

# Lesson 23

## I. Vocabulary

ききます I [せんせいに～]	聞きます [先生に～]	ask [the teacher]
まわします I	回します	turn
ひきます I	引きます	pull
かえます II	変えます	change
さわります I [ドアに～]	触ります	touch [a door]
でます II [おつりが～]	出ます [お釣りが～]	[change] come out
あるきます I	歩きます	walk
わたります I [はしを～]	渡ります [橋を～]	cross [a bridge]
まがります I [みぎへ～]	曲がります [右へ～]	turn [to the right]
さびしい	寂しい	lonely
[お]ゆ	[お]湯	hot water
おと	音	sound
サイズ		size
こしょう	故障	breakdown (～します: break down)
みち	道	road, way
こうさてん	交差点	crossroads
しんごう	信号	traffic lights
かど	角	corner
はし	橋	bridge
ちゅうしゃじょう	駐車場	car park, parking lot
たてもの	建物	building
なんかいも	何回も	many times
一め	一目	the -th (indicating order)

しょうとくたいし  
 聖徳太子  
 ほうりゅうじ  
 法隆寺

Prince Shotoku (574-622)

Horyuji Temple, a temple in Nara  
 Prefecture built by Prince Shotoku  
 at the beginning of the 7th century

げんきちゃ  
 元気茶  
 ほんだえき  
 本田駅  
 としょかんまえ  
 図書館前

a fictitious tea

a fictitious station

a fictitious bus stop

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. When you borrow a book from the library, you need your card.
2. If you press this button, your change comes out.

### Example Sentences

1. Do you watch much TV?  
.....Well, I usually watch baseball games when they're on.
2. What do you do when there's nothing in the fridge?  
.....I go and eat in a nearby restaurant.
3. Did you switch off the air conditioner when you left the meeting room?  
.....Yes, I did.
4. Where do you buy your clothes and shoes, Mr. Santos?  
.....I buy them when I go back to my own country, because Japanese ones are too small.
5. What's that?  
.....It's 'Genki-cha'. I drink it when I don't feel very well.
6. Won't you come and visit us when you have some time to spare?  
.....Yes, I will. Thank you.
7. Did you have any part-time jobs when you were at university?  
.....Yes, sometimes.
8. There's no hot water coming out.  
.....It'll come out if you press there.
9. Excuse me, where's the city hall?  
.....Go straight down this street, and it's on the left. It's an old building.

### Conversation

#### How do you get there?

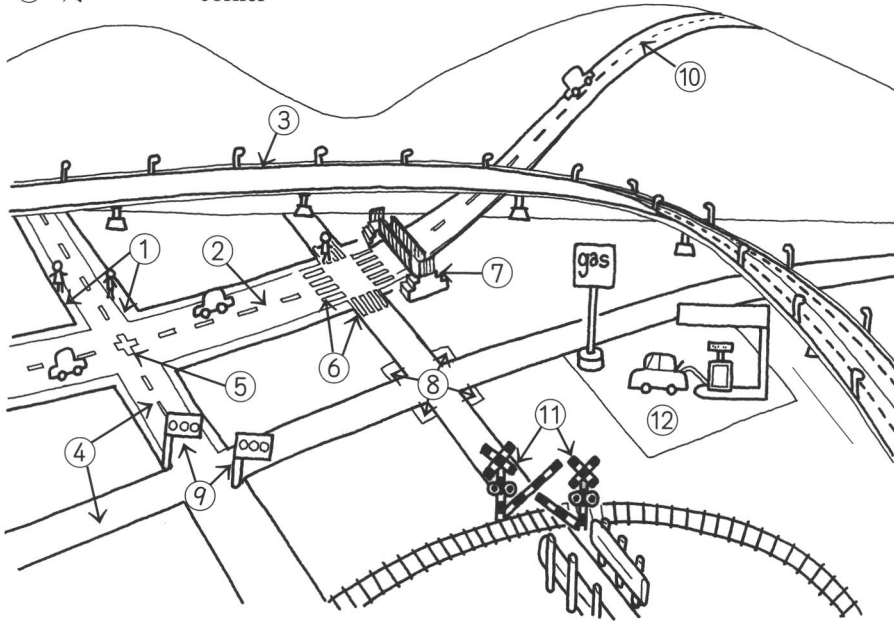
- Librarian: Hello, Midori Library.
- Karina: Can you tell me how to get to you, please?
- Librarian: Get on the number twelve bus at Honda station and get off at Toshokanmae.  
It's the third stop.
- Karina: The third stop, right?
- Librarian: Yes, when you get off, you'll see a park in front of you.  
The library is the white building in the park.
- Karina: I see.  
And what do I need to bring with me to take out a book?
- Librarian: Please bring something that shows your name and address.
- Karina: OK. Thank you very much.

