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. 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. 3歳 3 years old 3円 3 yen 3時間 3 hours

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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 常用漢字表, which is an official list of the most commonly used Chinese characters in Japan.

   ① 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 常用漢字表 are written in kanji.
     e.g. 友達 friend 果物 fruit 眼鏡 glasses

   ② Proper nouns are written with their own Chinese characters even if their readings are non-standard.
     e.g. 大阪 Osaka 奈良 Nara 歌舞伎 Kabuki

2) For focusing students from confusion, some words are given in kana although they are included in 常用漢字表 and its Appendix Chart.

     e.g. ある (有る) 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

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

Lee Jin Ju
Korean, researcher at AKC

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

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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<td>N  noun (名詞)</td>
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<td>example sentence</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>adjective</td>
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| reading practice          | particle      | な-adj  "な-
| review                    | verb         | adjective= 美しい |
| contents                  | quantifier    | かさない |
| index                     | counter       | ぺいます |
|                         | interrogative (question word) | 英 |
| grammar                   | noun (predicate) sentence | e.g. かきます たべます |
| sentence                  | verb (predicate) sentence | write  eat |
| word                      | adjective (predicate) sentence | beautiful  quiet |
| phrase                    | subject       | non-past  past |
| clause                    | predicate     | imperfective  perfective |
|                         | object        | perfective  imperfective |
|                         | topic         | perfective  imperfective |
| pronunciation             | affirmative   | negative  non-past |
| vowel                     | negative      | non-past  past |
| consonant                 | perfective    | past  non-past |
| mora                      | imperfecitve  | non-past  past |
| accent                    | assertive     | perfective  imperfective |
| intonation                | negative      | non-past  past |
| [か] 行 [か-row | 否定 はん | non-past  past |
| [か] 行 [か-row | 否定 はん | non-past  past |
| [か] 行 [か-row | 否定 はん | non-past  past |
| [か] 行 [か-row | 否定 はん | non-past  past |
| 丁寧体 | polite style of speech | 可能 ほうか |
| 常転体 | plain style of speech | 可能 ほうか |
| 活用 | inflection | 意向 いよう |
| 〜 形 | form | 命令 めいりん |
| 〜 形 | modification | 命令 いよう |
| 例外 | exception | 保持 はっこう |

This is a book.

わたしじ Adam 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、搜します | 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〜] | be in time [for an appointment, etc.]
にあいます I | 間に合います | do
やります I | | will do
さんかきます III | 参加します | attend [a party]
[パーティーに〜] | | apply for, enter for
もうしごみます I | 申し込みします |
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

しんぶんしゃ | 新聞社 | newspaper publishing company, newspaper office
じゅどう | 柔道 | judo
うんどうかい | 運動会 | athletic meeting
ばしょ | 場所 | place
ポランティア | | volunteer

～べん | ～弁 | dialect
こんど | 今度 | next time, another time
ずいぶん | づいぶん | pretty, very
ちょうぜつ | 直接 | directly
	いつも | どこでも | any time, anywhere
tだれでも | だれでも | anybody
なんでも | 何でも | anything

こんな〜 | 〜род this
そんな〜 | 〜род that (near the listener)
あんな〜 | 〜род that (far from both the speaker and the listener)

※NHK
※こどもの お 回し
※エドワストラ

Nippon Hoso Kyokai (broadcasting company)
Children’s Day
fictitious store

[ベース] be put in order
garbage, trash, dust
put out [the trash]
[taking] burn

Monday, Wednesday and Friday
place where something is put
side
bottle
can
hot water
gas
〜 company
contact
What shall I do?

電子メール
電  |  | electronic mail
宇宙 |  | space, universe
宇宙船 |  | be afraid of
宇宙船 |  | spaceship
宇宙飛行士 |  | another
宇宙飛行士 |  | astronaut

※上井 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?

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 NIK. How can I do that?
   • You just go and ask. You can tour there any time.

Conversation

Where do I put the trash?

Janitor: Mr. Miller, have you finished settling into your apartment?
Miller: Yes, I almost have.
Janitor: Er, I want to throw some trash away. Where do I put it?
Miller: 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.
Janitor: What about bottles and cans?
Miller: Bottles and cans should be put out on Saturdays.
Janitor: I see. And there’s no hot water.
Miller: Get in touch with the gas company, and they will soon come and fix it.
Janitor: Oh, what shall I do? I don’t have a phone.
Miller: 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.

ごみ収集日のお知らせ
Refuse Collection Day Information

<table>
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<tr>
<th>燃えのごみ (焼きもの)</th>
<th>収集日:月・水・金曜日</th>
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<tr>
<td>Combustible Refuse</td>
<td>Collection days: Mon., Wed. &amp; Fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紙くず paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生ごみ garbage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不燃ごみ (燃えないごみ)</td>
<td>収集日:木曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-combustible Refuse</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ガラス製品 glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>プラスチック製品 plastics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金属製品所用品 metal kitchen utensils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粗大ごみ</td>
<td>収集日:第3火曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulky Refuse</td>
<td>the third Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家具 furniture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家電製品 electrical appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自転車 bicycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>資源ごみ</td>
<td>収集日:第2・第4火曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recyclable Refuse</td>
<td>the second and fourth Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空き瓶 cans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空きびん bottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古新聞 newspaper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. \( \text{V plain form} \)
   - \( \text{な-adj} \)
   - \( \text{な-adj plain form} \)

〜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) \(~ ですね\)

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 おもしろいデザインの服ですね。どこで買ったんですか。
           〜と戻ったのですが。
           The design of your coat is interesting. Where did you buy it?
           〜我 bought this at Edoya Store.
   (2) When the speaker asks the listener to explain the reason or the cause of what he has seen or heard.
       ② どうして騒れたんですか。
           Why were you late?
   (3) When asking for an explanation of a situation.
       ③ どうしたんですか。
           What's the matter?

[Note] 〜んです 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) \(~ ですか\)

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.
       ④ どうして騒れたんですか。
           Why were you late?
           〜ベットが足なかったんです。
           Because the bus didn’t come.
       ⑤ どうしたんですか。
           What’s the matter?
           〜ちょっと腹が痛いんです。
           〜I don’t feel well.

(2) When the speaker adds the reason or the cause to what he’s stated.
   ⑥ あの人の新聞を読むんですか。
       Do you read a newspaper every morning?
       〜いいえ、時間がないんです。
       〜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・ミラーなんてです。

3) \(~ んですね\)

〜んですね is used to introduce a topic. It is followed by a request, an invitation or an expression seeking permission. 〜 because in this case is used to connect sentences lightly and indicates hesitation and reservation on the speaker’s side. As in ⑥, clauses following 〜んですね are often omitted when they are self-evident to the speaker and the listener.
   ⑦ 日本語で手紙を書いたんですか、ちょっと見ていただけんですか。
       I've written a letter in Japanese. Could you please check it for me?
   ⑧ NHKを聴いたんですか、どうしたんですか。
       I want to tour NHK. How can I do that?
   ⑨ お湯が出ないんですが……。
       There’s no hot water.

2. \( \text{V to-form いただけますか} \)

This is a request expression that is politer than 〜てください。
   ① 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. \( \text{interrogative V to-form 〜ですか} \)

What/When/Where Which/How/Who shall I〜?
   ② どこでカメラを買ったんですか。
       Where should I buy a camera?
   ③ 師がいないんですが、どうしたらいいですか。
       I don’t have any small change. What shall I do?

〜て〜ですか is used when the speaker asks the listener for some advice or instructions about what to do. In ②, 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. \( \text{N (object) is/are like/dialoque} \)

〜好きです/嫌いです〜
〜よくやる/よくやらない〜
〜あります、etc.

[Note] 〜好きじゃありません〜 is used when the speaker asks the listener for some advice or instructions about what to do. In ②, 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.

You learned in Book 1 (Lessons 10 and 11) that subjects and also objects indicated by \( \) can become topics and be highlighted by 12. Objects indicated by \( \) can also be highlighted by 12.
Lesson 27

I. Vocabulary

かいます 1
たてます 2
はります 1
[みちを～]
とります 1
[やすみを～]
みれます 2
[やまが～]
きこります 2
[おとが～]
できます 2
[くうこうが～]
ひらきます 1
[きょうしつを～]
ペット
とり
こえ
なみ
はなび
けしき
ひらま
むかし
どうぐ
じどうはんばい
つうしはんばい
クリーニング
マンション
だいどころ
～きょうしつ
パーティールーム
～ご
～しか
ほかの
---

keep (a pot), raise (an animal)
built
run, drive [along a road]
take [a holiday]
[a mountain] can be seen
[a sound] can be heard
(an airport) be made, be completed, come into existence
set up [a class], open, hold

pet
bird
voice
wave
fireworks
scenery, view
daytime
old days, ancient times
tool, instrument, equipment
vending machine
mail order, mail-order sales
(dry) cleaning, laundry
condominium, apartment house
kitchen
～ class
party room
after ~ (duration of time)
only ~ (tased with negatives)
other

はっきり
ほとんど
---
---

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

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

---

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

---

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.

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.
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.

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

SHOPS FOUND LOCALLY

写真屋 Camera Shop
プリント developing
焼き増し printing
引き伸ばし extra print
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
水洗い laundering
染み抜き stain removal
防水加工 waterproof
サイズ直し alterations
縮む shrink
伸びる stretch
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Potential verbs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential verbs</th>
<th>polite form</th>
<th>plain form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>い</td>
<td>きます</td>
<td>けます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>た</td>
<td>たれます</td>
<td>たれます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>します</td>
<td>こられます</td>
<td>こられます</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. It is not けられる.

2. Potential verb sentences

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

① わたしは 日本語を きます。 I speak Japanese.
② わたしは 日本語を けません。 I can speak Japanese.

No particles change except for で.

③ 一人で 病院へ 行けませんか。 Can you go to the hospital alone?
④ 田中さんに けられませんでした。 I could not see Mr. Tanaka.

2) Potential verbs have two uses; to express a person’s ability to do something (③) and to express the possibility of an action in a certain situation (④).

③ ミラーさんは 英語が 話せます。 Mr. Miller can read kanji.
④ この 銀行で ドルが 換えられます。 You can change dollars at this bank.

3. 見ます て and 見れます

The potential verb for みます is 見れます and that for きません is しかれます. They indicate that one’s intention of seeing or listening can be realized. 見れます indicates that a certain object comes into one’s sight and しかれます that a sound reaches one’s ears independent of one’s will. In sentences using みます and きません, objects to be seen or heard become the subjects of the sentence and are indicated by が.

① 新聞で 各 番組の 映画が 見られます.
You can now see Kurosawa’s movies in Shinjuku.

② 今夏 新緑の すすきが 見られます.
Mt. Fuji can be seen from the Shinkansen.

③ 電話を 大気を 捨けて 行けます.
You can hear the weather forecast by phone.

④ 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.

① 車の 交換 大きい スーパーが できました.
A big supermarket has been completed in front of the station.

② 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 までは、 etc.

is used to highlight a noun as a topic, and as you learned in Lessons 10, 17 and 26, when が or て 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.

③ 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.

④ わたしの 学校では 中国語 が 言えます.
In my school we can learn the Chinese language.

2) は is used to make contrasts

⑤ きのうは 天気が 良くありませんが、きょうは 天気が 良いです。
Yesterday we could see mountains, but not today.

⑥ ワインは 飲みますが、ビールは 飲みません。
I drink wine, but not beer.

⑦ 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 で or が, but follows other particles. In the case of the particle へ, however, it can be omitted.

① クララさんは 英語を 話します。フランス語も 話します。
Klaraspeak English. She can speak French, too.

② 前年 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.

③ わたしの 客室から 海が 見えます。室の 客室からも 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, quantities, 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.

① ローマ字で 書けません。
I cannot write anything but Roman letters.

② ローマ字だけ 書けます。
I can only write Roman letters.
Lesson 28

I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>うれすます 久しぶり</td>
<td>sell, be sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おどりすます</td>
<td>dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かんすます</td>
<td>chew, bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>えらびすます</td>
<td>choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちがいます</td>
<td>be different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひきます</td>
<td>go to and from [university]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>メモします III</td>
<td>take a memo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まじめ</td>
<td>serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ねっしん</td>
<td>earnest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>やさしい</td>
<td>gentle, kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>えらい</td>
<td>great, admirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちょうたい</td>
<td>proper, just right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅうかん</td>
<td>custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けいてん</td>
<td>experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちから</td>
<td>power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にんき</td>
<td>popularity (がくせいに)〜があります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かたち</td>
<td>form, shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いろ</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あじ</td>
<td>taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ガム</td>
<td>chewing gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しなもの</td>
<td>goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ねたん</td>
<td>price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きゅうりょう</td>
<td>salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ボーナス</td>
<td>bonus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ばんぐり</td>
<td>program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ドラマ</td>
<td>drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅうせつ</td>
<td>novel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>しょうせつか</td>
<td>novelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かしゅ</td>
<td>singer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かんりにん</td>
<td>manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おとこ</td>
<td>(my) son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おとこさん</td>
<td>(someone else's) son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>むすめ</td>
<td>(my) daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おむすめさん</td>
<td>(someone else's) daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じぶん</td>
<td>oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しょうらい</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しばらく</td>
<td>a little while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たいてい</td>
<td>usually, mostly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>それに</td>
<td>in addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>それで</td>
<td>and so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おいらせ</td>
<td>notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にちにち</td>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さくら</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>体育館</td>
<td>gymnasmum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無料</td>
<td>free of charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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 Sakum University?
   "Sakum University is the one which my father graduated from, it has many good professors, and it is near to my house.

