

Lesson 18

I. Vocabulary

できますⅡ		be able to, can
あらいますⅠ	洗います	wash
ひきますⅠ	弾きます	play (stringed instrument, piano, etc.)
うたいますⅠ	歌います	sing
あつめますⅡ	集めます	collect, gather
すてますⅡ	捨てます	throw away
かえますⅡ	換えます	exchange, change
うんてんしますⅢ	運転します	drive
よやくしますⅢ	予約します	reserve, book
ピアノ		piano
－メートル		－ meter
げんきん	現金	cash
しゅみ	趣味	hobby
にっき	日記	diary
おいのり	お祈り	prayer (～を します : pray)
かちょう	課長	section head
ぶちょう	部長	department head
しゃちょう*	社長	company president
どうぶつ	動物	animal
うま	馬	horse
インターネット		the Internet

かいわ
〈会話〉

とく
特に
へえ

それは おもしろいですね。

なかなか

ほんとうですか。

ぜひ

especially

What! Really! (used when expressing surprise)

That's interesting, isn't it?

not easily (used with negatives)

Really?

by all means, really

ふるさと
故郷

ビートルズ

あきはばら
秋葉原

Furusato (a song title meaning 'Home Town')

the Beatles (a famous British pop group)

a district in Tokyo

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Mr. Miller can read kanji.
2. I like watching films. [lit: My hobby is watching films.]
3. I always write something in my diary before I go to sleep.

Example Sentences

1. Can you drive?
……Yes, I can.
2. Can you ride a bike, Maria?
……No, I can't.
3. What time is Osaka Castle open until?
……[Until] five o'clock.
4. Can I pay by card?
……I'm sorry, we only take cash.
5. What are you interested in? [lit: What are your hobbies?]
……I collect old clocks.
6. Do Japanese children have to learn hiragana before they start school?
……No, they don't [have to learn it].
7. Please take this medicine before meals.
……Yes, I understand.
8. When did you get married?
……[I got married] three years ago.

Conversation

What do you like doing? [lit: What are your hobbies?]

Yamada: What do you like doing, Mr. Santos?

Santos: Photography.

Yamada: What kind of photographs do you take?

Santos: Photographs of animals. I particularly like horses.

Yamada: Really? How interesting!

Have you photographed any horses since coming to Japan?

Santos: No.

You don't see many horses in Japan.






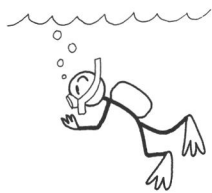
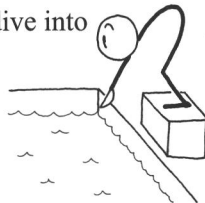
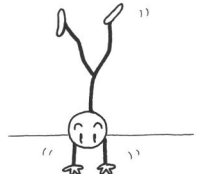


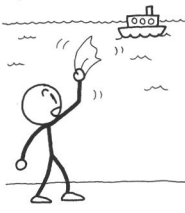



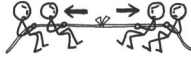


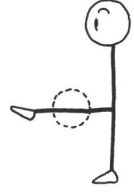


Yamada: There are a lot of horses in Hokkaido, you know.

Santos: Really?

In that case, I definitely want to go there during my summer holiday.

III. Useful Words and Information

うごき Actions

と 飛ぶ fly 	と 跳ぶ jump 	のぼ 登る climb 	はし 走る run 
およ 泳ぐ swim 	もぐる dive 	と 飛び込む dive into 	さかだ 逆立ちする do a handstand 
はう crawl 	ける kick 	ふ 振る wave 	もちあ 持ち上げる lift 
な 投げる throw 	たたく pat, tap 	ひく pull 	お 押す push 
ま 曲げる bend 	のばす extend 	ころ 転ぶ fall down 	ふむ 振り向く look back 

IV. Grammar Notes

1. Dictionary form of verbs

This is the basic form of a verb, as given in the dictionary. The method by which the dictionary form is created from the *ます*-form depends on which group the verb belongs to, as explained below. (See Exercise A1, Lesson 18, Main Textbook.)

