしは 日本語が話せます。 I can speak Japanese.

No particles change except for を.

③ 一人で病院へ行けますか。 Can you go to the hospital alone?

④ 田中さんに会えませんでした。 I could not see Mr. Tanaka.

2) Potential verbs have two uses: to express a person's ability to do something (⑤) and to express the possibility of an action in a certain situation (⑥).

⑤ ミラーさんは漢字が読めます。 Mr. Miller can read kanji.

⑥ この銀行でドルが換えられます。 You can change dollars at this bank.

3. 見えます and 聞こえます

The potential verb for みます is みられます and that for ききます is きけます. They indicate that one's intention of seeing or listening can be realized. 見えます indicates that a certain object comes into one's sight and きこえます that a sound reaches one's ears independent of one's will. In sentences using 見えます and きこえます, objects to be seen or heard become the subjects of the sentence and are indicated by が.

⑦ 新宿で今黒沢の映画が見られます。

You can now see Kurosawa's movies in Shinjuku.

⑧ 新幹線から富士山が見えます。

Mt. Fuji can be seen from the Shinkansen.

⑨ 電話で天気予報が聞けます。

You can hear the weather forecast by phone.

⑩ ラジオの音が聞こえます。

The sound of a radio can be heard.

4. できます

The verb できます that you learn here means “come into being,” “come up,” “be completed,” “be finished,” “be made,” etc.

- ⑪ 駅の 前に 大きい スーパーが できました。

A big supermarket has been completed in front of the station.

- ⑫ 時計の 修理は いつ できますか。

When can you fix this watch?

5. は

- 1) では／には／へは／からは／までは, etc.

は is used to highlight a noun as a topic, and as you learned in Lessons 10, 17 and 26, when が or を follows the noun, it is replaced by は. When other particles (e.g. で, に, へ, etc.) follow the noun, は is placed after them.

- ⑬ わたしの 学校には アメリカ人の 先生が います。

In my school there is an American teacher.

- ⑭ わたしの 学校では 中国語が 習えます。

In my school we can learn the Chinese language.

- 2) は used to make contrasts

- ⑮ きのうは 山が 見えたが、きょうは 見えません。

Yesterday we could see mountains, but not today.

- ⑯ ワインは 飲みますが、ビールは 飲みません。

I drink wine, but not beer.

- ⑰ 京都へは 行きますが、大阪へは 行きません。

I will go to Kyoto, but not to Osaka.

6. も

Like the usage of は explained above, も replaces を or が, but follows other particles. In the case of the particle へ, however, it can be omitted.

- ⑱ クララさんは 英語が 話せます。フランス語も 話せます。

Klara can speak English. She can speak French, too.

- ⑲ 去年 アメリカへ 行きました。メキシコ [へ] も 行きました。

I went to America last year. I went to Mexico, too.

- ⑳ わたしの 部屋から 海が 見えます。弟の 部屋からも 見えます。

The sea can be seen from my room, and also from my brother's room.

7. しか

しか is attached to nouns, quantifiers, etc., and is always used with negative predicates. It highlights the word, makes limitations and negates everything except the thing expressed by the word. It replaces が or を, but follows other particles. しか has a negative nuance, while だけ has a positive one.

- ㉑ ローマ字しか 書けません。

I cannot write anything but Roman letters.

- ㉒ ローマ字だけ 書けます。

I can only write Roman letters.

Lesson 28

I. Vocabulary

うれます II [パンが~]	売れます ②	[bread] sell, be sold
おどります I	踊ります	dance
かみます I		chew, bite
えらびます I	選びます	choose
✓ ちがいます I	違います	be different ← ちがう
かよいます I [だいがくに~]	通います ② [大学に~]	go to and from [university]
メモします III		take a memo
まじめ[な]		serious
ねっしん[な]	熱心[な]	earnest
やさしい	優しい	gentle, kind
えらい	偉い	great, admirable
ちょうど いい		proper, just right
しゅうかん	習慣	custom
けいけん	経験	experience
ちから	力	power
にんき	人気	popularity ([がくせい]に) ~が あります: be popular [with students]
かたち	形	form, shape
いろ	色	color
あじ	味	taste
ガム		chewing gum
しなもの	品物	goods
ねだん	値段	price
きゅうりょう	給料	salary
ボーナス		bonus
ばんぐみ	番組	program
ドラマ		drama
しょうせつ	小説	novel

しょうせつか かしゅ	小説家 歌手	novelist singer
かんりにん むすこ むすこさん むすめ むすめさん じぶん	管理人 息子 息子さん 娘 娘さん 自分	janitor (my) son (someone else's) son (my) daughter (someone else's) daughter oneself
しょうらい しばらく たいてい	将来	future a little while usually, mostly
それに それで		in addition and so

◀ 会話 ▶

[ちょっと] ^{ねが} お願いがあるんですが。	I have a favor to ask.
ホームステイ	homestay
^{かいわ} 会話	conversation
おしゃべりします III	chat

17

..... 読み物

^し お知らせ	notice
^ひ 日にち	date
^と 土	Saturday
^{たいいくかん} 体育館	gymnasium
^{むりょう} 無料	free of charge

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I listen to music while eating.
2. I jog every morning.
3. Subways are fast and inexpensive, so let's take the subway.

28

Example Sentences

1. When I'm driving and sleepy, I chew gum.
...You do? I stop the car, and take a nap for a while.
2. Taro, don't watch TV while studying.
...OK, Mum.
3. He is working while studying at university.
...Really? He is admirable.
4. What do you usually do on holidays?
...Well, mostly I draw pictures.
5. Professor Watt is earnest, diligent and rich in experience.
...He is a good teacher, isn't he?
6. Mr. Tanaka, you often go on trips, but never go abroad.
...That's right. I don't understand foreign languages, and the customs are different from ours, and so travelling abroad is tough for me.
7. Why did you choose Sakura University?
...Sakura University is the one which my father graduated from, it has many good professors, and it is near to my house.

18

Conversation

Over a cup of tea

- Ogawa Sachiko: Mr. Miller, I have a favor to ask.
Miller: What is it?
Ogawa Sachiko: Would you mind teaching English to my son?
He is going to Australia on a homestay program this summer vacation, but he can't speak English.
Miller: I wish I could, but I'm afraid I don't have time to....
Ogawa Sachiko: Couldn't you have a chat with him over a cup of tea?
Miller: Well, I often have to go on business trips, and I'll soon have a Japanese language test....
Besides I have never taught before....
Ogawa Sachiko: So, you can't.... Well, that's a shame.
Miller: I am very sorry.

III. Reference Words & Information

うちを借りる RENTING ACCOMMODATION

How to Read Housing Information

①中央線
にしおぎくぼえき
②西荻窪駅

③歩5分

④マンション ⑤築3年

⑥家賃 7万4千円

⑦敷金 2か月分

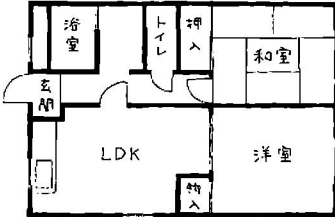
⑧礼金 2か月分

⑨管理費 6,000円

⑩南向き、⑪10階建ての8階
スーパーまで 400m

⑫2LDK (⑬6・6・LDK8)

⑭やすい不動産
☎03-1234-5678



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- ① train line
- ② nearest station
- ③ five-minute walk from the station
- ④ condominium made of reinforced concrete
 - * アパート one or two-story wooden apartment building
 - 一戸建て detached house, single house
- ⑤ three years old (years since construction)
- ⑥ rental fee
- ⑦ deposit money
 - * Money that's left with the owner in the form of a deposit.
 - When you move out, the owner in principle gives a part of it back.
- ⑧ gift money
 - * Money that's paid directly to the owner as a "gift."
- ⑨ maintenance fee
- ⑩ facing south
- ⑪ 8th floor of ten-story building
- ⑫ living/dining room with kitchen and 2 rooms
- ⑬ 6 mats (= 6畳)
 - * '畳' is a unit of measurement used for the area of a room.
 - 1畳 corresponds to the area of a tatami mat (approximately 180×90cm).
- ⑭ real estate agent

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V_1 ます-form ながら V_2

This sentence pattern means that one person does two different actions (V_1 and V_2) at the same time. The action denoted by V_2 is the more emphasized of the two actions.

① 音楽を聞きながら食事します。 I listen to music while eating.

This sentence pattern is also used when the two actions take place over a period of time.

② 働きながら日本語を勉強しています。

I'm working and studying Japanese.

2. V て-form います

An individual's customary action is expressed by this sentence pattern. A customary action in the past is expressed by using V て-form いました。

③ 毎朝ジョギングをしています。

I jog every morning.

④ 子どものとき、毎晩8時に寝ていました。

I used to go to bed at eight every evening when I was a child.

3. plain form し、～

1) When sentences are stated from a certain viewpoint, they can be linked using this structure. For example, sentences describing the merits of a particular subject are joined into one sentence using this pattern.

⑤ ワット先生は熱心だし、まじめだし、経験もあります。

Professor Watt is earnest and diligent and has experience.

2) This structure is also used to state causes or reasons when there is more than one cause or reason. Use of this structure implies the meaning of "furthermore" or "on top of that."

⑥ 駅から近いし、車でも来られるし、この店はとても便利です。

This shop is very convenient. It's near the station, and you can also come here by car.

When the speaker states reasons using this pattern, he/she sometimes does not say his/her conclusion when it's understood from the context. See ⑦.

⑦ 息子に英語を教えていただけませんか。

…うーん、出張も多いし、もうすぐ日本語の試験もあるし……。

Could you teach English to my son?

…Sorry. I often go on business trips, and I have to take a Japanese exam soon.

There are cases when only one し is used in a sentence. Though the reason explicitly stated is only one, the existence of other reasons is implied by the use of し. Note this is not true of ～から.

- ⑧ ^{いろ}色も ^{きれい}きれいだし、この ^{くつ}靴を ^か買います。

Because the color is beautiful (and for some other reasons), I'll buy this pair of shoes. As you see in ⑤, ⑥, ⑦ and ⑧, the particle も is often used in this sentence pattern. By the use of も, the speaker implies the existence of other reasons to emphasize his/her viewpoint.

4. それに

それに is used when you add another similar fact or situation.

- ⑨ どうして ^{さいくら}さくら大学を ^{えら}選んだんですか。

…^{さいくら}さくら大学は、^{ちち}父が ^で出た ^{さいくら}大学だし、^{いい}いい ^{せんせい}先生も ^{おほ}多いし、^{いへ}それに ^{いえ}家から ^{ちか}近いからです。

Why did you choose Sakura University?

…Because it's my father's alma mater, there are many good teachers, and besides, it's near my house.

5. それで

それで is a conjunction used to show that what was said before it is the reason or cause for the sentence following it.

- ⑩ この ^{れすとらん}レストランは ^{ねだん}値段も ^{やす}安いし、^{おいしい}おいしいんです。

…^{それで}それで ^{ひと}人が多いんですね。

The food is inexpensive and tasty in this restaurant.

…And that's why it's crowded.

6. よく この ^{きつさてん}喫茶店に ^く来るんですか

In this sentence (see 練習 C 2), the particle に, which indicates one's destination, is used instead of the particle へ, which shows direction. Verbs like ^{いき}いきます, ^{きま}きます, ^{かえり}かえります and ^{しゅっ}しゅっちやうします are used with either "place へ" or "place に."

I. Vocabulary

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あきます I [ドアが~]	開きます	[a door] open
しまります I [ドアが~]	閉まります	[a door] close, shut
つきます I [でんきが~]	[電気が~]	[a light] come on
きえます II [でんきが~]	消えます [電気が~]	[a light] go off, disappear
こみます I [みちが~]	込みます [道が~]	[a road] get crowded
すきます I [みちが~]	[道が~]	[a road] get empty
こわれます II [いすが~]	壊れます	[a chair] break
われます II [コップが~]	割れます	[a glass] break, smash
おれます II [きが~]	折れます [木が~]	[a tree] break, snap
やぶれます II [かみが~]	破れます [紙が~]	[the paper] tear
よごれます II [ふくが~]	汚れます [服が~]	[the clothes] get dirty
つきます I [ポケットが~]	付きます	[a pocket] be attached
はずれます II [ボタンが~]	外れます	[a button] be undone
とまります I [エレベーターが~]	止まります	[an elevator] stop
まちがえます II		make a mistake
おとします I	落とします	drop, lose
かかります I [かぎが~]	掛かります	be locked
[お]さら	[お]皿	plate, dish
[お]ちやわん		rice bowl
コップ		glass (vessel)

ガラス		glass (material)
ふくろ	袋	bag
さいふ	財布	wallet, purse
えだ	枝	branch, twig
えきいん	駅員	station employee
この へん	この 辺	this neighborhood, around here
～ へん	～ 辺	the place around ～
このくらい		about this size

おさきに どうぞ。 お先に どうぞ。 After you./Go ahead, please.
 [ああ、] よかった。 Thank goodness! (used to express a feeling of relief)

◀ 会 話 ▶

いま <small>でんしゃ</small> 今の 電車	the train which has just left
わす <small>もの</small> 忘れ物	things left behind, lost property
～側 <small>がわ</small>	～ side
ポケット	pocket
おぼ <small>え</small> 覚えて いません。	I don't remember.
あみだ <small>な</small> 網棚	rack
たし <small>か</small> 確か	I suppose, if I am correct
よつ <small>や</small> ※四ツ谷	name of a station in Tokyo

..... 読み物

じしん 地震	earthquake
かべ 壁	wall
はり 針	hands (of a clock)
さ 指します I	point
えきまへ 駅前	the area in front of a station
たお 倒れます II	fall down
にし 西	west
ほう 方	direction
さん <small>のみや</small> ※三宮	name of a place in Kobe

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. The window is closed.
2. This vending machine is broken.
3. I left my umbrella in a train.

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Example Sentences

1. The door of the meeting room is locked.
...Then, let's ask Ms. Watanabe to unlock it.
2. May I use this fax?
...It's broken. So please use the one over there.
3. Where is the wine Mr. Schmidt brought?
...I'm afraid we drank it all.
4. Won't you go to eat lunch?
...I'm sorry, but I want to finish this letter. So, go ahead, please.
5. Were you in time for the Shinkansen?
...No. The road was crowded, so unluckily I was late.
6. I have lost my ticket. What shall I do?
...Tell the station employee over there, please.

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Conversation

I left something

- Lee: Excuse me. I left something in the train that's just gone.
- Station employee: What did you leave?
- Lee: A blue bag. About this size.
And it has a big pocket on the outside.
- Employee: Whereabouts did you leave it?
- Lee: I don't remember exactly. I put it on the rack.
- Employee: What's inside it?
- Lee: Let me think... books and an umbrella, if I remember right.
- Employee: Well, I'll ring up and check right away. Could you wait a moment, please?
-
- Employee: It's been found.
- Lee: Oh, what a relief!
- Employee: It's at Yotsuya Station. What do you want to do?
- Lee: I'll go and get it myself right away.
- Employee: Then, please go to the Yotsuya Station office.
- Lee: OK. Thank you very much.

III. Reference Words & Information

じょうたい ようす
状態・様子 STATE & APPEARANCE

ずぶ. びしょ. びしょびしょ

<p>ぽと 太っている fat</p> 	<p>やせている thin</p> 	<p>ふく 膨らんでいる bulging</p> 	<p>あな 穴が開いている have a hole</p> 
<p>ま 曲がっている bent</p> 	<p>ゆがんでいる distorted</p> 	<p>へこんでいる dented</p> 	<p>ねじれている twisted</p> 
<p>か 欠けている chipped</p> 	<p>ひび びが入っている cracked</p> 	<p>くさ 腐っている rotten</p> 	
<p>かわ 乾いている dry</p> 	<p>ぬれている wet</p> 	<p>こお 凍っている frozen</p> 	

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Vて-form います

Vて-form います expresses the state which results as a consequence of the action expressed by the verb.

1) Nが Vて-form います

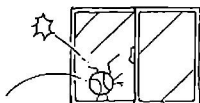
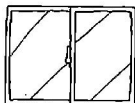
① 窓が割れています。

The window is broken.

② 電気がついてます。

The light is on.

As in the examples above, when the speaker describes the state he/she sees in front of him/her as it is, the subject of the action is indicated with が. Example ① shows that “the window was broken in the past and at present its consequence remains (=it is broken).” Verbs which are used with this expression are intransitive verbs, and most of them indicate an instantaneous act or action. Examples of such verbs include こわれます, きえます, あきます, こみます, etc.



窓が割れました

窓が割れています

When describing states in the past, Vて-form いました is used.

③ けさは道が込んでいました。

The road was crowded this morning.

2) Nは Vて-form います

When the subject of an act or action is taken up as a topic, it is indicated with は. In example ④, with the use of a demonstrative, この, the speaker clearly identifies the chair as the topic and describes the state of it to the listener.

④ このいすは壊れています。

This chair is broken.

2. Vて-form しました/しました

Vて-form しました is an expression which emphasizes that an action or event has been completed.

⑤ シュミットさんが持って来たワインは全部飲んでしまいました。

We drank all the wine that Mr. Schmidt brought.

⑥ 漢字の宿題はもうやってしまいました。

I have done my kanji homework already.

Though V ました can also indicate the completion of an action, the use of V て-form しまいました emphasizes the actual completing of the action. Therefore, the latter is often accompanied by such adverbs as もう and/or ぜんぶ. Because of this feature of the expression, example ⑤ implies the resultant state, i.e., there is no wine left, and example ⑥ that the speaker's state of mind is one of relief.

Also, V て-form しまいます expresses that the speaker will complete an action in the future.

⑦ 昼ごはんまでに レポートを 書いて しまいます。

I intend to finish writing the report by lunch time.

3. V て-form しまいました

This expression conveys the speaker's embarrassment or regret in a difficult situation.

⑧ パスポートを なくして しまいました。 I lost my passport.

⑨ パソコンが 故障して しまいました。 My personal computer's broken.

Though the fact of losing one's passport or the trouble with the computer can be expressed with なくしました or こしょうしました, these sentences above add the speaker's feeling of regret or embarrassment about the fact.

4. ありました

⑩ [かばんが] ありましたよ。 I've found [the bag].

ありました here is used to indicate that the speaker has found the bag, not to indicate that it existed some place in the past.

5. どこかで/どこかに

In the examples shown in Lesson 13, you learned へ in どこかへ and を in なにかを could be omitted. However, で in どこかで (⑪) or に in どこかに (⑫) cannot be omitted.

⑪ どこかで 財布を なくして しまいました。

I've lost my wallet somewhere.

⑫ どこかに 電話が ありませんか。

Is there a pay phone somewhere nearby?

Lesson 30

I. Vocabulary

30

はります I		put up, post, paste
かけます II	掛けます	hang
かざります I	飾ります	display, decorate
ならべます II	並べます	arrange, line up
うえます II	植えます	plant
もどします I	戻します	return, put ~ back
まとめます II		put ~ together, put ~ in shape, sum up
かたづけます II	片づけます	put things in order, tidy up
しまします I		put things in their proper place
きめます II	決めます	decide
知らせます II	知らせます	inform
そうだんします III	相談します	consult, discuss
よしゅうします III	予習します	prepare one's lesson
ふくしゅうします III	復習します	review one's lesson
そのままに します III		leave things as they are

28

おこさん	お子さん	(someone else's) child
じゅぎょう	授業	class
こうぎ	講義	lecture
ミーティング		meeting
よてい	予定	plan, schedule
おしらせ	お知らせ	notice
あんないしょ	案内書	guide book
カレンダー		calendar
ポスター		poster
ごみばこ	ごみ箱	trash can, dustbin
にんぎょう	人形	doll
かびん	花瓶	vase
かがみ	鏡	mirror
ひきだし	引き出し	drawer
げんかん	玄関	front door, porch, entrance hall
ろうか	廊下	corridor, hallway
かべ	壁	wall

いけ	池	pond
こうばん	交番	police box
もとのところ	元の所	original place
まわり	周り	round, around
まんなか	真ん中	center
すみ	隅	corner

まだ		still
～ほど		about ～

◁ 会話 ▷

予定表	schedule
ご苦労さま。	Thank you for your hard work. (used by a superior or older person to express appreciation for a subordinate's work)

希望	hope, request
何かご希望がありますか。	Do you have any requests?

ミュージカル	musical
それはいいですね。	That's a good idea./That sounds nice.

※ブロードウェイ	Broadway
----------	----------

..... 読み物

丸い	round
つき	moon
ある～	one～, a certain～
地球	earth
うれしい	glad, happy
嫌[な]	hateful, disagreeable
すると	and, then
目が覚めます II	wake up

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. There is a map of the town affixed to the wall in the police box.
2. I will read a guide book before going on the trip.

30

Example Sentences

1. The new rest room in the station is interesting.
...Really?
It has flowers and animals painted on the wall.
2. Where is the adhesive tape?
...It's kept in that drawer.
3. Have you already decided the name of your baby?
...No. I will think about it after I see its face.
4. What should I do before the next meeting?
...Read this data.
5. I would like to participate in volunteer activities, and so may I take leave for about two weeks?
...Two weeks? Let me see. I'll have to talk with the department manager about it.
6. When you finish using the scissors, return them to their original place.
...Yes, all right.
7. May I put this material away?
...No, leave it there.
I'm still using it.

30

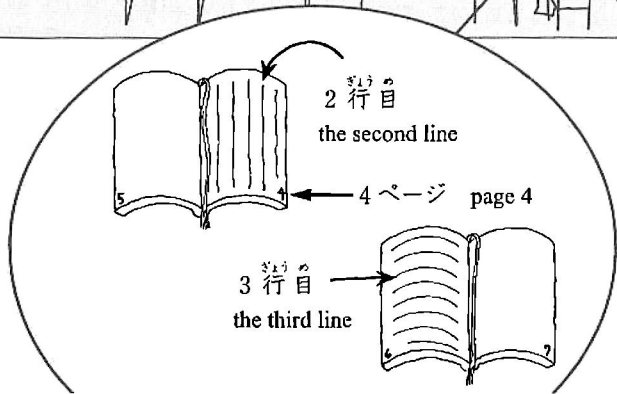
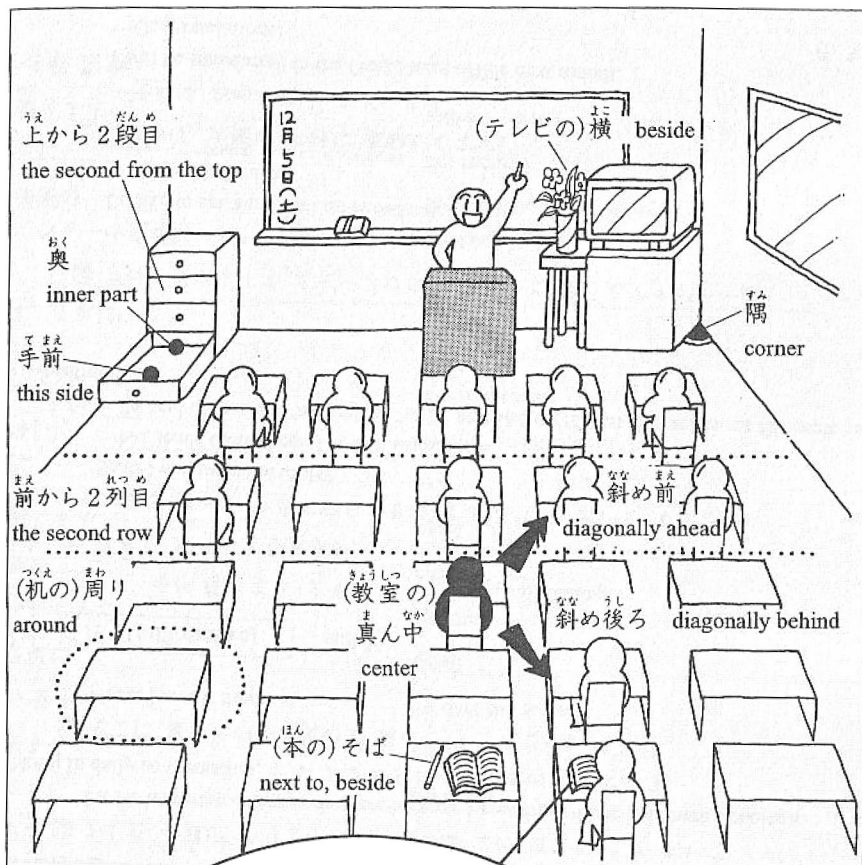
Conversation

I will reserve a ticket for you

- Miller: Ms. Nakamura, I have fixed the schedule and data for your trip to New York.
Nakamura: Thank you. I will check the data later, so leave it there.
Miller: Yes.
Nakamura: Is this the schedule?
Have you already contacted Mr. White?
Miller: Yes.
You are free on the afternoon of this day.
Nakamura: Oh, I am.
Miller: Is there something you want to do that day?
Nakamura: Well, I think I'd like to see a musical on Broadway.
Miller: That sounds nice. Shall I reserve a ticket for you?
Nakamura: Yes, please.

III. Reference Words & Information

いち 位置 LOCATION



IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Vて-form あります

Vて-form あります indicates the state which results as a consequence of an action intentionally done by somebody. The verbs used here are transitive verbs that express intentions.

1) N₁に N₂が Vて-form あります

① 机の上にメモが置いてあります。 There is a memo put on the desk.

② カレンダーに今月の予定が書いてあります。

This month's schedule is written on the calendar.

In ①, it is indicated that someone put a memo on the desk (for later use) and as a result the memo exists as it was put. ② indicates that someone wrote this month's schedule on the calendar (so as not to forget it) and as a result the schedule is written on the calendar.

2) N₂は N₁に Vて-form あります

This sentence pattern is used when N₂ in sentence pattern 1) is taken up as a topic.

③ メモはどこですか。 Where is the memo?

…[メモは]机の上に置いてあります。 …It's been put on the desk.

④ 今月の予定はカレンダーに書いてあります。

This month's schedule has been written on the calendar.

3) Vて-form あります is used to express the state of the result of what somebody did for some purpose. So it can also express, as in ⑤ and ⑥, that some preparation has been done. It is often used with もう.

⑤ 誕生日のプレゼントはもう買ってあります。

I have already bought the present for her birthday.

⑥ ホテルはもう予約してあります。

I have already reserved a hotel.

[Note] The difference between Vて-form います and Vて-form あります

⑦ 窓が閉まっています。 The window is closed.

⑧ 窓が閉めてあります。 The window has been closed (for some purpose).

⑦ simply describes the state that the window is closed, while ⑧ implies that somebody (it could be the speaker himself) closed the window with some objective or intention in mind. Most verbs used in Vて-form います are intransitive, while verbs used in Vて-form あります are transitive.

A lot of intransitive verbs have transitive counterparts and each pair shares a part in common. See Main Textbook, p. 228, 自動詞と他動詞.

2. Vて-form おきます

This sentence pattern means:

1) Completion of a necessary action by a given time

⑨ 旅行のまえに切符を買っておきます。

I'll buy a ticket before the trip.