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

うぶを借りる RENTING ACCOMMODATION

How to Read Housing Information

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 (6.5 m²)
   ※6 m² is a unit of measurement used for the area of a room.
   1.5 tori corresponds to the area of a tatami mat (approximately 180 × 90 cm).
14. real estate agent

A photo of a map showing the location of the building is also included in the page.
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. **V1ます-form ながら V2**

   This sentence pattern means that one person does two different actions (V1 and V2) at the same time. The action denoted by V2 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.
   
   ① 駅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 います.
   
   ③ 昨朝ジョギングをしています。
   
   I jog every morning.
   
   ④ 子供のとき、毎日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 らも**

   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 ウッズ先生は熱心だし、まじめだし、厳格もあります。
   
   Professor Wood 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 昼から疲れているので、今日も来られそう。この 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 ②).
   
   ⑦ 母に英語を教えていただけませんか。
   
   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 らも is used in a sentence. Though the reason explicitly stated is only one, the existence of other reasons is implied by the use of らも. Note this is not true of から.

4. **それに**

   それに is used when you add another similar fact or situation.
   
   ⑨ どうして さくら大学を選んだのですか。
   
   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 is the reason or cause for the sentence following it.
   
   ⑩ このレストランは値段も安くて、おいしいんです。
   
   "The food is inexpensive and tasty in this restaurant.
   
   "And that's why it's crowded.

6. ⑬ にくの喫茶店に来られますか

   In this sentence (see 例習 C2), the particle に, which indicates one's destination, is used instead of the particle へ, which shows direction. Verbs like 帰ります, かえります and しかょうします are used with either "place へ" or "place に."
### Lesson 29

#### I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>あきましょう</td>
<td>[a door] open</td>
<td>[door] open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ドアが開きます]</td>
<td>[a door] close, shut</td>
<td>[door] close, shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つきます</td>
<td>[a light] come on</td>
<td>[light] come on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[電気がつきます]</td>
<td>[a light] go off, disappear</td>
<td>[light] go off, disappear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ますます</td>
<td>[a road] get crowded</td>
<td>[road] get crowded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すますます</td>
<td>[road] get empty</td>
<td>[road] get empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おれいます</td>
<td>[a chair] break</td>
<td>[chair] break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[椅子が壊れます]</td>
<td>[a glass] break, smash</td>
<td>[glass] break, smash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ついます</td>
<td>[a tree] break, snap</td>
<td>[tree] break, snap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>た ToDo</td>
<td>[the paper] tear</td>
<td>[paper] tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かす</td>
<td>[the clothes] get dirty</td>
<td>[clothes] get dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つきます</td>
<td>[a pocket] be attached</td>
<td>[pocket] be attached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はずれます</td>
<td>[a button] be undone</td>
<td>[button] be undone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ボタンがはずれます]</td>
<td>[an elevator] stop</td>
<td>[elevator] stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まちがえます</td>
<td>[make a mistake]</td>
<td>[mistake]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おどろきます</td>
<td>[drop, lose]</td>
<td>[drop, lose]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かがります</td>
<td>[be locked]</td>
<td>[lock]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[お]さら</td>
<td>[plate, dish]</td>
<td>[plate, dish]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[お]ちゃやわん</td>
<td>[rice bowl]</td>
<td>[rice bowl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コップ</td>
<td>[glass (vessel)]</td>
<td>[glass (vessel)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ガラス</td>
<td>[glass (material)]</td>
<td>[glass]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふくろ</td>
<td>[bag]</td>
<td>[bag]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さいふ</td>
<td>[wallet, purse]</td>
<td>[purse]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>えだ</td>
<td>[branch, twig]</td>
<td>[branch, twig]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>えきいんです</td>
<td>[station employee]</td>
<td>[station employee]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>このぺん</td>
<td>[this neighborhood, around here]</td>
<td>[neighborhood, around here]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>この辺</td>
<td>[the place around ~]</td>
<td>[place around ~]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>このくらい</td>
<td>[about this size]</td>
<td>[size]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おきにどうぞ</td>
<td>[After you]</td>
<td>[After you]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>お光にどうぞ</td>
<td>[Thank goodness!]</td>
<td>[Thank goodness!]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ああ]よかったです。</td>
<td>[relief]</td>
<td>[relief]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今に電車</td>
<td>[the train that has just left]</td>
<td>[train that has just left]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忘れ物</td>
<td>[things left behind, lost property]</td>
<td>[things left behind, lost property]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>～側</td>
<td>[side]</td>
<td>[side]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ポケット</td>
<td>[pocket]</td>
<td>[pocket]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見えていません。</td>
<td>[I don't remember]</td>
<td>[I don't remember]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なぞ</td>
<td>[riddle]</td>
<td>[riddle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四ツ谷</td>
<td>[name of a station in Tokyo]</td>
<td>[name of a station in Tokyo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>～読み物</td>
<td>[name of a station]</td>
<td>[name of a station]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地震</td>
<td>[earthquake]</td>
<td>[earthquake]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>壁</td>
<td>[wall]</td>
<td>[wall]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>[hands of a clock]</td>
<td>[hands of a clock]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指します</td>
<td>[point]</td>
<td>[point]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>駅前</td>
<td>[the area in front of a station]</td>
<td>[station area]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倒れます</td>
<td>[fall down]</td>
<td>[fall down]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西</td>
<td>[west]</td>
<td>[west]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>方</td>
<td>[direction]</td>
<td>[direction]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名古屋</td>
<td>[name of a place in Kobe]</td>
<td>[name of a place in Kobe]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Translation

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

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. Will 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.

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

状態・様子
STATE & APPEARANCE

太っている fat やせている thin
膨らんでいる bulging
穴が開いている have a hole

曲がっている bent ゆがんでいる distorted
へこんでいる dented
ねじれている twisted

欠けている chipped ひびが入っている cracked
腐っている rotten

乾いている dry わたれている wet
凍っている frozen
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 窓が割られています。
   The window is broken.

   ② 電気がついています。
   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 きれいです、きています、あきています、こみません、etc.

2.  **Nは Vて-form います**

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

   ③ けさは雨が降ってきました。
   The road was crowded this morning.

   ④ この いすは 壊れています。
   This chair is broken.

3.  **Vて-form でした**

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

   ⑤ パスポートをなくして いました。
   I lost my passport.

   ⑥ パソコンが 故障していたました。
   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**

   ⑦ [きばん] 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／どこに**

   In the examples shown in Lesson 13, you learned へ in どこへ or へ in どこに, and は in どこに and は in どこに cannot be omitted.

   ⑧ どこかで 飲食を なくして いました。
   I've lost my wallet somewhere.

   ⑨ どこかに 電話が ありませんか。
   Is there a pay phone somewhere nearby?
**Lesson 30**

### 1. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>はるます I</td>
<td>put up, post, paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かけます II</td>
<td>hang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かざります I</td>
<td>display, decorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なべます II</td>
<td>arrange, line up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うます I</td>
<td>plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>もどします I</td>
<td>return, put → back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まえます II</td>
<td>put ~ together, put ~ in shape, sum up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かけます II</td>
<td>put things in order, tidy up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しまいます I</td>
<td>put things in their proper place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さまされます II</td>
<td>decide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しまされます II</td>
<td>inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そうだんします III</td>
<td>consult, discuss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅうしゅうします III</td>
<td>prepare one's lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふくしゅうします III</td>
<td>review one's lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そのままにします III</td>
<td>leave things as they are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おこさん</td>
<td>(someone else's) child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じゅぎょう</td>
<td>class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こうぎ</td>
<td>lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ミーティング</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よってい</td>
<td>plan, schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おしらせ</td>
<td>notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あんないしょ</td>
<td>guide book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カレンダー</td>
<td>calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ポスター</td>
<td>poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごみばこ</td>
<td>trash can, dustbin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にんぎょう</td>
<td>doll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かぎん</td>
<td>vase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かがみ</td>
<td>mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひきだし</td>
<td>drawer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>げんかん</td>
<td>front door, porch, entrance hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>らうか</td>
<td>corridor, hallway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かべ</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>いけ</td>
<td>pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こうばん</td>
<td>police box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>もとの ところ</td>
<td>original place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まわり</td>
<td>round, around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まんなか</td>
<td>center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すみ</td>
<td>corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まだ</td>
<td>still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜ほど</td>
<td>about ~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>へんか話す</td>
<td>schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>予定表</td>
<td>Thank you for your hard work. (used by a superior or older person to express appreciation for a subordinate’s work)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ご音楽さん。</td>
<td>hope, request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ミュージカル</td>
<td>Do you have any requests?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>それはいいですね。</td>
<td>musical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>那’s a good idea/That sounds nice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ブロードウェイ</td>
<td>Broadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜読み物</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ある〜</td>
<td>one ~, a certain ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地球</td>
<td>earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うれしい</td>
<td>glad, happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫌な</td>
<td>hateful, disagreeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すると</td>
<td>and, then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>目が覚めます I</td>
<td>wake up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

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?
Miller: Have you already contacted Mr. White?
Nakamura: Yes.
Miller: 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.
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) あるにあります: Vて-form あります

- あの上にメモが置いてあります。 (There is a memo put on the desk.)
- カレンダーに今年の予定が書いてあります。 (This month's schedule is written on the calendar.)

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. In 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) にあるにあります:

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

3) りにあります: Where is the memo?

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

4) にあるにあります: 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 ① and ③, that some preparation has been done.

It is often used with とおり.

5) 購入のプレゼントはもう貰ってあります。

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 おります**

This sentence pattern means:

1) Completion of a necessary action by a given time

① 飛行のまえに切符を買っておきます。

I'll buy a ticket before the trip.

② 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

③ さらに使ったら、径の厚さに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

④ ありました会議がありますので、います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 〜とします.

⑥ そこに置いておいて（置いておいて）ください。

Please leave it there.

3. **きた V (affirmative) 〜で V (affirmative)**

4. それは〜

④ ブロードウェイでミュージカルを見たくて見ましたが...。

...それはいいですね。

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

...That sounds nice.

⑦ 元月から金の本社に勤務念んです。

...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!

⑧ 時々頭や背が痛くなるんですが。

...それはいけませんね。

Sometimes I have pains in my stomach and head.

...That's bad.

So far in ⑦, ⑨ and ⑩ refers to what is stated just before.
Lesson 31

I. Vocabulary

はじまります I  始まります [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  受けます take [an examination]
にゅうがくします III 入学します enter [a university]
だいがくに～ [大学に～] graduate [from a university]
そつぎょうします III 卒業します attend [a meeting]
しゅっせきします III 出席します take a break, take a rest
きゅうけいします III 休憩します
れんきゅう 適休 consecutive holidays
さくぶん 作文 essay, composition
てんらんかい 展覧会 exhibition
けっこんしき 婚姻式 wedding ceremony
[お]そうし 置き式 funeral
しき 式 ceremony
ほんじや 本社 head office
しゅん 本社 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] お客様[さん] visitor, guest, customer, client
だれか somebody
～のほう ～の方 place toward ~, direction of ~

ずっと

ピカソ

上野公園

会話

残ります I
月に
普通
インターネット

会話

village

映画館

観

村

閉じます II

村

子どもたち

自由に

世界中

集まります I

美しい

自然

すばらしい

気がつくます II

all the time

Pablo Picasso, Spanish painter (1881-1973)
Ueno Park (in Tokyo)

remain, be left

per month

ordinary, common, usual

Internet

village

movie theater

hateful, disagreeable

sky

close

city

children

freely

all over the world

gather

beautiful

nature

goodness, virtue

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>内容</th>
<th>英語</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>医学</td>
<td>medical science</td>
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<tr>
<td>薬学</td>
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<td>environmental science</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. VOlitional form

The volitional form of verbs is made as follows. (See Main Textbook, Lesson 31, p. 46, 練習27.

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

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.

2. How to use the volitional form

In plain style sentences

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

Shall we take a rest?
Yes, let’s.
How about taking a rest for a while?
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.

3. V Olitional form 思っています

This sentence pattern is used to express what the speaker is thinking of doing. V olitional form 思っています can also express a similar meaning. V olitional form 思っています implies that the speaker’s decision was made some time ago.

① 週末は 海に 行こうと 思っています。
I’m thinking of going to the beach at the weekend.

② これから 銀行へ 行こうと 思っています。
I’m going to the bank now.

[Note] V olitional form 思っています can be used to express a third person’s will or intention.

③ 彼は 外国で 動こうと 思っています。
He is thinking of working in a foreign country.

4. V dictionary form つもりです

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

① 彼は 帰っても、英語を続けるつもりです。
Even when I go back to my country, I’ll continue with my English.

② 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 思っています 〜ましょう, V dictionary form つもりです sounds more determined.

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.

① 旅行は、まだ 行いていません。 The bank is not open yet.

② レポートは、もう 書きましたか？ Have you written the report yet？

③ いいえ、まだ 書いて いません。 No, not yet.

6. 〜も〜

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

① 夏期に 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.