1) Group I verbs

With verbs in this group, the last sound of the *ます*-form, which is always in the *い*-column, is changed to a corresponding sound in the *う*-column.

かき^います → か^うく いそ^いぎ^います → いそ^うぐ
よ^いみ^います → よ^うむ あそ^いび^います → あそ^うぶ
と^いり^います → と^うる ま^いち^います → ま^うつ
す^いい^います → す^うう は^いな^いし^います → は^うな^うす

2) Group II verbs

る is added to the *ます*-form.

た^べます → た^べる
み^ます → み^まる

3) Group III verbs

The dictionary form of *します* is *する*, while that of *きます* is *くる*.

2. | | | | |------------------------------|---|--------| | N
V-dictionary form こと | } | が できます | |------------------------------|---|--------| Can do.....

できます is a verb that indicates that a person has the ability to do something or that some behaviour is possible as a result of the situation. The object of *できます* is marked by *が*, and the ability or what is possible is expressed in the form of either a noun or the dictionary form of a verb with *こと* added to it.

1) In the case of a noun

Nouns indicating motion, such as (うんてん, かいもの, スキー and ダンス) can be used, as can nouns representing an ability, such as にほんご or ピアノ.

① ミラーさんは ^{にほんご}日本語が できます。

Mr. Miller can speak Japanese.

② 雪が ^{ゆき}たくさん 降りましたから、ことしは スキーが できます。

A lot of snow has fallen, so we can ski this year.

2) In the case of a verb

When a verb is used to describe an ability or possibility, *こと* is attached to the verb's dictionary form to make it a noun phrase, which is then followed by *が できます*.

③ ミラーさんは 漢字をよむことが できます。 Mr. Miller can read kanji.
(noun phrase)

④ カードで払うことが できます。 You can pay by card.
(noun phrase)

3. わたしの ^{しゅみ}趣味は $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N} \\ \text{V-dictionary form こと} \end{array} \right\}$ です My interest is.....

⑤ わたしの ^{しゅみ}趣味は ^{おんがく}音楽です。 I'm interested in music.

Using the V-dictionary form こと enables the interest to be described more specifically than just using a noun.

⑥ わたしの ^{しゅみ}趣味は ^{おんがく}音楽を ^き聞く ことです。 I like listening to music.

4. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{V}_1\text{-dictionary form} \\ \text{N の} \\ \text{Quantifier (time period)} \end{array} \right\}$ まえに、 V_2 before.....

1) Verb

This sentence pattern shows that V_2 occurs before V_1 . Note that V_1 always takes the dictionary form whether the tense of the sentence (i.e. the tense of V_2) is past or non-past.

⑦ ^{にほん}日本へ ^く来る まえに、^{にほんご}日本語を ^{べんきょう}勉強しました。

I studied Japanese before coming to Japan.

⑧ ^ね寝る まえに、^{ほん}本を ^よ読みます。 I read a book before going to bed.

2) Noun

の is added after the noun. Nouns expressing motion can be used.

⑨ ^{しょくじ}食事の まえに、^て手を ^{あら}洗います。 I wash my hands before eating.

3) Quantifier (time period)

Note that の is not added to a quantifier (time period).

⑩ ^{たなか}田中さんは 1時間 ^{じかん}まえに、^で出かけました。 Mr. Tanaka went out one hour ago.

5. なかなか

When なかなか is followed by a negative expression, it means 'not easily' or 'not as expected'.

⑪ ^{にほん}日本では なかなか ^{うま}馬を ^み見る ことが できません。

You don't see many horses in Japan.

[Note] Example sentence ⑪ (see Conversation, Lesson 18 of Main Text) takes にほんで as its topic. When a noun with で attached is taken as the topic in this way, it becomes Nでは. (See Article 1 for what happens when words with particles other than が and を are taken as sentence topics.)

6. ぜひ

ぜひ is used by speakers to intensify their expressions of hope.

⑫ ぜひ ^{ほっかいどう}北海道へ 行きたいです。 I really want to go to Hokkaido.

⑬ ぜひ ^{あそ}遊びに ^き来て ください。 Do please come and visit me.