⑩ 次の会議までに何をしておいたらいいですか。

…この資料を読んでおいてください。

What should I do before the next meeting?

…Read these materials.

2) Completion of a necessary action in readiness for the next use or the next step

⑪ はさみを使ったら、元の所に戻しておいてください。

When you finish using the scissors, put them back where they were.

3) Keeping the resultant state as it is

⑫ あした会議がありますから、いすはこのままにしておいてください。

Please leave the chairs as they are because a meeting will be held here tomorrow.

[Note] In daily conversation, ～ておきます often becomes ～ときます。

⑬ そこに置いておいて (置いておいて) ください。

Please leave it there.

3. まだ V (affirmative) still V.

⑭ まだ雨が降っています。 It's still raining.

⑮ 道具を片づけましょうか。

…まだ使っていますから、そのままにしておいてください。

Shall I put away the tools?

…No, leave them there. I'm still using them.

まだ in ⑭ and ⑮ means “as yet” or “still” and indicates that the action or the state is continuing.

4. それは ～

⑯ ブロードウェイでミュージカルを見たいと思うんですが……。

…それはいいですね。

I'd like to see a musical on Broadway....

…That sounds nice.

⑰ 来月から大阪の本社に転勤なんです。

…それはおめでとうございます。

I will be transferred to the Osaka head office next month.

…Congratulations!

(L. 31)

⑱ 時々頭や胃が痛くなるんです。

…それはいけませんね。

Sometimes I have pains in my stomach and head.

…That's bad.

(L. 32)

それ in ⑱, ⑲ and ⑳ refers to what is stated just before.

Lesson 31

I. Vocabulary

はじまります I [しきが～]	始まります [式が～]	[a ceremony] begin, start
つづけます II	続けます	continue
みつけます II	見つけます	find
うけます II [しけんを～]	受けます [試験を～]	take [an examination]
にゆうがくします III [だいがくに～]	入学します [大学に～]	enter [a university]
そつぎょうします III [だいがくを～]	卒業します [大学を～]	graduate [from a university]
しゅっせきします III [かいぎに～]	出席します [会議に～]	attend [a meeting]
きゅうけいします III	休憩します	take a break, take a rest
れんさゆう	連休	consecutive holidays
さくぶん	作文	essay, composition
てらんかい	展覧会	exhibition
けっこんしき	結婚式	wedding ceremony
[お]そうしき	[お]葬式	funeral
しき	式	ceremony
ほんしゃ	本社	head office
してん	支店	branch office
きょうかい	教会	church
だいがくいん	大学院	graduate school
どうぶつえん	動物園	zoo
おんせん	温泉	hot spring, spa
おきゃく[さん] だれか	お客[さん]	visitor, guest, customer, client somebody
～のほう	～の方	place toward ～, direction of ～

ずっと

all the time

※ピカソ

Pablo Picasso, Spanish painter (1881-1973)

うえのこうえん
※上野公園

Ueno Park (in Tokyo)

◁会話▷

のこ
残ります I

remain, be left

つき
月に

per month

ふつう
普通の

ordinary, common, usual

インターネット

Internet

31

..... 読み物

むら
村

village

えいがかん
映画館

movie theater

いや
嫌[な]

hateful, disagreeable

そら
空

sky

と
閉じます II

close

とかい
都会

city

こ
子どもたち

children

じゆう
自由に

freely

せかいじゆう
世界中

all over the world

あつ
集まります I

gather

うつく
美しい

beautiful

しぜん
自然

nature

すばらしさ

goodness, virtue

き
気が つきます I

notice, become aware of

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Let's have a drink together.
2. I'm thinking of establishing my own company in the future.
3. I intend to buy a car next month.

Example Sentences

1. We are tired. Shall we take a rest?
...Yes, let's.
2. What are you going to do on New Year's Day?
...I'm thinking of going to a spa with my family.
That sounds good.
3. Have you already completed your report?
...No, I haven't written it yet.
I'm thinking of finishing it by this Friday.
4. Hans, are you going to continue with judo even after going back to your country?
...Yes, I intend to continue with it.
5. Won't you go home during the summer vacation?
...No. I will take a graduate school entrance exam, so I don't intend to go back.
6. I go to New York on a business trip from tomorrow.
...Is that so? When will you come back?
I'm scheduled to come back next Friday.

Conversation

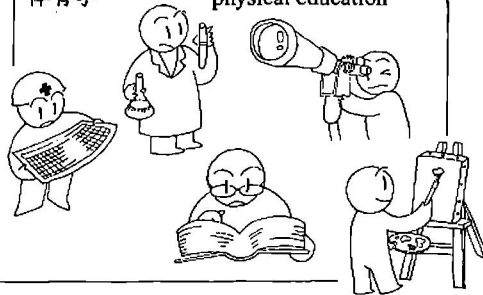
I think I will start using the Internet

- Ogawa: I will be single from next month.
Miller: What?
Ogawa: Actually I will be transferred to the Osaka head office.
Miller: The head office? Congratulations!
But, why are you going to be single?
Ogawa: My wife and son will stay in Tokyo.
Miller: Won't they go with you?
Ogawa: My son says that he wants to stay in Tokyo because he will take a university entrance exam next year. And my wife doesn't want to quit her job, either.
Miller: Well, are you going to live separately?
Ogawa: Yes, but I intend to come home at weekends a few times a month.
Miller: That's tough.
Ogawa: But, I have free time on weekdays, so I think I will start using the Internet.
Miller: I see. That's a good idea.

III. Reference Words & Information

せんもん
専門 FIELDS OF STUDY

い がく 医学	medical science	せい じ がく 政治学	politics
やく がく 薬学	pharmacology	こく さい かん けい がく 国際関係学	international relations
か がく 化学	chemistry	ほう り つ がく 法律学	law
せい か がく 生化学	biochemistry	けい ざ い がく 経済学	economics
せい ぶ つ がく 生物学	biology	けい えい がく 経営学	business administration
の う がく 農学	agriculture	しゃ がい がく 社会学	sociology
ち がく 地学	geology	きょう いく がく 教育学	education
ち り がく 地理学	geography	ぶん がく 文学	literature
すう がく 数学	mathematics	げん ご がく 言語学	linguistics
ぶつ り がく 物理学	physics	しん り がく 心理学	psychology
こう がく 工学	engineering	てつ がく 哲学	philosophy
ど ぼく こう がく 土木工学	civil engineering	しやう きやう がく 宗教学	theology
でん し こう がく 電子工学	electronics	げい じゆつ 芸術	arts
でん き こう がく 電気工学	electrical engineering	び じゆつ 美術	fine arts
きかい こう がく 機械工学	mechanical engineering	おん がく 音楽	music
コンピューター 工学 computer science	computer science	たい いく がく 体育学	physical education
いでん し こう がく 遺伝子工学	genetic engineering		
けん ちく がく 建築学	architecture		
てん もん がく 天文学	astronomy		
かん じやう がく 環境科学	environmental science		



IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Volitional form

The volitional form of verbs is made as follows. (See Main Textbook, Lesson 31, p. 46, 練習A1.)

Group I : Replace the last sound of the **ます**-form with the sound in the **お**-line of the same row and attach **う**.

Group II : Attach **よう** to the **ます**-form.

Group III : **します** becomes **しよう**, and **きます** becomes **こよう**.

31

2. How to use the volitional form

1) In plain style sentences

The volitional form is used instead of **～ましょう** in plain style sentences.

- ① **ちょっと休まない?** Shall we take a rest?
…うん、休もう。 …Yes, let's.
- ② **少し休もうか。** How about taking a rest for a while?
- ③ **手伝おうか。** Shall I help you?

[Note] As you see in ② and ③, **か** at the end of the sentences is not dropped though they are plain style sentences.

2) V volitional form と **おもっています**

This sentence pattern is used to express what the speaker is thinking of doing. V volitional form と **おもいます** can also express a similar meaning. V volitional form と **おもっています** implies that the speaker's decision was made some time ago.

- ④ **週末は海に行こうとおもっています。**
I'm thinking of going to the beach at the weekend.
- ⑤ **今から銀行へ行こうとおもいます。**
I'm going to the bank now.

[Note] V volitional form と **おもっています** can be used to express a third person's will or intention.

- ⑥ **彼は外国で働こうとおもっています。**
He is thinking of working in a foreign country.

3. V dictionary form } つもりです V ない-form ない }

V dictionary form **つもりです** is used to express the speaker's intention of doing something, and V ない-form **ないつもりです** is used to express the speaker's intention of not doing something.

- ⑦ **国へ帰っても、柔道を続けるつもりです。**
Even when I go back to my country, I'll continue with my judo.
- ⑧ **あしたからはたばこを吸わないつもりです。**
I'm determined not to smoke from tomorrow.

[Note] Compared with V volitional form と おもっています, V dictionary form つもりです sounds more determined.

4.

V dictionary form Nの	予定 <small>よてい</small> です
-------------------------	--------------------------

By using this sentence pattern, you can inform people of schedules.

⑨ 7月の終わりにドイツへ出張する予定です。

I'm scheduled to go on a business trip to Germany at the end of July.

⑩ 旅行は1週間ぐらいの予定です。

The trip is scheduled to last for a week.

31

5.

まだ Vて-form いません

This sentence pattern means that something has not taken place or has not been done yet.

⑪ 銀行は、まだ開いていません。 The bank is not open yet.

⑫ レポートはもう書きましたか。 Have you written the report yet?

…いいえ、まだ書いていません。 …No, not yet.

6. こ～/そ～

In writing, a demonstrative belonging to the そ-series is used when a word(s) or a sentence(s) mentioned before is referred to. Sometimes, however, a demonstrative belonging to the こ-series is used instead. In this case, the writer wants to describe something to the reader as though it really existed then and there.

⑬ 東京にない物が1つだけある。それは美しい自然だ。

There's one thing missing in Tokyo. And that's nature.

⑭ わたしがいちばん欲しい物は「どこでもドア」です。このドアを開けると、どこでも行きたい所へ行けます。

What I want most is a "magic door." When you open this door, you can go anywhere you want. (L. 27)

I. Vocabulary

うんどうします III	運動します	take exercise
せいこうします III	成功します	succeed
しっぱいします III	失敗します	fail [an examination]
[しけんに~]	[試験に~]	
ごうかくします III	合格します	pass [an examination]
[しけんに~]	[試験に~]	
もどります I	戻ります	return
やみます I		[rain] stop
[あめが~]	[雨が~]	
はれます II	晴れます	clear up
くもります I	曇ります	get cloudy
ふきます I	吹きます	[wind] blow
[かぜが~]	[風が~]	
なおります I	治ります、直ります	
[びょうきが~]	[病気が~]	recover from [sickness], get well
[こしょうが~]	[故障が~]	be fixed, be repaired
つづきます I	続きます	[high temperature] continue
[ねつが~]	[熱が~]	
ひきます I		catch [a cold]
[かぜを~]		
ひやします I	冷やします	cool
しんぱい[な]	心配[な]	worried, anxious
じゅうぶん[な]	十分[な]	enough, sufficient
おかしい		strange, funny
うるさい		noisy
やけど		burning (~を します: get burned)
けが		injury (~を します: get injured)
せき		cough (~が できます: have a cough)
インフルエンザ		influenza
そら	空	sky
たいよう	太陽	sun
ほし	星	star
つき	月	moon.
かぜ	風	wind

きた	北	north
みなみ	南	south
にし	西	west
ひがし	東	east

すいどう	水道	faucet, tap, water supply
エンジン		engine
チーム		team

こんや	今夜	this evening
ゆうがた	夕方	late afternoon
まえ		a time in the past, before
おそく	遅く	late (time)

こんなに		like this
そんなに		like that (concerning a matter related to the listener)

あんなに		like that (concerning a matter not related to the speaker or the listener), that much
------	--	---

もしかしたら		possibly, perhaps
それは いけませんね。		That's too bad.
※オリンピック		Olympic Games

◀ 会話 ▶

げんき	元気	vigor
い	胃	stomach
はたら	働きすぎ	working too much
	ストレス	stress
じり	無理を します III	work more than one's capacity
	ゆっくり します III	take one's time

..... 読み物

ほしうらな	星占い	horoscope
おしじ	牡牛座	Taurus
こま	困ります I	be in trouble, have a problem
なから	宝くじ	lottery
ち	当たります [宝くじが~] I	win [a lottery]
けんこく	健康	health
れんあい	恋愛	romantic love
こいびと	恋人	sweetheart, boyfriend, girlfriend
かねもち	[お]金持ち	rich person

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. You had better take exercise every day.
2. It will snow tomorrow.
3. I may not be in time for the appointment.

Example Sentences

1. Students these days spend a lot of time on recreation, don't they?
...Yes, they do. But I think they should have a variety of experiences while young.
2. I want to go to Europe on a month's tour. Would 400,000 yen be enough?
...It's enough, I think.
But you had better not carry it in cash.
3. What will happen to the Japanese economy?
...Well. It will not recover so soon.
4. Will the Olympic Games be successful?
...They surely will be.
They have been preparing for them for a very long time.
5. Doctor, what's wrong with Hans?
...He has caught flu.
He might have a high temperature for about three days, but don't worry.
6. Don't you think the engine has been making a strange noise?
...Yes. We might break down.
Let's return to the airport immediately.

Conversation

You might be sick

- Watanabe: Mr. Schmidt, what's wrong with you? You don't look well.
Schmidt: Recently I don't feel well.
Sometimes I have pains in my stomach and head.
- Watanabe: That's too bad. You might be sick, so you should go and see a doctor.
Schmidt: I think you're right.
-
- Schmidt: Doctor, what's wrong with me?
Doctor: Nothing particularly bad.
Are you busy with work?
Schmidt: Yes. I work overtime a lot these days.
Doctor: You work too much. Maybe you are stressed about work.
Schmidt: I see.
Doctor: You shouldn't push yourself too much.
Take some leave and have a rest.
Schmidt: I will.

III. Reference Words & Information

天気予報 WEATHER FORECAST



は 晴れます (v)

clear, fair



曇ります (v)

cloudy



雨がふります

rain



雪がふります

snow



晴れのち曇りになります

fine, cloudy later



曇り時々(一時)雨になります

cloudy, occasionally rain



曇り所によって雨になります

cloudy, partly rain

こうちやくりつ 降水確率 % (パーセント)

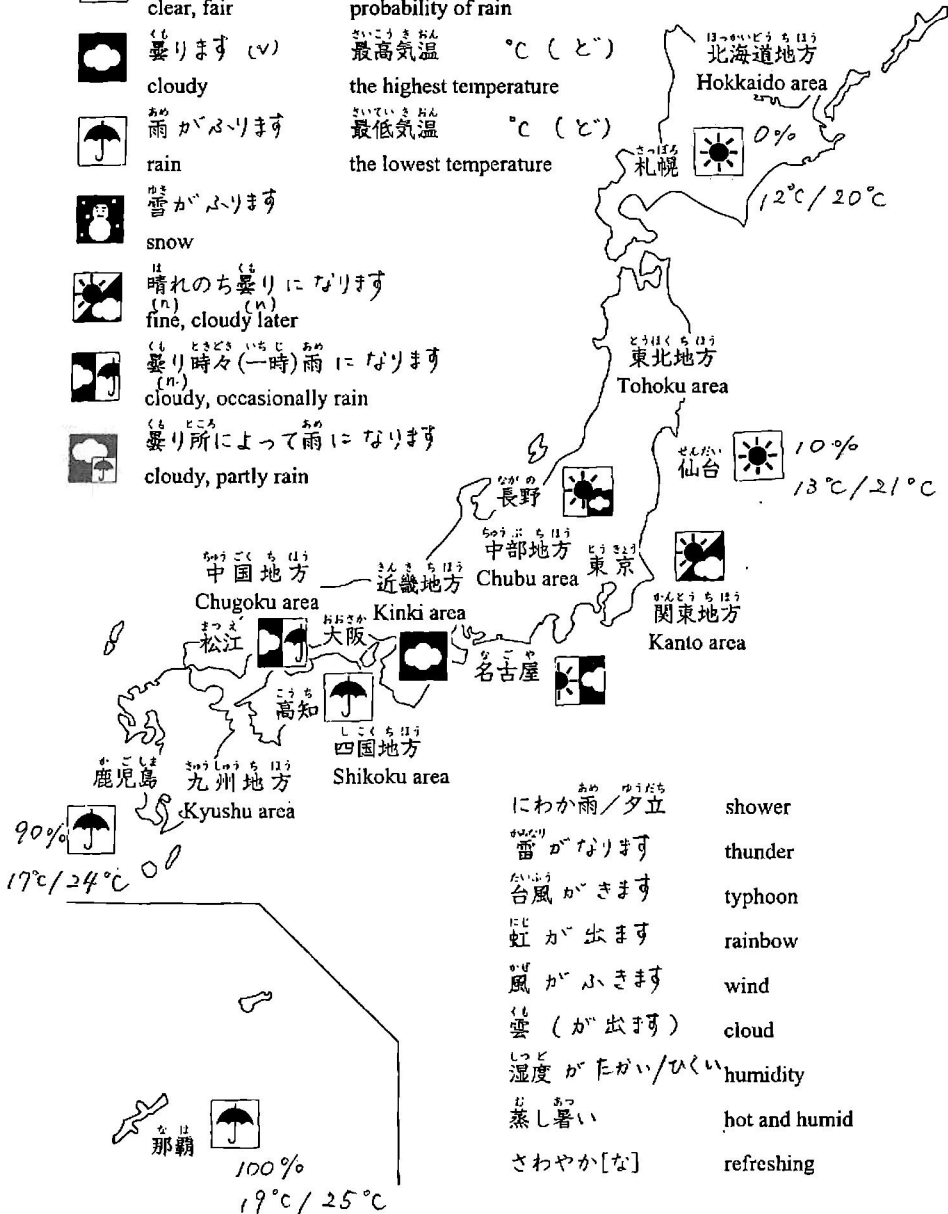
probability of rain

さいこうきおん °C (ど)

the highest temperature

さいていきおん °C (ど)

the lowest temperature



にわか雨/夕立 shower

雷がなります thunder

台風がきます typhoon

虹が出ます rainbow

風がふきます wind

雲(が出ます) cloud

湿度がたがい/ひくい humidity

蒸し暑い hot and humid

さわやか[な] refreshing

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.

V た-form		ほうが いいです。
V ない-form ない		

① 毎日 ^{まいにち}運動した ^{うんどう}ほうが いいです。
It is good to do some exercise everyday.

② 熱が ^{ねつ}あるんです。

…じゃ、お風呂に ^い入らない ほうが いいですよ。

I have got a fever.

…So, you had better not take a bath.

This pattern is used to make suggestions or to give advice. Depending on the situation, this expression may sound like you are imposing your opinion on the listener. Therefore, consider the context of the conversation carefully before using it.

[Note] The difference between ~た ほうが いい and ~たら いい:

③ 日本のお寺が ^{にほん}見たいんですが……。

…じゃ、京都へ ^{きょうと}行ったら いいですよ。

I would like to see some Japanese temples.

…So, it would be a good idea to go to Kyoto.

Example ③ illustrates a situation in which a simple suggestion is given. In such cases ~たら いい is used. ~た ほうが いい implies a comparison and a choice between two things even if it is not expressed in words.

2.

V		plain form	} でしょう
い-adj			
な-adj			
N			
		~だ	

This pattern expresses the speaker's inference from some information he/she has. When used in a question like ⑤, the speaker asks for the listener's inference.

④ あしたは ^{あした}雨が ^{あめ}降るでしょう。

It will rain tomorrow.

⑤ タワポンさんは ^{たわぽん}合格するでしょうか。

Do you think Mr. Thawaphon will pass the exam?

3.

V		plain form	} かも しれません
い-adj			
な-adj			
N			
		~だ	

~かも しれません also expresses the speaker's inference, and means that there is a possibility that some event or state occurred/occurs/will occur. The degree of certainty however is much lower than with ~でしょう.

⑥ 約束の ^{やくそく}時間に ^{じかん}間に ^ま合わないかも しれません。

We might not be in time for the appointment.

4. きっと／たぶん／もしかしたら

1) きっと

This adverb indicates that the speaker is quite certain of what he/she is saying. The probability ranges from quite high to the same level as that of ～でしょう.

- ⑦ ミラーさんは きっと 来ます。

Mr. Miller will surely come.

- ⑧ あしたは きっと 雨でしょう。

It will undoubtedly rain tomorrow.

2) たぶん

This adverb entails less certainty than きっと, and is mostly used with ～でしょう. As shown in ⑩, たぶん is very often used with ～と おもいます (see Lesson 21).

- ⑨ ミラーさんは 来るでしょうか。

…たぶん 来るでしょう。

Do you think Mr. Miller will come?

…I guess so.

- ⑩ 山田さんは この ニュースを たぶん 知らないと思います。

I guess Mr. Yamada does not know this news.

3) もしかしたら

This adverb is used with ～かも しれません in most cases. A sentence with もしかしたら expresses the idea that there is less of a possibility of some event or situation occurring (e.g., "I cannot graduate" in ⑪).

- ⑪ もしかしたら 3月に 卒業できないかも しれません。

There is a possibility I might be unable to graduate in March.

5. 何か 心配な こと

- ⑫ 何か 心配な ことがあるんですか。

Is anything bothering you?

As shown in ⑫, you cannot say しんぱいな なにか, but you should rather say なにか しんぱいな こと. Other similar examples are なにか ～もの, どこか ～ところ, だれか ～ひと, いつか ～とき, etc.

- ⑬ スキーに 行きたいんですが、どこか いい 所 ありませんか。

I want to go skiing. Could you recommend a good ski resort?

6. Quantifier で

で added to a quantifier indicates the limit of a price, time, quantity, etc., necessary for a state, an action or an event to be realized.

- ⑭ 駅まで 30分で 行けますか。

Can I reach the station in thirty minutes?

- ⑮ 3万円で ビデオが 買えますか。

Can I buy a video player for 30,000 yen?

I. Vocabulary

にげます II	逃げます	run away
さわぎます I	騒ぎます	make a noise
あきらめます II		give up
なげます II	投げます	throw
まもります I	守ります	keep, follow, obey
あげます II	上げます	raise, lift up
さげます II	下げます	lower, pull down
つたえます II	伝えます	convey (a message)
ちゅういします III	注意します	be careful [of the cars]
[くるまに～]	[車に～]	
はずします I	外します	be away [from one's desk]
[せきを～]	[席を～]	
だめ[な]		no good, not permitted, impossible
せき	席	seat
ファイト		fight
マーク		mark
ボール		ball
せんたくき	洗濯機	washing machine
～き	～機	～ machine
きそく	規則	regulation, rule
しょうきんし	使用禁止	Do not use.
たちいりきんし	立入禁止	Keep out.
いりぐち	入口	entrance
でぐち	出口	exit
ひじょうぐち	非常口	emergency exit
むりょう	無料	free of charge
ほんじつきゅうぎょう	本日休業	closed today
えいぎょうちゅう	営業中	open for business
しょうちゅう	使用中	in use
～ちゅう	～中	～ ing

どういう ～

what kind of ～

もう
あと ～

(not) any longer (used with negatives)
～ left

◀ 会話 ▶

駐車違反
そりゃあ
～以内
警察
罰金

parking violation
well
within ～
police station
fine

33

----- 読み物 -----

電報
人々
急用
打ちます [電報を～] I
電報代
できるだけ
短く
また
例えば
キトク (危篤)
重い 病氣
明日
留守
留守番
[お]祝い
亡くなります I
悲しみ
利用します III

telegram
people
urgent business
send [a telegram]
telegram charge
as much as possible
shortly, briefly
and
for example
in a critical condition
serious illness
tomorrow
absence
looking after a house during the owner's
absence
celebration
pass away, die
sorrow, sadness
use

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Hurry.
2. Don't touch.
3. "Tachiiri-Kinshi" means "No Entry."
4. Mr. Miller said that he would go on a business trip to Osaka next week.

Example Sentences

1. It's no good. I can't run any more.
...Fight. You have 1,000 meters left.
2. We have no more time left.
...You have one minute more. Don't give up. Fight.
3. What is written there?
...It says "Tomarc."
4. How do you read that kanji?
... "Kin'en."
It means "Don't smoke."
5. What does this mark mean?
...It means that you can wash it in a washing machine.
6. Is Mr. Gupta there?
...He is out now. He said he would be back in about thirty minutes.
7. Excuse me, could you please tell Ms. Watanabe that the party tomorrow will be from six o'clock?
...All right. It starts at six o'clock, does it?

Conversation

What does this mean?

- Watt: Excuse me. I found this paper stuck on my car. How do you read this kanji?
University staff member: It says "Chusha-Ihan."
- Watt: "Chusha-Ihan?" What does that mean?
Staff: It means that you parked your car in a no-parking area. Where did you park your car, Professor Watt?
Watt: I parked in front of the station. I went to the bookstore to buy a magazine; it only took 10 minutes.
Staff: Well, parking in front of the station is not allowed even for 10 minutes.
Watt: What is written here?
Staff: It says that you must go to the police station within one week.
Watt: Only that? Don't I have to pay a fine?
Staff: Yes, you must pay 15,000 yen later.
Watt: You're kidding. 15,000 yen?
To think the magazine I bought only cost 300 yen.

III. Reference Words & Information

ひょうしき
標識 SIGNS



えいぎょうちゅう
営業中

Open for business



じゅんびちゅう
準備中

In preparation



へいてん
閉店

Closed



ていきゅうじつ
定休日

Regular holiday



けしゅうしつ
化粧室

Toilet



きんえんせき
禁煙席

No smoking seat



よやくせき
予約席

Reserved seat



ひじょうぐち
非常口

Emergency exit



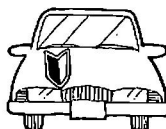
かきげんきん
火気厳禁

Flammable



わ れ も の ちゅうい
割れ物注意

Fragile



うんてんしんしんしゅう
運転初心者注意

Beginner driver



こうじちゅう
工事中

Under construction



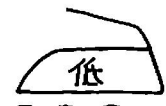
えんそけいひょうはくざいふか
塩素系漂白剤不可

Don't use chlorine



てあらい
手洗い

Wash by hand



アイロン(低温)
アイロン(低温)

Iron at a low temperature



ドライクリーニング
ドライクリーニング

Dry clean only

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Imperative and prohibitive forms

- 1) How to make the imperative form of verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 33, p. 62, 練習 A1.)

Group I: Change the last sound of the **ます**-form into the sound of the **え**-line.

Group II: Attach **ろ** to the **ます**-form.

Group III: **します** becomes **しろ** and **きます** becomes **こい**.

[Note] Non-volitional verbs such as **わかる**, **できる**, **ある**, etc., do not have imperative forms.

- 2) How to make the prohibitive form of verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 33, p. 62, 練習 A1.)

With every verb, attach **な** to the dictionary form.

2. Use of the imperative and prohibitive forms

- 1) The imperative form is used to force a person to do something and the prohibitive form is used to command a person not to do something. Both the imperative and prohibitive forms have strong coercive connotations, so much so that the use of these forms alone or at the end of an imperative sentence is very limited. In colloquial expressions, the use of either form is, in most cases, limited to male speakers.