② 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)
### Lesson 32

#### I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>色ずうします</td>
<td>take exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せしゅうします</td>
<td>succeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しどっしりします</td>
<td>fail [on examination]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[しぶらぼに]</td>
<td>pass [on examination]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごうかくします</td>
<td>return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[しぶらぼに]</td>
<td>[雨が] stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よります</td>
<td>[晴れ] clear up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[はれします]</td>
<td>[雲érie] get cloudy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>くちります</td>
<td>[風が] blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅまきます</td>
<td>[雲が] clean up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[かぜが]</td>
<td>[雨が] be fixed, be repaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なっております</td>
<td>[雨が] continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[びょうきが]</td>
<td>[風が] recover from [sickness], get well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[けが]</td>
<td>[風が] get well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふくしまします</td>
<td>cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひらめします</td>
<td>worried, anxious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅうぶんうち</td>
<td>enough, sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おおたい</td>
<td>strange, funny</td>
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<tr>
<td>うるさい</td>
<td>noisy</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>せんせい</td>
<td>injury [〜をします: get injured]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けが</td>
<td>cough (〜をします: have a cough)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せき</td>
<td>influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>インフルエンザ</td>
<td>burning (〜をします: get burned)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>そら</td>
<td>sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たいよう</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にほし</td>
<td>stars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つき</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かぜ</td>
<td>wind</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>きた</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みなみ</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にし</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひがし</td>
<td>east</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>すいどう</td>
<td>water supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>エンジン</td>
<td>engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>チーム</td>
<td>team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こんや</td>
<td>this evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゆうがた</td>
<td>late afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まえ</td>
<td>a time in the past, before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おそく</td>
<td>late (time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そんなに</td>
<td>like this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そんなに</td>
<td>like that (concerning a matter related to the listener)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あんなに</td>
<td>like that (concerning a matter not related to the speaker or the listener), that much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オリンピック</td>
<td>possibly, perhaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>それに</td>
<td>That’s too bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オリンピック</td>
<td>Olympic Games</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>お会話</td>
<td>vigor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ガード</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こまめ</td>
<td>working too much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>がっつり</td>
<td>stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cede</td>
<td>work more than one’s capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゆっくり</td>
<td>take one’s time</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
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<td>おまけ</td>
<td>horoscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たそがれ</td>
<td>Taurus</td>
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<tr>
<td>たそがれ</td>
<td>be in trouble, have a problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごくうじ</td>
<td>lottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はとります</td>
<td>win [a lottery]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>くじ</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さくじ</td>
<td>romantic love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仲人</td>
<td>sweetheart, boyfriend, girlfriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[お]じみたち</td>
<td>rich person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

- 晴れ (敬) clear, fair
- 雲 (敬) cloudy
- 落ち (敬) rainy
- 雪 (敬) snow
- 風 (敬) wind
- 霧 (敬) fog
- 湿度 (敬) humidity

Probabilities of precipitation

- 日本海 (敬) Japan
- 北海道地方 (敬) Hokkaido area
- 東北地方 (敬) Tohoku area
- 北関東地方 (敬) Chubu area
- 中国地方 (敬) Shikoku area
- 四国地方 (敬) Kyushu area
- 九州地方 (敬) Kyushu area
- 日本海 (敬) Japan
- 北海道地方 (敬) Hokkaido area
- 東北地方 (敬) Tohoku area
- 北関東地方 (敬) Chubu area
- 中国地方 (敬) Shikoku area
- 四国地方 (敬) Kyushu area

Probabilities of precipitation

- 10% 13℃/21℃
- 90% 19℃/25℃
- 12℃/20℃

Weather conditions:
- 太陽 (敬) sun
- 雨 (敬) rain
- 電気 (敬) electricity
- 雷 (敬) thunder
- 梅雨 (敬) typhoon
- 虹 (敬) rainbow
- 風 (敬) wind
- 雲 (敬) cloud
- 乾燥 (敬) dry
- 湿度 (敬) humidity
- 熱中 (敬) hot
- 煞し暑い (敬) hot and humid
- さわやか [な] refreshing
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V た-form
V ない-form ない

① 友日 出浴した ほうがいいですよ。
It is good to do some exercise everyday.

② 病気が あります。
...じゃ、お風呂に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 お寺に 見たかいですか……。
...じゃ、京都へ 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 ② 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 い-adj plain form でしょう
V な-adj plain form でしょうか

This pattern expresses the speaker’s inference from some information he/she has. When used in a question like ③, the speaker asks for the listener’s inference.

④ あしたは 雨が 降るでしょうか。
It will rain tomorrow.

⑤ タウボンさんは 合格するでしょうか。
Do you think Mr. Thawaphon will pass the exam?

3. V い-adj plain form か もしれません
V な-adj plain form か もしれません

～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 要する 時間に 間に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/かもしれない

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 発表します。
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 ⑦, 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 怖いです。
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 a less possibility of some event or situation occurring (e.g., “I cannot graduate” in ⑤).

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 なら、but you should rather say ならにかしんぱいな こと, Other similar examples are 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

Where 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 車まで 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?
# Lesson 33

## I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>にげます</td>
<td>run away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さわざます</td>
<td>make a noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あさらめます</td>
<td>give up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なげます</td>
<td>throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まわります</td>
<td>keep, follow, obey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あげます</td>
<td>raise, lift up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さげます</td>
<td>lower, pull down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つたえます</td>
<td>convey (a message)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちゅういしましょう</td>
<td>be careful [of the cars]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[くるまに〜]</td>
<td>[車に〜]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はずします</td>
<td>be away [from one's desk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[せきを〜]</td>
<td>[席を〜]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>だめ[な]</td>
<td>no good, not permitted, impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せき</td>
<td>seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ファイト</td>
<td>fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>マーク</td>
<td>mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ボール</td>
<td>ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せんたくき</td>
<td>washing machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜き</td>
<td>machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きそく</td>
<td>regulation, rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しょうさんし</td>
<td>Do not use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たちいりさんし</td>
<td>Keep out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いりぐち</td>
<td>entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>でぐち</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひじょうぐち</td>
<td>emergency exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おりょう</td>
<td>free of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほんじつきょうぎょう</td>
<td>closed today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>えいざょうちゅう</td>
<td>open for business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しょうちゅう</td>
<td>in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜ちゅう</td>
<td>ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## どのような〜

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>もう</td>
<td>(not) any longer (used with negatives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あと</td>
<td>~ left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜会話し</td>
<td>parking violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>超速違反</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そうりゃあ</td>
<td>within ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜以内</td>
<td>police station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜警官</td>
<td>fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 読み物

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>だれ</td>
<td>telegram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人々</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>計画</td>
<td>urgent business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打ちます</td>
<td>send [a telegram]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>できるだけ</td>
<td>telegram charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>でき</td>
<td>as much as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無く</td>
<td>shortly, briefly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>また</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>例えば</td>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>キトク（危篤）</td>
<td>in a critical condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重い</td>
<td>serious illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明日</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留守</td>
<td>absence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留守番</td>
<td>looking after a house during the owner's absence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[お]祝い</td>
<td>celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亡くなります</td>
<td>pass away, die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜し</td>
<td>sorrow, sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>利用します</td>
<td>use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Translation

Sentence Patterns
1. Hurry.
2. Don’t touch.
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 “Tomare.”
4. How do you read that kanji?
   “Kii’en.”
5. It means “Don’t smoke.”
6. What does this mark mean?
   “It means that you can wash it in a washing machine.”
7. Is Mr. Gupta there?
   “He is out now. He said he would be back in about thirty minutes.”
8. 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?

Wait: Excuse me. I found this paper stuck on my car. How do you read this kanji?
University staff member: It says “Chusha-chan.”
Wait: “Chusha-chan?” 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?
Wait: 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.
Wait: What is written here?
Staff: It says that you must go to the police station within one week.
Wait: Only that? Don’t I have to pay a fine?
Staff: Yes, you must pay 15,000 yen later.
Wait: You’re kidding. 15,000 yen?
To think the magazine I bought only cost 300 yen.
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Imperative and prohibitive forms

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

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

Group II: Attach な to the ます-form.

Group III: します becomes する and きません 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, ผัง 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 走く。 Go to bed immediately.
   ② 走れ。 Don't be late.

(2) Between men who are friends. In this case, the particle で often attached at the end of the sentence to soften the tone.
   ③ あなた うちへ 来て [yo]. Come to my house tomorrow.
   ④ あまり 飲むな [ma]. Don't drink too much.

(3) When there is not enough time to be 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 走け。 Run.
   ⑥ エレベーターを 走らな。 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.
   ① 休め。 Rest.
   ② 休めな。 Don't rest.

(5) When cheering at sporting events. In this case the expressions below are sometimes used by women as well.
   ③ 勝れ。 Fight!
   ④ 负ける。 Don't lose.

(6) When a strong impact or brevity is required, as in a traffic sign or in a slogan.
   ① 止まれ。 Stop.
   ② 入るな。 Don't enter.

[Note] ワン-me-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.

3) もらう なさい and もらって て あります How do you read that kanji?

⑤ この まちで どうする ですか。 What does this sign mean?
⑥ 明日 は どこへ 行く か いいます "Tomato" is written over there.

And 7 indicates the content in the same way as と で て います (Lesson 21).

4. Xは Yと いう 意味です "X" means "Y"

This pattern is used to define the meaning of the word represented by "X." This comes form と います. The interrogative どう い is used to ask the meaning.

⑪ [Ei] is 入る な という 意味です. "Tachibira-Kinshi" means don't enter.
⑫ [Ei] は どこへ 行く と いう 意味です. "Tomato" is written over there.

...洗浄機で 乾ける という 意味です. ... It means machine washable.

5. "G"と って いました

〜と いった い is used when quoting a third person's words (Lesson 21), while 〜と いった い ました is used when conveying a third person's message.

⑫ Mr. Tanaka は お申じ と って いました。
Mr. Tanaka said, "I will take a day off work tomorrow."

⑬ Mr. Tanaka は お申じ と って いました。
Mr. Tanaka said that he would take a day off work tomorrow.

6. "S"と って いただきました

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

⑭ お申じ に おたよりを くださいと って いただきました。
Could you please tell Mr. Wang to give me a call later?

⑮ お申じ に おたよりを くださいと って いただきました。
Could you please tell Mr. Watanabe that the party tomorrow will be from 6 o'clock?
Lesson 34

I. Vocabulary

しょうゆ ソース
soy, soy sauce
sauce, Worcestershire sauce

～か～

ゆうべ さっき
last night
a short while ago

会話

茶道

お茶を たてます II
make green tea

光に

載せます II
first (when doing something before something else)

これで いいですか。
place on, load onto

苦い
Is this all right?

読む物

食事どんぶり
a bowl of cooked rice with chicken and egg

材料

部分 for ～ (used for indicating quantity)

～分

野菜

鸡 or ～

（counter for small objects)

たまねぎ
onion

サラダ
one fourth

おおきかた その 1
seasoning, flavoring

だんびり
pan, pot

火に かけます II
fire, heating

煮ます II
put on the stove

どんぶり
be cooked, be boiled

かんてん
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 fatter, haven’t you? Were you on a diet?
   ...No. I walk to the station instead of taking a bus.

Conversation

Please do as I do

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

Tea ceremony

instructor: Ms. Watambe, 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.
Klara: 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.
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. **V. dictionary form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V. の</th>
<th>とおりに、V₁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This means to copy exactly in words or actions (V) what one has heard, seen, read or learned, 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 とおりに 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.

① 紙の とおりに、紙を切ってください。
Please cut the paper following the line.
② 訳者 とおりに、組み立てました。
I assembled it according to the handbook.

3. **V₁ で-form**

V₁ ない-form ないで で V₁

V₁ is an action or condition which accompanies the action denoted by V₁. 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 つけて 食べます。
We eat it with soy sauce.
⑨ しょうゆ つけてないで 食べます。
We eat it without soy sauce.

4. **V₁ ない-form なないで、V₂**

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

⑩ 日曜日は どこへ 行かないで、うちで ゆっくり 休みます。
Next Sunday I won’t go anywhere. I will rest at home instead.
Lesson 35

I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>さきまして</td>
<td>[flowers] bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[はなが〜]</td>
<td>[flower]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かわります</td>
<td>[the color] change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[いろが〜]</td>
<td>[color]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こまります</td>
<td>be in trouble, have a problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つけます</td>
<td>[draw a circle], mark [with a circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[丸を〜]</td>
<td>[circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひろいすます</td>
<td>pick up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かかるます</td>
<td>get through [on the telephone], have [a phone call]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[てんが〜]</td>
<td>[telephone]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>らく [な]</td>
<td>comfortable, easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ただしい</td>
<td>correct, right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>めずらし</td>
<td>rare, uncommon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ただ</td>
<td>person (respectful equivalent of ひと)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>だ</td>
<td>花 [na]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>だまし</td>
<td>岛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>むら</td>
<td>村</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みなと</td>
<td>港</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さんじょう</td>
<td>近所</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おくじょう</td>
<td>屋上</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かいがい</td>
<td>海外</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>やまのぼり</td>
<td>mountain climbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ハイキング</td>
<td>hiking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さかい</td>
<td>chance, opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きょか</td>
<td>permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まる</td>
<td>circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そうさ</td>
<td>operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほうほう</td>
<td>method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青い</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゅん</td>
<td>紅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きれい</td>
<td>keep company with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こまった</td>
<td>proverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仲よくします</td>
<td>be on good terms with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>必要 [な]</td>
<td>necessary, essential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

これでおわります。これで終わります。We'll finish now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>カーテン</td>
<td>curtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひも</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>は</td>
<td>lid, cover, cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>キョ</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きょうく</td>
<td>a piece of music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たのしみ</td>
<td>pleasure, enjoyment, expectation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>もっと</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はじめに</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>リゾート</td>
<td>resort in Kanagawa Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>リゾート</td>
<td>resort in Tochigi Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>リゾート</td>
<td>resort in Nagano Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>アフリカ</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>会話</td>
<td>in that case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夜行バス</td>
<td>night bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新宿巴士</td>
<td>travel agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>軽</td>
<td>detailed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スキー場</td>
<td>ski resort, ski ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青葉</td>
<td>resort in Gunma Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>志賀島高原</td>
<td>national park in Nagano Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
3. If you don’t have any, let’s finish now.
4. 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.
5. Do I have to hand in the report by tomorrow?
   **“If it is impossible, hand it in by this Friday.
6. I think I will travel for a few days. Could you recommend a good place?
   **“Hmmm... I think Hakone or Nikko is good for a few days.
7. I want to borrow a book. What should I do?
   **“Ask the reception to make a card for you.
8. 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.
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.
Thawaphon: If you’re worried though, you can reserve everything at the travel agency.
Suzuki: I see. Thank you very much.