### III. Useful Words and Information

どうろ こうつう  
道路・交通

### Roads and Traffic

- |                                  |                      |                                       |                                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① 歩道<br><small>ほどう</small>       | pavement, sidewalk   | ⑨ 信号<br><small>しんごう</small>           | traffic light                  |
| ② 車道<br><small>しゃどう</small>      | road                 | ⑩ 坂<br><small>さか</small>              | slope                          |
| ③ 高速道路<br><small>こうそくどうろ</small> | motorway, expressway | ⑪ 踏切<br><small>ふみきり</small>           | railway crossing               |
| ④ 通り<br><small>どお</small>        | street               | ⑫ ガソリンスタンド<br><small>がそりんすたんど</small> | petrol station,<br>gas station |
| ⑤ 交差点<br><small>こうさてん</small>    | crossing             |                                       |                                |
| ⑥ 横断歩道<br><small>おうだんほどう</small> | pedestrian crossing  |                                       |                                |
| ⑦ 歩道橋<br><small>ほどうきょう</small>   | pedestrian bridge    |                                       |                                |
| ⑧ 角<br><small>かど</small>         | corner               |                                       |                                |



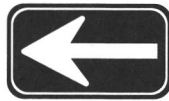
ど  
止まれ  
Stop

しんにゆうきん し  
進入禁止  
No Entry

いっぽうつうこう  
一方通行  
One Way

ちゆうしゃきん し  
駐車禁止  
No Parking

うせつきん し  
右折禁止  
No Right Turn



## IV. Grammar Notes

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1. 

<b>V-dictionary form</b> <b>V ない -form</b> ない <b>い -adj (〜い)</b> <b>な -adj</b> な <b>N の</b>	}	<b>とき、〜(main clause)</b>	When.....
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とき is used to connect two sentences while expressing a time or occasion when the state or action described in the main sentence exists or occurs. The form of the word preceding とき is the same as the form that modifies a noun.

- ① 図書館で本を借りるとき、カードが要ります。  
 You need your card when you borrow a book from the library.
- ② 使い方がわからないとき、わたしに聞いてください。  
 If you don't know how to use it, please ask me.
- ③ 体の調子が悪いとき、「元気茶」を飲みます。  
 When I don't feel very well, I drink 'Genki-cha'.
- ④ 暇なとき、うちへ遊びに来ませんか。  
 Please come and visit me when you have some free time.
- ⑤ 妻が病気のとき、会社を休みます。  
 I take time off when my wife is ill.
- ⑥ 若いとき、あまり勉強しませんでした。  
 I didn't study very much when I was young.
- ⑦ 子どものとき、よく川で泳ぎました。  
 I often swam in the river when I was a child.

The tense of the clause modifying とき is not affected by the tense of the main clause.

2. 

<b>V-dictionary form</b> <b>V た -form</b>	}	<b>とき、〜(main clause)</b>	When.....
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When the verb in front of とき is in the dictionary form, whatever is described in the main clause happened before whatever is described in the とき clause. When the verb in front of とき is in the た -form, whatever is described in the main clause happened after whatever is described in the とき clause.

- ⑧ パリへ行くとき、かばんを買いました。  
 I bought a bag when going to Paris.
- ⑨ パリへ行ったとき、かばんを買いました。  
 I bought a bag when I went to Paris.
- ⑧ means that the bag was bought before arriving in Paris, i.e. it was bought on the way there, while ⑨ means that the bag was bought after arriving in Paris, i.e. it was bought in Paris.

### 3. **V-dictionary form と、～(main clause)** If ..... then .....

This sentence pattern is used to indicate that if a certain action, situation or phenomenon (the one before と) occurs, then another action, situation or phenomenon (the one in the main clause, after と) will inevitably occur.

- ⑩ この ボタンを <sup>お</sup>押すと、<sup>お</sup>釣りが <sup>で</sup>出ます。

If you press this button, you'll get your change.

- ⑪ これを <sup>まわ</sup>回すと、<sup>おと</sup>音が <sup>おお</sup>大きくなります。

When you turn this, it gets louder.

- ⑫ <sup>みぎ</sup>右へ <sup>ま</sup>曲がると、<sup>ゆうびんきょく</sup>郵便局が <sup>あ</sup>ります。

If you turn right, you'll see a post office.

### 4. **N が adj**

It was explained in Lesson 14 that が is used when describing a phenomenon in terms of how it was perceived with the five senses (sight, hearing, etc.) or when objectively reporting an event. が can be used not only with verb sentences but also with adjective sentences.

- ⑬ <sup>おと</sup>音が <sup>ちい</sup>小さいです。

The volume is low.

### 5. **N を motionV**

を is used with motion verbs such as <sup>さんぽ</sup>散歩します, <sup>わたり</sup>わたります and <sup>ある</sup>あります to indicate the place that people or things pass through.

- ⑭ <sup>こうえん</sup>公園を <sup>さんぽ</sup>散歩します。

I go for a walk in the park. (See Lesson 13.)

- ⑮ <sup>みち</sup>道を <sup>わた</sup>ります。

I cross the road.

- ⑯ <sup>こうさてん</sup>交差点を <sup>みぎ</sup>右へ <sup>ま</sup>曲がります。

I turn right at the intersection.