- 2) Both the imperative and prohibitive forms are used alone or at the end of a sentence in the following instances:

(1) By a man senior in status or age to a person junior to him, or by a father to his child.

① 早く寝ろ。 Go to bed immediately.

② 遅れるな。 Don't be late.

(2) Between men who are friends. In this case, the particle **よ** is often attached at the end of the sentence to soften the tone.

③ あしたうちへ来い[よ]。 Come to my house tomorrow.

④ あまり飲むな[よ]。 Don't drink too much.

(3) When there is not enough time to be very polite; e.g., when giving instructions to a large number of people in a factory or during an emergency, etc. Even in this case, they may be used only by men senior in status or age.

⑤ 逃げろ。 Run.

⑥ エレベーターを使うな。 Don't use the elevator.

(4) When a command is required during training many people or making students take exercise at schools and sports clubs.

⑦ 休め。 Rest.

⑧ 休むな。 Don't rest.

(5) When cheering at sporting events. In this case the expressions below are sometimes used by women as well.

⑨ 頑張れ。 Fight!

⑩ 負けるな。 Don't lose!

(6) When a strong impact or brevity is required, as in a traffic sign or in a slogan.

⑪ 止まれ。 Stop.

⑫ 入るな。 Don't enter.

[Note] Vます-form なさい is another imperative style. It is used by parents to their children or by teachers to their students and is a little gentler than the imperative form. So women use this style instead of the imperative form. Yet it is not used when speaking to a senior.

⑬ 勉強べんきょうなさい。

Study.

3. ～と読みます and ～と書いてあります

⑭ あの漢字かんじは何なにと読むよみますか。

How do you read that kanji?

⑮ あそこに「止まれとまれ」と書いてあります。

"Tomare" is written over there.

と in ⑭ and ⑮ indicates the content in the same way as と of ～と います (Lesson 21).

4. XはYという意味いみです "X" means "Y"

This pattern is used to define the meaning of the word represented by "X." という comes from といいます. The interrogative どういう is used to ask the meaning.

⑯ 「立入禁止たちいりきんし」は入いるななという意味いみです。 "Tachiiri-Kinshi" means don't enter.

⑰ このマークまーくは どういう意味いみですか。 What does this sign mean?

…洗濯機せんたくきで洗あらえるという意味いみです。 …It means machine washable.

5. "S" plain form } と言いっていました

～と いました is used when quoting a third person's words (Lesson 21), while ～と いて いました is used when conveying a third person's message.

⑱ 田中たなかさんは「あした休やすみます」と言いっていました。

Mr. Tanaka said, "I will take a day off work tomorrow."

⑲ 田中たなかさんはあした休やすむと言いっていました。

Mr. Tanaka said that he would take a day off work tomorrow.

6. "S" plain form } と伝つたえていただけませんか

These expressions are used when politely asking someone to convey a message.

⑳ ワンさんに「あとで電話でんわをく下さい」と伝つたえていただけませんか。

Could you please tell Mr. Wang to give me a call later?

㉑ すみませんが、渡辺わたなべさんにあしたのパーティーは6時からだと伝つたえていただけませんか。

Could you please tell Ms. Watanabe that the party tomorrow will be from 6 o'clock?

Lesson 34

I. Vocabulary

みがきます I [はを~]	磨きます [齒を~]	brush [one's teeth], polish
くみたまます II	組み立てます	assemble
おります I	折ります	bend, fold, break, snap
きがつきます I [わすれものに~]	気がつきます [忘れ物に~]	notice, become aware of [things left behind]
つけます II [しょうゆを~]		put [in soy sauce]
みつかります I [かぎが~]	見つかります	[a key] be found
します III [ネクタイを~]		put on, wear [a tie]
しつもんします III	質問します	ask a question
ほそい	細い	thin (of small diameter)
ふとい	太い	thick (of large diameter)
ぼんおどり	盆踊り	Bon Festival dance
スポーツクラブ		sports club
かぐ	家具	furniture
キー		key
シートベルト		seat belt
せつめいしょ	説明書	explanatory pamphlet, instruction book
ず	図	figure, drawing
せん	線	line
やじるし	矢印	arrow (sign)
くろ	黒	black (noun)
しろ	白	white (noun)
あか	赤	red (noun)
あお	青	blue (noun)
こん	紺	navy blue, dark blue (noun)
きいろ	黄色	yellow (noun)
ちやいろ	茶色	brown (noun)

しょうゆ

ソース

soya, soy sauce

sauce, Worcestershire sauce

～か～

～ or ～

ゆうべ

さつき

last night

a short while ago

◁ 会話 ▷

茶道

お茶を たてます II

先に

の 載せます II

これで いいですか。

にが 苦い

tea ceremony

make green tea

first (when doing something before something else)

place on, load onto

Is this all right?

bitter

..... 読み物

おやこ 親子どんぶり

ざいりょう 材料

ぶん 一分

とりにく 鳥肉

グラム

こ 一個

たまねぎ

よんぶん 4分の1 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

ちょうりょう 調味料

なべ

ひ 火

ひに かけます II

に 煮ます II

に 煮えます II

どんぶり

a bowl of cooked rice with chicken and egg

material, ingredient

portion for ~ (used for indicating quantity)

chicken

- gram

(counter for small objects)

onion

one fourth

seasoning, flavoring

pan, pot

fire, heating

put on the stove

cook, boil

be cooked, be boiled

ceramic bowl

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Please write down what I say from now.
2. I brush my teeth after eating.
3. I drink coffee without sugar.

Example Sentences

1. Everybody, let's practice the Bon Festival dance.
...Yes.
Please dance as I do.
2. I had an interesting dream.
...What kind of dream was it? Tell me exactly what you dreamed.
3. This table, should I assemble it by myself?
...Yes, assemble it according to the instructions. It's easy.
4. Where did you lose your wallet?
...I don't know. I only noticed after I had come home.
5. Won't you come for a drink after work?
...I am sorry but it's my day to go to the sports club.
6. What should I wear to my friend's wedding?
...Well, in Japan, men go to a wedding dressed in a black or a dark blue suit and a white tie.
7. Should I eat this with soy sauce?
...No, please eat it without anything.
8. You have got a little slimmer, haven't you? Were you on a diet?
...No. I walk to the station instead of taking a bus.

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Conversation

Please do as I do

Klara: I would like to see the tea ceremony.
Watanabe: Then, won't you come with me next Saturday?

Tea ceremony

instructor: Ms. Watanabe, make the tea, please.
Klara, have the cake first, please.

Klara: Oh, should I eat the cake first?

Instructor: Yes. When you drink tea after eating sweet cake, it tastes delicious.

Klara: Is that so?

Instructor: Well, let's drink the tea.
Please do as I do.

First take the cup with your right hand and put it on your left palm.

Klara: Is this all right?

Instructor: Yes. Next, turn the cup around twice, and drink the tea.

Instructor: How do you like it?

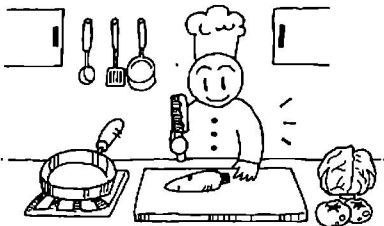
Klara: It's a little bitter, but delicious.

III. Reference Words & Information

りょうり 料理 COOKING

りょうり 料理 Cooking	
に煮る	boil, cook
焼く	grill, bake,
	roast
揚げる	deep fry
いためる	shallow fry
ゆでる	boil
蒸す	steam
炊く	cook (rice)
むく	peel, pare
刻む	chop, mince
かき混ぜる	stir

ちようみりょう 調味料 Seasoning	
しょうゆ	soy sauce
砂糖	sugar
塩	salt
酢	vinegar
みそ	miso
油	oil, fat
ソース	Worcestershire sauce
マヨネーズ	mayonnaise
ケチャップ	ketchup
からし(マスタード)	mustard
こしょう	pepper
とうがらし	red pepper
しょうが	ginger
わさび	Japanese horseradish
カレー粉	curry powder



だいでころようひん 台所用品 Cookware & Kitchen Utensils			
なべ	pot, pan	炊飯器	rice cooker
やかん	kettle	しゃもじ	rice paddle
ふた	lid	缶切り	can opener
おたま	ladle	栓抜き	bottle opener
まな板	cutting board	ざる	colander
包丁	kitchen knife	ポット	thermos bottle
ふきん	kitchen towel	ガス台	gas stove
フライパン	frying pan	流し[台]	sink
電子レンジ	microwave oven	換気扇	ventilation fan

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.

V ₁ dictionary form V ₁ た-form Nの	}	とおりに、V ₂
---	---	---------------------

- 1)

V ₁ とおりに、V ₂

This means to copy exactly in words or actions (V₂) what one has heard, seen, read or learnt, etc. (V₁).

- ① わたしがやる とおりに、やっ てください。

Please do as I do.

- ② わたしが 言う とおりに、書い てください。

Please write down what I say as it is.

- ③ 見た とおりに、話 してください。

Please tell us what you saw as it was.

The dictionary form is used when the action denoted by V₁ is going to be done from now, and the た-form is used when the action denoted by V₁ has already been done.

- 2)

Nの とおりに、V

This means that an action (V) is done in accordance with the manner shown by the preceding phrase.

- ④ 線 の とおりに、紙 を 切 ってください。

Please cut the paper following the line.

- ⑤ 説明書 の とおりに、組 立 ました。

I assembled it according to the handbook.

2.

V ₁ た-form Nの	}	あとで、V ₂
-----------------------------	---	--------------------

This sentence pattern means the action or occurrence denoted by V₂ takes place after the action or occurrence denoted by V₁ or N has taken place.

- ⑥ 新しいのを 買った あとで、なくした 時計 が 見 つけ ました。

After I bought a new watch, I found the one I'd lost.

- ⑦ 仕事 の あとで、飲 みに 行 きます せんか。

Shall we go and have a drink after work?

Compared with Vて-form から, which has a similar meaning, Vた-form あとで emphasizes the time context in which the respective events happen.

3.

V ₁ て-form		V ₂
V ₁ ない-form ないで		

V₁ is an action or condition which accompanies the action denoted by V₂. Look at ⑧ and ⑨. Using this pattern, whether soy sauce is used or not when the action たべます takes place is stated. V₁ and V₂ are actions done by the same person.

- ⑧ しょうゆをつけて食べます。 We eat it with soy sauce.
 ⑨ しょうゆをつけないで食べます。 We eat it without soy sauce.

4.

V ₁ ない-form ないで、	V ₂
-----------------------------	----------------

This pattern is used when the speaker indicates a course of action taken out of two alternative possibilities presented.

- ⑩ 日曜日(にちようび)は どこも 行かないで、うちで ゆっくり 休(やす)みます。
 Next Sunday I won't go anywhere. I will rest at home instead.

Lesson 35

I. Vocabulary

35

さきます I [はなが~]	咲きます [花が~]	[flowers] bloom
かわります I [いろが~]	変わります [色が~]	[the color] change
こまります I つけます II [まるを~]	困ります 付けます [丸を~]	be in trouble, have a problem draw [a circle], mark [with a circle]
ひろいます I かかります I [でんわが~]	拾います [電話が~]	pick up get through [on the telephone], have [a phone call]
らく[な]	楽[な]	comfortable, easy
ただしい めずらしい	正しい 珍しい	correct, right rare, uncommon
かた	方	person (respectful equivalent of ひと)
むこう しま むら みなと きんじょ おくじょう かいがい	向こう 島 村 港 近所 屋上 海外	over there, the other side island village port, harbor neighborhood, vicinity rooftop overseas
やまのぼり ハイキング	山登り	mountain climbing hiking
きかい きよか まる そうさ ほうほう	機会 許可 丸 操作 方法	chance, opportunity permission circle operation method

せつび	設備	equipment, facilities
カーテン		curtain
ひも		string
ふた		lid, cover, cap
は	葉	leaf
きょく	曲	a piece of music
たのしみ	楽しみ	pleasure, enjoyment, expectation

もっと		more
はじめに	初めに	first

これで おわります。 これで 終わります。 We'll finish now.

※箱根		resort in Kanagawa Prefecture
※日光		tourist spot in Tochigi Prefecture
※白馬		resort in Nagano Prefecture
※アフリカ		Africa

◁ 会話 ▷

それなら		in that case
夜行バス		night bus
旅行社		travel agency
詳しい		detailed
スキー場		ski resort, ski ground

※草津		resort in Gunma Prefecture
※志賀高原		national park in Nagano Prefecture

..... 読み物

朱		red
交わります I		keep company with
ことわざ		proverb
仲よく します III		be on good terms with
必要[な]		necessary, essential

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Cherry blossoms bloom when spring comes.
2. When it is fine, an island can be seen over there.
3. For a trip to Hokkaido, June is a good season.
4. Where wedding speeches are concerned, the shorter they are, the better.

Example Sentences

1. I can't open the car window.
...If you push that button, it opens.
2. Do you have any other opinions?
...No, nothing in particular.
If you don't have any, let's finish now.
3. How do you like the life in Japan?
...We have everything, and it is very convenient. But, I think it would be better if the cost of living were a little cheaper.
4. Do I have to hand in the report by tomorrow?
...If it is impossible, hand it in by this Friday.
5. I think I will travel for a few days. Could you recommend a good place?
...Hummm... I think Hakone or Nikko is good for a few days.
6. I want to borrow a book. What should I do?
...Ask the reception to make a card for you.
7. Ms. Yone Ogawa is very active, isn't she?
...Yes. The older she becomes, the more active she is.

Conversation

If you go to a travel agency, you can find out

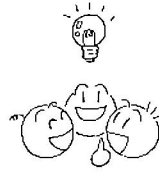
- Thawaphon: Mr. Suzuki, I want to go skiing with friends during the winter vacation. Could you recommend a good ski resort?
- Suzuki: How many days?
- Thawaphon: About three days.
- Suzuki: In that case, I think Kusatsu or Shiga is good. They have hot springs, too.
- Thawaphon: How can I get there?
- Suzuki: You can go by JR, but if you take a night bus, you arrive early in the morning. It is more convenient.
- Thawaphon: Which is cheaper?
- Suzuki: I don't know. If you go to a travel agency, you can get more detailed information.
- Thawaphon: And I have no skis or skiwear.
- Suzuki: You can rent everything at the ski ground.
If you're worried though, you can reserve everything at the travel agency.
- Thawaphon: I see. Thank you very much.

III. Reference Words & Information

ことわざ PROVERBS

す みやこ
住めば都

Wherever you live, once you get used to living there, it becomes home.



さんにん よ もんじゅ ち え
三人寄れば文殊の知恵

Two heads are better than one.

The more people there are, the better the idea that might occur.

35

た 立てばしゃくやく、すわ 座ればぼたん、
ある すがた はな
歩く姿はゆりの花

She is very beautiful. A standing figure is like a peony, a sitting figure is like a tree peony and a walking figure is like a lily.



61

ちりも 積もれば山となる

Many a little makes a mickle.

Even though it is small like dust, it becomes big like a mountain when piled up.

うわさをすれば影

Speak of the devil and he is sure to appear.

When you talk about someone, he will appear.

はなよりだんご

Cake before flowers.

Substance rather than appearance.



てんせきこけ しょう
転石苔を生ぜず *A rolling stone gathers no moss.*

It can be interpreted in two ways.

- ① Those who are active make progress.
- ② Those who easily get tired and change their jobs can not succeed in life.



IV. Grammar Explanation

1. How to make the conditional form (See Main Textbook, Lesson 35, p. 78, 練習 A1.)

Verb

Group I : Change the last sound of the *ます*-form into the sound of the *え*-line and attach *ば*.

Group II : Attach *れば* to the *ます*-form.

Group III : *きます* becomes *くれば*, and *します* becomes *すれば*.

い-adj : Change the last *い* of the *い*-adjective into *ければ*.

な-adj : Delete the last *な* of the *な*-adjective and attach *なら*.

Noun : Attach *なら* to the noun.

35

2. Conditional form, ～

With the use of the conditional form, the former part of the sentence describes the requirements needed for an event or occurrence to manifest itself.

When the subject of the former part is the same as that of the latter, you cannot use verbs containing volition in both parts of the sentence at the same time.

1) When describing the requirements needed for a certain event to manifest itself:

① ボタンを押せば、窓が開きます。

If you push the button, the window will open.

② 彼が行けば、わたしも行きます。

If he goes, I will go, too.

③ いい天気なら、向こうに島が見えます。

When it is fine, an island can be seen over there.

2) When describing the speaker's judgement on what the other person has said or the situation:

④ ほかに意見がなければ、これで終わりにしましょう。

If you don't have any other opinions, let's close this meeting now.

⑤ あしたまでにレポートを出さなければなりません。

…無理なら、金曜日までに出して下さい。

Do I have to hand in the report by tomorrow?

…If it is impossible, hand it in by this Friday.

[Note] Similar expressions that you have learned so far.

[1] ～と (Lesson 23)

～と is used when the result derived from the action described before と is inevitable. It is a predictable event or an unavoidable fact. ～と cannot be used when it comes to the speaker's wishes, judgement, permission, hopes, requests, etc.

⑥ ここを押すと、ドアが開きます。

Press here, and the door will open.

⑥ can also be said using ～ば.

⑦ ここを押せば、ドアが開きます。

If you press here, the door will open.

[2] ～たら (Lesson 25)

As you learned in Lesson 25, ～たら has two usages: (1) it is a conditional expression, and (2) it indicates that an action or state will occur or appear when certain conditions have been met.

- ⑧ 時間がなかったら、テレビを見ません。
If I don't have time, I will not watch television.
- ⑨ 時間がなければ、テレビを見ません。
If I don't have time, I will not watch television.
- × 時間がないと、テレビを見ません。
- ⑩ 東京へ来たら、ぜひ連絡してください。
Please contact me, when you come to Tokyo.
- × 東京へ来れば、ぜひ連絡してください。

In ⑧ and ⑨, ~たら and ~ば can be used, as unlike ~と, they are followed by expressions reflecting the speaker's will. In ⑩, however, only ~たら may be used because the subjects in the former and the latter denote the same person and both verbs are volitional. Although ~たら has the widest range of use, as is shown above, it is not usually used in newspaper articles and business reports because it is colloquial.

3. Nなら、～

Nなら is also used when the speaker takes up the topic introduced by the other person and gives some information on it.

- ⑪ 温泉に行きたいんですが、どこかいい所ありませんか。
…温泉なら、白馬がいいですよ。
I want to visit a hot spring resort. Don't you know any good place?
…If you are talking about hot springs, Hakuba would be good.

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4. Interrogative V conditional form いいですか

This expression is used to ask for directions or suggestions as to the best course of action. It is used in the same way as ~たら いいですか that you learned in Lesson 26. Hence, ⑫ can be restated as ⑬.

- ⑫ 本を借りたいんですが、どうすればいいですか。
I would like to borrow some books. What should I do?
- ⑬ 本を借りたいんですが、どうしたらいいですか。
I would like to borrow some books. What should I do?

(L. 26)

V	conditional form	V dictionary form	}ほど～
い-adj		い-adj(～い)	
な-adj		な-adjな	

- ⑭ ビートルズの音楽は聞けば聞くほど好きになります。
The more I listen to the music of the Beatles, the better I like it.
- ⑮ パソコンは操作が簡単なら簡単ほどいいです。
The easier the operation, the better the computer.

The same verb or adjective is used in front of both ばなら and ほど in the same sentence. This pattern expresses that the degree described in the latter part of the sentence increases/decreases with the change of the degree described in the former.

Lesson 36

I. Vocabulary

とどきます I [にもつが～]	届きます [荷物が～]	[parcels] be delivered
でます II [しあいに～]	出ます [試合に～]	participate [in the game]
うちます I [ワープロを～]	打ちます	type [on a word processor]
ちよきんします III	貯金します	save money
ふとります I	太ります	get fat
やせます II		get slim, lose weight
すぎます II [7じを～]	過ぎます [7時を～]	pass [7 o'clock]
なれます II [しゅうかんに～]	慣れます [習慣に～]	get accustomed to [the customs]
かたい	硬い	hard, tough, solid
やわらかい	軟らかい	soft, tender
でんし～	電子～	electronic ~
けいたい～	携帯～	portable ~
こうじょう	工場	factory
けんこう	健康	health
けんどう	剣道	kendo (Japanese style fencing)
まいしゅう	毎週	every week
まいつき	毎月	every month
まいとし(まいねん)	毎年	every year
やっと		finally
かなり		fairly
かならず	必ず	without fail, by any means
ぜったいに	絶対に	absolutely (used with negatives)
じょうずに	上手に	well, skillfully
できるだけ		as much as possible
このごろ		these days

～ずつ
そのほうが～

～ (some amount) per (some suit)
That is more ~

※ショパン

Chopin, Polish musician (1810-49)

◀ 会話 ▶

お客様
特別[な]
して いらっしやいます
水泳
～とか、～とか
タンゴ
チャレンジします III
気持ち

guest, customer
special
be doing (respectful equivalent of して います)
swimming
~, ~, and so on
tango
challenge
feeling, enthusiasm

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..... 読み物

の 乗り物

vehicle, means of transportation

歴史

history

一世紀

-th century

遠く

far, remote place

汽車

locomotive

汽船

steam boat

大勢の ~

many (people)

運びます I

carry, transport

飛びます I

fly

安全[な]

safe

宇宙

space, universe

地球

earth

※ライト兄弟

Wright brothers, American pioneers in aviation
Wilbur Wright (1867-1912)
Orville Wright (1871-1948)

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I practice every day so that I can swim fast.
2. I've finally become able to ride a bicycle.
3. I try to keep a diary every day.

Example Sentences

1. Is that an electronic dictionary?
...Yes. I carry it so that I can check immediately when I hear an unfamiliar word.
2. What does that red circle on the calendar mean?
...That's garbage collection day. I mark it so that I don't forget.
3. Are you now accustomed to using a futon?
...Yes. I had a hard time sleeping at first, but now I can really sleep soundly on it.
4. Can you now play work by Chopin?
...No, not yet.
I want to become able to play Chopin soon.
5. Since the factory was completed, we've been unable to swim here.
...Really? That's a shame, isn't it?
6. You don't eat sweets, do you?
...No. I try not to eat sweets as much as possible.
That's better for your body.
7. The concert begins at six o'clock.
Please be sure not to be late. If you are late, you won't be able to get in.
...Yes, okay.

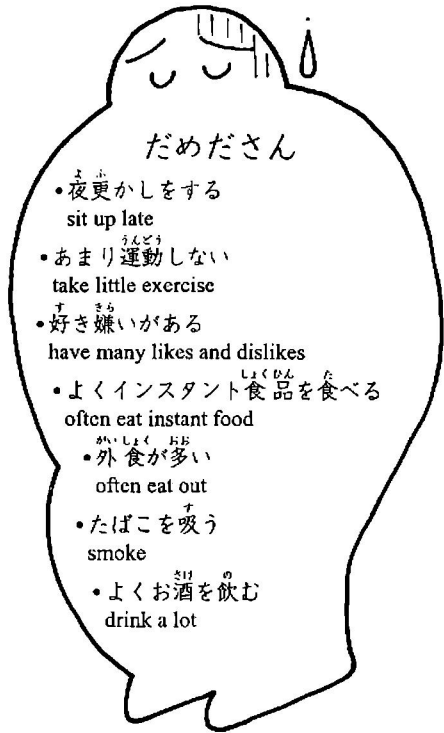
Conversation

I make the effort to use my brain and body

- Announcer: Good afternoon, everybody. This is "Health Hour."
Today's guest is Ms. Yone Ogawa who is 80 years old this year.
- Ogawa Yone: Hello.
- Announcer: You look well. Do you do anything special to keep fit?
- Ogawa Yone: I try to take exercise every day, and eat a variety of foods.
- Announcer: What kind of exercise?
- Ogawa Yone: Dancing, swimming, and...
Recently I've become able to dance the tango.
- Announcer: Great. What about food?
- Ogawa Yone: I eat anything. I especially like fish.
I make the effort to cook a different dish every day.
- Announcer: You really use your brain and body.
- Ogawa Yone: Yes. I think I'd like to go to France next year, so I've started to learn French.
- Announcer: It's important that we have many challenges in life.
Thank you very much, I enjoyed talking with you.

III. Reference Words & Information

けんこう 健康 HEALTH



5つの大切な栄養素とそれを含む食べ物
Five Important Nutriments and Foods Containing Them

<p>炭水化物 carbohydrates</p>	<p>豆腐 tofu</p> <p>たんぱく質 protein</p>	<p>脂肪 fat, oil</p>
<p>いも potato</p>	<p>たんぱく質 protein</p>	<p>ビタミン vitamins</p>
<p>のり laver</p> <p>カルシウム calcium</p>	<p>豆 beans</p>	
<p>海藻 seaweed</p>		

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.

V ₁ dictionary form V ₁ ない-form ない	} ように、V ₂
---	----------------------

V₁ indicates a purpose or an aim, while V₂ indicates a volitional action to get closer to that objective.

- ① 速く泳げるように、毎日練習しています。

aim (volitional) action

I practice every day so that I can swim fast.

- ② 忘れないように、メモしてください。

purpose (volitional) action

Please take a memo so that you will not forget.

The dictionary form of non-volitional verbs such as potential verbs, わかります, みえます, きこえます, なります, etc., (①) or a verb in its negative form (②) should be used before ように.

2.

V dictionary form V ない-form なく	} になります
-----------------------------------	---------

- 1) になります indicates that a state changes into another state. The verbs used here express ability or possibility: such as potential verbs, わかります, みえます, etc. V dictionary form ように になります indicates that a state in which something cannot be done has changed into a state in which it can be done. V ない-form なく になります indicates the reverse (i.e., something can no longer be done).

- ③ 毎日練習すれば、泳げるようになり

ます。If you practice every day, you will become able to swim.

- ④ やっと 自転車に 乗れるようになり

ました。I've finally become able to ride a bicycle.

- ⑤ 年を取ると、小さい字が 読めなく

なります。As you get older, you cannot read small letters.

- ⑥ 太りましたから、好きな服が 着られなく

なりました。I gained weight so I can no longer wear my favorite dress.

- 2) How to give a negative answer to ～ように になりましたか is as follows:

- ⑦ ショパンが 弾けるようになり

ましたか。…いいえ、まだ 弾けません。

Have you become able to play work by Chopin?

…No, not yet.

[Note] The Main Textbook does not discuss the usage shown in ⑧ and ⑨ on the next page. In this usage, using a verb which does not reflect ability will render the meaning that a habit which did not exist before has been acquired or a habit which existed before has become obsolete.

⑧ 日本人は 100年ぐらいまえから 牛肉や 豚肉を 食べるようになりました。

The Japanese started to eat beef and pork from about 100 years ago.

⑨ 車を 買ってから、わたしは あまり 歩かなくなりました。

I do not walk much since I bought a car.

Such verbs as なれる, ふとる, やせる, etc., which denote change itself cannot be used in this sentence pattern.

3.

V dictionary form	ように します
V ない-form	ない

This sentence pattern is used to express that one habitually or continuously makes efforts to do something or not to do something.