III. Reference Words & Information

ことわざ PROVERBS

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

Two heads are better than one.
The more people there are, the better the idea that might occur.

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.

Many a little makes a mighty.
Even though it is small like dust, it becomes big like a mountain when piled up.
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. How to make the conditional form (See Main Textbook, Lesson 55, p. 78, 練習A1).

Verb

- **Group I**: Change the last sound of the ます-form into the sound of the い-form and attach ば.
- **Group II**: Add ば to the ます-form.

**is-adj**: Change the last い of the い-adjective into いば.

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

Noun: Attach ば to the noun.

2. **Conditional form, ～ば**

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

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

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

- これが合えば、窓が開きます.
  If you push the button, the window will open.
- これが合えば、わたしが行きます.
  If he goes, I will go, too.
- 迅速が合えば、何事も行えます.
  If 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.

- これかに意見がなければ、これで済むでしょう.
  If you don't have any other opinions, let's close this meeting now.
- あしたまでにレポートを出なければなりませんか.
  ... Summary, by tomorrow, please, please.

When you have to hand in the report by tomorrow?

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.

- 銀行で物が見えませんか、どこかいい所はありませんか.
  ... Summary, by tomorrow, please, please.

Do you want to hand in the report by tomorrow?

3. Interrogative V conditional form いいませんか

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 いいますか that you learned in Lesson 25. Hence, 4 can be restated as 5.

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

(4) ビートルズの音楽は聞くほど音楽好きになります。

The more I listen to the music of the Beatles, the better I like it.

(5) パソコンは簡単なら簡単なほど binnen.

The easier the operation, the better the computer.

The same verb or adjective is used in front of both 名詞日本 and 名詞 in the same sentence. This pattern expresses that the degree described in the latter part of the sentence increases with the change of the degree described in the former.
Lesson 36

I. Vocabulary

とどます Ⅰ 届ます
[にものうが〜] [荷物が〜]
[にものうが〜] [荷物が〜]
 telecommunications

でます Ⅱ 出ます
[にものうが〜] [荷物が〜]
[にものうが〜] [荷物が〜]

うちにす Ⅰ 打ちます
type [on a word processor]

ちゅうさんがしゅす III 貯金します

ふどります Ⅰ 太ります

gain weight

やせます Ⅱ get thin

すざます Ⅱ 過ぎます
pass [7 o'clock]

なれます Ⅱ 慣れます
get accustomed to [the customs]

とか、〜と

たあたちー

かれたい ～ 硬い
tough, solid

やわらかい 柔らかい
soft, tender

てんしー 電子ー electronic ～

けたいー 携帯ー portable ～

こうしよう 工場

けんこう 健康

けんどう 刀道
kendo (Japanese style fencing)

まいしほう 每週
every week

まいつき 毎月
every month

まいとし(まいねん) 每年
every year

やっと

かななり fairly

かならず 必ず
without fail, by any means

ぜひたいに 绝対に
absolutely (used with negatives)

じょうずに 上手に
well, skillfully

dできるだけ
as much as possible

cこのごろ these days

〜ずつ

その ほうが 〜

※ショパン

Chopin, Polish musician (1810-49)

guest, customer

特別な special

して いらっしゃいます doing (respectful equivalent of しています)

泳ぎ

〜と、〜 and so on
tango

チャレンジします III challenge

気持

・読み物

乗り物 vehicle, means of transportation

歴史 history

史 -th century

遠く

鉄道

気動

大勢の 〜

運びます I carry, transport

飛びます I fly

安全

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 Mrs. 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

五つの大切な栄養素とそれも含む食べ物
Five Important Nutriements and Foods Containing Them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>カルシウム</th>
<th>盐</th>
<th>炭水化物</th>
<th>脂肪、オイル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calcium</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>carbohydrates</td>
<td>fat, oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たんぱく質</td>
<td>タラ</td>
<td>えのり</td>
<td>ビタミン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protein</td>
<td>tof</td>
<td>laver</td>
<td>vitamins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

健康 HEALTH

いいさん
• 飲食活動を安定する
lead a well-regulated life

だめさん
• 咲き少しをする
sit up late

• あまり運動しない
take little exercise

• 好き嫌いが
have many likes and dislikes

• よくインスタント食品を食べる
often eat instant food

• 外食が多い
often eat out

• たばこを吸う
smoke

• よくお酒を飲む
drink a lot
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V dictionary form
   V. ない-form ない [のように, V]

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

   ① 遠く泳げるように、毎日練習しています。
     (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。
     (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, さこえます, なります, etc., (③) or a verb in its negative form (②) should be used before.

2. V dictionary form ように なります

   ① 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 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 ない ように なります indicates the reverse: i.e., something can no longer be done.

   ② 若干練習すれば、泳げるようになります。
     If you practice every day, you will become able to swim.

   ③ ずっと自転車に乗れるようにになりました。
     I've finally become able to ride a bicycle.

   ④ 年を取ると、小さい子は育てにくくなります。
     As you get older, you cannot raise smaller children.

   ⑤ 大鳥から、好きな花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 ～ようになりましたか is as follows:

③ 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 the piano by Chopin?
   ～No, not yet.

[Note] The Main Textbook does not discuss the usage shown in ③ and ④ 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.

3. V dictionary form
   V. ない-form ない [のようにします]

   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.

   ② ～ようにして ください
     ～を～いて 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.

   ③ 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.

   ④ あたしは絶対に時刻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.

   ⑤ すみませんが、塩を取ってください。
     Excuse me, please pass me the salt.

   ⑥ すみませんが、塩を取るようにしてください。

4. どこ

   ～に is used to give examples just like ～や, ～は or ～が: often comes after the last noun to be mentioned.

   ⑦ どんなスポーツをしていますか。
     ～そうですね。テニスも、水球も～。
     What kind of sports do you do?
     ～Well, playing tennis, swimming, and so on.
Lesson 37

I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ほめます</td>
<td>praise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しかし</td>
<td>scold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さそいます</td>
<td>invite, ask someone to join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おこします</td>
<td>wake (someone) up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しょうたいします</td>
<td>invite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たのみます</td>
<td>ask, request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちゅいいます</td>
<td>warn, advise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>どります</td>
<td>rob, steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふみます</td>
<td>step on (someone's foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こわします</td>
<td>break, destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごらします</td>
<td>make ~ dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おこないます</td>
<td>hold, carry out, practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゆしゅつします</td>
<td>export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ゆにゅうします</td>
<td>import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほんやくします</td>
<td>translate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほつめいします</td>
<td>invent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はっけんします</td>
<td>discover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せっけんします</td>
<td>design, plan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おめぐろ</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うぎ</td>
<td>barley, wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せきゆ</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>げんりょう</td>
<td>raw material</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>デート</td>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>どろぼう</td>
<td>thief, robber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けいかん</td>
<td>policeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けんちくか</td>
<td>architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かがくしゃ</td>
<td>scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まんが</td>
<td>cartoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せかいじゅう</td>
<td>all over the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じゅう</td>
<td>all over ~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>～によって</td>
<td>by ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よかったですね。</td>
<td>That's lucky, isn't it?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※ドミニカ | Dominica

Wright brothers, American pioneers in aviation
Wilbur Wright (1867-1912)
Orville Wright (1871-1948)
“The Tale of Genji” (Japanese novel)
Heian Period (9th century) female novelist who wrote “The Tale of Genji” (973?-1014?)
Alexander Graham Bell, American inventor (1847-1922)
shrine dedicated to Tokugawa Ieyasu in Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture
Edo Period (1603-1868)
Saudia Arabia

technology, technique
land
noise
use
access

The Sleeping Cat
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCIDENT</th>
<th>故・件</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>訴す</td>
<td>诉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>損つ</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訴す</td>
<td>訴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かむ</td>
<td>咬</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>incident</th>
<th>INCIDENT</th>
<th>INCIDENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>run over</td>
<td>はねる</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit</td>
<td>はねる</td>
<td>動突する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>動突する</td>
<td>逆突する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steal</td>
<td>窃む</td>
<td>嫌奪する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidnap</td>
<td>窃奪する</td>
<td>バイジャックする</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hijack</td>
<td>携奪する</td>
<td>ハイジャックする</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescue</td>
<td>救ける</td>
<td>救出する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>坠落する</td>
<td>坠落する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td>送る</td>
<td>运ぶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explode</td>
<td>爆発する</td>
<td>爆発する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink</td>
<td>沈没する</td>
<td>沈没する</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Passive verbs

How to make passive verbs (See Main Textbook, Lesson 37, p. 96, 練習A1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>polite form</th>
<th>plain form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ⅰ</td>
<td>ききます</td>
<td>かれます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ⅱ</td>
<td>きます</td>
<td>されます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ⅲ</td>
<td>きます</td>
<td>されます</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

* e.g. かれられる, かれられる (ない), かれられて

2. N(person) は N(person) に V passive

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

- うちは 先生に 賛美しました。 My teacher praised me.
- うちは 親に 賛美されました。 I was praised by my teacher.
- うちは 妹に 賛美されました。 My mother asked me to go shopping.
- うちは 材に 賛美されました。 I was asked to go shopping by my mother.

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

- うちは 犬に かまれました。 I was bitten by a dog.

3. N(person) は N(person) に N を V passive

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

- うちは パソコンを 損しました。 My brother broke my personal computer.
- うちは パソコンを 損されました。 I had my personal computer broken by my brother.

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

- うちは 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 (N) of the verb but person (N), who feels annoyed or troubled by what person does to the object belonging to him/her. This うちは パソコンを 賛美しました is not correct. You should use sentence ① shown on the previous page instead.

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

4. N(thing) が N(person) に 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.

- フランス人で UIButtonの 日本の どこが 発見されました。 An old Japanese picture has been discovered in France.
- 日本の 本は 世界中で 出ています。 Japanese cars are exported all over the world.
- 会議は 神戸で 開かれました。 The assembly was held in Kobe.

5. N は N(person) にあって 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 にあって instead of に. Verbs like かきます, はついついします, はっけんします, etc., are used in this sentence pattern.

- 「源氏物語」は 佐倉部によって 誕かれました。 “The Tale of Genji” was written by Murasaki Shikibu.
- 陸上は 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.

- お酒は 糠から 造られます。 Beer is made from barley.
- お酒は 日本の で 造られます。 Japanese houses were made of wood in the past.
Lesson 38

I. Vocabulary

さだてます Ⅱ 育てます Ⅱ 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))
にゅいんします Ⅲ 入院します enter hospital
tたいんします Ⅱ 退院します leave hospital
かれます Ⅱ 入れます turn on [the power switch]
かれます Ⅱ 入れます turn off [the power switch]
かけます Ⅱ 搾けます lock
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
しるし 令状 document, papers
でんげん 電源 power switch
～せい～製 made in～

Oops! Oh, no! (used when one has made a mistake)
Excuse me (for leaving before you).

人們ホーム
circular, sending round
研究室 study room, professor’s office, laboratory
ならびに 整理します III put (things) in order, tidy up
～という本 the book titled ~, the book named ~
～冊 page
はんこ seal stamp
押します [はんこを～] I affix [a seal]

読み物

双子 twins
姉妹 sisters
5年生 fifth grade, fifth year
にらっています Ⅱ resemble, be like
性格 character
おとなしい quiet
世話をする Ⅲ take care
時間が たちます I time pass by
大好き な like very much
～点 points
クラス class
けんかします Ⅱ quarrel, fight
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

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.

ひな祭り 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.

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.

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

お月見 Moon Viewing
People enjoy viewing the full moon.

大晦日 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 *うすかい、やさしい、おもしろい、たのしい、きつける[な、たいへん[な、等、are frequently used in this sentence pattern.

3. **V dictionary formのは adjectiveです**
   - ① わたしは*花が好きです。 I like flowers.
   - ② わたしは*花を育てるのが好きです。 I like growing flowers.
   - ③ 東京の人は*遅くが遅いです。 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、きつい[な、しょう[な、へた[な、はや、おとそ、etc.

4. **V dictionary formのを忘れました**
   - ① かぎを忘れました。 I forgot the key.
   - ② 牛乳を買おうのを忘れました。 I forgot to buy the milk.
   - ③ 車の窓を閉めるのを忘れました。 I forgot to close the car window.
   ⑥ means the person "had to buy the milk, but forgot it." And ③ means the person "had to close the window of the car, but left the car with the window open."

5. **V plain formのを知っていませんか**
   Do you know that...?
   This is an expression asking whether the listener knows what is described in the clause preceding の。

6. **V い-adj | plain form**
   **V な-adj | plain form**
   のは Nです

   例
   - 母は北海道の小さな町で生まれました。
     My mother was born in a small town in Hokkaido.
   - 我たち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.
   - 1月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 ③ and ④, "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. ～ととき～ととき～とときの～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.

