

# Lesson 16

## I. Vocabulary

のります I [でんしゃに～]	乗ります [電車に～]	ride, get on [a train]
おります II [でんしゃを～]	降ります [電車を～]	get off [a train]
のりかえます II	乗り換えます	change (train, etc.)
あびます II [シャワーを～]	浴びます	take [a shower]
いれます II	入れます	put in, insert
だします I	出します	take out, hand in, send
おろします I [おかねを～]	下ろします [お金を～]	withdraw
はいります I [だいがくに～]	入ります [大学に～]	enter [university]
でます II [だいがくを～]	出ます [大学を～]	graduate from [university]
おします I	押します	push, press
のみます I	飲みます	drink alcohol
はじめます II	始めます	start, begin
けんがくします III	見学します	tour, visit a place to study it
でんわします III	電話します	phone
わかい	若い	young
ながい	長い	long
みじかい	短い	short
あかるい	明るい	bright, light
くらい	暗い	dark
からだ*	体	body, health
あたま	頭	head, brain
かみ	髪	hair
かお*	顔	face
め	目	eye
みみ*	耳	ear
はな*	鼻	nose
くち*	口	mouth
は*	歯	tooth
おなか*		stomach
あし*	足	leg, foot
せ	背	height

サービス  
ジョギング  
シャワー

service  
jogging (～を します : jog)  
shower

みどり  
[お]てら  
じんじゃ  
緑  
[お]寺  
神社

green, greenery  
Buddhist temple  
Shinto shrine

ーばん ー番

number ー

どうやって  
どの～  
どれ

in what way, how  
which～ (used for three or more)  
which one (of three or more things)

れんしゅう  
〈練習 C〉

すごいですね。  
[いいえ、] まだまだです。

That's amazing!  
[No,] I still have a long way to go.

かいわ  
〈会話〉

ひだ  
お引き出しですか。

Are you making a withdrawal?

まず  
つぎ  
次に

first of all

キャッシュカード

next, as a next step

あんしょうばんごう  
暗証番号

cash dispensing card

きんがく  
金額

personal identification number, PIN

かくにん  
確認

amount of money

ボタン

confirmation (～します : confirm)

button

JR  
ゆきまつ  
雪祭り

Japan Railways

バンドン

Snow Festival

フランケン

Bandung (in Indonesia)

ベラクルス

Franken (in Germany)

うめだ  
梅田

Veracruz (in Mexico)

a district in Osaka

だいがくまえ  
大学前

a fictitious bus stop

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. In the mornings, I go jogging, have a shower, and then go to work.
2. After the concert was over, we had a meal in a restaurant.
3. The food in Osaka is very good.
4. This room is big and bright.

### Example Sentences

1. What did you do yesterday?  
……I went to the library, borrowed a book, and then met some friends.
2. How do you get to the University?  
……I get on the number 16 bus at Kyoto station and get off at Daigakumae.
3. Are you going to look round Osaka Castle now?  
……No, we're going there after lunch.
4. Which is Maria?  
……She's the one with long hair over there.
5. Which is Taro's bike?  
……It's that new blue one.
6. What sort of city is Nara?  
……It's a quiet, beautiful city.
7. Who's that person over there?  
……That's Karina. She's Indonesian, and she's a student at Fuji University.

### Conversation

#### Please show me how to use it

- Maria: Excuse me, could you show me how to use this, please?
- Bank official: Do you want to take some money out?
- Maria: Yes.
- Bank official: Right, start by pressing here, please.
- Maria: OK.
- Bank official: Then put your cash card in here and type in your pin number.
- Maria: OK.  
I've done that.
- Bank official: OK, now press the amount you want.
- Maria: I want 50,000 yen, so 5……
- Bank official: Press this 'Man (10,000)' key and the 'En (YEN)' key here.  
Then press this 'Kakunin (CONFIRM)' button.
- Maria: Yes. Thank you very much.

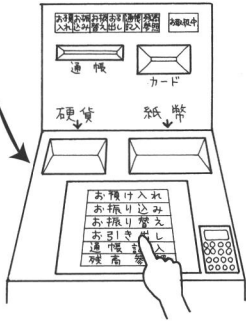
### III. Useful Words and Information

## ATMの使い方 How to Use a Cash Machine

- お預け入れ deposit
- お振り込み payment
- お振り替え transfer
- お引き出し withdrawal
- 通帳記入 updating your passbook
- 残高照会 balance inquiry

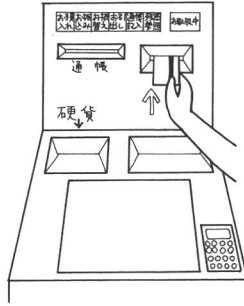
暗証番号  
personal identification  
number (PIN)

①



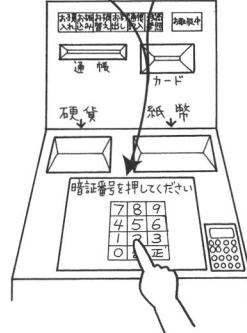
Press the **お引き出し** button.