1) ~ように しています

This expresses that one habitually and continuously tries to do something.

⑩ 毎日 運動して、何でも 食べるように しています。

I try to take exercise every day and eat a variety of foods.

⑪ 歯に 悪いですから、甘い 物を 食べないように しています。

I try not to eat sweets because they are bad for my teeth.

2) ~ように してください

~て/~ないで ください are direct request expressions, while ~ように してください is an indirect request expression and more polite than the former. This pattern is used as shown below.

(1) When requesting someone to try to do something habitually and continuously.

⑫ もっと 野菜を 食べるように してください。

Please try to eat more vegetables.

(2) When politely requesting someone to try to do something in a one-off situation.

⑬ あしたは 絶対に 時間に 遅れないように してください。

Please be sure not to be late tomorrow.

[Note] ~ように してください cannot be used when requesting something to be done on the spot.

⑭ すみませんが、塩を 取って ください。

Excuse me, please pass me the salt.

× すみませんが、塩を 取るように してください。

4. とか

~とか is used to give examples just like ~や, but ~とか is more colloquial. Unlike や, とか sometimes comes after the last noun to be mentioned.

⑮ どんな スポーツを していますか。

…そうですね。テニスとか 水泳とか……。

What kind of sports do you do?

…Well, playing tennis, swimming, and so on.

I. Vocabulary

ほめます II	褒めます	praise
しかります I		scold
さそいます I	誘います	invite, ask someone to join
おこします I	起こします	wake (someone) up
しょうたいします III	招待します	invite
たのみます I	頼みます	ask, request
ちゅういします III	注意します	warn, advise
とります I		rob, steal
ふみます I	踏みます	step on (someone's foot)
こわします I	壊します	break, destroy
よごします I	汚します	make ~ dirty
おこないます I	行います	hold, carry out, practice
ゆしゅつします III	輸出します	export
ゆにゅうします III	輸入します	import
ほんやくします III	翻訳します	translate
はつめいします III	発明します	invent
はっけんします III	発見します	discover
せつけいします III	設計します	design, plan
こめ	米	rice
むぎ	麦	barley, wheat
せきゆ	石油	oil
げんりょう	原料	raw material
デート		date
どろぼう	泥棒	thief, robber
けいかん	警官	policeman
けんちくか	建築家	architect
かがくしゃ	科学者	scientist
まんが	漫画	cartoon
せかいじゅう	世界中	all over the world
～じゅう	～中	all over ~
～によって		by ~
よかったですね。		That's lucky, isn't it?
※ドミニカ		Dominica

※ライト兄弟 きょうだい

Wright brothers, American pioneers in aviation
Wilbur Wright (1867-1912)
Orville Wright (1871-1948)

※源氏物語 げんじものがたり
※紫式部 むらさきしきぶ

“The Tale of Genji” (Japanese novel)

※グラハム・ベル

Heian Period (9th century) female novelist who
wrote “The Tale of Genji” (973?-1014?)

※東照宮 とうしょうぐう

Alexander Graham Bell, American inventor
(1847-1922)

※江戸時代 えどじだい

shrine dedicated to Tokugawa Ieyasu in Nikko,
Tochigi Prefecture

※サウジアラビア

Edo Period (1603-1868)
Saudi Arabia

◁ 会話 ▷

埋め立てます II うめたてます

reclaim

技術 ぎじゆつ

technology, technique

土地 とち

land

騒音 そうおん

noise

利用します III りようします

use

アクセス

access

----- 読み物 -----

-世紀 せいき

-th century

豪華 [な] ごうか

gorgeous

彫刻 ちゆうこく

engraving, carving, sculpture

眠ります I ねむ

sleep

彫ります I ほ

engrave, carve

仲間 なかま

colleague, friend

そのあと

after that

一生懸命 いっしょうけんめい

with all one's effort

ねずみ

mouse

一匹も いません。

There is not a single (mouse).

※眠り猫 ねむねこ

The Sleeping Cat

※左甚五郎 ひだりじんごろう

famous Japanese sculptor of the Edo Period
(1594-1651)

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. When I was a child I was often scolded by my mother.
2. My foot was trodden on in a rush-hour train.
3. Horyuji Temple was built in 608.

Example Sentences

1. This morning I was called in by the department manager.
...Did something happen?
I was warned about how I write business trip reports.
2. What's wrong?
...Somebody has taken my umbrella by mistake.
3. A new star has been discovered.
...Really?
4. Where is this year's world conference of children to be held?
...It's to be held in Hiroshima.
5. What is sake made from?
...It's made from rice.
What about beer?
...It's made from barley.
6. Which language is used in Dominica?
...Spanish is used there.
7. Teacher, who invented the airplane?
...The airplane was invented by the Wright brothers.

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Conversation

Kansai Airport is made on reclaimed land

- Matsumoto: Mr. Schmidt, is this your first visit to Kansai Airport?
Schmidt: Yes. It's really built on the sea, isn't it?
Matsumoto: Yes. This is an island reclaimed from the sea.
Schmidt: Amazing. What high technology.
But why did they build it on the sea?
Matsumoto: Because Japan has little space, and at sea we don't have a problem with noise pollution.
Schmidt: And that's why you can use it 24 hours a day.
Matsumoto: Yes.
Schmidt: This building has an interesting design.
Matsumoto: It was designed by an Italian architect.
Schmidt: Is access easy?
Matsumoto: It's one hour by train from Osaka Station.
You can also come from Kobe by sea.

III. Reference Words & Information

事故・事件 INCIDENT

<p>ころす kill</p> 	<p>撃つ shoot</p> 	<p>さす stab</p> 	<p>かむ bite</p> 
<p>ひく run over</p> 	<p>はねる hit</p> 	<p>しうどつ 衝突する crash</p> 	<p>ついでつ 追突する crash into the rear of a car</p> 
<p>ぬす steal</p> 	<p>ほうかい 誘拐する kidnap</p> 	<p>ハイジャックする hijack</p> 	
<p>× つらく 墜落する fall, crash</p> 	<p>はこぶ 運ぶ carry</p> 	<p>たす 助ける rescue</p> 	
<p>× ぶくはつ 爆発する explode</p> 		<p>さんぼつ 沈没する sink</p> 	

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Passive verbs

How to make passive verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 37, p. 96, ^{せんしゅう}練習A1.)

		Passive verbs	
		polite form	plain form
I	かきます	かかれます	かかれる
II	ほめます	ほめられます	ほめられる
III	きます	こられます	こられる
	します	されます	される

All passive verbs are Group II verbs; they conjugate into the dictionary form, ない-form, て-form, etc.

e.g. かかれる, かかれ(ない), かかれて

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2. $N_1(\text{person}_1)$ は $N_2(\text{person}_2)$ に V passive

When a person (person₂)'s action is directed to another person (person₁), person₁ can state it from his/her side by using this sentence pattern. In this case, person₁ becomes the topic of the sentence, person₂ is marked with に, and a passive verb is used.

先生は わたしを褒めました。 My teacher praised me.

① わたしは先生に褒められました。 I was praised by my teacher.

母は わたしに買い物に頼みました。

My mother asked me to go shopping.

② わたしは母に買い物に頼まれました。

I was asked to go shopping by my mother.

Something that moves (animals, cars, etc.) can replace person₂ in this sentence pattern.

③ わたしは犬にかまれました。 I was bitten by a dog.

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3. $N_1(\text{person}_1)$ は $N_2(\text{person}_2)$ に N_3 を V passive

When a person (person₂)'s action is directed to an object belonging to another person (person₁), and person₁ feels annoyed or troubled, person₁ uses this sentence pattern to express his/her feelings.

弟が わたしのパソコンを壊しました。

My brother broke my personal computer.

④ わたしは弟にパソコンを壊されました。

I had my personal computer broken by my brother.

Like in sentence pattern 2. above, an animate object or something that moves can replace person₂.

⑤ わたしは犬に手をかまれました。 I had my hand bitten by a dog.

[Note 1] In this sentence pattern, the topic of the sentence is not the object (N₂) of the verb but person₁ (N₁), who feels annoyed or troubled by what person₂ does to the object belonging to him/her. Thus わたしのパソコンは おとうとに こわされました is not correct. You should use sentence ④ shown on the previous page instead.

[Note 2] As this sentence pattern is used when person₁ is troubled by what person₂ does, it cannot be used when person₁ is grateful for what person₂ does. ~てもらいます is used instead.

⑥ わたしは 友達に 自転車を 修理して もらいました。

I had my bicycle repaired by my friend.

× わたしは 友達に 自転車を 修理されました。

4. N(thing) が／は V passive

When you need not mention the person who does the action denoted by a verb, you can make the object of the verb the subject of the sentence. In this case, a passive verb is used.

⑦ フランスで 昔の 日本の 絵が 発見されました。

An old Japanese picture has been discovered in France.

⑧ 日本の 車は 世界中へ 輸出されています。

Japanese cars are exported all over the world.

⑨ 会議は 神戸で 開かれました。

The assembly was held in Kobe.

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5. N₁ は N₂(person) によって V passive

When something is created or discovered, and it is stated using a passive verb, the person who created or discovered it is indicated by によって instead of に. Verbs like かきます, はつめいします, はっけんします, etc., are used in this sentence pattern.

⑩ 「源氏物語」は 紫式部によって 書かれました。

“The Tale of Genji” was written by Murasaki Shikibu.

⑪ 電話は ベルによって 発明されました。

The telephone was invented by Bell.

6. N から／N で つくります

When something is made from a raw material, the material is marked with から. When it is obvious to the eye that something is made of a particular material, the material is marked with で.

⑫ ビールは 麦から 造られます。

Beer is made from barley.

⑬ 昔 日本の 家は 木で 造られました。

Japanese houses were made of wood in the past.

Lesson 38

I. Vocabulary

そだてます II	育てます	breed, bring up
はこびます I	運びます	carry, transport
なくなります I	亡くなります	pass away (euphemistic expression for しにます (L. 39))
にゅういんします III	入院します	enter hospital
たいいんします III	退院します	leave hospital
いれます II	入れます	turn on [the power switch]
[でんげんを～]	[電源を～]	
きります I	切ります	turn off [the power switch]
[でんげんを～]	[電源を～]	
かけます II	掛けます	lock
[かぎを～]		
きもちが いい	気持ちがいい	pleasant, agreeable
きもちが わるい	気持ちが悪い	unpleasant, disgusting
おおきな ～	大きな ～	large ～
ちいさな ～	小さな ～	small ～
あかちゃん	赤ちゃん	baby
しょうがっこう	小学校	elementary school
ちゅうがっこう	中学校	junior high school
えきまえ	駅前	the area in front of the station
かいがん	海岸	seaside, seashore
うそ		lie, fib
しよるい	書類	document, papers
でんげん	電源	power switch
～せい	～製	made in ～

[あ、] いけない。

Oops!/ Oh, no! (used when one has made a mistake)

おさきに お先に
[しつれいします]。 [失礼します]。

Excuse me (for leaving before you).

※^{げんぱく}原爆ドーム

dome commemorating the atomic bombing of Hiroshima

◁ 会話 ▷

^{かいろん}回覧

circular, sending round

^{けんきゅうしつ}研究室

study room, professor's office, laboratory

きちんと

neatly, tidily

^{せいり}整理します Ⅲ

put (things) in order, tidy up

～という ^{ほん}本

the book titled ～, the book named ～

～冊 ^{さつ}

(counter for books, etc.)

はんこ

seal stamp

^お押します [はんこを～] Ⅰ

affix [a seal]

38

…… 読み物 ……

^{ふたご}双子

twins

^{しまい}姉妹

sisters

^{ごねんせい}5年生

fifth grade, fifth year

^に似ています Ⅱ

resemble, be like

^{せいかく}性格

character

おとなしい

quiet

^{せわ}世話を します Ⅲ

take care

^{じかん}時間が たちます Ⅰ

time pass by

^{だいすき}大好き[な]

like very much

～点 ^{てん}

— points

クラス

class

けんかします Ⅲ

quarrel, fight

^{ふしぎ}不思議[な]

mysterious, strange

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Drawing pictures is fun.
2. I like looking at the stars.
3. I forgot to bring my wallet.
4. It was last March that I came to Japan.

Example Sentences

1. Are you still keeping a diary?
...No, I stopped after three days.
It's easy to start, but it's difficult to continue.
2. What with all the flowers, it's a very beautiful garden, isn't it?
...Thank you.
My husband is good at growing flowers.
3. How do you like Tokyo?
...Well, there are so many people. And they walk fast.
4. Oh, no!
...What's wrong?
I forgot to close the car window.
5. Do you know that Ms. Kimura had a baby?
...No, I didn't. When was that?
It was about a month ago.
6. Do you remember the person with whom you were in love for the first time?
...Yes. It was in my class at the elementary school where I saw her for the first time.
She was a teacher of music.

Conversation

I like putting things in order

- University
employee: Professor Watt, here's a circular.
- Watt: Oh, thank you. Please leave it there.
- Employee: Your office is always in perfect order, isn't it?
- Watt: I like putting things in order.
- Employee: The books are arranged well and everything is put to rights... You are good at arranging things.
- Watt: I once wrote a book titled "How to Arrange Things."
- Employee: Oh, great!
- Watt: It didn't sell well.
If you like, I will give you a copy.
-
- Employee: Good morning.
- Watt: Oh, I forgot to bring the book. I'm sorry.
- Employee: Never mind. But, please don't forget to stamp the circular. You forgot last month, too.

III. Reference Words & Information

ねんちゅうぎょうじ 年 中 行 事 ANNUAL EVENTS

しょうがつ お正月 New Year's Day

Celebration at the beginning of the year. People go to shrines or temples to pray for health and prosperity. New Year's cards arrive on New Year's Day.



ひなまつり The Doll's Festival

People who have a daughter display dolls.



こどもの日 Children's Day



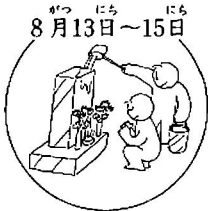
Celebration for the growth and health of children. Originally, the day was set to celebrate the growth of boys.



たなばた 七夕 The Star Festival

Based on a Chinese legend, Altair and Vega come from the eastern and western extremes of the Milky Way once a year to meet.

ぼん お盆 The Bon Festival



The Bon Festival is a Buddhist tradition of greeting the spirits of deceased ancestors. People visit the cemetery where their relatives are buried.

つきみ お月見 Moon Viewing

People enjoy viewing the full moon.



おおみそか 大みそか New Year's Eve

People prepare for the New Year, cooking 'osechi' (special food for New Year's Day) and cleaning the house. At midnight the temple bells begin to ring.



IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V plain formの

Attach the particle の to the plain form of a verb and you can nominalize the phrase accompanying that verb.

2. V dictionary formのは adjectiveです

- ① テニスは おもしろいです。 Tennis is fun.
② テニスを するのは おもしろいです。 Playing tennis is fun.
③ テニスを 見るのは おもしろいです。 Watching tennis is fun.

① simply refers to tennis as a sport, while ② and ③ are more specific in referring to either playing or watching tennis. Such adjectives as おずかしい, やさしい, おもしろい, たのしい, きげん[な], たいへん[な], etc., are frequently used in this sentence pattern.

3. V dictionary formのが adjectiveです

- ④ わたしは 花が 好きです。 I like flowers.
⑤ わたしは 花を 育てるのが 好きです。 I like growing flowers.
⑥ 東京の 人は 歩くのが 速いです。 People in Tokyo walk fast.

The adjectives which are used in this sentence pattern are usually ones that describe likes or dislikes and skills or capabilities such as すき[な], きらい[な], じょうず[な], へた[な], はやい, おそい, etc.

4. V dictionary formのを 忘れました forgot to do ...

- ⑦ かぎを 忘れました。 I forgot the key.
⑧ 牛乳を 買うのを 忘れました。 I forgot to buy the milk.
⑨ 車の窓を 閉めるのを 忘れました。 I forgot to close the car window.

⑧ means the person "had to buy the milk, but forgot it." And ⑨ means the person "had to close the window of the car, but left the car with the window open."

5. V plain formのを 知っていますか Do you know that ... ?

This is an expression asking whether the listener knows what is described in the clause preceding の.

- ⑩ 鈴木さんが 来月 結婚するのを 知っていますか。

Do you know that Mr. Suzuki is going to get married next month?

[Note] The difference between しりません and しりませんでした:

⑪ 木村さんに赤ちゃんが生まれたのを知っていますか。

…いいえ、知りませんでした。

Do you know that Ms. Kimura had a baby?

…No, I didn't.

⑫ ミラーさんの住所を知っていますか。

…いいえ、知りません。

Do you know Mr. Miller's address?

…No, I don't.

しりませんでした is used in example ⑪, because the person replying has got the information from the question. In example ⑫, however, しりません is used because the person replying has not got any information from the question.

6.

V	plain form	のは Nです
い-adj		
な-adj	plain form	
N	～だ→～な	

娘は北海道の小さな町で生まれました。

My daughter was born in a small town in Hokkaido.

⑬ 娘が生まれたのは北海道の小さな町です。

My daughter's birthplace is a small town in Hokkaido.

12月は1年でいちばん忙しいです。

December is the busiest month of the year.

⑭ 1年でいちばん忙しいのは12月です。

The busiest month of the year is December.

This pattern is used when a noun representing a thing, a person, a place, etc., is replaced with の and then taken up as the topic of the sentence. In examples ⑬ and ⑭, "the place where my daughter was born" and "the busiest month of the year" are taken up as topics, and the speaker gives related information in the latter half of the sentence.

7. ～ときも／～ときや／～ときの／～ときに, etc.

Various particles can be attached to ～とき, which you learned in Lesson 23, because the word とき is a noun.

⑮ 疲れたときや寂しいとき、田舎を思い出す。

I remember my hometown when I am tired or lonely.

(L. 31)

⑯ 生まれたときから、ずっと大阪に住んでいます。

I have been living in Osaka since I was born.

I. Vocabulary

こたえます II [しつもんに~]	答えます [質問に~]	answer [a question]
たおれます II [ビルが~]	倒れます	[a building] fall down
やけます II [うちが~] [パンが~] [にくが~]	焼けます [肉が~]	[a house] burn down [bread] be baked [meat] be roasted, be grilled
とおります I [みちを~]	通ります [道を~]	pass [along a street]
しにます I	死にます	die
びっくりします III		be surprised
がっかりします III		be disappointed
あんしんします III	安心します	be relieved
ちこくします III	遅刻します	be late, come late
そうたいします III	早退します	leave (work or school) earlier than usual
けんかします III		quarrel, fight
りこんします III	離婚します	divorce
ふくざつ[な]	複雑[な]	complicated, complex
じゃま[な]	邪魔[な]	obstructive, in the way
きたない	汚い	dirty
うれしい		glad, happy
かなしい	悲しい	sad
はずかしい	恥ずかしい	embarrassed, ashamed
じしん	地震	earthquake
たいふう	台風	typhoon
かじ	火事	fire
じこ	事故	accident
[お]みあい	[お]見合い	interview with a view to marriage

でんわだい ～だい	電話代 ～代	telephone charge charge, fare, fee
フロント -ごうしつ	-号室	front desk, reception desk room number -
あせ タオル せっけん	汗	perspiration (~を かきます: perspire) towel soap
おおぜい	大勢	a great number of people

おつかれさまでした。お疲れさまでした。 Thank you for your hard work. (used to express appreciation for a colleague's or subordinate's work)

うかがいます。 伺います。 I'm coming. (humble way of saying いきます)

◀ 会話 ▶

とちゅう 途中で		on the way, in the midst of
トラック		truck, lorry
ぶつかります I		bump, collide
なら 並びます I		stand in a queue, line up

..... 読み物

おとな 大人		adult
ようふく 洋服		Western clothes
せいようか 西洋化します III		be Westernized
あ 合います I		fit, suit
いま 今では		now
せいじんしき 成人式		coming-of-age celebration

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I was surprised to hear the news.
2. Because of the earthquake a building collapsed.
3. I don't feel well, so I'll go to a hospital.

Example Sentences

1. How was the "omiaï"?"
...I thought he looked good when I saw his photo, but I was disappointed when I saw him in person.
2. We are going on a hike this Saturday. Won't you come along with us?
...I'm sorry, but I can't make it that day.
3. How did you like that movie?
...The story was complicated, so I could not understand it well.
4. I'm sorry to be late.
...What happened?
The bus was delayed by an accident.
5. Won't you come for a drink now?
...I am sorry, but I have something to do, so I have to leave now.
Well, see you.
6. I sleep on a futon lately, and I find using it very convenient.
...What did you do with your bed?
I gave it to a friend, because my room is small and it got in the way.

Conversation

I'm sorry to be late

- Miller: Ms. Nakamura, I'm sorry I'm late.
Nakamura: What happened, Mr. Miller?
Miller: Actually, there was a traffic accident on my way here, and the bus was delayed.
Nakamura: An accident involving the bus?
Miller: No. A truck and a car collided at the intersection and the bus could not move.
Nakamura: That was bad.
There was no call from you, so everybody was worried.
Miller: I wanted to call from the station, but many people were queuing at the telephones.... I'm sorry.
Nakamura: I see.
Well, let's start the meeting.

III. Reference Words & Information

気持ち FEELINGS

<p>うれしい happy</p> 	<p>たの 楽しい pleasant, enjoyable</p> 	<p>さび 寂しい lonely</p> 	<p>かな 悲しい sad</p> 
<p>おもしろい amusing, interesting</p> 	<p>うらやましい envious</p> 	<p>は 恥ずかしい embarrassed, ashamed</p> 	<p>なつ 懐かしい dear, longed for</p> 
<p>びっくりする be surprised</p> 	<p>がっかりする be disappointed</p> 	<p>うっとりする be enchanted</p> 	
<p>いらいらする be irritated</p> 	<p>どきどきする be scared</p> 	<p>はらはらする feel uneasy</p> 	<p>わくわくする be excited</p> 

IV. Grammar Explanation

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|---|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>Vて-form</td> <td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle;">~</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vない-form なくて</td> </tr> <tr> <td>い-adj (～い) → ~くて</td> </tr> <tr> <td>な-adj [な] → で</td> </tr> </table> | Vて-form | } | ~ | Vない-form なくて | い-adj (～い) → ~くて | な-adj [な] → で |
| Vて-form | } | | | ~ | | |
| Vない-form なくて | | | | | | |
| い-adj (～い) → ~くて | | | | | | |
| な-adj [な] → で | | | | | | |

In this sentence pattern, the first part of the sentence presents a cause and the second part presents the consequence produced by the cause. Unlike ~から that you learned in Lesson 9, this pattern has many constraints over its usage.

- 1) The words which come in the latter part are limited to those words which do not contain volition:

(1) Verbs and adjectives to express feelings, such as びっくりする, あんしんする, こまる, さびしい, うれしい, ざんねんだ, etc.:

- ① ニュースを聞いて、びっくりしました。 I was surprised to hear the news.
 ② 家族に会えなくて、寂しいです。 I miss my family.

- (2) Potential verbs and verbs to express states:

- ③ 土曜日は都合が悪くて、行けません。
 Saturday is inconvenient for me, so I cannot come.
 ④ 話が複雑で、よくわかりませんでした。
 The story was complicated, so I could not understand it well.

- (3) Situations in the past:

- ⑤ 事故があって、バスが遅れてしまいました。
 The bus was delayed by an accident.
 ⑥ 授業に遅れて、先生に叱られました。
 I was late for the lesson, so I was scolded by my teacher.

- 2) Expressions containing volition (will, orders, invitation or request) are not used in the latter part of the sentence. When the latter part of the sentence contains volition, the phrase with て cannot be used and instead the phrase with から is used.

- ⑦ 危ないですから、機械に触らないでください。
 It is dangerous, so please do not touch the machine.
 × 危なくて、機械に触らないでください。

- 3) In this sentence pattern, the first part and the second part of the sentence are sequential events. In other words, the first part takes place first and the second part takes place after that.

- ⑧ あした会議がありますから、きょう準備しなければなりません。
 The meeting will be held tomorrow, so we have to make preparations for it today.
 × あした会議があって、きょう準備しなければなりません。

2. **Nで**

The particle **で** that you learn in this lesson indicates a cause. Nouns used in this case are those which indicate natural phenomena, happenings, events such as **じこ**, **じしん**, **かじ**, etc. As with the sentence pattern in 1. on the previous page, in this construction expressions containing volition are not used as predicates.

⑨ 地震で ビルが 倒れました。

Because of the earthquake, a building collapsed.

⑩ 病気で 会社を 休みました。

Because of illness, I took a day off work.

× 病気で あした 会社を 休みたいです。

3.

V	} plain form) ので、～
い-adj		
な-adj	} plain form	
N	} ～だ→～な	

Like **～から** that you learned in Lesson 9, **～ので** indicates causes and reasons. While **～から** subjectively highlights a cause or a reason, **～ので** objectively presents a cause-and-effect relationship as a natural course of events. As the use of **～ので** softens the view of the speaker, leaving a weak impact on the listener, it is often used to express a reason gently, to ask for permission or to make an excuse.

⑪ 日本語が わからないので、英語で 話して いただけませんか。

I don't understand Japanese, so would you please speak in English?

⑫ 用事があるので、お先に 失礼します。

May I leave now? I have something to do.

As it is a soft expression, it is not used with the imperative or the prohibitive forms.

⑬ 危ないから、機械に 触るな。

Don't touch the machine because it's dangerous.

× 危ないので、機械に 触るな。

[Note] **ので** is used with the plain form as shown above. In more polite expressions, however, it can be used with the polite form.

⑭ 用事がありますので、お先に 失礼します。

(=用事があるので、お先に 失礼します。)

May I leave now? I have something to do.

4. **途中で**

とちゅうで means "during" or "on the way to." It follows V dictionary form or Nの.

⑮ 実は 来る 途中で 事故が あって、バスが 遅れて しまったんです。

Actually, on my way here there was an accident and the bus was delayed.

⑯ マラソンの 途中で 気分が 悪く なりました。

I got sick during the marathon.