   - 母親のときや、あたらしいとき、田舎を思い出す。
     I remember my hometown when I am tired or lonely. (L. 34)
   - 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.
Lesson 39

I. Vocabulary

こたえます II 答えます answer [a question]

[しつもんに〜] [質問に〜]

たおれます II 倒れます [a building] fall down

[ビルが〜]

やけます II 焼けます [a house] burn down

[うちが〜]

[パンが〜]

[にくが〜]

どおります I 通ります pass [along a street]

[通りを〜]

[通りを〜]

にます I 死にます

びっくりします III be surprised

がっくりします III be disappointed

あんしんします III 安心します be relieved

ちこしします III 迅速します

そうたいします II 早退します leave (work or school) earlier than usual

けんかします III

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] 障害[な] obstructive, in the way

きたない 汚い dirty

うれしい 楽しい glad, happy

かんがい 快い sad

はんがい 甘い 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 電話代 charge, fare, fee

フロント 前台, reception desk

一ごうしつ 一号室 room number-

あせ 汗

タオル towel

せっけん 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)

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

会話介

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

並びます I stand in a queue, line up

読み音

大人 adult

洋服 Western clothes

西洋化します III be Westernized

合わせます I fit, suit

今では now

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 “omiai”?
   "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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>気持ち</th>
<th>FEELINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>うれしい</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楽しい</td>
<td>pleasant, enjoyable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>寂しい</td>
<td>lonely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悲しい</td>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おもしろい</td>
<td>amusing, interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うらやましい</td>
<td>envious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恥ずかしい</td>
<td>embarrassed, ashamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恨かしい</td>
<td>dear, longed for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>びっくりする</td>
<td>be surprised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>がっくりする</td>
<td>be disappointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うっとりする</td>
<td>be enchanted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いらいらする</td>
<td>be irritated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>どきどきする</td>
<td>be scared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はらはらする</td>
<td>feel uneasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>わくわくする</td>
<td>be excited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Images with illustrations and explanations)
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V て-form
   V ない て-form ない て
   い-adj (〜) て 〜て
   な-adj で て

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、さんねんだ、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 部活が 悪くて、行けません。 Saturday is inconvenient for me, so I cannot come.
   ④ 雨が 継続で、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 進れてしまってました。 The bus was delayed by an accident.
   ⑥ 貸切に 連れて、先生に しかられました。 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 で cannot be used and instead the phrase with から is used.
   ⑦ 危険ですから、機械に 触らないで ください。 It is dangerous, so please do not touch the machine.
   ⑧ 危険で、機械に 触らせて ください。 Don't touch the machine because it's dangerous.

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.
   ⑨ あした 会議が ありますから、きょう 備 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.
   ⑩ あした 会議が あって、きょう 備 備しなければ なりません。 Actually, on my way here there was an accident and the bus was delayed.

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 ごこの、じしん、がと、etc. As with the sentence pattern in 1. on the previous page, in this construction expressions containing volition are not used as predicates.
   ① 地震で ビルが 倒れました。 Because of the earthquake, a building collapsed.
   ② 災害で 会社を 倒しました。 Because of illness, I took a day off work.
   × 災害で あした 会社を 倒みたいですね。 I miss my family.

3. V plain form
   い-adj plain form
   な-adj plain form

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.

   ① 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?
   ② 弁護士が あるので、お見に 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.
   ③ おっかないから、 機械に 触るな。 Don't touch the machine because it's dangerous.
   × おっかないので、 機械に 触るな。 [Note] なので is used with the plain form as shown above. In more polite expressions, however, it can be used with the polite form.
   ④ 用事が ありますので、お見に 失礼します。 May I leave now? I have something to do.
   (= 用事が あるので、お見に 失礼します。)

4. 途中で

とちゅうで means “during” or “on the way to.” It follows V dictionary form or N の.
   ⑤ 電車は 途中で 事故が あって、バスが 進れてしまいました。 Actually, on my way here there was an accident and the bus was delayed.
   ⑥ マラソンの 途中で 気分が 壊れ なりました。 I got sick during the marathon.
Lesson 40

I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>かぞえます</td>
<td>count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はかります</td>
<td>measure, weigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たしかめます</td>
<td>confirm, make sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あいます</td>
<td>[the size] fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>申し付けます</td>
<td>depart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>とうちゃくします</td>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よいます</td>
<td>get drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さけん</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひつよう</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちゅうう</td>
<td>space, universe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちきゅう</td>
<td>earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほうねんかい</td>
<td>year-end party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しんねんかい</td>
<td>New Year's party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にじかい</td>
<td>second party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たいかい</td>
<td>mass meeting, convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>マラソン</td>
<td>marathon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コンテスト</td>
<td>contest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おもて</td>
<td>face, front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うら</td>
<td>back (side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>へんじ</td>
<td>reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>もうしき</td>
<td>application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほうとう</td>
<td>truth, fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まちかい</td>
<td>mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きず</td>
<td>defect, wound, scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ツボン</td>
<td>trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ながさ</td>
<td>length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おもし</td>
<td>weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たかさ</td>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おおさ</td>
<td>size, scale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[—] ひん | flight, flight number |
[—] ごう | train number, typhoon number, etc. |
[—] ご | (counter for small objects) |

— ぼん (—ばん, —ぼん) — 本
— はい (—ばい, —ばい) — 杯
— キロ
— グラム
— シンコ
— ミリ
— イィョウ — 以上
— イカ — 以下
— さあ

Vinecent van Gogh, Dutch painter (1853-90)

Snow Festival in Sapporo

name of a Shinkansen train

Japan Airlines

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

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.

Conversation

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

Klara: Ms. Ito, how is Hans doing at school?
Ito: He is all right.
Klara: Is he? I'm glad to hear that.
Klara: 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

単位・線・形・模様 MEASUREMENT, SHAPES & PATTERNS

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

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

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

重量 Weight
- mg ミリグラム milligram
- g グラム gram
- kg キログラム kilogram
- t トン ton

計算 Calculation

\[ 1 + 2 - 3 \times 4 \div 6 = 1 \]

plus minus multiply divide equal

線 Lines
- 直線 straight line
- 曲線 curved line
- 点線 dotted line

形 Shapes
- 円 (丸) circle
- 三角 (角) triangle
- 四角 (形) square

模様 Patterns
- 垂じんじん vertical stripes
- 橫じんじん horizontal stripes
- チェック check
- ポルカドット polka-dot
- フラoral print
- プライン plain
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Interrogative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>い-adj</th>
<th>な-adj</th>
<th>plain form</th>
<th>か,〜</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

① JL107便は 何时に 到着するか、調べて ください。
   Please check what time JL107 will arrive.

② 結婚の 出入りは 間が いいか、話して います。
   We are talking about what to give as a wedding present.

③ わたしたちは 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. 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."

① 水産会に 出展するか どうか、20日までに 决事を ください。
   Please answer by the 20th whether you'll attend the year-end party or not.

② 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.

③ まだがいが ないか どうか、調べて ください。
   Please check if there are no mistakes.

In ①, the どうか is used because the speaker wants to confirm that there are no mistakes.

3. て-form みます

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

① もう 一度 考えて みます。
   I'll think it over again.

② 宇宙から 地球を 見て みたいですね。
   I want to see the earth from space (to know how it looks).

③ この スカートを はいて みても いいですか。
   May I try on this pair of trousers?

4. い-adj(〜が)〜さ

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

r.g. 長い〜さ 長い〜さ 近い〜さ

① 山の 高さは どうやって 測るか、知って いますか。
   Do you know how to measure the height of a mountain?

② 新しい 橋の 長さは 3,911メートルです。
   The new bridge is 3,911 meters long.

5. ハンスは 学校で 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  お ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← 「


receive (humble equivalent of もらいます)
give (respectful equivalent of くれます)
give (to a younger person or subordinate)
invite
exchange
be kind to
lovely, cute
celebration, gift (〜をします: celebrate)
money given as a New Year's gift
expression of sympathy, consolatory gift to a sick person
interest
([コンピュータ]に 〜があります: be interested in computers])
information
grammar
pronunciation
ape, monkey
food, bait
toy
picture book
picture postcard
screwdriver
handkerchief
socks, stockings
gloves
ring
bag

Yes, I see
I'm sorry, Excuse me.
keep, receive (a thing) in trust
the other day
be of help
old tale, folklore
a certain ~, one ~
man
children
bully, abuse, ill-treat
turtle, tortoise
save, help
castle
princess
happily, merrily
live, lead a life
land, shore
and, then
smoke
pure white
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.
Ogawa Sachiko: Oh, Ms. Ogawa. Thank you very much for taking in that parcel the other day for me.
Miller: Not at all.
Ogawa Sachiko: It was a big help.

III. Reference Words & Information

使用情報 USEFUL INFORMATION

お寺で体験できます
You can try the following at our temple.

zen meditation

金銭寺 ☎️ 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) に に 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 おやめを 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) に に 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 やります.

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.

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.

Please 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) に に やります

⑥ わたしは 息子に 車を三大

I made a paper plane for my son.

⑦ わたしは 犬を 散歩に 選んで 行って やりました。
I took my dog for a walk.

2) に に を いただきます

⑧ わたしは 部長に 手紙の まちがいを 書いて いただきました。
I had my letter corrected by the manager.

⑨ 部長の 娘さんは [わたしたに] お菓子 を 教えて くださいました。
The general manager’s wife taught me the tea ceremony.

⑩ 部長は [わたしたに] 部長 お土産を 教えて くださいました。
The general manager gave me the present.

⑪ 部長は [わたしたに] レポートを 教えて くださいました。
The general manager corrected my report.

3) に に を 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.

⑫ コピーア機の 使用を 教えて くださいませんか。
Would you kindly show me how to use the copier?

⑬ コピーア機の 使用を 教えて いただけませんか。
Would you kindly show me how to use the copier?

(L. 26)

4) に に

This particle means “as a token of” or “in memory of.”

⑭ 田中さんのが 新婚の お祝いに この お茶を くださいました。
Mr. Tanaka gave this plate as my wedding gift.

⑮ わたしは 北海道旅行の お土産に 人物像を くださいました。
I bought a doll as a souvenir of the trip to Hokkaido.
Lesson 42

I. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>つみます I</td>
<td>wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>わかします I</td>
<td>boil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>まぜます II</td>
<td>mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けいさんします III</td>
<td>calculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あつい</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>うすい</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>べんごし</td>
<td>lawyer, attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おんがくか</td>
<td>musician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こどもたち</td>
<td>children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふたり</td>
<td>couple</td>
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<td>きょういく</td>
<td>education</td>
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<td>れきし</td>
<td>history</td>
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<tr>
<td>ぶんか</td>
<td>culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しゃがい</td>
<td>society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほうりつ</td>
<td>law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せんそう</td>
<td>war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>へいわ</td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>もくでき</td>
<td>purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あんぜん</td>
<td>safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ろんぶん</td>
<td>thesis, academic paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かんがい</td>
<td>relation, connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ミキサー</td>
<td>mixer, blender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>やかん</td>
<td>kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せんぬき</td>
<td>cap opener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かんきり</td>
<td>can opener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かんづめ</td>
<td>canned food, tinned food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふろしき</td>
<td>wrapping cloth to carry things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そろばん</td>
<td>abacus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たいあんけい</td>
<td>(clinical) thermometer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ざいりょう</td>
<td>material, ingredient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いし</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ピラミッド</td>
<td>pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>データ</td>
<td>data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ファイル</td>
<td>file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ある 〜</td>
<td>a certain 〜, one 〜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いっぱいけんめい 〜 生産</td>
<td>with all one’s effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なぜ</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※関連
※エリーゼのために
※ベートーヴェン

*ポーランド

**会話**

ローン
セット
あと

--- 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

ceramic bowl

どんぶり

food

調査

investigation, survey

cup

カップ

and

ままた

in place of 〜, instead of 〜

doctor's orders

〜の代わりに

in any place

どこでも

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 Elise.’ 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.
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V dictionary form に N in order to V for N

This sentence pattern indicates a purpose.

① 自分の 細を 持つ ために、商品しています。
   I am saving money in order to have my own shop.

② 引っ越しを行う ために、家を借ります。
   I will rent a car for the move.

③ 健康の ために、毎朝 走っています。
   For my health, I jog every morning.

④ 家族の ために、子供を 訓せます。
   I will teach my children.

N のために is also used to mean "for the benefit of N (①)."

[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.

① 自分の 細を 持つ ために、商品しています。
   I am saving money in order to have my own shop.

② 引っ越しを行う ために、家を借ります。
   I will rent a car for the move.

① means that one has intentionally set up the objective of “having a shop” and “is saving money” to attain that objective, while ② 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 (③) or non-volition (⑦).

③ 法師に なる ために、法律を 勉強しています。
   I study law in order to become a lawyer.

⑦ 日本語が 上手になる ために、毎日 勉強しています。
   I study everyday so that my Japanese may improve.

2. V dictionary form のに～

As you learned in Lesson 38, V dictionary form のに can be used as a noun phrase. V dictionary form のに and N のに are followed by such expressions as -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.

③ この はさみは 花を 切るのに 使います。
   This pair of scissors is used to cut flowers.

⑤ この がばんは 大きくて、旅行 に 便利です。
   This bag is big and convenient for trips.

⑧ 電話番号を 調べるのに 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] に 行きます／来ます／帰ります
   ② 時間を 見に 行きます。
      I’ll go to Kobe to look at the ships.

③ 日本で 英語の 勉強に 来ました。
      I came to Japan to study economics.

② V dictionary form のに (non-volitional expression) / ～(volitional expression)

⑤ お酒を 飲むように、速達で 出します。
   I will mail this by special delivery so that it can get there earlier.

④ 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) のために、～(volitional expression)

⑧ 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.

⑨ 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 のに (非-volitional expression) に しいです／便利です／必要です

⑩ ファイルを 電子を 整理するために 使います。
   Files are used to put papers in order.