②



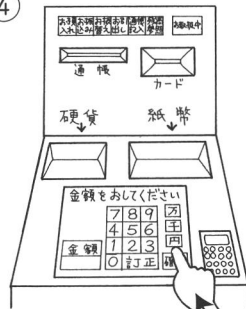
Insert your card.

③



Enter your PIN.

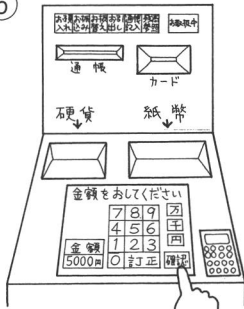
④



Enter the amount, and press the **円** button.

えん  
円  
YEN

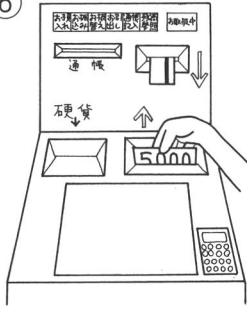
⑤



Confirm the amount, and press the **確認** button.

かくにん  
確認  
CONFIRM

⑥



Take out the notes and your card.

## IV. Grammar Notes

### 1. How to join two or more sentences together

Two or more sentences can be joined together using ～て (で).

#### 1) V<sub>1</sub> て-form、[V<sub>2</sub> て-form、] V<sub>3</sub>

When mentioning two or more actions that take place in succession, they are listed in their order of occurrence using the て-form. The tense of the sentence is determined by the tense form of the last verb in the sentence.

① 朝 ジョギングをして、シャワーを浴びて、会社へ行きます。

In the mornings, I go jogging, take a shower, and then go to work.

② 神戸へ行って、映画を見て、お茶を飲みました。

I went to Kobe, where I saw a movie and drank some tea.

#### 2) い-adj (～い) → ～くて

おおきーい → おおきーくて big

ちいさーい → ちいさーくて small

いーい → よーくて (exception) good

③ ミラーさんは若くて、元気です。 Mr. Miller is young and energetic.

④ きのは 天気がよくて、暑かったです。 It was fine and hot yesterday.

#### 3) な-adj [な] → ～で

⑤ ミラーさんはハンサムで、親切です。 Mr. Miller is handsome and kind.

⑥ 奈良は静かで、きれいな町です。 Nara is a quiet, beautiful city.

[Note] ～て (で) cannot be used to connect two adjective sentences having the same subject if they present two contrasting descriptions. In such a case, が is used (see Lesson 8-4).

×この部屋は狭くて、きれいです。

○この部屋は狭いですが、きれいです。 This room is small but clean.

#### 4) Nで

⑦ カリナさんはインドネシア人で、富士大学の留学生です。

Karina is Indonesian; she's a student at Fuji University.

⑧ カリナさんは学生で、マリアさんは主婦です。

Karina is a student, and Maria is a housewife.

### 2. V<sub>1</sub> て-form から、V<sub>2</sub>

In this sentence pattern, V<sub>2</sub> expresses something done after V<sub>1</sub>. Because of this, V<sub>1</sub> is often a precondition of doing V<sub>2</sub> or an action preparatory to doing it. The tense of the sentence is determined by the tense of the last verb in the sentence.

⑨ お金を入れてから、ボタンを押してください。

Put the money in, please, and then press the button.

The subject of V て-form から is marked with the particle が.

- ⑩ もう 昼ごはんを 食べましたか。 Have you already had your lunch?  
 ……この 仕事が終わってから、食べます。  
 ……No, I'm going to have it when I've finished this job.

### 3. $N_1$ は $N_2$ が adj

This sentence pattern indicates that the topic ( $N_1$ ) has the characteristic ' $N_2$  が adj'.

- ⑪ 大阪は 食べ物が おいしいです。 The food in Osaka is very good.  
 ⑫ ドイツの フランケン は ワインが 有名です。  
 Franken in Germany is famous for its wine.  
 ⑬ マリアさんは 髪が 長いです。 Maria has long hair.

### 4. N を V

Verbs such as できます and おります, are used together with the particle を, which indicates a starting point.

- ⑭ 7時に うちを 出ます。 I leave home at seven.  
 ⑮ 梅田で 電車を 降りました。 I got off the train at Umeda.

### 5. どうやって

どうやって is used when asking the way or how to do something.

- ⑯ 大学まで どうやって 行きますか。  
 How do you get to the University?  
 ……京都駅から 16番の バスに 乗って、大学前で 降ります。  
 ……I take the Number 16 bus from Kyoto Station and get off at Daigakumae.

### 6. どれ／どの N

どれ is an interrogative used when asking someone to specify one item out of a list of three or more.

- ⑰ ミラーさんの 傘は どれですか。 Which is Mr. Miller's umbrella?  
 ……あの 青い 傘です。 ……It's that blue one.

どれ cannot modify a noun directly. When modifying a noun, どの is used.

- ⑱ サントスさんは どの 人ですか。 Which is Mr. Santos?  
 ……あの 背が 高く、髪が 黒い 人です。  
 ……That tall, black-haired man.