Lesson 40

I. Vocabulary

かぞえます II	数えます	count
はかります I	測ります、量ります	measure, weigh
たしかめます II	確かめます	confirm, make sure
あいます I [サイズが~]	合います	[the size] fit
しゅっぱつします III	出発します	depart
とうちゃくします III	到着します	arrive
よみます I	酔います	get drunk
きけん[な]	危険[な]	dangerous
ひつよう[な]	必要[な]	necessary
うちゅう	宇宙	space, universe
ちきゅう	地球	earth
ぼうねんかい	忘年会	year-end party
しんねんかい	新年会	New Year's party
にじかい	二次会	second party
たいかい	大会	mass meeting, convention
マラソン		marathon
コンテスト		contest
おもて	表	face, front
うら	裏	back (side)
へんじ	返事	reply
もうしこみ	申し込み	application
ほんとう		truth, fact
まちがい		mistake
きず	傷	defect, wound, scratch
ズボン		trousers
ながさ	長さ	length
おもさ	重さ	weight
たかさ	高さ	height
おおきさ	大きさ	size, scale
[-]びん	[-]便	flight, flight number
-ごう	-号	train number, typhoon number, etc.
-こ	-個	(counter for small objects)

-ほん (-ぼん、-ぼん) -本
 -はい (-ばい、-ばい) -杯
 -キロ
 -グラム
 -センチ
 -ミリ
 ～いじょう ～以上
 ～いか ～以下
 さあ

(counter for long objects)
 - glass or cup of (counter for full cups, glasses, etc.)
 - kilograms, kilometers
 - grams
 - centimeters
 - millimeters
 not less than ～, over ～
 not more than ～, under ～
 well, let me see (used when unsure of something)

※ゴッホ
 ※雪祭り
 ※のぞみ
 ※JL

Vincent van Gogh, Dutch painter (1853-90)
 Snow Festival in Sapporo
 name of a Shinkansen train
 Japan Airlines

40

◀ 会話 ▶

どうでしょうか。
 クラス
 テスト
 成績
 ところで
 いらっしゃいます I
 様子

How is ～? (polite way of saying どうですか)
 class
 test, examination
 performance, score, result
 by the way
 come (respectful equivalent of きます)
 situation, condition, appearance

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..... 読み物

事件
 オートバイ
 爆弾
 積みます I
 運転手
 離れた
 が
 急に
 動かします I
 一生懸命
 犯人
 手に入れます II
 今でも
 うわさします III

incident, case
 motorcycle
 bomb
 load, pile up
 driver
 remote
 but
 suddenly
 start, operate, move
 with all one's effort
 suspect, criminal
 obtain, get
 even now
 gossip

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Please check what time JL107 will arrive.
2. They can't tell yet whether or not typhoon No. 9 will come to Tokyo.
3. I would like to try seeing the earth from space.

Example Sentences

1. Where did you go for the second party?
...As I was drunk, I don't remember where we went.
2. Do you know how they measure the height of mountains?
...Well, no. How do they do it?
3. Do you remember when it was that we first met?
...I've forgotten such an old story.
4. Please tell us by the 20th whether or not you can attend the year-end party.
...All right.
5. What do they examine there?
...They examine whether or not the boarding passengers carry knives or something dangerous.
6. Excuse me. May I try this dress on?
...Certainly, in here please.

40

90

Conversation

I am worried if my son has made any friends or not

- Klara: Ms. Ito, how is Hans doing at school?
I'm worried if he has made any friends or not.
- Ito: He is all right.
Hans is popular with his classmates.
- Klara: Is he? I'm glad to hear that.
How are his studies going? He says studying kanji is hard.
- Ito: I give a kanji test every day. Hans gets good marks.
- Klara: Does he? Thank you.
- Ito: By the way, soon we'll have Sports Day. Is his father coming, too?
- Klara: Yes.
- Ito: I hope that you can see what your son is like at school.
- Klara: All right. I would appreciate if you could help him enjoy his school life.

III. Reference Words & Information

たん い せん かたち もよう
 単位・線・形・模様

MEASUREMENT, SHAPES & PATTERNS

めんせき
 面積 Area

cm² 平方センチメートル square centimeter
 m² 平方メートル square meter
 km² 平方キロメートル square kilometer

なが
 長さ Length

mm ミリ[メートル] millimeter
 cm センチ[メートル] centimeter
 m メートル meter
 km キロ[メートル] kilometer

たいせき ようせき
 体積・容積 Volume and Capacity

cm³ 立方センチメートル cubic centimeter
 m³ 立方メートル cubic meter
 ml ミリリットル milliliter
 cc シーシー cc
 ℓ リットル liter

おも
 重さ Weight

mg ミリグラム milligram
 g グラム gram
 kg キロ[グラム] kilogram
 t トン ton

40



けいさん
 計算 Calculation

$$1 + 2 - 3 \times 4 \div 6 = 1$$




たす ひく かける わる は(イコール)
 plus minus multiply divide equal

91



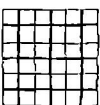



せん
 線 Lines

ちよくせん 直線 straight line 
 きよくせん 曲線 curved line 
 てんせん 点線 dotted line

かたち
 形 Shapes

 円(丸) circle
 三角[形] triangle
 四角[形] square

もよう
 模様 Patterns

 縦じま vertical stripes
 横じま horizontal stripes
 チェック check
 水玉 polka-dot
 花柄 floral print
 無地 plain

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.

Interrogative	V	plain form	か、～
	い-adj		
	な-adj	plain form	
	N	～だ	

A question with an interrogative is used as a component of a sentence in this sentence pattern.

- ① JL107便は 何時に 到着するか、調べて ください。
Please check what time JL107 will arrive.
- ② 結婚の お祝いは 何が いいか、話して います。
We are talking about what to give as a wedding present.
- ③ わたしたちが 初めて 会ったのは いつか、覚えて いますか。
Do you remember when it was that we first met?

2.

V	plain form	か どうか、～
	plain form	
	N	

A question without an interrogative is used as a component of a sentence in this sentence pattern. Note that *どうか* is necessary after "plain form か."

- ④ 忘年会に 出席するか どうか、20日までに 返事を ください。
Please answer by the 20th whether you'll attend the year-end party or not.
- ⑤ その 話は ほんとうか どうか、わかりません。
I don't know whether the story is true or not.
- ⑥ まちがいが ないか どうか、調べて ください。
Please check if there are no mistakes.
- In ⑥, not *まちがいがあるか どうか* but *まちがいがないか どうか* is used because the speaker wants to confirm that there are no mistakes.

3. Vて-form みます

This sentence pattern is used to show that the action denoted by the verb is a trial.

- ⑦ もう 一度 考えて みます。 I'll think it over again.
- ⑧ 宇宙から 地球を 見て みたいです。
I want to see the earth from space (to know how it looks).
- ⑨ この ズボンを はいて みるも いいですか。
May I try on this pair of trousers?

4. い-adj(〜い)→〜さ

Change the final い of an い-adjective into さ, and you can transform the adjective into a noun.

e.g., 高い^{たか}→高さ^{たか} 長い^{なが}→長さ^{なが} 速い^{はや}→速さ^{はや}

⑩ 山の 高さ^{たか}は どうやって 測^{はか}るか、知^しっていますか。

Do you know how to measure the height of a mountain?

⑪ 新しい^{あたら}橋^{はし}の 長さ^{なが}は 3,911メートルです。

The new bridge is 3,911 meters long.

5. ハンスは 学校^{がっこう}で どうでしょうか。

〜でしょうか, which is used to ask a question whose answer the listener might be uncertain of, is also used to ask a question whose answer the listener is sure to be able to give. In this case, it is euphemistic and hence more polite.

Lesson 41

I. Vocabulary

いただきます I		receive (humble equivalent of もらいます)
くださいます I		give (respectful equivalent of くれます)
やります I		give (to a younger person or subordinate)
よびます I	呼びます	invite
とりかえます II	取り替えます	exchange
しんせつに します III	親切に します	be kind to
かわいい		lovely, cute
おいわい	お祝い	celebration, gift (～を します: celebrate)
おとしだま	お年玉	money given as a New Year's gift
[お]みまい	[お]見舞い	expression of sympathy, consolatory gift to a sick person
きょうみ	興味	interest ([コンピューターに] ～があります: be interested [in computers])
じょうほう	情報	information
ぶんぽう	文法	grammar
はつおん	発音	pronunciation
さる	猿	ape, monkey
えさ		feed, bait
おもちゃ		toy
えほん	絵本	picture book
えはがき	絵はがき	picture postcard
ドライバー		screwdriver
ハンカチ		handkerchief
くつした	靴下	socks, stockings
てぶくろ	手袋	gloves
ゆびわ	指輪	ring
バッグ		bag

そふ	祖父	(my) grandfather
そば	祖母	(my) grandmother
まご	孫	grandchild
おじ		(my) uncle
おじさん		(someone else's) uncle
おば		(my) aunt
おばさん		(someone else's) aunt

おとしし the year before last

◁ 会話 ▷

はあ		yes, I see
もうわけ 申し訳 ありません。		I'm sorry./Excuse me.
あげ 預かります I		keep, receive (a thing) in trust
せんじつ 先日		the other day
たす 助かります I		be of help

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..... 読み物

むかしむかし 昔話		old tale, folklore
ある ~		a certain ~, one ~
おとこ 男		man
こどもたち		children
いじめます II		bully, abuse, ill-treat
かめ		turtle, tortoise
たす 助けます II		save, help
[お]しろ 城		castle
ひめさま お姫様		princess
たの 楽しく		happily, merrily
くらします I		live, lead a life
りく 陸		land, shore
すると		and, then
けい 煙		smoke
ましろ 真っ白[な]		pure white
なかみ 中身		content

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I received a book from Professor Watt.
2. My section chief corrected the errors in my letter.
3. My department chief's wife taught me the tea ceremony.
4. I made a paper airplane for my son.

Example Sentences

1. It's a beautiful plate, isn't it?
...Yes. Mr. Tanaka gave it to me for a wedding present.
2. Mum, may I give candies to that monkey?
...No. It is written over there that you must not feed it.
3. Have you ever been to see a sumo match?
...Yes. My boss took me with him the other day.
It was very interesting.
4. Mr. Thawaphon, how did you enjoy your homestay during the summer vacation?
...It was pleasant. The whole family treated me very kindly.
5. What do you do for your children on their birthday?
...I invite their friends and give a party.
6. I'm afraid I don't understand how to use the new photocopier. I'd be grateful if you could show me.
...Yes, of course.

Conversation

Could you keep my parcel?

- Miller: Ms. Ogawa, I'd like to ask a small favour.
Ogawa Sachiko: What is it?
Miller: A department store will deliver a parcel to me this evening, but I've got to go out to do something.
Ogawa Sachiko: I see.
Miller: I'm very sorry, but could you take it in and keep it for me?
Ogawa Sachiko: Certainly.
Miller: Thank you. I'll come for it as soon as I get back.
Ogawa Sachiko: I see.
Miller: I'm sorry to bother you with this.
-
- Miller: Oh, Ms. Ogawa. Thank you very much for taking in that parcel the other day for me.
Ogawa Sachiko: Not at all.
Miller: It was a big help.

III. Reference Words & Information

べんりじょうほう 便利情報 USEFUL INFORMATION

📍 たくはいびん 宅配便なら、ペンギン便!
If it's a home delivery, call Penguin!

📍 りこうの荷物を家から空港まで配達します。
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📍 かようび 火曜日 Tue. いけはなスクール Flower arrangement class

📍 すいようび 水曜日 Wed. にほんごきょうしつ Japanese language class

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☆赤ちゃん、子どもの世話
baby sitting

☆犬の散歩
dog walking

☆話し相手
companion service

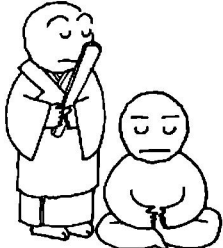


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📍 てら たいけん お寺で体験できます
You can try the following at our temple.

📍 ぜん 禅ができます zen meditation

📍 しょうじんりょうり た 精進料理が食べられます vegetarian food



📍 さんざんじ 金銀寺 ☎ 0562-231-2010

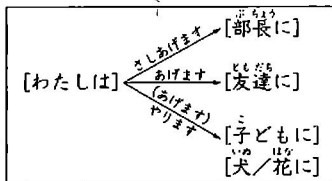
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Expressions for giving and receiving

In Lessons 7 and 24, you learned expressions for the giving and receiving of things and actions. In this lesson, you will learn other expressions for giving and receiving things or actions but these reflect the relationship between the giver and the receiver.

1) **N₁に N₂を やります**

When the receiver is a person of lower social status or an animal or plant, やります is normally used. However, when the receiver is a person, あげます is often preferred in current Japanese.



① わたしは 息子に お菓子を やりました (あげました)。

I gave some sweets to my son.

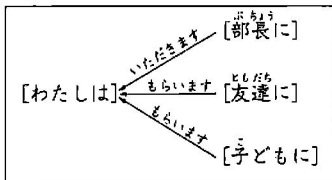
② わたしは 犬に えさを やりました。

I gave some food to the dog.

[Note] さしあげます is used when the speaker wants to show particular deference to the receiver.

2) **N₁に N₂を いただきます**

When the speaker receives a thing from a person of higher social status, いただきます is used instead of もらいます.

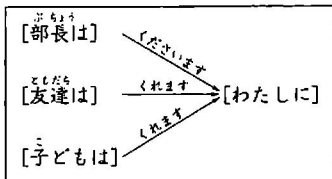


③ わたしは 部長に お土産を いただきました。

I received a souvenir from the general manager.

3) **[わたしに] Nを くださいます**

When a person of higher social status gives the speaker something, くださいます is used instead of くれます.



④ 部長が わたしに お土産を くださいました。

The general manager gave me a souvenir.

くださいます is also used when the receiver is a member of the speaker's family.

⑤ 部長が 娘に お土産を くださいました。

The general manager gave a souvenir to my daughter.

2. Giving and receiving of actions

やります, いただきます, and くださいます are also used in expressing the giving and receiving of actions. Examples are shown below.

1) **Vて-form やります**

⑥ わたしは 息子に 紙飛行機を 作って やりました (あげました)。

I made a paper plane for my son.

⑦ わたしは 犬を 散歩に 連れて 行って やりました。

I took my dog for a walk.

⑧ わたしは 娘の宿題を見て やりました (あげました)。

I checked my daughter's homework.

[Note] Like ～て あげます, which you learned in Lesson 24, ～て さしあげます may leave an impression of arrogance. So, it is advisable not to use these expressions directly to a person of higher social status.

2) **Vて-form** いただきます

⑨ わたしは 課長に 手紙の まちがいを 直して いただきました。

I had my letter corrected by the manager.

3) **Vて-form** くださいます

⑩ 部長の 奥さんは [わたしに] お茶を 教えて くださいました。

The general manager's wife taught me the tea ceremony.

⑪ 部長は [わたしを] 駅まで 送って くださいました。

The general manager took me to the station.

⑫ 部長は [わたしの] レポートを 直して くださいました。

The general manager corrected my report.

3. **Vて-form** くださいませんか

～て くださいませんか is a polite expression of request, although it is less polite than ～て いただけませんか in Lesson 26.

⑬ コピー機の 使い方を 教えて くださいませんか。

Will you kindly show me how to use the photocopier?

⑭ コピー機の 使い方を 教えて いただけませんか。

Would you kindly show me how to use the photocopier?

(L. 26)

4. **Nに V**

This particle に means "as a token of" or "in memory of."

⑮ 田中さんが 結婚の お祝いに この お皿を くださいました。

Mr. Tanaka gave this plate as my wedding gift.

⑯ わたしは 北海道旅行の お土産に 人形を 買いました。

I bought a doll as a souvenir of the trip to Hokkaido.

Lesson 42

I. Vocabulary

つつみます I	包みます	wrap
わかします I	沸かします	boil
まぜます II	混ぜます	mix
けいさんします III	計算します	calculate
あつい	厚い	thick
うすい	薄い	thin
べんごし	弁護士	lawyer, attorney
おんがくか	音楽家	musician
こどもたち	子どもたち	children
ふたり	二人	couple
きょういく	教育	education
れきし	歴史	history
ぶんか	文化	culture
しゃかい	社会	society
ほうりつ	法律	law
せんそう	戦争	war
へいわ	平和	peace
もくてき	目的	purpose
あんぜん	安全	safety
ろんぶん	論文	thesis, academic paper
かんけい	関係	relation, connection
ミキサー		mixer, blender
やかん		kettle
せんぬき	栓抜き	cap opener
かんきり	缶切り	can opener
かんづめ	缶詰	canned food, tinned food
ふろしき		wrapping cloth used to carry things
そろばん		abacus
たいおんけい	体温計	(clinical) thermometer

ざいりょう	材料	material, ingredient
いし	石	stone
ピラミッド		pyramid
データ		data
ファイル		file
ある ～		a certain ～, one ～
いっしょうけんめい 一生懸命		with all one's effort
なぜ		why
※ ^{こくけん} 国連		United Nations
※エリゼの ために		Für Elize
※ベートーベン		Ludwig van Beethoven, German composer (1770-1827)
※ポーランド		Poland

◀ 会話 ▶

ローン	loan
セット	set
あと	the amount left unused, the rest

..... 読み物

カップラーメン	instant Chinese noodles sold in a ready-to-use disposable container
インスタントラーメン	instant Chinese noodles
なべ	pan, pot
どんぶり	ceramic bowl
食品 ^{しょくひん}	food
調査 ^{ちようさ}	investigation, survey
カップ	cup
また	and
～の 代わりに ^か	in place of ～, instead of ～
どこでも	in any place
今 ^{いま} では	now

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I am saving money in order to have my own shop in the future.
2. This pair of scissors is used to cut flowers.

Example Sentences

1. I am practicing every day in order to participate in the Bon Festival dance this summer.
...Are you? I bet you'll have a good time.
2. Why do you climb mountains alone?
...I go up mountains to be alone and meditate.
3. Are you doing anything for your health?
...No. But I think I will jog every morning from next week.
4. This is a beautiful piece.
...It's "Für Elize." It's a piece that Beethoven composed for a girl.
5. What do you use this for?
...We use it for opening wine.
6. In Japan how much money do you need to hold a wedding ceremony?
...I think you need at least 2 million yen.
Wow, you need as much as 2 million yen?
7. Your bag is designed to contain many things, isn't it?
...Yes. As it can keep wallets, papers, handkerchiefs and other stuff separately, it is very useful for trips or work.

Conversation

What will you spend your bonus on?

- Suzuki: Ms. Hayashi, when will your bonus be paid?
Hayashi: Next week. What about your company?
Suzuki: Tomorrow. I'm looking forward to it. Are you?
First of all, I'll pay the loan on the car, and buy a golf set, then go on a trip....
Ogawa: Won't you save any?
Suzuki: Save? I've hardly thought of that.
Hayashi: I'll save some after going on a trip to London.
Suzuki: Are you saving money to get married?
Hayashi: No. I think I'm going to study in Britain some day.
Ogawa: Oh, I really envy single people. You can spend your whole bonus on yourself.
I must pay the loan on the house, and after setting aside a lot for my children's education expenses, there is hardly anything left.

III. Reference Words & Information

じむようひん どうぐ 事務用品・道具 OFFICE SUPPLIES & TOOLS

<p>とじる staple</p>  <p>ホッチキス stapler</p>	<p>はさむ・とじる clip</p>  <p>クリップ clip</p>	<p>とめる pin/tack</p>  <p>画びょう(押しピン) thumbtack</p>	<p>切る cut</p>  <p>カッター はさみ cutter scissors</p>
<p>はる stick</p> <p>のり paste</p>  <p>セロテープ ガムテープ Sellotape packaging tape</p>	<p>削る sharpen</p>  <p>えんぴつ削り pencil sharpener</p>	<p>ファイルする file</p>  <p>ファイル file</p>	
<p>消す erase</p>  <p>けしゴム 修正液 eraser correction liquid</p>	<p>(穴を)あける punch</p>  <p>パンチ hole punch</p>	<p>計算する calculate</p>  <p>電卓 calculator</p>	<p>(線を)引く/測る draw (a line)/measure</p>  <p>定規(ものさし) ruler</p>
<p>切る saw</p>  <p>のこぎり saw</p>	<p>(くぎを)打つ hit (a nail)</p>  <p>金づち hammer</p>	<p>挟む/曲げる/切る pinch/bend/cut</p>  <p>ペンチ pliers</p>	<p>(ねじを)締める/緩める tighten/loosen (a screw)</p>  <p>ドライバー screwdriver</p>

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.

V dictionary form N の	} ために、～	in order to V for N
--	---------	------------------------

This sentence pattern indicates a purpose.

- ① ^{じぶん}自分の ^{みせ}店を ^{もつ}持つ ^{ために}ために、^{ちよきん}貯金して ^{います}います。
 I am saving money in order to have my own shop.
- ② ^ひ引越しの ^{ために}ために、^{くるま}車を ^か借ります。
 I will rent a car for the move.
- ③ ^{けんこう}健康の ^{ために}ために、^{まいあさ}毎朝 ^{はし}走っています。
 For my health, I jog every morning.
- ④ ^{かぞく}家族の ^{ために}ために、^{うち}うちを ^た建てます。
 I will build a house for my family.

N の ために is also used to mean “for the benefit of N (④).”

[Note 1] ～ように, which you learned in Lesson 36, is also used to express a purpose. ～ように is used with verbs that do not contain volition, while ～ために is used with verbs that do. Compare the two sentences below.

- ④ ^{じぶん}自分の ^{みせ}店を ^{もつ}持つ ^{ために}ために、^{ちよきん}貯金して ^{います}います。
 ⑤ ^{じぶん}自分の ^{みせ}店が ^{もつ}持てる ^{ように}ように、^{ちよきん}貯金して ^{います}います。

I am saving money in order to be able to have my own shop.

④ means that one has intentionally set up the objective of “having a shop” and “is saving money” to attain that objective, while ⑤ means one’s objective is a state in which “a shop may be gained” and one “is saving money” in order to get closer to that state.

[Note 2] なります indicates either volition (⑥) or non-volition (⑦).

- ⑥ ^{べんごし}弁護士に ^{なる}なる ^{ために}ために、^{ほうりつ}法律を ^{べんきょう}勉強して ^{います}います。
 I study law in order to become a lawyer.
- ⑦ ^{にほんご}日本語が ^{じょうず}上手に ^{なる}なる ^{ように}ように、^{まいにち}毎日 ^{べんきょう}勉強して ^{います}います。

I study everyday so that my Japanese may improve.

2.

V dictionary formの N	} に～
---------------------------------------	------

As you learned in Lesson 38, V dictionary formの can be used as a noun phrase. V dictionary formのに and Nに are followed by such expressions as つかう, いい, べんりだ, やくに たつ, [じかんが] かかる, etc., and indicate a purpose.

- ⑧ この ^{はさみ}はさみは ^{はな}花を ^{きる}切る ^{のに}のに ^使使います。
 This pair of scissors is used to cut flowers.
- ⑨ この ^{かばん}かばんは ^{おお}大きくて、^{りょこう}旅行に ^{べんり}便利です。
 This bag is big and convenient for trips.
- ⑩ ^{でんわばんごう}電話番号を ^{しら}調べる ^{のに}のに ^{じかん}時間がかかりました。
 It took a lot of time to find the telephone number.

[Note] Different ways of expressing purpose

Let us summarize the expressions for indicating purpose that you have learned so far.

[1] Vます-form) N } に 行きます / 来ます / 帰ります (L. 13)

⑪ 神戸へ 船を見に行きます。 I'll go to Kobe to look at the ships.

⑫ 日本へ 経済の勉強に来ました。 I came to Japan to study economics.

[2] V dictionary form) Vない-form ない } (non-volitional expression) ように、~(volitional expression) (L. 36)

⑬ 早く届くように、速達で出します。

I will mail this by special delivery so that it can get there earlier.

⑭ 忘れないように、メモします。

I make a note so that I don't forget.

[3] V dictionary form (volitional expression) } N の } ために、~(volitional expression) (L. 42)

⑮ 大学に入るために、一生懸命勉強します。

I study as hard as possible in order to enter a university.

⑯ 健康のために、野菜をたくさん食べます。

I eat a lot of vegetables for my health.

[4] V dictionary form) N } に } 使います / 役に立ちます / [時間が] かかります
いいです / 便利です / 必要です (L. 42)

⑰ ファイルは書類を整理するのに使います。

Files are used to put papers in order.

⑱ 近くに店がなく、買い物に不便です。

There are no stores nearby, so it is inconvenient for shopping.

3. Quantifierは

When attached to a quantifier, the particle は indicates the minimum amount that the speaker estimates is required or necessary.

⑲ 日本では結婚式をするのに200万円は要ります。

In Japan you need at least 2 million yen to hold a wedding.

4. Quantifierも

When attached to a quantifier, the particle も indicates that the speaker thinks that the amount mentioned is a lot.

⑳ 駅まで行くのに2時間もかかりました。

It took as long as two hours to get to the station.

㉑ うちを建てるのに3,000万円も必要なんですか。

You need as much as 30 million yen to build a house?

Lesson 43

I. Vocabulary

ふえます II [ゆしゅつが~]	増えます [輸出が~]	[exports] increase
へります I [ゆしゅつが~]	減ります [輸出が~]	[exports] decrease
あがります I [ねだんが~]	上がります [値段が~]	[the price] rise
さがります I [ねだんが~]	下がります [値段が~]	[the price] fall
きれます II [ひもが~]	切れます	[a string] break, snap
とれます II [ボタンが~]		[a button] come off
おちます II [にもつが~]	落ちます [荷物が~]	[baggage] fall down
なくなります I [ガソリンが~]		[petrol, gasoline] run out, be lost

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じょうぶ[な]	丈夫[な]	strong, healthy
へん[な]	変[な]	strange, peculiar
しあわせ[な]	幸せ[な]	happy
うまい		tasty, good at
まずい		not tasty
つまらない		boring, uninteresting
ガソリン		petrol, gasoline
ひ	火	fire
だんぼう	暖房	heating
れいぼう	冷房	air-conditioning
センス		taste, sense ([ふくの] ~が あります:have good taste [in clothing])

いまにも

今にも

at any moment (used to describe a situation just before it changes)

わあ

Oh!/ Wow!

◁ 会話 ▷

かいぐん
会員

member

てきとう
適当[な]

suitable, proper

ねんれい
年齢

age

しゅにゅう
収入

income

ぴったり

exactly, just right

そのうえ

in addition to that, moreover

～と います

(one's name) is ~

..... 読み物

ばら

rose

ドライブ

driving

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. It looks like it's about to rain any moment.
2. I'll just pop out to buy the tickets.

Example Sentences

1. The button of your jacket looks as if it's going to come off.
...Oh, it really is. Thank you very much.
2. It's become warmer, hasn't it?
...Yes. It looks as if the cherry blossoms are going to bloom soon.
3. This is German apple cake. Please try it.
...Oh, it looks delicious. Thank you.
4. The new section chief looks intelligent and serious, doesn't he?
...Yes, but he doesn't seem to have much taste in clothes.
5. There are not enough materials, are there?
...Would you please go and make some more photocopies?
6. I'm just going out for a while.
...About what time will you come back?
I intend to be back by four.

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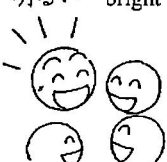




Conversation

He looks kind

- Schmidt: What photo is that?
Watanabe: It's an "omiaï" photo.
An "omiaï" company selected it for me.
Schmidt: Is there an "omiaï" company?
Watanabe: Yes. When you join, they put your information into a computer, as well as your preferences concerning your future partner and so on.
Then the computer chooses a suitable partner for you.
Schmidt: That sounds interesting.
Watanabe: What do you think about this man?
Schmidt: He is handsome and looks kind. A nice man!
Watanabe: Yes. His age and income and hobbies just meet my requirements.
Besides his surname is the same as mine, "Watanabe."
Schmidt: Humm... Computers are amazing!