③ 近くに 細がある なくて、買い物 が 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.

② 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 と

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

② 飲まで行くのに 2時間も かかりました。
   It took as long as two hours to get to the station.

③ うちを 建てるのに 3000万円も 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 増えます [exports] increase
[ゆるゆるが〜] [縮出が〜]
へります I 減ります [exports] decrease
[ゆるゆるが〜] [縮出が〜]
あがります II 上がります [the price] rise
[ねだが〜] [値段が〜]
さがります II 下がります [the price] fall
[ねだが〜] [値段が〜]
すります II 切れます [a string] break, snap
[ひものが〜]
どれます II [ボタンが〜]
おちます II 落ちます [baggage] fall down
[につが〜] [荷物が〜]
なくなります I [ガソリンが〜]
[ガソリンが〜] [petrol, gasoline] run out, be lost

じょうぶ[な] 強い[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

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

会話

会员

適合[な]
適合
年齢

収入

ぴったり

そのうえ

〜とも います

バラ

ドライブ

ربع

オハ! Wow!

member

suitable, proper

age

income

exactly, just right

in addition to that, moreover

(one's name) is ~

--- 名称物

rose

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.

Conversation

He looks kind

Schmidt: What photo is that?
Watanabe: It's an "omiai" photo.
Schmidt: An "omiai" company selected it for me.
Watanabe: Is there an "omiai" company?
Schmidt: Yes. When you join, they put your information into a computer, as well as your preferences concerning your future partner and so on.
Watanabe: 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.
Schmidt: Besides his surname is the same as mine, "Watanabe."
Watanabe: Humm... Computers are amazing!

III. Reference Words & Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>明るい</th>
<th>bright</th>
<th>暗い</th>
<th>gloomy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>清楚</td>
<td>clear</td>
<td>混乱</td>
<td>confused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>優しい</th>
<th>kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おとなしい</td>
<td>quiet, gentle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冷たい</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敵しい</td>
<td>strict, severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 気が強く | strong-willed |
| 気が弱い | timid |
| 怒り | furious |
| 胆略 | courage |
| 神経質 | nervous |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>活発</th>
<th>active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>感情</td>
<td>emotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心残り</td>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫌悪</td>
<td>dislike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 陽気 | cheerful |
| 悪質 | bad-natured |
| 頑固 | stubborn |
| 頼直 | obedient, gentle |
| ののし | nagging |

| 意地悪 | ill-natured, spiteful |
| 競争心 | competitive, unyielding |
| 励力 | motivate, encourage |
| 適応 | adaptable |
| 神経質 | nervous |

| 旅行 | travel |
| 休憩 | rest |
| 地図 | map |
| 講義 | lecture |
| 派遣 | assignment |
| 留学 | study abroad |
| 留念 | souvenir |
| 留守 | left |

| 旅行 | travel |
| 休憩 | rest |
| 地図 | map |
| 講義 | lecture |
| 派遣 | assignment |
| 留学 | study abroad |
| 留念 | souvenir |
| 留守 | left |
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. **Vます-form そうです**
   - **い-adj (一-ょう) そうです** looks like
   - **な-adj (な-よう) そうです**

   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.

   - これは 明日帰るそうです。 It looks like it will rain at any moment.
   - 第一回 番組が なくなりそうです。 It looks like we are running out of shampoo.
   - もうすぐ 桜が 落ちそうです。 The cherry blossoms may soon begin to bloom.
   - これから そろくち なりそうです。 It seems it'll be getting cold from now on.

2) **い-adj (一-よう) そうです**
   - **な-adj (な-よう) そうです**

   This means that although something has not been confirmed as a fact, it looks so judging from the appearance.

   - この 料理は 辛そうです。 This dish looks spicy.
   - 彼女は 頭が おさそうです。 She seems to have brains.
   - あの 机は 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、じゃない、つらい、etc.) should be used with そうです. This is because you can only guess how other people feel.

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

2. **Vて-form きります**

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

   - ちょっと たばこを 買って きります。 I'm just popping out to buy some cigarettes.

   - そう 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 て. 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 (①).

   - スーパーで 牛乳を 買って きります。 I'm going to the supermarket to buy some milk (and coming back).
   - 会場から ボブを 買って きります。 I'm going to fetch a glass from the kitchen.

2) **N (place) へ 行って きります**

   The て-form of いきます is used before きります 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.

   - 郵便局 へ 行って きります。 I'm going to the post office (and coming back).

3) **出かけて きります**

   The て-form of でかけて きます is used before きります, 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.

   - ちょっと 出かけて きります。 I'm going out (and coming back soon).
Lesson 44

I. Vocabulary

| なさいますⅠ | 泣きます | cry |
| かるいますⅠ | 笑います | laugh, smile |
| かわすますⅠ | 乾きます | dry |
| ぬれるⅡ | ぬれます | 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 |

| ちょうことがありますⅢ | 調整します | adjust |
| あんぜん[な] | 安全[な] | safe |
| ていねい[な] | 丁寧[な] | polite, courteous, careful |
| こうかい | 細かい | small, fine |
| こい | 深い | strong (taste), dark (color) |
| うすい | 薄い | weak (taste), light (color) |
| くうき | 空気 | air |
| なにだ | 涙 | tear |
| わしょく | 和食 | Japanese dish |
| ようしょく | 洋食 | Western dish |
| おかず | お刺身 | side dish |
| りょう | 量 | quantity |
| たばい | 一倍 | - times |
| はんぶん | 半分 | half |
| シングル | ツイン | single room, twin-bedded room |
| たんす | 胸部 | chest of drawers |
| せんたくもの | 洗濯物 | washing, laundry |
| りゆう | 理由 | reason |

---

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.

| 会話 | どう なさいですか。 |
| かける | shampoo |
| どういうふうに なさいですか。 |
| しゅう | 短 |
| ～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 | お疲れさまでした。 |

--- 読み物 ---

| 不好 | dislke |
| また | and |
| 順序 | order |
| 表現 | expression |
| 例えば | for example |
| それ | these things |
| これら | these things |
| 幸運な | unloved, 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 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 strong 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?

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

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
リムス rinse, conditioner 分ける[髪を〜] part

いろいろなヘアスタイル Various Hairstyles

ボブ bob レイヤーカット layered cut ソバージュ shaggy perm
おっぱ hair bobbed hair 三つ編み braids ポニーテール ponytail

短髪 close-cropped cut 長髪 long hair リーサート ducktail
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. **〜すます-form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>令文</th>
<th>〜すます-form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>いる</td>
<td>すます (〜り)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>な-</td>
<td>すます [〜な]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

〜すます-form 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 飲みました。 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).

〜すます-form is classified as a Group Ⅱ verb and therefore conjugates in the same way.

- すまする。のすます（ない）。のすますた
- 3. 最近の 車の 操が 簡単すぎて、運転が おもしろくないです。
- 4. いただく押しでも、飲みすぎると、体に 害です。

The handling of recent cars is so easy that driving them is not so enjoyable for me.

- 4. いくら押しでも、飲みすぎると、体に 害です。

No matter how much you like it, drinking too much is bad for your health.

2. **〜すます-form** すぐにってす

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>〜する</th>
<th>すぐにってす</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>すます</td>
<td>すぐにってす</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. すやしい 雪が 雪やすいです。 A white shirt gets dirty easily.
- 8. 昨日の 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 味が 入ると、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 噴れにくくて、安全ですよ。 This glass won’t break easily, so it is safe.
Lesson 45

I. Vocabulary

あやまります 1 購ります あいます 1
[どこに] 2 [事故に] 3
しんじます 2 信じます
よういます 3 用意します
キャンセルします 3 キャナルます 1
うまくいます 1

ほしょうしょ 保証書
りょうしゅうしょ 領収書
おりもの 購物
まちがいでんわ まちがい電話

キャンプ
かかり
ちゅうし 中止

てん 点
レバー
[−えん]さつ [−円]札

ちゃんと
きゅうに 息に

たらしにしています 喜びにしています be looking forward to, be expecting
いじょうです。 以上です。 That's all.

 Scotch whisky

person in charge, attendant
course
start
-th (ranking)
win the championship
trouble, worry
alarm clock
sleep
wake up
university student
answer, reply
ring
set
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.

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

株式会社 非常の場合 EMERGENCY

[1] 地震の場合 In Case of Earthquake
1) 地震が来たら Prepare first.
   ① 家具が倒れないようにしておき
   Be sure to fix furniture so that it will not fall over.
   ② 火災用の水消し器を準備しておき
   Have a fire extinguisher on hand.
   ③ お手洗い所の閉鎖を防ぐ
   Keep a tap with running water.
   ④ だれもが避難場所の場所を確認しておく
   Make sure you know where the evacuation point is in your district.

2) 地震が起こった場合 When an Earthquake Strikes
   ① すぐに火の始末
   Immediately extinguish any fire in use.
   ② 間を抜けて出るの確保
   Open doors to secure an escape path.
   ③ 走って外に飛び出さない
   Do not panic or rush outside.
   ④ タイヤの下にとめる
   Get under a table.

3) 地震が収まったら When an Earthquake Stops
   ① 家具の揺れを和らげる（心地よい揺れを和らげる、傾斜を注意）
   Get accurate information.
   (Beware of landslides and tidal waves.)

4) 避難する場合は When You Evacuate
   依然を使う不安、不安で
   Do not evacuate by car, but walk.

[2] 台風の場合 In Case of Typhoon
1) 天気警戒を聞く Listen to the weather forecast.
2) 家の周りの状態 Check the exterior of the house.
3) ラジオの電池の調べ & Have radio batteries on hand.
4) 水、食品等の準備 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)
   〜だ-adj

〜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 ばあいは is a noun, the forms of verbs, い-adjectives, 〜だ-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、速やかにご連絡ください。
   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 ファックスの送信が遅い場合は、どうしたらいいですか。
   In the event that the fix 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 大火や地震の場合は、エレベーターを使わないのでください。
   In case of fire or earthquake, do not use the elevator.

2. V
   い-adj
   〜だ-adj

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、偽かなわけではなりません。
   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:

⑤ わたしの部屋は狭いですが、きれいです。
   My room is small but clean.
⑦ あした雨が降っても、出かけます。
   Even if it rains tomorrow, I will go out.

〜が and 〜ても in ⑤ and ⑦ cannot be substituted with 〜のに. This is because ⑤ 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 ⑦ suggests a possibility, but 〜のに can only indicate things that have actually occurred in reality.

⑨ 約束をしたのに、どうして来なかったんですか。
   You promised to come. Why didn’t you come?
(×約束をしましたが)
⑩ 約束をしても、〜のに 〜が〜ても.
   (×約束をしても) 〜のに 〜が〜ても.

〜のに in ⑨ 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 さくぶ, grill, roast
わたします I 研います hand over
かえてきます III 帰って来ます come back
でます II 出ます [a bus] leave, depart

[バスが～]

るす 留守 absence
tくはいびん 宅配便 delivery service
げんいん 原因 cause
c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
tたったいま たった今 just now (used with the past tense; indicates completion)

いまいいうつか。今いいでしょうか。May I bother you now?
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.

Conversation

He should be there soon

Man at Gas
Service Center: Hello, Gas Service Center.
Thawphon: Er, there's a problem with my gas stove.
Man: What seems to be the trouble?
Thawphon: 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?

Thawphon: 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?
Thawphon: My name is Thawphon.
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.
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. **V dictionary form ところです**

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, [もっと] いまから, etc., which makes the meaning clearer.

① 昨日は うち 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 うち 始まりましたか。
   …いいえ, 今から 始まる ところです。
   Has the meeting began 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 今 原因 をわかりましたか。
   …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 たっていま, etc.

④ 田中さん いますか。
   …あ, たった今 搬出 ところです。
   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.
Lesson 47

I. Vocabulary

あつまります [人々→] 集まります [人々→] [people] gather

おわります [人々→] 別れます [人々→] [people] part, separate

ながいさします III 長生きます live long

おとにえが～ [音/声→] [音/声→] be heard

おじが～ [味→] [味→] taste

さします I [雨を→] put up [an umbrella]

ひどい 悪い terrible, severe

こわい 悪い frightening, horrible

てんきょうほう 天気予報 weather forecast

はっぴょう 発表 announcement, presentation

じっけん 実験 experiment

じんこう 人口 population

におい 気味科学 science

いがく 医学 medicine, medical science

ぶんがく 文学 literature

パトカー 巡査 [巡り〜] [巡り〜] patrol car

きゅうきゅうしゃ 救急車 ambulance

さんせい 賛成 approval, agreement

はんたい 反対 objection, opposition

だんせい 男性 male, man

じょせい 女性 female, woman

どうも it appears that (used when making a tentative judgement)

〜に よると according to よると (indicates the source of information)

バリア [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

〜人の ～の 恋人 sweetheart, boyfriend, girlfriend

婚約します III get engaged

相手 the other person

知り合います I get acquainted

〜読み物 reading material

平生寿命 average life span

比べます [男性と〜] II compare [with men]

博士 doctor

脳 brain

ホルモン hormone

化粧品 cosmetics

調べる survey, research

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 Kira 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

ONOMATOPOEIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>サーザー (降る)</td>
<td>rain hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ビュービュー (吹く)</td>
<td>wind be whistling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ポロポロ (鳴る)</td>
<td>(thunder) loudly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ワンワン (叫ぶ)</td>
<td>howl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ニャーニャ (鳴く)</td>
<td>meow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>カー (鳴く)</td>
<td>hawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>げがら (笑う)</td>
<td>guffaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しまし (泣く)</td>
<td>sob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>キョウキョウ (見る)</td>
<td>(look around) restless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ばくばく (食べる)</td>
<td>(eat) heartily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぐうぐう (眠る)</td>
<td>(be) fast asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すらすら (読む)</td>
<td>(read) fluently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さらさら (している)</td>
<td>(feel) rough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>べたべた (している)</td>
<td>(be) sticky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つるつる (している)</td>
<td>(be) smooth, slippery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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、あしたは良くなるそうです。
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 パリはとてもきれいだそうです。
I hear that Paris 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.