III. Reference Words & Information

せいかく せいしつ
性格・性質 PERSONALITY & NATURE

<p>あか 明るい bright</p>  <p>くら 暗い gloomy</p> 	<p>かつぱつ 活発[な] active</p>
<p>やさ 優しい kind</p>	<p>せいじつ 誠実[な] sincere</p>
<p>おとなしい quiet, gentle</p>	<p>わがまま[な] selfish</p>
<p>つめ 冷たい cold</p>	<p>まじめ[な] serious, earnest</p> <p>ふまじめ[な] frivolous</p>
<p>きび 厳しい strict, severe</p>	
<p>きがながい slow-tempered, patient</p>	<p>がんこ 頑固[な] stubborn</p>
<p>きがみじか quick-tempered</p>	<p>すなお 素直[な] obedient, gentle</p>
<p>気が強い strong-willed</p>  <p>気が弱い timid</p> 	<p>いじわる 意地悪[な] ill-natured, spiteful</p>
	<p>勝ち気[な] competitive, unyielding</p>
	<p>しんけいしつ 神経質[な] nervous</p>

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.

Vます-form い-adj(～い) な-adj[な]	そうです
-----------------------------------	------

 looks like

When the look of a thing leads you to a supposition, you can state your supposition using this sentence pattern. The supposition is basically based on the appearance of a thing, person, scene, etc.

- 1)

Vます-form そうです

When the present state makes the speaker presuppose an occurrence, the speaker uses this sentence pattern to state it. いまにも, もうすぐ, これから, etc., are added to refer to the time when the speaker thinks the occurrence will take place.

- ① ^{いま}今にも ^{あめ}雨が ^{ふる}降りそうです。
It looks like it will rain at any moment.
- ② シャンプーが ^{なくなる}なくなりそうです。
It looks like we are running out of shampoo.
- ③ もうすぐ ^{さくら}桜が ^{さき}咲きそうです。
The cherry blossoms may soon be in bloom.
- ④ これから ^{さむ}寒く ^{なり}なりそうです。
It seems it'll be getting cold from now on.

- 2)

い-adj(～い) な-adj[な]	そうです
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This means that although something has not been confirmed as a fact, it looks so judging from the appearance.

- ⑤ この ^{りょうり}料理は ^{から}辛そうです。 This dish looks spicy.
- ⑥ ^{かのじょ}彼女は ^{あたま}頭が ^{よさ}よさそうです。 She seems to have brains.
- ⑦ この ^{つくえ}机は ^{じょうぶ}丈夫そうです。 This desk looks strong and durable.

[Note] When you want to describe others' feelings, adjectives expressing emotions (うれしい, かなしい, さびしい, etc.) should be used with ～そうです. This is because you can only guess how other people feel.

- ⑧ ミラーさんは ^{うれ}うれしそうです。 Mr. Miller looks happy.

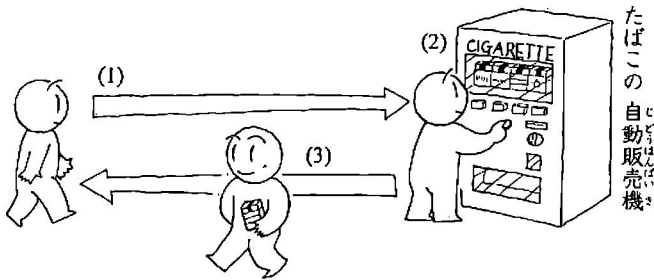
2.

Vて-form 来ます

1) Vて-form きます means "to go somewhere, do something and come back."

- ⑨ ちょっと ^{たばこ}たばこを ^か買って ^き来ます。
I'm just popping out to buy some cigarettes.

⑨ means (1) to go to the place where they sell cigarettes, (2) to buy some cigarettes there, and (3) to come back to the place where the person was.



The place where the person goes and does something is indicated by **で**. Exceptionally it is indicated by **から** when a thing is moved from the place, and the move itself is the purpose of the person's action (⑩).

⑩ スーパーで牛乳を買って来ます。

I'm going to the supermarket to buy some milk (and coming back).

⑪ 台所からコップを取って来ます。

I'm going to fetch a glass from the kitchen.

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2) **N (place) へ行って来ます**

The **て**-form of **いきます** is used before **来ます** in this pattern, which means "to go somewhere and then come back." It is used when you don't specify the action you do at the place where you go.

⑫ 郵便局へ行って来ます。

I'm going to the post office (and coming back).

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3) **出かけて来ます**

The **て**-form of **出かけます** is used before **来ます**, which means "to go out and come back." It is used when you don't specify the place where you go nor the action you do at the place.

⑬ ちょっと出かけて来ます。

I'm going out (and coming back soon).

Lesson 44

I. Vocabulary

なきます I	泣きます	cry
わらいます I	笑います	laugh, smile
かわきます I	乾きます	dry
ぬれます II		get wet
すべります I	滑ります	slip
おきます II	起きます	[an accident] happen
[じこが~]	[事故が~]	
ちようせつします III	調節します	adjust

あんぜん[な]	安全[な]	safe
ていねい[な]	丁寧[な]	polite, courteous, careful

こまかい	細かい	small, fine
こい	濃い	strong (taste), dark (color)
うすい	薄い	weak (taste), light (color)

くうき	空気	air
なみだ	涙	tear

わしょく	和食	Japanesc dish
ようしょく	洋食	Western dish
おかず		side dish

りょう	量	quantity
ーばい	ー倍	ー times
はんぶん	半分	half

シングル		single room
ツイン		twin-bedded room

たんす		chest of drawers
せんたくもの	洗濯物	washing, laundry

りゆう	理由	reason
-----	----	--------

◀ 会話 ▶

どう なさいますか。

カット

シャンプー

どういふふうに なさいますか。

ショート

～みたいに して ください。

これで よろしいでしょうか。

[どうも] お^{つか}疲れさまでした。

What can I do for you?

haircut

shampoo

How would you like it done?

short

Do it like ~.

Would this be all right?

Thank you for being patient.

..... 読み物

^{いや}嫌がります I

また

^{じゅんじゆ}順序

^{ひょうげん}表現

たと

例えば

^{わか}別れます II

これら

^{えんざ}縁起が

^{わる}悪い

dislike

and

order

expression

for example

part, separate

these things

unlucky, ill-omened

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I drank too much last night.
2. This personal computer is easy to use.
3. Make this pair of trousers shorter, please.
4. Let's enjoy dancing tonight.

Example Sentences

1. Are you crying?
...No, I laughed so much my eyes watered.
2. Recent cars are easy to handle.
...Yes. But as the handling is so easy, driving is not so enjoyable for me.
3. Which is more comfortable to live in, the countryside or town?
...I think the countryside is more comfortable to live in.
Because things are inexpensive, and the air is clean.
4. This glass is strong so you can't break it so easily.
...It is good and safe for children to use.
5. It is late at night now, so could you please be quiet?
...Yes. I'm sorry.
6. What shall we make tonight's dish?
...We ate meat yesterday. Let's make it something with fish today.
7. Let's save electricity and water, shall we?
...Yes, okay.
8. Chop the vegetables and stir with eggs.
...Yes. Is this OK?

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Conversation

Do it like in this photo, please

- Hairdresser: Hello. What can we do for you, today?
Lee: I'd like a haircut, please.
Hairdresser: Right then, I'll give you a shampoo, first. This way, please.

Hairdresser: How would you like your hair cut?
Lee: I'd like to have it short.
Do it like in this photo, please.
Hairdresser: Oh, that's nice.

Hairdresser: Is this all right for the length at the front?
Lee: Let me see. Make it a little shorter, please.

Hairdresser: Here you are. How do you like it?
Lee: It's fine. Thank you.

III. Reference Words & Information

びよういん りはつてん
美容院・理髪店 BEAUTY PARLOR & BARBER SHOP

カット	haircut	トリートメント	treatment
パーマ	perm	ブロー	blow-dry
セット	set	ヘアダイ	hairdye
シャンプー	shampoo	そる [ひげ / 顔を〜]	shave
リンス	rinse, conditioner	分ける [髪を〜]	part

耳が見えるくらいに
肩にかかるくらいに
まゆが隠れるくらいに
1センチくらい
この写真みたいに

切ってください。

Please cut it

so that you can see my ears.

to shoulder length.










so that my eyebrows are covered.

about one centimeter.

so that it looks like this photograph.

44

いろいろなヘアスタイル Various Hairstyles

<p>ボブ bob</p> 	<p>レイヤーカット layered cut</p> 	<p>ソバージュ shaggy perm</p> 
<p>おかっぱ bobbed hair</p> 	<p>三つ編み braids</p> 	<p>ポニーテール ponytail</p> 
<p>丸刈り close-cropped cut</p> 	<p>長髪 long hair</p> 	<p>リーゼント ducktail</p> 

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.	Vます-form	すぎます
	い-adj(〜)な	
	な-adj[な]	

～すぎます indicates that the degree of an action or a state is excessive. Therefore, it is usually used with reference to undesirable states.

- ① ゆうべ お酒を のみすぎました。 I drank too much last night.
② この セーターは 大きすぎます。 This sweater is too large (for me).

～すぎます is classified as a Group II verb and therefore conjugates in the same way.

e.g., のみすぎる, のみすぎ(ない), のみすぎた

- ③ 最近の車は 操作が 簡単すぎて、運転が おもしろくないです。
The handling of recent cars is so easy that driving them is not so enjoyable for me.
④ いくら 好きでも、飲みすぎると、体に 悪いですよ。
No matter how much you like it, drinking too much is bad for your health.

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2.	Vます-form	やすいです
		にくいです

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1) These phrases depict the easiness or difficulty in handling or doing something.

- ⑤ この パソコンは 使いやすいです。 This personal computer is easy to use.
⑥ 東京は 住みにくいです。 Living in Tokyo is difficult.

2) These phrases depict the easiness or difficulty in the characteristics of an object or a person changing or in the likelihood of something happening.

- ⑦ 白い シャツは 汚れやすいです。 A white shirt gets dirty easily.
⑧ 雨の日は 洗濯物が 乾きにくいです。 Things won't dry easily on a rainy day.

[Note] ～やすい and ～にくい function as い-adjectives and conjugate in the same way as other い-adjectives do.

- ⑨ この薬は 砂糖を 入れると、飲みやすくなりますよ。
If you add some sugar to this medicine, it will be easier to take.
⑩ このコップは 割れにくくて、安全ですよ。
This glass won't break easily, so it is safe.

3.

い-adj(〜 ^イ イ)→〜く な-adj[^ナ な]→に Nに	} します
--	-------

While ~く/~になり^マます that you learned in Lesson 19 indicates that something “turns into” a certain state, ~く/~に^ニ します, as shown in ⑪, ⑫ and ⑬, indicates that somebody “turns” something into a certain state.

- ⑪ ^{おと}音を ^{おお}大きく します。 I will turn up the volume.
 ⑫ ^へ部屋を ^{きれい}きれいに します。 I will clean my room.
 ⑬ ^{しお}塩の ^{りょう}量を ^{はんぶん}半分に しました。 I reduced the amount of salt by half.

4.

Nに します

Nに します expresses selection and/or decision.

- ⑭ ^{へや}部屋は ^{シングル}シングルに しますか、^{ツイン}ツインに しますか。
 Would you like a single room or a twin room?
 ⑮ ^{かいぎ}会議は ^{あした}あしたに します。
 I will set the meeting for tomorrow.

5.

い-adj(〜 ^イ イ)→〜く な-adj[^ナ な]→に	} V
--	-----

When changing adjectives into the forms written above, they function as adverbs.

- ⑯ ^{やさい}野菜を ^{こま}細かく ^き切っ^て ください。
 Please cut the vegetables into small pieces.
 ⑰ ^{でんき}電気や ^{みず}水は ^{たいせつ}大切に ^{つか}使^いま^しょう。
 Let's conserve electricity and water.

Lesson 45

I. Vocabulary

あやまります I	謝ります	apologize
あいます I		encounter [an accident]
[じこに~]	[事故に~]	
しんじます II	信じます	believe, trust
よういします III	用意します	prepare
キャンセルします III		cancel
うまくいきます I		go well
ほしょうしょ	保証書	guarantee
りょうしゅうしょ	領収書	receipt
おくりもの	贈り物	gift, present (~をします: give a present)
まちがいでんわ	まちがい電話	wrong (telephone) number
キャンプ		camp
かかり	係	person in charge
ちゅうし	中止	calling off, cancelling, suspension
てん	点	point, score
レバー		lever
[-えん]さつ	[-円]札	[-yen] note, bill
ちゃんと		regularly, properly
きゅうに	急に	suddenly
たのしみにしています	楽しみにしています	be looking forward to, be expecting
いじょうです。	以上です。	That's all.

◀ 会話 ▶

係員 かがいん	person in charge, attendant
コース	course
スタート	start
一位 い	-th (ranking)
優勝します III ゆうしょう	win the championship

..... 読み物

悩み なやみ	trouble, worry
目覚まし [時計] めざまし [どけい]	alarm clock
眠ります I ねむ	sleep
目が覚めます II めがさめます	wake up
大学生 だいがくせい	university student
回答 かいとう	answer, reply
鳴ります I な	ring
セットします III	set
それでも	nevertheless, for all that

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. In the event that you lose your credit card, please inform the credit card company at once.
2. She did not come, even though she promised.

Example Sentences

1. What should I say for an apology when I dial a wrong number?
...You should say, "I'm sorry, I have a wrong number."
2. This is the guarantee for this computer.
If something goes wrong, contact this number, please.
...I see.
3. Excuse me, but can I get a receipt for photocopy charges in this library?
...Yes, you can. Please tell the clerk when you need one.
4. In case of fire or earthquake, do not use the elevator.
...Yes.
5. Did you make a good speech?
...No. I forgot the words in the middle, though I knew it by heart after a lot of practice.
6. Are you going to play golf in spite of this rain?
...Yes. I like it very much, though I am not good at it.

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Conversation

Though I practiced very hard

Attendant: Everybody, this marathon race is for your health. So don't overdo it, please. If you feel sick, please tell an attendant near you.

Participants: OK.

Attendant: In case you go the wrong way, go back to the last point on the correct route and resume running.

Participant: Excuse me. If I want to quit, what should I do?

Attendant: In that case, please give your name to the nearest attendant and leave. Now it's time to start.

Suzuki: Mr. Miller, how was the marathon race?

Miller: I got the second prize.

Suzuki: The second? That's great!

Miller: Oh, no. Considering I practiced as hard as I could, it's disappointing that I couldn't win.

Suzuki: You will have another chance next year.

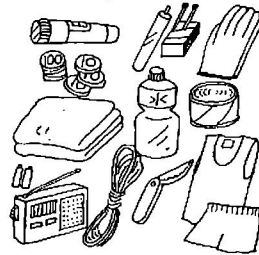
III. Reference Words & Information

非常の場合 EMERGENCY

[1] 地震の場合 In Case of Earthquake

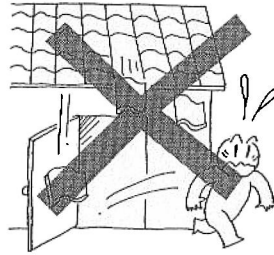
1) 備えが大切 Prepare first.

- ① 家具が倒れないようにしておく
Be sure to fix furniture so that it will not fall over.
- ② 消火器を備える・水を貯えておく
Have a fire extinguisher on hand.
Keep an emergency supply of water.
- ③ 非常用持ち出し袋を用意しておく
Keep items needed in an emergency in a bag.
- ④ 地域の避難場所を確認しておく
Make sure you know where the evacuation point is in your district.
- ⑤ 家族、知人、友人と、もしもの場合の連絡先を決めておく
Decide on a contact address with your family, friends and acquaintances.



2) 万一地震が起きた場合 When an Earthquake Strikes

- ① すばやく火の始末
Immediately extinguish any fire in use.
- ② 戸を開けて出口の確保
Open doors to secure an exit path.
- ③ 慌てて外に飛び出さない
Do not panic or rush outside.
- ④ テーブルの下にもぐる
Get under a table.

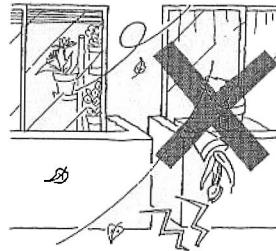


3) 地震が収まったら When an Earthquake Stops

- 正しい情報を聞く (山崩れ、崖崩れ、津波に注意)
Get accurate information.
(Beware of landslides and tidal waves.)

4) 避難する場合は When You Evacuate

- 車を使わず、必ず歩いて
Do not evacuate by car, but walk.



[2] 台風の場合 In Case of Typhoon

- ① 気象情報を聞く Listen to the weather forecast.
- ② 家の周りの点検 Check the exterior of the house.
- ③ ラジオの電池の備えを Have radio batteries on hand.
- ④ 水、緊急食品の準備 Keep a supply of water and food.

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.	V dictionary form V た-form V ない-form ない い-adj(〜い) な-adj な N の	} ばあい場合は、～
----	--	------------

～ばあいは is an expression used to talk about a hypothetical situation. The sentence after it indicates how to cope with such a situation or its consequence. ばあいは follows either verbs, adjectives or nouns. Because ばあい is a noun, the forms of verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives and nouns connected to it are the same as the forms when modifying nouns.

- ① 会議に間に合わない場合は、連絡してください。
 If you cannot be in time for the meeting, please inform us.
- ② 時間に遅れた場合は、会場に入れません。
 If you are late, you will not be admitted to the hall.
- ③ ファクスの調子が悪い場合は、どうしたらいいですか。
 In the event that the fax machine does not work well, what should I do?
- ④ 領収書が必要な場合は、係に言ってください。
 When you need a receipt, please tell the person in charge.
- ⑤ 火事や地震の場合は、エレベーターを使わないでください。
 In case of fire or earthquake, do not use the elevator.

2.	V い-adj } plain form な-adj } plain form N } ～だ→～な	} のに、～
----	--	--------

のに follows either verbs, adjectives or nouns. Their forms used with のに are as shown above. のに is used when what is stated in the second clause runs contrary to what is expected from the first clause.

- ⑥ 約束をしたのに、彼女は来ませんでした。
 She did not come, even though she promised.
- ⑦ きょうは日曜日なのに、働かなければなりません。
 Even though today is Sunday, I have to work.

In ⑥, the speaker expects that the woman will come because she promised to do so. So he naturally feels disappointed that she did not come. In ⑦, Sunday is normally a holiday, yet the speaker has to work so he feels dissatisfied. The second clause implies feelings of unexpectedness or dissatisfaction.

[Note] The difference between ～のに and ～が／～ても:

⑧ わたしの部屋は狭いですが、きれいです。 (×狭いのに)

My room is small but clean.

⑨ あした雨が降っても、出かけます。 (×雨が降るのに)

Even if it rains tomorrow, I will go out.

～が and ～ても in ⑧ and ⑨ cannot be substituted with ～のに. This is because ⑧ simply joins two different evaluations together and the second clause therein does not represent an unexpected consequence of what is stated in the first clause. The first clause of ⑨ suggests a possibility, but ～のに can only indicate things that have actually occurred in reality.

⑩ 約束をしたのに、どうして来なかったんですか。 (×約束をしましたが)

You promised to come. Why didn't you come? (×約束をしても)

～のに in ⑩ cannot be substituted with ～が or ～ても. This is because the second clause expresses a strong reproach.

Lesson 46

I. Vocabulary

やきます I	焼きます	bake, grill, roast
わたします I	渡します	hand over
かえって きます III	帰って 来ます	come back
でます II [バスが~]	出ます	[a bus] leave, depart
るす	留守	absence
たくはいびん	宅配便	delivery service
げんいん	原因	cause
ちゅうしゃ	注射	injection
しょくよく	食欲	appetite
パンフレット		pamphlet
ステレオ		stereo
こちら		my place, my side
~の ところ	~の 所	the place around ~
ちょうど		just, exactly
たったいま	たった今	just now (used with the past tense; indicates completion)

いま いいでしょうか。今 いいでしょうか。 May I bother you now?

◁会話▷

ガスサービスセンター

gas service center

ガスレンジ

gas range, gas cooker

具合

condition

どちら様でしょうか。

Who is this, please?

向かいます I

head for

お待たせしました。

Sorry to have kept you waiting.

..... 読み物

知識

knowledge

宝庫

treasury

手に入ります [情報か〜] I

[information] come in, reach

システム

system

例えば

for example

キーワード

key word

一部分

one part

入力します III

input

秒

second

出ます [本か〜] II

[a book] be published

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. The conference is just about to begin.
2. He just graduated from university this March.
3. I sent the documents by special delivery, so they should arrive tomorrow.

Example Sentences

1. Hello, this is Tanaka speaking. Can you talk now?
...I'm afraid I am going out just now.
I will call you when I get back.
2. Have you found the cause of the breakdown?
...No, we are checking now.
3. Is Ms. Watanabe in?
...Well, she has just left now.
She might be still at the elevator.
4. How are you getting along with your work?
...I joined the company just last month, so I can't say yet.
5. I only bought this video camera last week, and already it doesn't work.
...Well, let me see it.
6. Will Teresa's temperature go down?
...I've given her a shot now, so it should go down within three hours.

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Conversation

He should be there soon

Man at Gas

Service Center: Hello, Gas Service Center.

Thawaphon: Er, there's a problem with my gas stove.

Man: What seems to be the trouble?

Thawaphon: Well, although you only fixed it last week, the flame goes out right away. It's dangerous, so could you come and fix it soon?

Man: I see. We'll be there around five.

May I have your name and address?

Thawaphon: Hello. A man was supposed to be coming here around five o'clock to check my gas stove. Isn't he coming?

Man: I'm sorry. Who is this, please?

Thawaphon: My name is Thawaphon.

Man: Hold a moment. I'll contact our repairman.

Man: Sorry to have kept you waiting. He is heading for your place now. He'll be there in about 10 minutes.

III. Reference Words & Information

かたかな語のルーツ ROOTS OF KATAKANA WORDS

Japanese has many loanwords from foreign languages. They are written in katakana. While most katakana words come from English, some of them have come from French, Dutch, German, Portuguese, etc. Katakana words are also created by the Japanese using foreign words.

	食べ物・飲み物 food & drink	衣服 clothes	病気 illness	芸術 arts	その他 others
英語	ジャム ハム jam ham クッキー cookie チーズ cheese	エプロン apron スカート skirt スーツ suit	インフルエンザ influenza ストレス stress	ドラマ drama コーラス chorus メロディー melody	スケジュール schedule ティッシュペーパー tissues トラブル レジャー trouble leisure
フランス語	クロquette croquette オムレツ omelette ピーマン green pepper	ズボン trousers ランジェリー lingerie キュロット culotte		バレエ ballet シャンソン chanson アトリエ studio	アンケート questionnaire コンクール competition ピエロ pierrot, clown
ドイツ語	フランクフルト [ソーセージ] frankfurter		レントゲン X-ray ノイローゼ neurosis アレルギー allergy	メルヘン fairy tale	アルバイト part-time job エネルギー energy ゲレンデ テーマ ski slope theme
オランダ語	ビール beer コーヒー coffee	ズック deck shoes HOOK hook	メス scalpel ピンセット tweezers		ゴム ペンキ rubber paint ガラス コック glass cook
ポルトガル語	パン bread カステラ sponge cake	ビロード velvet チョッキ vest, waistcoat			カルタ card
イタリア語	マカロニ macaroni スパゲッティ spaghetti			オペラ opera バレリーナ ballerina	

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.

V dictionary form	} ところです
V て-form いる	
V た-form	

The word ところ originally means “place,” but it is also used to indicate a temporal position. The ところ that you learn in this lesson is the latter and is used to stress a certain point in time during the course of an action.

- 1)

V dictionary form ところです

This sentence pattern shows that a person is about to start doing something or something is about to start. It may be used together with これから, [ちょうど] いまから, etc., which makes the meaning clearer.

- ① 昼ごはんは もう 食べましたか。
…いいえ、これから 食べる ところです。

Have you had lunch yet?

…No, I'm going to have it now.

- ② 会議は もう 始まりましたか。
…いいえ、今から 始まる ところです。

Has the meeting begun yet?

…No, it's just beginning now.

- 2)

V て-form いる ところです

This sentence pattern shows that a person is now doing a certain action or a certain action is now being done. It is often used with いま.

- ③ 故障の 原因が わかりましたか。
…いいえ、今 調べて いる ところです。

Do you know what caused the breakdown?

…No. We are investigating it now.

- 3)

V た-form ところです

This sentence pattern shows that a person has just finished a certain action or a certain action has just been completed. It is used together with たったいま, etc.

- ④ 渡辺さんは いますか。
…あ、たった今 帰った ところです。
まだ エレベーターの 所に いるかも しれません。

Is Ms. Watanabe here?

…Oh, she's just left.

She may be somewhere near the elevator.

- ⑤ たった今 バスが 出た ところです。

The bus left just now.

[Note] ～ところです is a noun sentence and is used in various structures. See ⑥ below.

- ⑥ ももしもし ^{たなか}田中ですが、^{いま}今 いいでしょうか。
…すみません。^{いま}今から ^で出かける ところなんです。
Hello. This is Tanaka speaking. May I talk to you now?
…Sorry. I'm just going out.

2. **Vた-form ばかりです**

This sentence pattern means that not much time has passed since a certain action or event occurred. It is the expression of the speaker's feeling and can be used regardless of the real length of time that has passed if the speaker feels it is short. In this respect, this sentence pattern is different from Vた-form ところです, which can only indicate the time when a certain action has just been completed.

- ⑦ さっき ^{ひる}昼ごはんを ^た食べた ばかりです。
I had lunch only a while ago.
⑧ ^{きむら}木村さんは ^{せんげつ}先月 ^{この}この ^{かいしゃ}会社に入^りった ばかりです。
Ms. Kimura joined this company only a month ago.

[Note] ～ばかりです is a noun sentence and is used in various structures. See ⑨ below.

- ⑨ この ビデオは ^{せんしゅう}先週 ^か買った ばかりなのに、^{ちょうじ}調子がおかしいです。
I bought this video only a week ago, but it isn't working well.

3.

V dictionary form	} はずです
V ない-form ない	
い-adj(～い)	
な-adjな	
Nの	

The speaker uses this sentence pattern to show he/she is convinced of what is stated before はずです. By using this sentence pattern, the speaker implies that he/she has grounds to think so, that it is his/her own judgement, and that he/she is quite sure of it.

- ⑩ ミラーさんは きょう ^く来る でしょうか。
…来る はずですよ。きのう ^{でんわ}電話がありましたから。
Do you think Mr. Miller will come today?
…I'm sure he'll come. I received a phone call from him yesterday.

In ⑩, the grounds for the speaker's judgement is yesterday's phone call. Based on this call, the speaker himself judges that Mr. Miller will come today. The speaker shows his/her firm belief in this judgement by using ～ はずです.

Lesson 47

I. Vocabulary

あつまります I [ひとが~]	集まります [人が~]	[people] gather
わかれます II [ひとが~]	別れます [人が~]	[people] part, separate
ながいきします III します III [おと/こえが~] [あじが~] [においが~]	長生きします [音/声が~] [味が~]	live long [sound/ voice] be heard taste smell
さします I [かさを~]	[傘を~]	put up [an umbrella]
ひどい こわい	怖い	terrible, severe frightening, horrible
てんきよほう はっぴょう じっけん じんこう におい	天気予報 発表 実験 人口	weather forecast announcement, presentation experiment population smell
かがく いがく ぶんがく	科学 医学 文学	science medicine, medical science literature
パトカー きゅうきゅうしゃ	救急車	patrol car ambulance
さんせい はんたい	賛成 反対	approval, agreement objection, opposition
だんせい じょせい	男性 女性	male, man female, woman

どうも

it appears that (used when making a tentative judgement)

～によると

according to ～ (indicates the source of information)

※バリ^{とう}[島]

Bali [island] (in Indonesia)

※イラン

Iran

※カリフォルニア

California (in U. S. A.)

※グアム

Guam

◁ 会 話 ▷

こいびと

恋人

sweetheart, boyfriend, girlfriend

こんやく

婚約します III

get engaged

かいて

相手

the other person

し

知り合います I

get acquainted

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..... 読み物

へい きん じゆん ねい

平均寿命

average life span

くら

比べます [男性と～] II

compare [with men]

はかせ

博士

doctor

のう

脳

brain

ホルモン

hormone

けしょうひん

化粧品

cosmetics

しら

調べ

survey, research

けしょう

化粧

makeup (～をします: put on makeup)

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. According to the weather forecast, it's getting colder tomorrow.
2. Someone seems to be in the next room.

Example Sentences

1. The newspaper says that a Japanese speech competition will be held in January. Why don't you enter it, Mr. Miller?
...Well, I'll think about it.
2. I heard that Klara lived in France in her childhood.
...That's why she can understand French, too.
3. They say that Power Electric's new electronic dictionary is very good because it's easy-to-use.
...Yes, it is. I've already bought it.
4. I went to the Indonesian island of Bali recently.
...I hear that it is a very beautiful place.
Yes. It was very wonderful.
5. They're lively, aren't they?
...Yes. It seems that they are having a party or something.
6. There are a lot of people gathered.
...It looks as if there's been an accident. There's a police car and an ambulance.

Conversation

I heard that she has got engaged

Watanabe: I'm going now. Good-bye.

Takahashi: Ms. Watanabe, just a moment. I'll come with you.

Watanabe: I'm sorry but I'm in a hurry.

Takahashi: Ms. Watanabe leaves earlier recently.
It looks like she has found a boyfriend.

Hayashi: Oh, don't you know the news? They say that she got engaged recently.

Takahashi: Really? Who? The lucky man!

Hayashi: Mr. Suzuki of IMC.

Takahashi: Mr. Suzuki?

Hayashi: I heard that she met him last year at the wedding reception of one of her friends.

Takahashi: Did she?

Hayashi: By the way, how about you, Mr. Takahashi?

Takahashi: Me? My work is my sweetheart.

III. Reference Words & Information

ぎおんご ぎたいご
擬音語・擬態語 ONOMATOPOEIA

<p>ザーザー (降る) (rain) hard</p> 	<p>ピューピュー (吹く) (wind be) whistling</p> 	<p>ゴロゴロ (鳴る) (thunder) loudly</p> 
<p>ワンワン (ほえる) bowwow</p> 	<p>ニャーニャー (鳴く) meow</p> 	<p>カーカー (鳴く) caw</p> 
<p>げらげら (笑う) guffaw</p> 	<p>しくしく (泣く) sob</p> 	<p>きょろきょろ (見る) (look around) restlessly</p> 
<p>ばくばく (食べる) (eat) heartily</p> 	<p>ぐうぐう (寝る) (be) fast asleep</p> 	<p>すらすら (読む) (read) fluently</p> 
<p>ざらざら (している) (feel) rough</p> 	<p>べたべた (している) (be) sticky</p> 	<p>つるつる (している) (be) smooth, slippery</p> 

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. plain form そうです I hear that ...

This is an expression for conveying information you have obtained from another source without adding your own point of view. When the source of the information is given, it is indicated by ～によると (according to～), placed at the beginning of the sentence.

① 天気予報によると、あしたは寒くなるそうです。

According to the weather forecast, it will be cold tomorrow.

② クララさんは子どものとき、フランスに住んでいたそうです。

I heard that Klara lived in France when she was a child.

③ バリ島はとてもきれいだそうです。

I hear that Bali is very beautiful.

[Note 1] Note that this expression is different in meaning and construction from ～そうです used for describing an apparent state that you learned in Lesson 43. Compare the following sentences.

④ 雨が降りそうです。

It looks like rain. (L. 43)

⑤ 雨が降るそうです。

I heard that it will rain.

⑥ この料理はおいそうです。

This food looks delicious. (L. 43)

⑦ この料理はおいしいそうです。

I heard that this food is delicious.

[Note 2] The difference between ～そうです (expression of hearsay) and ～と 言って いました (L. 33):

⑧ ミラーさんはあした京都へ行くそうです。

I hear that Mr. Miller is going to Kyoto tomorrow.

⑨ ミラーさんはあした京都へ行くと言っていました。

Mr. Miller said that he is going to Kyoto tomorrow.

In example ⑨ the information source is Mr. Miller himself, while in example ⑧ it is highly possible that the information source is not necessarily Mr. Miller but somebody else. Another difference is that in example ⑨ the words which Mr. Miller said can be quoted directly or indirectly. In example ⑧ on the other hand, only the plain form may be used.

2.

V	plain form	} ようです
い-adj	plain form	
な-adj	plain form ~だ→~な	
N	plain form ~だ→~の	

It seems that ...

~ようです conveys the speaker's subjective conjecture, which is based on the information obtained through his/her sensory organs.

A sentence that ends in ようです sometimes accompanies どうも which suggests the speaker cannot be certain if what he/she is saying is a fact.

⑩ 人が 大勢 集まっていますね。

…事故のようですね。パトカーと救急車が来ていますよ。

Look, there is a big crowd.

…It looks like there's been an accident. A patrol car and an ambulance are there.

⑪ せきも 出るし、頭も 痛い。どうも かぜを ひいたようだ。

I have a cough and a headache. It looks like I've caught a cold.

[Note] The difference between ~そうです (L. 43, describing an apparent state) and ~ようです:

⑫ ミラーさんは 忙しそうです。 Mr. Miller seems to be busy. (L. 43)

⑬ ミラーさんは 忙しいようです。 It seems that Mr. Miller is busy.

Example ⑫ indicates an intuitive judgement based on what the speaker has seen of Mr. Miller's condition or behavior, and example ⑬ indicates the speaker's judgement based on what he has read, heard or been told.

3. 声/音/におい/味が します

⑭ 変な 音が しますね。

There's a strange sound, isn't there?

A phenomenon that is perceivable by the senses is described by using ~が します. Expressions in this category are こえが します, においが します, and あじが します. All these expressions mean that these things have been perceived or sensed regardless of the speaker's intention.

Lesson 48

I. Vocabulary

おろします I 降ろします、下ろします put down, lower
とどけます II 届けます deliver, report
せわを します III 世話を します take care of ~

いや[な] 嫌[な] unwilling, reluctant

きびしい 厳しい strict, hard

じゅく 塾 cram school

スケジュール schedule

せいと 生徒 pupil
もの 者 person (referring to one's relatives or subordinates)

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にゅうかん 入管 Immigration Bureau
さいにゅうこくビザ 再入国ビザ re-entry visa

じゆうに 自由に freely
~かん ~間 for ~ (referring to duration)

いい ことですね。 That's good.

◁ 会話 ▷

お忙しいですか。

Are you busy? (used when talking to someone senior or older)

久しぶり

after a long time

営業

business, sales

それまでに

by that time

かまいません。

It's all right./It doesn't matter.

楽しみます I

enjoy oneself

..... 読み物

もともと

originally

一世紀

-th century

代わりを します III

be a substitute, be a replacement

スピード

speed

競走します III

race

サーカス

circus

芸

performance, trick

美しい

beautiful

姿

figure, appearance

心

heart, mind

とらえます II

catch

～にとって

for ~

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I will send my son to Britain to study.
2. I will make/let my daughter learn the piano.

Example Sentences

1. When you arrive at the station, please call me.
I will send a member of my staff to the station to pick you up.
...All right.
2. Your Hans likes to play outside, doesn't he?
...Yes. Playing outside is good for his health, and gives him a chance to make friends, so I encourage him to play in the open air.
3. Hello, can I speak to Ichiro, please?
...I'm sorry. He is in the bath at the moment.
I will tell him to call you back later.
4. How is Professor Watt's class?
...It's very strict. He never allows the students to use Japanese.
But he lets them freely say what they want to say.
5. Excuse me. Could you let me park the car here for a while? I'm unloading packages.
...All right.

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Conversation

Let me take leave, please

- Miller: Ms. Nakamura, are you busy now?
Nakamura: No, go ahead.
Miller: I've got something to ask you.
Nakamura: What is it?
Miller: Well. A friend of mine in America is going to marry next month.
Nakamura: Uh-huh.
Miller: So I would like to be allowed to return to my country.
Nakamura: When next month?
Miller: Could you let me have 10 days leave or so from the 7th?
As I haven't seen my parents for a long time either.
Nakamura: Well, we are to have the sales meeting on the 20th, right?
Can you return before that?
Miller: The wedding is to be held on the 15th, so I'll come back soon after it's over.
Nakamura: Then, it's OK. Have a good time and refresh yourself.
Miller: Thank you.

III. Reference Words & Information

しつける・^{きた}鍛える DISCIPLINE

子どもに何をさせますか What will you make or let your children do?

- 自然の中で遊ぶ

play outdoors in natural surroundings

- スポーツをする

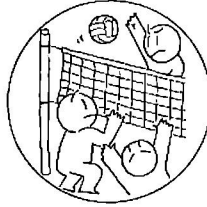
do sports

- 一人で旅行する

go on a trip alone

- いろいろな経験をする

have various experiences



- いい本をたくさん読む

read many good books

- お年寄りの話を聞く

listen to old people

- ボランティアに参加する

participate in voluntary activities

- うちの仕事を手伝う

do some household chores

- 弟や妹、おじいちゃん、おばあちゃんの世話をする

take care of their sister, brother, grandfather and grandmother



- 自分がやりたいことをやる

do what they want to do

- 自分のことは自分で決める

make decisions by themselves

- 自信を持つ

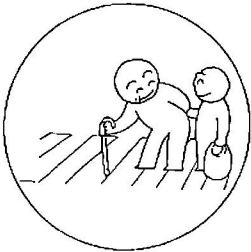
have confidence

- 責任を持つ

take responsibility

- 我慢する

be patient



- 塾へ行く

go to 'juku (cram school)'

- ピアノや英語を習う

learn to play the piano, English and so on



IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Causative verbs

How to make causative verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 48, p. 188, 練習A1.)

		Causative verbs	
		polite form	plain form
I	いきます	いかせます	いかせる
II	たべます	たべさせます	たべさせる
III	きます	こさせます	こさせる
	します	させます	させる

All causative verbs are Group II verbs; they conjugate into the dictionary form, ない-form, て-form, etc.

e.g. いかせる, いかせ(ない), いかせて

2. Causative verb sentences

There are two types of causative sentences: those which indicate the subject of an action with を, and those which indicate it with に. When the verb is intransitive, as in 1) below, を is used, while when the verb is transitive, as in 2), に is used irrespective of whether the object of the verb is stated or not.

- 1) **N(person)を V(intransitive) causative** make/let a person V(intransitive verb)

① 部長は 加藤さん^{かとう}を 大阪^{おおさか}へ 出張^{しゅつちやう}させます。

The department manager makes Mr. Kato go to Osaka on business.

② わたしは 娘^{むすめ}を 自由^{じゆう}に 遊ば^{あそ}せました。

I let my daughter play freely.

[Note] When an intransitive verb with “N(place)を” is used in the sentence, the subject of the action is indicated with に, as shown in ③, but without a phrase with を, the subject of the action is indicated with を, as shown in ④.

③ わたしは 子ども^こに 道^{みち}の 右側^{みぎがわ}を 歩か^{ある}せます。

I make my child walk on the right side of the road.

④ わたしは 子ども^こを 歩か^{ある}せます。 I make my child walk.

- 2) **N(person)に Nを V(transitive) causative** make/let a person V(transitive verb)

⑤ 朝^{あさ}は 忙し^{いそが}いだから、娘^{むすめ}に 朝ごはん^{あさごはん}の 準備^{じゆんび}を 手伝^{てつだ}わせませす。

I am busy in the morning, so I make my daughter help prepare breakfast.

⑥ 先生^{せんせい}は 生徒^{せいと}に 自由^{じゆう}に 意見^{いけん}を 言^いわせました。

The teacher let her students freely voice their opinions.

3. Usage of a causative

Causative verbs indicate compulsion or permission. A causative sentence is used when the relationship between a senior person and a junior person is very clear (e.g., a parent and child, an elder brother and younger brother, a superior and subordinate, etc.) and the senior

person forces the junior person to do a certain act, or allows him to do something. ① and ⑤ are examples of compulsion and ② and ⑥ are those of permission. But when the speaker tells a person from outside his own group that he will make someone from within his group do something, as seen in the example below, the causative sentence is used regardless of their status.

- ⑦ 駅に着いたら、お電話をください。
係の者を迎えに行かせますから。

…わかりました。

When you arrive at the station, please call me.

I will send a member of my staff to the station to pick you up.

…Thank you.

[Note 1] When a junior person has a senior person do a certain action and the senior versus junior relationship between them is obvious, Vて-form いただきます is used. If the two are equal or the relationship is delicate in terms of which one is senior, Vて-form もらいます is used instead.

- ⑧ わたしは部長に説明していただきました。

I had the department manager explain it to me.

- ⑨ わたしは友達に説明してもらいました。

I had my friend explain it to me.

[Note 2] As shown in ⑧ above, a causative verb usually cannot be used to describe a junior person having a senior person do something. However, as can be seen in ⑩, there is an exception when verbs denoting emotion such as あんしんする, しんぱいする, がっかりする, よろこぶ (be glad), かなしむ (feel sad), おこる (get angry), etc., are used. The Main Textbook, however, does not cover this usage.

- ⑩ 子どものとき、体が弱くて、母を心配させました。

When I was a child, my poor health worried my mother.

4. **V causativeて-form いただけませんか** Would you please let me do ...?

In Lesson 26 you learned Vて-form いただけませんか, which is used to request someone to do something. V causativeて-form いただけませんか, on the other hand, is used to seek permission.

- ⑪ コピー機の使い方を教えてください。

Would you please tell me how to use the photocopier? (L. 26)

- ⑫ 友達の結婚式があるので、早退させていただけませんか。

As I'm going to attend my friend's wedding, would you please let me leave earlier? (L. 48)

In ⑪ おしえる will be done by the listener, while in ⑫ そうたいする will be done by the speaker.

Lesson 49

I. Vocabulary

つとめます II [かいしゃに~]	勤めます [会社に~]	work [for a company]
やすみます I	休みます	go to bed, sleep
かけます II [いすに~]	掛けます	sit on [a chair]
すごします I	過ごします	spend (time), pass (time)
よります I [ぎんこうに~]	寄ります [銀行に~]	drop into [a bank]
いらっしゃいます I		be, go, come (respectful equivalent of います, いきます and きます)
めしあがります I	召し上がります	eat, drink (respectful equivalent of たべます and のみます)
おっしゃいます I		say (respectful equivalent of います)
なさいます I		do (respectful equivalent of します)
ごらんになります I	ご覧になります	see, look at (respectful equivalent of みます)
ごぞんじです	ご存じです	know (respectful equivalent of っています)
あいさつ		greeting, address (~を します: greet, give an address)
はいざら	灰皿	ashtray
りょかん	旅館	Japanese-style hotel or inn
かいじょう	会場	meeting place, hall
バスてい	バス停	bus stop
ぼうえき	貿易	trade
~さま	~様	(respectful equivalent of ~さん)
かえりに	帰りに	on the way back
たまに		once in a while
ちっとも		not at all (used with negatives)
えんりよなく	遠慮なく	without reserve, without hesitation

◀ 会話 ▶

一年組

では

出します [熱を〜] I

よろしくお伝えください。

失礼いたします。

class - of -th grade

well, then (polite equivalent of じゃ)

run [a fever]

Give my best regards./Please say hello.

Good-bye. (humble equivalent of

しつれいします)

※ひまわり小学校

fictitious elementary school

..... 読み物

講師

多くの〜

作品

受賞します III

世界的に

作家

〜でいらっしやいます I

長男

障害

お持ちです

作曲

活動

それでは

lecturer

many ~, much ~

work (of art, etc.)

be awarded a prize

world-wide

novelist, writer

be (respectful equivalent of です)

one's eldest son

handicap, defect

have (respectful way of saying もっています)

composition (music)

activity

well, so (indicating an end or beginning)

※大江 健三郎

※東京大学

※ノーベル文学賞

Japanese novelist (1935-)

Tokyo University

Nobel Prize for literature

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. The section chief has already gone home.
2. The company president has already gone home.
3. The department manager will go to America on business.
4. Please wait a moment.

Example Sentences

1. Have you read all of this book?
...Yes, I have read it all.
2. Excuse me. Are you going to use that ashtray?
...No, I'm not. Please use it.
3. Do you often go to the movies?
...No, I don't. But, I watch a movie on TV occasionally.
4. Do you know that Mr. Ogawa's son has passed the entrance exam for Sakura University?
...No, I didn't know at all until now.
5. What would you like to drink?
Please feel free to ask for anything you like.
...I'll have a beer, please.
6. Is Manager Matsumoto there?
...Yes, he is in this room. Please go in.

Conversation

Would you please convey my message?

- Teacher: Hello, this is Himawari elementary school.
- Klara: Good morning.
This is Mrs. Schmidt speaking. I'm the mother of Hans Schmidt, a pupil in Class Two of the fifth grade. May I speak to Ms. Ito?
- Teacher: She's not here yet.
- Klara: Then, would you please pass a message to her?
- Teacher: Yes, certainly. What is it?
- Klara: Hans ran a fever last night and he still has it this morning.
- Teacher: Oh, that's bad.
- Klara: So, I'm making him stay at home today. Could you tell that to Ms. Ito, please?
- Teacher: I see. I hope he gets better soon.
- Klara: Thank you. Good-bye.

III. Reference Words & Information

電話のかけ方 TALKING ON THE TELEPHONE



: もしもし、——さんのお宅でいらっしゃいますか。
Hello. Is this ——' residence?



: はい、——でございます。
Yes, this is ——.



: 私、——と申しますが、
——さんはいらっしゃいますか。
This is —— calling.
Can I speak to Mr. ——?



: いいえ、違えます。
No, it isn't.



: あ、失礼しました。
Oh, I'm sorry.



: はい、ちょっとお待ちください。
Yes. One moment, please.

* * * * *



: もしもし、——ですが……
Hello, —— speaking……



: ——は外出中ですが。
—— is out.



: ああ、そうですか。
I see.

あのう、伝言をお願いできますか。
May I leave a message?



: はい、どうぞ。
Yes, go ahead.



: では、すみませんが、会議は10時に
始まるからお伝えください。
Tell him the meeting will start at 10.



: はい、わかりました。
Yes, certainly.



: ——は出かけておりますが。
—— is not here.



: 何時ごろお帰りになりますか。
When will he come back?



: 10時ごろになると思いますが。
He will be back around 10.



: では、そのころまたお電話します。
I'll call again around that time then.



: そうですか。
I see.



: 失礼します。
Good-bye.

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. 敬語 (honorific expressions)

You learn けいご in Lesson 49 and 50. けいご are expressions used to show the speaker's respect for the listener or the person being referred to. The speaker is expected to show respect depending on his/her relationship with the listener or the person being referred to. There are the following three factors that should be considered in deciding the use of けいご: (1) When the speaker is junior or lower in social status, he/she uses けいご to show respect to the person senior or higher in social status. (2) When the speaker does not have a close acquaintanceship with the listener, as is typical when the speaker first meets the listener, he/she uses けいご to show respect to the listener. (3) The ウチ-ソト relationship should also be taken into consideration with regard to the use of けいご. The speaker's group such as his/her family and company, etc., are considered as ウチ, and other groups are considered as ソト. When the speaker talks about ウチのひと (an insider) to ソトのひと (an outsider), the insider is treated like the speaker himself/herself. Therefore, even if the insider is senior or higher in status, the speaker cannot use けいご in the way that shows respect to the insider.

2. Types of 敬語

けいご are classified into three types: そんけいご (respectful expressions), けんじょうご (humble expressions) and ていねいご (polite expressions). Lesson 49 deals with そんけいご.

3. 尊敬語 (respectful expressions)

そんけいご are expressions used to describe the listener or the person referred to, as well as things connected with him/her and his/her actions.

1) Verbs

(1) Respectful verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 49, p. 196, 練習A1.)

The same verbs used in the passive are used as respectful verbs. They are Group II verbs.

- ① 中村さんは 7時に 来られます。 Mr. Nakamura is coming at seven.
② お酒を やめられたんですか。 Have you given up drinking?

(2) おVます-form になります

This pattern is considered politer than the respectful verbs mentioned above. Verbs whose ます-form consist of one mora (みます, ねます, etc.) and Group III verbs cannot be used in this pattern. As for the verbs which have special equivalents (see (3) below), note that the special equivalents rather than this pattern are used.

- ③ 社長は もう お帰りに になりました。 The president has already left for home.

(3) Special respectful words (See Main Textbook, Lesson 49, p. 196, 練習A5.)

Some verbs have special respectful equivalents. They are considered to show the same level of respect as (2) above.

- ④ ワット先生は 研究室に いらっしゃいます。 Professor Watt is in the office.
⑤ どうぞ 召し上がって ください。 Please help yourselves.

[Note] いらっしやいます, なさいます, くださいます and おっしやいます are Group I verbs, but except for the ます-form, they change their form in the ら-row when they conjugate.

⑥ ワット先生は テニスを なさいますか。 Does Professor Watt play tennis?

…いいえ、なさらないと 思います。 …No, I don't think so.

(4) **おVます-form ください**

This is the respectful way of instructing or inviting someone to do something.

⑦ あちから お入り ください。 Please enter from over there.

[Note] The special words you learned in (3) above cannot be used in this pattern. The exceptions are めしあがります and ごらんになります, which are changed to おめしあがり ください (Please help yourself) and ごらん ください (Please have a look at it) respectively.

2) Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

In addition to verbs, some nouns, adjectives and adverbs can be turned into **そんけいご** by attaching **お** or **ご** to the front of the word. The choice between **お** and **ご** depends on the word. Basically **お** is attached to words of Japanese origin, while **ご** is attached to words of Chinese origin.

Examples of words to which **お** is attached:

(N) お国、お名前、お仕事
(な-adj) お元気、お上手、お暇
(い-adj) お忙しい、お若い

Examples of words to which **ご** is attached:

(N) ご家族、ご意見、ご旅行
(な-adj) ご熱心、ご親切
(adverb) ご自由に

4. 敬語 and style of sentence

A sentence can end with a plain form of **けいご**, which makes the sentence a plain style sentence.

This kind of sentence appears on occasions such as when the speaker is talking with a close friend about a person to whom the speaker wishes to show respect.

⑧ 部長は 何時に いらっしやる? What time will the general manager come?

5. Uniform level of 敬語 in a sentence

In honorific expressions, replacing some of the words in a sentence with **けいご** does not suffice. It is necessary to keep a uniform level of **けいご** throughout the entire sentence.

⑨ 部長の 奥様も ごいっしょに ゴルフに 行かれます。

The general manager's wife will go golfing together with him.

In ⑨, おくさま and ごいっしょに are used instead of おくさん and いっしょに in order to be consistent with the respectful verb 行かれます.

6. ~まして

You change Vて-form to Vます-form **まして** when you want to be very polite. In a sentence with **けいご**, ~まして is often used for consistency.

⑩ ハンスが ゆうべ 熱を 出しまして、けさも まだ 下がらないんです。

Hans became feverish last night and still has a fever this morning.

Lesson 50

I. Vocabulary

まいります I	参ります	go, come (humble equivalent of いきます and きます)
おります I		be (humble equivalent of います)
いただきます I		eat, drink, receive (humble equivalent of たべます, のみます and もらいます)
もうします I	申します	say (humble equivalent of いきます)
いたします I		do (humble equivalent of します)
はいけんします III	拝見します	see (humble equivalent of みます)
ぞんじます II	存じます	know (humble equivalent of しります)
うかがいます I	伺います	ask, hear, visit (humble equivalent of ききます and いきます)
おめにかかります I	お目にかかります	meet (humble equivalent of あいます)
ございます I		be (polite equivalent of あります)
～で ございます		be (polite equivalent of ～です)
わたくし	私	I (humble equivalent of わたし)
ガイド		guide
おたく	お宅	(someone else's) house
こうがい	郊外	suburbs
アルバム		album
さらいしゅう	さ来週	the week after next
さらいげつ	さ来月	the month after next
さらいねん	さ来年	the year after next
はんとし	半年	half a year
さいしょに	最初に	first of all
さいごに	最後に	lastly
ただいま	ただ今	now

※江戸東京博物館

Edo-Tokyo Museum

◁ 会話 ▷

緊張きんちようします III

become tense, be strained

放送ほうそうします III

broadcast

撮とります [ビデオに～] I

record [on video], video

賞金しょうきん

prize money

自然しぜん

nature

きりん

giraffe

象ぞう

elephant

ころ

times, days

かないます [夢ゆめが～] I

[dream] be realized

ひとこと よろしいでしょうか。

May I say one word?

協力きょうりょくします III

cooperate

心こころから

from my heart

感謝かんしゃします III

be grateful, be thankful

..... 読み物

[お]礼れい

gratitude, thanks

拝啓はいけい

Dear ~

美しいうつく

beautiful

お元氣げんきで いらっしゃいますか。

How are you doing? (respectful equivalent of おげんきですか)

迷惑めいわくを かけます II

trouble, annoy, inconvenience

生いかします I

make good use of

[お]城しろ

castle

敬具けいぐ

Sincerely yours

※ミュンヘン

Munich (in Germany)

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I will send this month's schedule.
2. I come from America.

Example Sentences

1. It looks heavy. Shall I help you hold it?
...Oh, yes, please.
2. Excuse me, where are we visiting after seeing this place?
...We are taking you to the Edo-Tokyo Museum.
3. Mr. Gupta is arriving at two o'clock, isn't he? Is somebody going to pick him up?
...Yes, I will go.
4. Where does your family live?
...My family lives in New York.
5. May I see your ticket, please?
...Sure.
Thank you very much.
6. Do you know that Mr. Miller won the first prize at the speech contest?
...Yes, I heard it from the department manager.
7. This is Mr. Miller.
...How do you do? My name is Miller.
I am pleased to meet you.
8. Is there a telephone near here?
...Yes, it's next to the staircase over there.