① 雨が降りそうです。  It looks like rain. (L. 43)
② 雨が降るそうです。  I heard that it will rain.
③ この料理はおいしいそうです。  This food looks delicious. (L. 43)
④ 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 ～とっていました (L. 33):  at the information source is Mr. Miller himself, while in example ⑤, it is highly possible that the information source is not necessarily Mr. Miller but somebody else. Another difference is that in example ④, the words which Mr. Miller said can be quoted directly or indirectly. In example ⑥ on the other hand, only the plain form may be used.

2. V い-adj | plain form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>い-adj</th>
<th>plain form</th>
<th>〜です</th>
<th>〜ですよ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>かい</td>
<td>かいな</td>
<td>〜のです</td>
<td>〜ですよ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

〜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 と 〜 which suggests the speaker cannot be certain if what he/she is saying is a fact.

① 彼が大勢集っていると言います。
...事故のようです。パトカーと救急車が来ています。
Look, there is a big crowd.

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

② せきも出るし、顔も痛い。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:

③ ミラーさん は 忙しいですね。  Mr. Miller seems to be busy. (L. 43)
④ ミラーさん は 忙しいですよ。  It seems that Mr. Miller is busy.

Example ② indicates an intuitive judgment based on what the speaker has seen of Mr. Miller's condition or behavior, and example ③ indicates the speaker's judgment based on what he has read, heard or been told.

3. 声/音/におい/香 が します

④ 愛らしい 声 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 あの香が 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おろします I</td>
<td>put down, lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごとけます II</td>
<td>deliver, report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぜわを します III</td>
<td>take care of 〜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いや[な]</td>
<td>unwilling, reluctant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きびしい</td>
<td>strict, hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じゅく</td>
<td>cram school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スケジュール</td>
<td>schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せいどもの</td>
<td>pupil (referring to one's relatives or subordinates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にゅうかん入管</td>
<td>Immigration Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さいにゅうこくビザ再入国ビザ</td>
<td>re-entry visa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じゅうに自由に〜かん〜間</td>
<td>freely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いい ことです</td>
<td>That's good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>お忙しいですか。</td>
<td>Are you busy? (used when talking to someone senior or older)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>久しぶり</td>
<td>after a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>せい</td>
<td>business, sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>それまでに</td>
<td>by that time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かまいません。</td>
<td>It's all right, it doesn't matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楽しみます I</td>
<td>enjoy oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜読み物</td>
<td>originally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>もともと</td>
<td>-th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜世紀</td>
<td>be a substitute, be a replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜代わりを します III</td>
<td>speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>スピード</td>
<td>race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜競走します III</td>
<td>circus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>サーカス</td>
<td>performance, trick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>美しい</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>美姿</td>
<td>figure, appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜心</td>
<td>heart, mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜に とって</td>
<td>catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜に とって</td>
<td>for 〜</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 boss 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.

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

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
- うちは仕事を手伝う  do some household chores
- 母や姉、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
- 戒厳する  be patient
- 直へ行く  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. 185, 練習A1.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>polite form</th>
<th>plain form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>きまさせます</td>
<td>きませます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>たべさせます</td>
<td>たべさせます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>きさせます</td>
<td>きさせます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ささせます</td>
<td>ささせます</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

e.g. いさせる, いささせ (ない), いさせ

2. Causative verb sentences

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

1) **N(person) で V(intransitive) causative**

① 彼は студенたを 大学へ 送って くれました。

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

② わたしは 彼を 自由に 遊ばせ した。

I let my daughter play freely.

[Note] When an intransitive verb with “N (place) で” is used in the sentence, the subject of the action is indicated with で, as shown in ①, but without a phrase with を, the subject of the action is indicated with を, as shown in ②.

③ わたしは 子どもに 遊の 手を かがやさせます。

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

④ わたしは 子どもを 手を かがやさせます。 I make my child walk.

2) **N(person) に N を V(transitive) causative**

⑤ 彼は 雨が からすので、娘に 朝ごはんの 準備 で 手続きさせます。

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

⑥ 先生は 女生に 自由に 意見を 听いて くれました。

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 ③ are examples of compulsion and ② and ④ 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.

① 彼に 帰ったら、お電話を ください。

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 で-form いただけません is used. If the two are equal or the relationship is delicate in terms of which one is senior, V で-form もらいます is used instead.

② わたしは 彼に 報告を して いただけました。

I had the department manager explain it to me.

③ わたしは 彼に 報告を して もらいました。

I had my friend explain it to me.

[Note 2] As shown in ④ 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 ⑥, there is an exception when verbs denoting emotion such as あんしんする, しなやくする, がっかりする, よろこぶ (be glad), かんじる (feel sad), おこる (get angry), etc., are used.

The Main Textbook, however, does not cover this usage.

⑥ 子どもの とき, 体が 超えて、母を 心配させました。

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

4. **V causative で-form いただけませんか**

Would you please let me do…?

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

① コピー機の 使い方を 敬えて いただけませんか。

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

② 友達の 結婚式があるので、参上させて 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 ① おしゃえる will be done by the listener, while in ② そうたいする will be done by the speaker.
### Lesson 49

#### 1. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>つどいます II</td>
<td>work [for a company]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[かいしゃに～]</td>
<td>[会社けに～]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>やすみます I</td>
<td>go to bed, sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かけます II</td>
<td>sit on [a chair]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[いすに～]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すごします I</td>
<td>spend (time), pass (time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よります I</td>
<td>drop into [a bank]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ざんこうに～]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いらっしゃいます I</td>
<td>be, go, come (respectful equivalent of います。いますます and きます)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>めしあがります I</td>
<td>eat, drink (respectful equivalent of たべます and のみます)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おっしゃいます I</td>
<td>say (respectful equivalent of いますます)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なさいます I</td>
<td>do (respectful equivalent of します)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごらんに なります I ご覧に なります</td>
<td>see, look at (respectful equivalent of みます)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ござんじです ご存じです</td>
<td>know (respectful equivalent of って います)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あいさつ</td>
<td>greeting, address (〜を します: greet, give an address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はいざら</td>
<td>ashtray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>りょかん</td>
<td>Japanese-style hotel or inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かいじょう</td>
<td>meeting place, hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>バスてい</td>
<td>bus stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ぼうえき</td>
<td>trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〜さま 〜様</td>
<td>(respectful equivalent of 〜さん)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かえりに 往りに</td>
<td>on the way back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たまに ときどき</td>
<td>once in a while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>えんりょなく 遠慮なく</td>
<td>not at all (used with negatives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without reserve, without hesitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### 会話

- **今年の〜**
  - 年一組
  - では
  - 出します [隠を〜] I
  - よろしく お願いください。
  - 失礼いたします。

---

### ひまわり小学校

Fictitious elementary school

| 講師 | lecturer |
| 多くの〜 | many〜, much〜 |
| 作品 | work (of art, etc.) |
| 受賞します III | be awarded a prize |
| 世界的に | world-wide |
| 作家 | novelist, writer |
| 〜で いらっしゃいます I | be (respectful equivalent of です) |
| 長男 | one's eldest son |
| 障害 | handicap, defect |
| お持ちですか | have (respectful way of saying 〜を持って います) |
| 作曲 | composition (music) |
| 活動 | activity |
| それでは | well, so (indicating an end or beginning) |

---

*大江 啓三郎*  
*東京大学*  
*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 Hirasawari elementary school.
Kura: Good morning.
Teacher: 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?
Kura: She's not here yet.
Teacher: Then, would you please pass a message to her?
Kura: Yes, certainly. What is it?
Teacher: Hans ran a fever last night and he still has it this morning.
Kura: Oh, that's bad.
Kura: 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.
Kura: Thank you. Good-bye.

III. Reference Words & Information

電話のかけ方 TALKING ON THE TELEPHONE

Hello. Is this his residence?
Yes, this is Mr. Schmidt's residence.
Hello. This is calling.
Can I speak to Mr. Ito?
Hello, speaking....
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. 敬語（honorific expressions）

You learn こんにちは in Lesson 49 and 50. こんにちは 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 こんにちは: (1) When the speaker is junior or lower in social status, he/she uses こんにちは to show respect to the person senior or higher in social status. (2) When the speaker does not have a close acquaintance with the listener, as is typical when the speaker first meets the listener, he/she uses こんにちは to show respect to the listener. (3) The ウチノト relationship should also be taken into consideration with regard to the use of こんにちは. The speaker's group such as his/her family and company, etc., are considered as ウチ, and other groups are considered as 他. When the speaker talks about ウチの ひと (an insider) to ソノの 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 こんにちは in the way that shows respect to the insider.

2. Types of りご

りご are classified into three types: わんこいご (respectful expressions), けんしゅうご (humble expressions) and ていねいご (polite expressions). Lesson 49 deals with わんこいご.

3. 陌な敬語 (respectful expressions)

waんこいご 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, 独身A1.)

The same verbs used in the passive are used as respectful verbs. They are Group II verbs.

① お前は何時においでられますか。 Mr. Nakamura is coming at seven.

② お茶をサーミられましたか。 Have you had your dinner?

(2) お刁めします -form になります

This pattern is considered politer than the respectful verbs mentioned above. Verbs whose ーform consist of one mora (ーます, ーます, ーます, 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.

① 社長はもうお帰りになりました。 The president has already left for home.

(3) Special respectful words (See Main Textbook, Lesson 49, p. 196, 独身A5)

Some verbs have special respectful equivalents. They are considered to show the same level of respect as (2) above.

① ウッ先生は研究室にいらっしゃいます。 Professor Watt is in the office.

② どうぞ坐ってください。 Please help yourselves.

[Note] いらっしゃいます, おいでられます, お帰りになります are Group I verbs, but except for the ーform, they change their form in the ーrow when they conjugate.

③ ウッ先生は研究所にいらっしゃいますか。 Does Professor Watt play tennis?

④ いえ、そうでなくてございます。 "No, I don't think so.

4. Verbs and style of sentence

A sentence can end with a plain form of こんにちは, 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.

③ 彼は何时にいらっしゃる？ What time will the general manager come?

5. Uniform level of りご in a sentence

In honorific expressions, replacing some of the words in a sentence with いったい does not suffice. It is necessary to keep a uniform level of いったい throughout the entire sentence.

⑤ 彼の发表はごはようございます、ブロードに行われます。

The general manager's wife will go shopping together with him.

In (3), おきくさ and いっしょに are used instead of おきくさ and いっしょに in order to be consistent with the respectful verb いったい.

6. 〜まして

You change ーtoーform to ーまして when you want to be very polite. In a sentence with いったい, 〜まして is often used for consistency.

⑥ ハンスが友人を出しました。 Heinrich is usually not in.

Han became furious last night and still has a fever this morning.
Lesson 50

I. Vocabulary

まいにします I 参ります go, come (humble equivalent of いきます and きます)
おります I 参ります be (humble equivalent of います)
いただきます I 参ります eat, drink, receive (humble equivalent of たべます、のみます、もらいます)
もうします I 申します say (humble equivalent of います)
いたします I 申します do (humble equivalent of します)
はじめまして III 承見します see (humble equivalent of みます)
ございます II 存じます know (humble equivalent of します)
うかがいます I 伺います ask, hear, visit (humble equivalent of さざます and 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 でございます be (polite equivalent of あります)
〜てございます be (polite equivalent of 〜です)
わたくし 私 I (humble equivalent of わたしたし)
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
ぐらいゆう さ来週 the week after next
かれいつ さ来月 the month after next
さないねん 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 last
ただいま ただ今 now

*江戸東京博物館 Edo-Tokyo Museum

〜読む物〜

お敬意 [お]敬意 How are you doing? (respectful equivalent of おげんきですか)
お元気で いらっしゃいませか。 trouble, annoy, inconvenience
さくらに かけます II make good use of
さくらに 生かします I castle

*ミュンヘン Munich (in Germany)

〜その他〜

 Thing, matter

become tense, be strained
become tense, be strained
record [on video], video
prize money
nature
giraffe
elephant
times, days
[dream] be realized
May I say one word?
cooperate
from my heart
be grateful, be thankful
gratitude, thanks
Dear ~
beautiful
How are you doing? (respectful equivalent of おげんきですか)
trouble, annoy, inconvenience
make good use of
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

HOW TO WRITE ADDRESSES

封筒・はがきのあて名の書き方

大阪府大阪市垂水区前橋丁目七丁目二−三−二

松本 達

東京都千代田区千住一丁目三−三−三

マイク・ミラー

東京都千代田区千住一丁目三−三−三

 addObject

50

150
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. 恭敬語 (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 the one who is 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／ごいます

(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 私が社内にスケジュールを お知らせします。
I will tell the president the schedule.
③ 君が車で 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 しょうがたいします, どういたしまして, もらうくらします can be used. でんしゃします and やくそくします are exceptions in that で 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, 例文 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:

① 私は学生生活を自由に苦しめました。
I met the president's wife.
② 總舎は先生に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:

⑤ ミラーと申します。
My name is Miller.
⑥ アメリカから会いました。
I come from the United States.

2. 丁寧語 (polite expressions)

でいらっしゃご are polite expressions used to show the speaker's respect to the listener.

1) ございます

ございます is the polite equivalent ofあります.
① 电话は階段の 階にございます。
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.
① はい。私の道でございます。
…パワ電気の ショミットですが、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 いですか。
① お飲み物が 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.
② 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. [14]
A: 1) I don't like sports.
   2) In my school, there is an American teacher.
   3) This vending machine is broken.
B: 1) In the old days we could see mountains well from here, but not now.
   2) I can write hiragana, but not kanji.
   3) On a fine day, you can see Mt. Fuji, but not on a rainy day.
C: You need at least ten people for preparing a party.

2. [6]
A: 1) There is an American teacher in my brother's school, too.
   2) I have a fever and a headache, so I will take a day off work.
B: It took as long as three weeks to have the video fixed.

3. [9]
A: 1) The trip is scheduled to be for one week.
   2) Please assemble the table according to the directions.
   3) I'll have coffee after eating.
   4) I eat a lot of vegetables for my health.
   5) When it breaks down, please phone this number.
   6) That supermarket should be closed tomorrow.
   7) What Mr. Ogawa said seems to be true.
   8) Mr. Gupta is arriving at two o'clock.
B: It is a small town in Hokkaido where my daughter was born.

4. [8]
A: I will graduate from university.
B: I don't make phone calls after eleven at night.
C: The department manager let Mr. Suzuki take three days off work.

5. [9]
A: 1) The bus didn't come.
   2) We can see mountains from the window.
   3) A big bridge has been completed nearby.
   4) The light is on.
   5) There is a picture hung on the wall.
   6) I will do it, so please leave it as it is.
   7) A new star has been discovered.
   8) People in Tokyo walk fast.
   9) I didn't understand it because the explanation was difficult.

6. [12]
A: 1) I was late for the appointment.
   2) I'm going to participate in the athletic meeting.
   3) I passed the entrance examination to Saka University.
   4) I noticed that I had left something behind.
   5) I'm going to take part in a baseball game tomorrow.
   6) I met with an accident.
   7) I'll work for a company.
B: 1) You can see an island over there.
   2) I left my umbrella in a train.
   3) There is a picture hung on the wall.
C: 1) That teacher is popular with the students.
   2) I am interested in computers.
D: 1) I go to university by car.
   2) I'm thinking of going to a hot spring resort with my family.
   3) I will be transferred to Fukuoka next month.
E: 1) Let's ask Ms. Watanabe to unlock the door.
   2) Could you please tell the section chief that tomorrow is inconvenient for me?
F: I was asked to do something by the department manager.
G: Do you know that Ms. Kimura had a baby?
H: The department manager gave me this plate for a wedding gift.
I: This bag is light and useful for trips.
J: The next meeting is to be held in two weeks.
K: I will make my daughter learn the piano.

7. [7]
A: 1) You can reach the station in 30 minutes.
   2) If you don't have any opinions, let's close this meeting now.
   3) Will this length do for the trousers?
B: 1) Would you please speak a little bit louder?
   2) You had better not carry it in cash.
C: This dress is made of paper.
D: Because of the earthquake a lot of people died.

8. [2]
1) I'm thinking of establishing my own company in the future.
   2) "Stop" is written over there.
9. [から]
Sake is made from rice. (37)

10. [で]
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 一
I listen to music while eating. (Lesson 28)

ます-form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します
I haven't written my report yet. (31)

て-formあります
I left my umbrellas 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いたします
I try putting on new shoes. (40)

て-formいただきます
My teacher corrected the errors in my letter. (41)

て-formくださいます
My department chief's wife taught me the tea ceremony. (41)

て-formやります
I made a paper airplane for my son. (41)

て-formいただけませんか
Could you kindly introduce a good teacher to me? (26)

て-formきます
I'll just pop out to buy the tickets. (43)

3. [ない-form]

ない-formないで 一
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)
I've finally become able to ride a bicycle. (36)
Drawing pictures is fun. (38)
I like looking at the stars. (38)
I forgot to bring my wallet. (38)
I am saving money in order to have my own shop. (42)
This pair of scissors is used to cut flowers. (42)

5. [た-form]

た-form あとで、～
た-form ばかりです

I brush my teeth after eating. (34)
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

ない-formない つまります

I intend to buy a car next month. (31)
I don't intend to go home this year. (31)
I sent the letter by special delivery so that it arrives earlier. (36)
I write down phone numbers so I don't forget them. (36)
I try to write in my diary every day. (36)
Please be sure you’re not late. (36)

8. dictionary form

で-form いる ところです

The game is just about to start. (46)
I'm checking the cause now. (46)
The bus has just gone. (46)

9. た-form

ない-formない ほうがいいです

You had better take exercise every day. (32)
You had better not take a bath today. (32)

10. て-form

ない-formないで ～

I'll go out with my umbrella. (34)
I sent a letter without a stamp. (34)

11. [plain form]

plain form し、～

Subways are fast and inexpensive, so let's take the subway. (28)
Mr. Miller said that he would go on a business trip to Osaka next week. (33)
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)
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 い-adjective plain form でしょう

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 い-adjective plain form かもしれません

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 い-adjective plain form か、～

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)

verb い-adjective plain form んです

Why were you late? (26)
I felt bad. (26)
The air conditioner is out of order. (26)

verb い-adjective plain form ので、～

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 い-adjective plain form のに、～

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)
Various Uses of Verbs and Adjectives

1. たかい (い-adjective) → たくさん (adverb)
   はい I am going home early since it is my child's birthday today. (Lesson 9)
   はい I practice swimming every day so that I can swim fast. (36)
   にくい I will explain how to operate the machine in detail. (44)
   おしまい Please write the letters bigger. (44)

2. げんきな (な-adjective) → げんきに (adverb)
   しようね I want to be able to make green tea well. (36)
   たいせつ Let's conserve water. (44)
   きれい Please tidy up the desk. (44)
   ていねい 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 From now on, it will get hotter and hotter. (19)
   じょうず [な] You have become good at Japanese. (19)
   いしば I want to be a doctor. (19)
   10時 Let's leave at 10 o'clock. (25)

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)
   さいか Please make this figure smaller. (44)
   しずか As it is late, would you please be quiet? (44)
   2倍 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)
   おもし What is the weight of this package?
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)
もうしごみます You must apply for the speech contest by tomorrow. (40)

7. はな(noun)を みます(verb)→おはな (noun)
やまと 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)
はいります Mr. Yamada explained to me how to take a Japanese-style bath. (24)
します I will explain how to operate a videocassette recorder. (44)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive and Transitive Verbs</th>
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<td><strong>transitive verb</strong></td>
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<td>きります</td>
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<tr>
<td>きれます</td>
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<td>あけます</td>
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<td>あきます</td>
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<td>しめます</td>
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<td>しまります</td>
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<td>つけます</td>
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<td>つきます</td>
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<tr>
<td>けします</td>
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<tr>
<td>きれます</td>
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<tr>
<td>どめます</td>
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<td>どまります</td>
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<tr>
<td>はじめます</td>
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<td>はじまります</td>
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<td>うります</td>
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<td>いれます</td>
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<td>はいります</td>
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<tr>
<td>だします</td>
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<td>でます</td>
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<tr>
<td>なきます</td>
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<td>なくなります</td>
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<tr>
<td>あつめます</td>
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<tr>
<td>あつまります</td>
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<tr>
<td>なおします</td>
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<tr>
<td>なおります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かえます</td>
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<tr>
<td>かわります</td>
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<tr>
<td>きます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きがつきます</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Adverbs and Adverbial Expressions

1. さっき
   たったいま
   いつか
   このごろ
   しばらく
   ずっと
   いつでも
   だいたい
   たまに
   You had a phone call from home a while ago.  
   (Lesson 34)  
   I got up just now.  
   (46)
   I want to build a house for myself some day.  
   (27)
   Ms. Watanabe leaves for home early these days.  
   (36)
   When sleepy, I park my car and sleep a while.  
   (28)
   I intend to live in Japan for a long time.  
   (31)
   You can tour NHK at any time.  
   (46)
   I mainly draw pictures on my days off.  
   (28)
   I don’t go to the movies often, but watch old ones on TV occasionally.  
   (49)

2. さきに
   さいしょに
   さいごに
   You eat something sweet before drinking the tea.  
   (Lesson 34)  
   First let me introduce Mr. Tanaka.  
   (50)
   The last one that goes out of the room should turn off the light, please.  
   (50)

3. きちんと
   ちゃんと
   The books are tidily put in rows.  
   (Lesson 38)  
   Although I take medicine as instructed, I can’t get rid of my cold.  
   (45)
   This pair of shoes fits my feet perfectly.  
   (43)
   I can’t hear you clearly. Please talk in a louder voice.  
   (27)
   I’ll work hard in order to own a shop.  
   (42)
   The teacher lets the students give their opinions freely.  
   (48)
   I heard this story directly from my teacher.  
   (26)
   I heard that he cannot come because he has suddenly got something to do.  
   (45)

4. ずいぶん
   かなり
   もっと
   できるだけ
   ちょっと
   They are having a good time, aren’t they?  
   (26)  
   I can understand the news on TV fairly well.  
   (36)
   Keep it in mind to eat more vegetables.  
   (36)
   I make it a rule not to eat sweet things as much as possible.  
   (36)
   I didn’t know at all that Mr. Ogawa’s son had passed the entrance exam to Sakura University.  
   (49)
   I’ve read most of the books he wrote.  
   (27)
   I could hardly do yesterday’s exam.  
   (27)
   As he has been studying that hard, he is sure to pass the exam.  
   (32)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>transitive intransitive</th>
<th>L.</th>
<th>て-form</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>おとします</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>おとして</td>
<td>I’ve lost my wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おちます</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>おちて</td>
<td>There’s a wallet on the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>とどけます</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>とどけて</td>
<td>I’ll take the papers to the manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>どいでます</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>どいで</td>
<td>The papers have arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лежаめす</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>лежаめて</td>
<td>I put the chairs in rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ならびます</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>ならんで</td>
<td>People are standing in a line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かたづけます</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>かたづけて</td>
<td>I put the parcels in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かたいたします</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>かたいたて</td>
<td>The parcels have been put in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そどいます</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>そどって</td>
<td>I put the pair of scissors back in the drawer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そどいたします</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>そどって</td>
<td>The manager will come back soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みつけます</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>みつけて</td>
<td>It’s hard to find a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>みつかります</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>みつかって</td>
<td>A job is difficult to find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つづけます</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>つづけて</td>
<td>We’ll continue the meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つついでます</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>つついで</td>
<td>The meeting is still in session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あげます</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>あげて</td>
<td>If you understand, please raise your hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あげいたします</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>あげって</td>
<td>The fever goes up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さげます</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>さげて</td>
<td>I’ll lower the price to sell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さをります</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>さざって</td>
<td>The price has fallen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おります</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>おって</td>
<td>It’s me that broke the branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おれます</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>おれて</td>
<td>The branch is broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こわされます</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>こわされて</td>
<td>The child has broken the clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こわれます</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>こわれて</td>
<td>The clock is broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よこします</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>よこして</td>
<td>The child made the clothes dirty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よこされします</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>よこされ</td>
<td>The clothes are dirty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おこします</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>おこして</td>
<td>I wake up my child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おきます</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>おきて</td>
<td>My child gets up at seven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かけます</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>かけて</td>
<td>I lock the door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かかります</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>かかって</td>
<td>The door is locked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>やります</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>やいて</td>
<td>I bake bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>やげます</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>やげて</td>
<td>The bread is done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. かなに

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>かな</th>
<th>かなに</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>かな</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. かなに

When you are absent from the company, always be sure to inform us beforehand.

(36)

5. かな

Make sure never to be late.

(36)

5. かなに

His birthday is, let me see, February 15th if I remember correctly.

(29)

5. かな

I'm afraid I might not be able to graduate in March.

(32)

5. かなに

It looks like it will begin raining at any moment.

(43)

5. かな

The game is just about to start.

(46)

5. かなに

It seems there was an accident.

(47)

5. かな

The meeting room is still in use.

(30)

5. かなに

It's all up. I can't run any further.

(33)

5. かな

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)

1. ～しか

The price is reasonable, and the taste is good, too, so, I always eat at this restaurant.

(28)

1. それになって

Professor Watt is earnest, studious, and moreover has a lot of experience.

(28)

1. 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.

(45)

2. それで

Here the stores are nice and there is somewhere to eat...

(28)

2. それで

So, it's crowded with people.

(28)

2. それで

I was surprised to hear the news.

(39)

2. それで

Saturday is not convenient for me, so I can't come.

(39)

2. それで

I could not understand that movie well because the story was complicated.

(39)

2. それで

The bus was delayed by an accident.

(39)

2. それで

I have something to do, so please excuse me.

(39)

2. それで

Today is my birthday, so I bought a bottle of wine.

(39)

3. ～のに

Though she promised to come, she didn't.

(45)

3. ～のに

Even though it's a holiday, I have to work.

(45)

4. ～ば

When the spring comes, cherry blossoms bloom.

(35)

4. ～ば

If it's fine, you can see an island over there.

(35)

4. ～ならば

If you want to go to a hot spring resort, I recommend Hakuba.

(55)

4. ～ならば

When you take a day off work, please inform us by phone.

(45)

4. ～ならば

When you lose a ticket, please tell a station employee.

(45)

4. ～ならば

When you need a receipt, please contact us.

(45)

5. ～では

Well, it's the time that I went.

(45)

5. ～では

Hans got a good grade.

(45)

5. ～では

Did he? I'm glad to hear that.

(45)

5. ～では

By the way, it will soon be sports day. Will your husband come, too?

(40)

5. ～では

The way, it will soon be sports day. Will your husband come, too?
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