Conversation

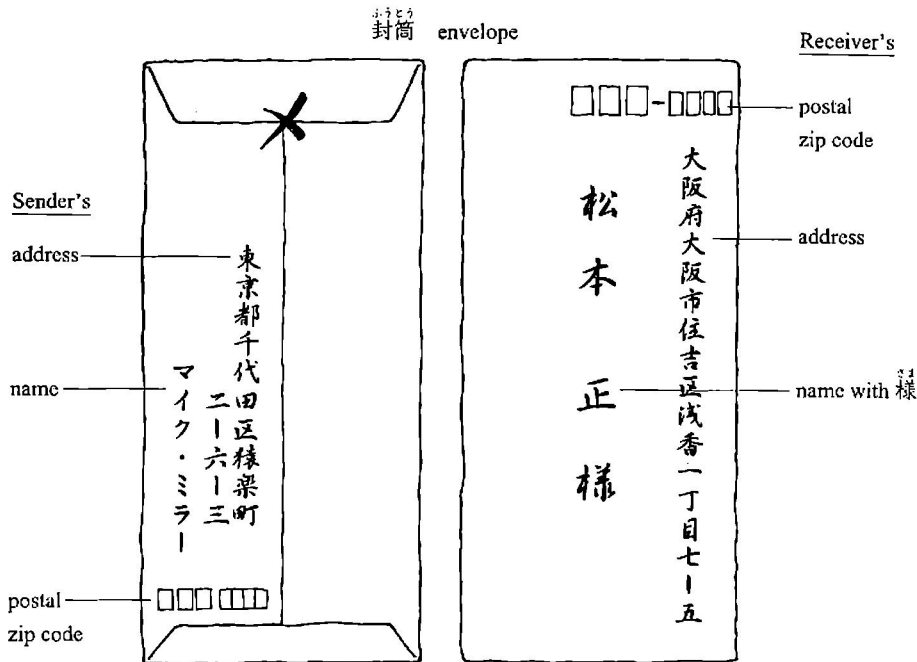
I am sincerely grateful to you

- Master of Ceremonies: Congratulations on winning the championship.
It was a wonderful speech.
- Miller: Thank you very much.
- M.C.: Did you feel tense?
- Miller: Yes, I felt very tense.
- M.C.: Did you know that this would be broadcast on TV?
- Miller: Yes. I want to video it and let my parents in America see it.
- M.C.: What will you spend the prize money on?
- Miller: Let me see. I like animals, and I've had a dream of going to Africa since my childhood.
- M.C.: Then you'll go to Africa?
- Miller: Yes. I think I would like to see giraffes and elephants in the wild.
- M.C.: It means the dream you have had since childhood will come true.
- Miller: Yes. Er, may I say something?
- M.C.: Please.
- Miller: I would like to express my sincerest thanks to all the people for their cooperation and help so that I could participate in this speech contest.

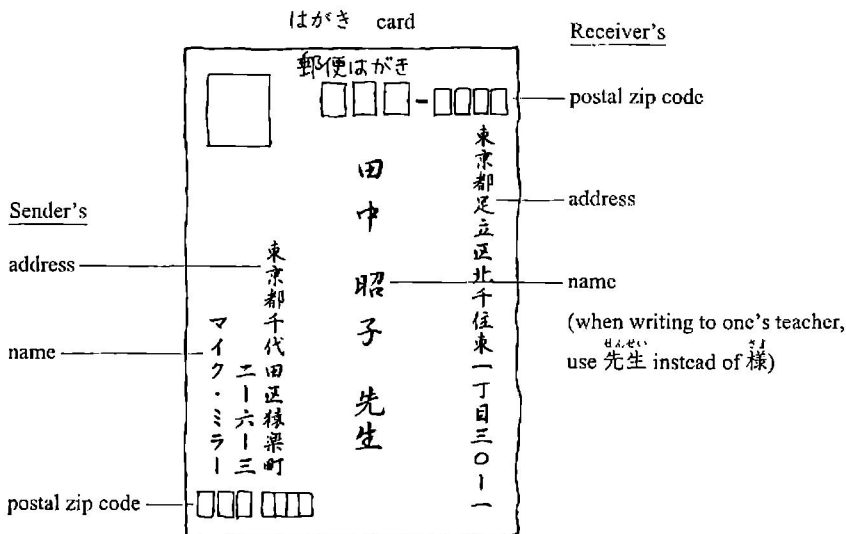
III. Reference Words & Information

ふうとう 封筒・はがきのあて名の書き方

HOW TO WRITE ADDRESSES



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IV. Grammar Explanation

1. 謙讓語 (humble expressions)

けんじょうご are expressions in which the speaker humbles himself/herself and lowers his/her own acts to show respect to the listener or the person being referred to. Respect is directed at a person of higher social status or ソトの ひと (an outsider). けんじょうご is also used when the speaker refers to ウチの ひと (an insider) in front of an outsider.

1) お／ご～します

(1) おV (I, II group)ます-form します

① 重そうですね。お持ちしましょうか。

It looks so heavy. Shall I carry it for you?

② 私が社長にスケジュールをお知らせします。

I will tell the president the schedule.

③ 兄が車でお送りします。

My elder brother will take you in his car.

In examples ① and ②, the speaker humbles himself/herself by lowering his/her acts to show his/her respect to the listener (①) or the person being referred to (②). In example ③, the action is performed by an insider, not by the speaker.

This form is not applicable to verbs in which the ます-form consists of one mora as in みます or います.

(2) ごV (III group)

④ 江戸東京博物館へご案内します。

I will take you to the Edo-Tokyo Museum.

⑤ きょうの予定をご説明します。

I will explain today's schedule.

This pattern is applicable to Group III verbs. Other than those verbs given in the examples above, only those verbs which imply some association with the listener such as しょうかいします, しょうたいします, そうだんします and れんらくします can be used. でんわします and やくそくします are exceptions in that お instead of ご precedes them.

[Note] The patterns in (1) and (2) can only be used with acts which involve another person beside the agent of the act. Therefore, they are not applicable to an act that does not involve another person such as the one in the following example.

× 私は来月 国へお帰りします。

2) Special humble verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 50, p. 204, 練習 A3.)

There are some verbs which contain humble meanings. They are used as follows.

(1) When the speaker's act involves the listener or the person to whom respect is directed:

⑥ 社長の奥様にお目にかかりました。

I met the president's wife.

⑦ あしたはだれが手伝いに来てくれますか。

…私が伺います。

Who will come over to help me tomorrow?

…I will.

(2) When the speaker's act does not involve the listener or the person to whom respect is directed:

⑧ ミラーと申します。

My name is Miller.

⑨ アメリカから参りました。

I come from the United States.

2. 丁寧語 (polite expressions)

ていねいご are polite expressions used to show the speaker's respect to the listener.

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1) ございます

ございます is the polite equivalent of あります。

⑩ 電話は階段の横にございます。

The pay phone is beside the stairs.

2) ～で ございます

～で ございます is the polite equivalent of です。

⑪ はい、IMCで ございます。

…パワー電気のシュミットですが、ミラーさん、お願いします。

Hello, this is IMC.

…This is Schmidt of Power Electric. May I speak to Mr. Miller?

3) よろしいでしょうか

よろしいでしょうか is a polite equivalent of いいですか。

⑫ お飲み物は何がよろしいでしょうか。

…コーヒーをお願いします。

What would you like to drink?

…Coffee, please.

⑬ このパンフレットをいただいてもよろしいでしょうか。

May I have one of these pamphlets?

Particles

1. [は]

- A: 1) I don't like sports. (Lesson 26)
2) In my school, there is an American teacher. (27)
3) This vending machine is broken. (29)
- B: 1) In the old days we could see mountains well from here, but not now. (27)
2) I can write hiragana, but not kanji. (27)
3) On a fine day, you can see Mt. Fuji, but not on a rainy day. (27)
- C: You need at least ten people for preparing a party. (42)

2. [も]

- A: 1) There is an American teacher in my brother's school, too. (27)
2) I have a fever and a headache, so I will take a day off work. (28)
- B: It took as long as three weeks to have the video fixed. (42)

3. [の]

- A: 1) The trip is scheduled to be for one week. (31)
2) Please assemble the table according to the directions. (34)
3) I'll have coffee after eating. (34)
4) I eat a lot of vegetables for my health. (42)
5) When it breaks down, please phone this number. (45)
6) That supermarket should be closed tomorrow. (46)
7) What Mr. Ogawa said seems to be true. (47)
8) Mr. Gupta is arriving at two o'clock. (50)
- B: It is a small town in Hokkaido where my daughter was born. (38)

4. [を]

- A: I will graduate from university. (31)
- B: I don't make phone calls after eleven at night. (36)
- C: The department manager let Mr. Suzuki take three days off work. (48)

5. [が]

- A: 1) The bus didn't come. (26)
2) We can see mountains from the window. (27)
3) A big bridge has been completed nearby. (27)
4) The light is on. (29)
5) There is a picture hung on the wall. (30)
6) I will do it, so please leave it as it is. (30)
7) A new star has been discovered. (37)
8) People in Tokyo walk fast. (38)
9) I didn't understand it because the explanation was difficult. (39)

10) I will go and meet Mr. Gupta. (50)

B: I can read Japanese newspapers. (27)

C: I want to tour NHK. How can I do that? (26)

6. [ㄷ]

A: 1) I was late for the appointment. (26)

2) I'm going to participate in the athletic meeting. (26)

3) I passed the entrance examination to Sakura University. (32)

4) I noticed that I had left something behind. (34)

5) I am going to take part in a baseball game tomorrow. (36)

6) I met with an accident. (45)

7) I'll work for a company. (49)

B: 1) You can see an island over there. (27)

2) I left my umbrella in a train. (29)

3) There is a picture hung on the wall. (30)

C: 1) That teacher is popular with the students. (28)

2) I am interested in computers. (41)

D: 1) I go to university by car. (28)

2) I'm thinking of going to a hot spring resort with my family. (31)

3) I will be transferred to Fukuoka next month. (31)

E: 1) Let's ask Ms. Watanabe to unlock the door. (29)

2) Could you please tell the section chief that tomorrow is inconvenient for me? (33)

F: I was asked to do something by the department manager. (37)

G: Do you know that Ms. Kimura had a baby? (38)

H: The department manager gave me this plate for a wedding gift. (41)

I: This bag is light and useful for trips. (42)

J: The next meeting is to be held in two weeks time. (44)

K: I will make/let my daughter learn the piano. (48)

7. [ㄷ]

A: 1) You can reach the station in 30 minutes. (32)

2) If you don't have any opinions, let's close this meeting now. (35)

3) Will this length do for the trousers? (44)

B: 1) Would you please speak a little bit louder? (27)

2) You had better not carry it in cash. (32)

C: This dress is made of paper. (37)

D: Because of the earthquake a lot of people died. (39)

8. [ㄷ]

1) I'm thinking of establishing my own company in the future. (31)

2) "Stop" is written over there. (33)

- 3) This kanji reads “Kin’en.” (33)
4) Please tell Mr. Suzuki that I will wait for him in the meeting room. (33)
9. [から]
Sake is made from rice. (37)
10. [か]
1) Men go to weddings dressed in a black or a dark blue suit. (34)
2) They can't tell yet whether or not typhoon number 9 will come to Tokyo. (40)
3) Please check what time JL107 will arrive. (40)
11. [しか]
I can only take a week off at my company. (27)
12. [とか]
Everyday I take exercise such as dancing, swimming, and the like. (36)

How to Use the Forms

1. [ます-form]

ます-formながら ～	I listen to music while eating. (Lesson 28)
ます-formやすいです	This personal computer is easy to use. (44)
ます-formにくいです	This glass is strong so you can't break it so easily. (44)
おます-formになります	The company president has already gone home. (49)
おます-formください	Please wait a moment. (49)
おます-formします	I will send this month's schedule. (50)

2. [て-form]

て-form います	I jog every morning. (28)
て-form いません	The window is closed. (29)
て-form しまいます	I haven't written my report yet. (31)
て-form あります	I left my umbrella in a train. (29)
て-form おきます	There is a map of the town affixed to the wall in the police box. (30)
て-form みます	I will prepare before lessons. (30)
て-form いただきます	I try putting on new shoes. (40)
て-form くださいます	My teacher corrected the errors in my letter. (41)
て-form やります	My department chief's wife taught me the tea ceremony. (41)
て-form いただけませんか	I made a paper airplane for my son. (41)
て-form きます	Could you kindly introduce a good teacher to me? (26)
	I'll just pop out to buy the tickets. (43)

3. [ない-form]

ない-form ないで、～	I walk to the station instead of taking a bus. (34)
ない-form なくなります	Because the sea has become dirty, we can no longer swim here. (36)

4. [dictionary form]
 dictionary form な Don't make noise in the train. (33)
 dictionary form ようになります I've finally become able to ride a bicycle. (36)
 dictionary form のは ~ Drawing pictures is fun. (38)
 dictionary form のが ~ I like looking at the stars. (38)
 dictionary form のを ~ I forgot to bring my wallet. (38)
 dictionary form ために、~ I am saving money in order to have my own shop. (42)
 dictionary form のに ~ This pair of scissors is used to cut flowers. (42)
5. [た-form]
 た-form あとで、~ I brush my teeth after eating. (34)
 た-form ばかりです I joined the company just last month. (46)
6. [volitional form]
 volitional form とおもっています I'm thinking of establishing my own company in the future. (31)
7. dictionary form } つもりです
 ない-form ない }
 dictionary form } ように、~
 ない-form ない }
 dictionary form } ようにします
 ない-form ない }
8. dictionary form }
 て-form いる } ところです
 た-form }
9. た-form } ほうがいいです
 ない-form ない }
10. て-form } ~
 ない-form ないで }
11. [plain form]
 plain form し、~ Subways are fast and inexpensive, so let's take the subway. (28)
 plain form といっていました Mr. Miller said that he would go on a business trip to Osaka next week. (33)
 plain form そうです According to the weather forecast, it will get colder tomorrow. (47)

verb plain formのを～

Do you know that they have built a big hotel
in front of the station? (38)

verb } plain form
い-adjective }
な-adjective } plain form } でしょう
noun } ~だ

It will snow tomorrow. (32)
It will be cold tomorrow. (32)
The stars will be beautiful tonight. (32)
It will be fine tomorrow. (32)

verb } plain form
い-adjective }
な-adjective } plain form } かもしれません
noun } ~だ

He may resign from his company. (32)
He may be busy tomorrow. (32)
He may be free next week. (32)
He may be ill. (32)

verb } plain form
い-adjective }
な-adjective } plain form } か、～
noun } ~だ

I don't know when the meeting will end. (40)
Please think what is good for a present. (40)
I'll make sure where the emergency exit is. (40)

verb } plain form
い-adjective }
な-adjective } plain form } かどうか、～
noun } ~だ

Please let me know whether or not you can
attend the year-end party. (40)
I'll phone to ask whether or not it is
convenient. (40)
I don't know whether the story is true or not. (40)

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verb } plain form
い-adjective }
な-adjective } plain form } んです
noun } ~だ→～な

Why were you late? (26)
I felt bad. (26)
The air conditioner is out of order. (26)

verb } plain form
い-adjective }
な-adjective } plain form } ので、～
noun } ~だ→～な

I have something to do, so I'll leave now. (39)
I'm going to go to bed early tonight because
I have a headache. (39)
I bought a bottle of wine because today is
my birthday. (39)

verb } plain form
い-adjective }
な-adjective } plain form } のに、～
noun } ~だ→～な

She did not come, even though she promised. (45)
Even though the work is busy, the salary is
low. (45)
My husband doesn't cook for me so often,
though he is good at cooking. (45)

verb
い-adjective } plain form
な-adjective } plain form } のは ~
noun } ~だ→~な

It was last March that I came to Japan. (38)
It is Seiji Ozawa's concert CD that I want to get. (38)
It is the health of my family that is most important. (38)

verb
い-adjective } plain form
な-adjective } plain form } ようです
noun plain form } ~だ→~の

Someone seems to be in the next room. (47)
It seems that my department manager doesn't like golf. (47)
It looks as if there's been an accident. (47)

12. verb ます-form
い-adjective (〜い) } そうです
な-adjective [な] }
verb ます-form
い-adjective (〜い) } すぎます
な-adjective [な] }

It looks like it's about to rain any moment. (43)
This cake looks delicious. (43)
That man looks serious. (43)
I drank too much last night. (44)
This question is too difficult. (44)
This method is too complicated. (44)

13. verb { て-form
ない-form なくて }
い-adjective ~くて } ~
な-adjective で
noun で

I was surprised to hear the news. (39)
I miss my family. (39)
I can't go on Saturday because it's not convenient. (39)
The story is complicated, so I don't understand it well. (39)

14. verb dictionary form } よていです
noun の

The airplane is due to arrive at nine o'clock. (31)
The meeting is scheduled for Wednesday. (31)

15. verb { dictionary form
た-form } とおりに、~
noun の

Please write down exactly what I say from now. (34)
Tell me about it as you saw it, please. (34)
Please push the button according to the number. (34)

16. { dictionary form
verb た-form }
ない-form ない } ばあいは、~
い-adjective
な-adjective な
noun の

In the event that you lose your credit card, please inform the credit card company at once. (45)
If the photocopier goes wrong, contact this number, please. (45)
Please tell us when you need a receipt. (45)

17. { dictionary form
verb ない-form ない }
い-adjective } はずです
な-adjective な
noun の

The parcel should arrive tomorrow. (46)
The section chief is supposed to be good at German. (46)
The supermarket should be closed tomorrow. (46)

Various Uses of Verbs and Adjectives

1. たかい (い-adjective) → たかく (adverb)

はやい	I am going home early since it is my child's birthday today. (Lesson 9)	
はやい	I practice swimming every day so that I can swim fast.	(36)
くわしい	I will explain how to operate (the machine) in detail.	(44)
おおきい	Please write the letters bigger.	(44)

2. げんき [な] (な-adjective) → げんきに (adverb)

じょうず [な]	I want to be able to make green tea well.	(36)
たいせつ [な]	Let's conserve water.	(44)
きれい [な]	Please tidy up the desk.	(44)
ていねい [な]	You had better speak to the manager more politely.	(44)
かんたん [な]	I will briefly explain the schedule.	(44)

3. おおきい (い-adjective) → おおきく なります。

げんき [な] (な-adjective) → げんきに なります。

かしゅ (noun) → かしゅに なります。

あつい	From now on, it will get hotter and hotter.	(19)
じょうず [な]	You have become good at Japanese.	(19)
いしゃ	I want to be a doctor.	(19)
10じ	Let's leave at 10 o'clock.	(25)

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4. おおきい (い-adjective) → おおきく します。

きれい [な] (な-adjective) → きれいに します。

はんぶん (noun) → はんぶんに します。

みじかい	I will make my trousers a little shorter.	(44)
ちいさい	Please make this figure smaller.	(44)
しずか [な]	As it is late, would you please be quiet?	(44)
2ばい	I will double the amount of water.	(44)
ショート	I want my hair cut short.	(44)

5. おおきい (い-adjective) → おおきさ (noun)

ながい	The length of that bridge is 3,911 meters.	(40)
たかい	I will measure my height.	(40)
おもい	What is the weight of this package?	(40)

6. やすみます(verb)→やすみ (noun)

おわります	I will climb Mt. Fuji at the end of August.	(20)
はなします	The teacher's talk yesterday was interesting.	(21)
かえります	Please drop in at my house on your way home.	(49)
たのしみます	I am looking forward to the trip in the summer vacation.	(35)
もうしこみます	You must apply for the speech contest by tomorrow.	(40)

7. はな(noun)を みます(verb)→[お]はなみ (noun)

やまに のぼります	I would like to go mountain climbing. Don't you know any good place?	(35)
かんを きります	A can opener is used for opening cans.	(42)

8. かきます(verb)→かきかた (noun)

よみます	Please tell me how to read this kanji.	(14)
つかいます	Please teach me how to use chopsticks.	(16)
はります	Mr. Yamada explained to me how to take a Japanese-style bath.	(24)
します	I will explain how to operate a videotape recorder.	(44)

Intransitive and Transitive Verbs

transitive intransitive	L.	て-form	Examples
きります	7	きって	Please cut the sheet of paper.
きれます	43	きれて	The string seems to be breaking.
あけます	14	あけて	I open the door.
あきます	29	あいて	The door opens.
しめます	14	しめて	Please shut the door.
しまります	29	しまって	The door is closed.
つけます	14	つけて	I turned on the light.
つきます	29	ついて	The light does not come on.
けします	14	けして	Please turn off the light.
きえます	29	きえて	The light is off.
とめます	14	とめて	May I park my car here?
とまります	29	とまって	A car is parked in front of my house.
はじめます	14	はじめて	Let's begin the meeting.
はじめります	31	はじめって	Has the meeting begun yet?
うります	15	うって	They sell magazines at the supermarket.
うれます	28	うれて	This magazine sells well.
いれます	16	いれて	Please put the beer in the refrigerator.
はいります	13	はいって	There's beer in the refrigerator.
だします	16	だして	I take the ticket out of my pocket.
でます	23	でて	Push this button, and the ticket will come out.
なくします	17	なくして	I've lost my key.
なくなります	43	なくなつて	The key is lost.
あつめます	18	あつめて	I collected many stamps.
あつまります	47	あつまって	Many stamps are gathered together.
なおします	20	なおして	I'll have my bicycle repaired.
なおります	32	なおって	I have recovered from my illness.
かえます	23	かえて	I'll change the time for the party.
かわります	35	かわって	The time for the party has changed.
きを つけます	23	きを つけて	I'll be careful in order that there's no mistake.
きが つきます	34	きが ついて	I noticed a mistake later.

transitive intransitive	L.	て-form	Examples
おとします	29	おとして	I've lost my wallet.
おちます	43	おちて	There's a wallet on the ground.
とどけます	29	とどけて	I'll take the papers to the manager.
とどきます	36	とどいて	The papers have arrived.
ならべます	30	ならべて	I put the chairs in rows.
ならびます	39	ならんで	People are standing in a line.
かたづけます	30	かたづけて	I put the parcels in order.
かたづきます	26	かたづいて	The parcels have been put in order.
もどします	30	もどして	I put the pair of scissors back in the drawer.
もどります	33	もどって	The manager will come back soon.
みつけます	31	みつけて	It's hard to find a job.
みつかります	34	みつかって	A job is difficult to find.
つづけます	31	つづけて	We'll continue the meeting.
つづきます	32	つづいて	The meeting is still in session.
あげます	33	あげて	If you understand, please raise your hand.
あがります	43	あがって	The fever goes up.
さげます	33	さげて	I'll lower the price to sell.
さがります	43	さがって	The price has fallen.
おります	34	おって	It's me that broke the branch.
おれます	29	おれて	The branch is broken.
こわします	37	こわして	The child has broken the clock.
こわれます	29	こわれて	That clock is broken.
よごします	37	よごして	The child made the clothes dirty.
よごれます	29	よごれて	The clothes are dirty.
おこします	37	おこして	I wake up my child.
おきます	4	おきて	My child gets up at seven.
かけます	38	かけて	I lock the door.
かかります	29	かかって	The door is locked.
やきます	46	やいて	I bake bread.
やけます	39	やけて	The bread is done.

Adverbs and Adverbial Expressions

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| 1. さっき | You had a phone call from home a while ago. | (Lesson 34) |
| たったいま | I got up just now. | (46) |
| いつか | I want to build a house for myself some day. | (27) |
| このごろ | Ms. Watanabe leaves for home early these days. | (36) |
| しばらく | When sleepy, I park my car and sleep a while. | (28) |
| ずっと | I intend to live in Japan for a long time. | (31) |
| いつでも | You can tour NHK at any time. | (26) |
| たいてい | I mainly draw pictures on my days off. | (28) |
| たまに | I don't go to the movies often, but watch old ones on TV occasionally. | (49) |
| 2. さきに | You eat something sweet before drinking the tea. | (34) |
| さいしょに | First let me introduce Mr. Tanaka. | (50) |
| さいごに | The last one that goes out of the room should turn off the light, please. | (50) |
| 3. きちんと | The books are tidily put in rows. | (38) |
| ちゃんと | Although I take medicine as instructed, I can't get rid of my cold. | (45) |
| ぴったり | This pair of shoes fits my feet perfectly. | (43) |
| はっきり | I can't hear you clearly. Please talk in a louder voice. | (27) |
| いっしょうけんめい | I'll work hard in order to own a shop. | (42) |
| じゆうに | The teacher let the students give their opinions freely. | (48) |
| ちよくせつ | I heard this story directly from my teacher. | (26) |
| きゆうに | I heard that he cannot come because he has suddenly got something to do. | (45) |
| 4. ずいぶん | They are having a good time, aren't they? | (26) |
| かなり | I can understand the news on TV fairly well. | (36) |
| もっと | Keep it in mind to eat more vegetables. | (36) |
| できるだけ | I make it a rule not to eat sweet thing as much as possible. | (36) |
| ちっとも | I didn't know at all that Mr. Ogawa's son had passed the entrance exam to Sakura University. | (49) |
| ほとんど | I've read most of the books he wrote. | (27) |
| | I could hardly do yesterday's exam. | (27) |
| あんなに | As he has been studying that hard, he is sure to pass the exam. | (32) |

5. かならず	When you are absent from the company, always be sure to inform us beforehand.	(36)
ぜったいに	Make sure never to be late.	(36)
たしか	His birthday is, let me see, February 15th if I remember correctly.	(29)
もしかしたら	I'm afraid I might not be able to graduate in March.	(32)
いまにも	It looks like it will begin raining at any moment.	(43)
ちょうど	The game is just about to start.	(46)
どうも	It seems there was an accident.	(47)
まだ	The meeting room is still in use.	(30)
もう	It's all up. I can't run any further.	(33)
やっと	I've finally become able to ride a bicycle.	(36)

Various Conjunctions

1. ～ながら I will show photographs while I explain it. (Lesson 28)
～し The price is reasonable, and the taste is good, too, so, I always eat at this restaurant. (28)
それに Professor Watt is earnest, studious, and moreover has a lot of experience. (28)
そのうえ His age, income and hobbies just fit what I want to a T. In addition to that, his name is the same as mine, too. (43)
2. それで Here the stores are nice and there is somewhere to eat...
…So, it's crowded with people. (28)
～て I was surprised to hear the news. (39)
～くて Saturday is not convenient for me, so I can't come. (39)
～で I could not understand that movie well because the story was complicated. (39)
The bus was delayed by an accident. (39)
～ので I have something to do, so please excuse me. (39)
Today is my birthday, so I bought a bottle of wine. (39)
3. ～のに Though she promised to come, she didn't. (45)
Even though it's a holiday, I have to work. (45)
4. ～ば When the spring comes, cherry blossoms bloom. (35)
If it's fine, you can see an island over there. (35)
～なら If you want to go to a hot spring resort, I recommend Hakuba. (35)
～ばあいはい When you take a day off work, please inform us by phone. (45)
When you lose a ticket, please tell a station employee. (45)
When you need a receipt, please contact us. (45)
5. では Well, it's time that I went. (45)
6. ところで Hans got a good grade.
…Did he? I'm glad to hear that.
By the way, it will soon be sports day. Will your husband come, too? (40)

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