

# Lesson 19

## I. Vocabulary

のぼります I	登ります、上ります	climb, go up
とまります I [ホテルに～]	泊まります	stay [at a hotel]
そうじします III	掃除します	clean (a room)
せんたくします III	洗濯します	wash (clothes)
なります I		become
ねむい	眠い	sleepy
つよい	強い	strong
よわい*	弱い	weak
れんしゅう	練習	practice (～[を] します : practise)
ゴルフ		golf (～を します : play golf)
すもう	相撲	sumo wrestling (～を します : wrestle)
おちゃ	お茶	tea ceremony
ひ	日	day, date
ちょうし	調子	condition
いちど	一度	once
いちども	一度も	not once, never (used with negatives)
だんだん		gradually
もうすぐ		soon
おかげさまで		Thank you. (used when expressing gratitude for help received)
でも		but

かいわ  
〈会話〉

かんぱい  
乾杯

ダイエット

むり  
無理[な]

からだ  
体にいい

Bottoms up./Cheers!

diet (～を します : go on a diet)

excessive, impossible

good for one's health

とうきょう

東京スカイツリー

かつしかほくさい  
葛飾北斎

Tokyo Sky Tree (broadcasting tower  
with observation deck in Tokyo)

a famous Edo-period woodblock artist  
and painter (1760-1849)

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. I've been to see sumo.
2. On my days off, I do things like playing tennis and going for a walk.
3. It's going to get hotter and hotter from now on.

### Example Sentences

1. Have you ever been to Hokkaido?  
.....Yes, once. I went there two years ago with some friends.
2. Have you ever ridden a horse?  
.....No, never, but I'd really like to.
3. What did you do during your winter holiday?  
.....I went to temples, shrines and other places in Kyoto, partied with my friends, and so on.
4. What do you want to do in Japan?  
.....I want to travel around, study the tea ceremony, and other things.
5. How are you feeling?  
.....Better, thank you.
6. You've got very good at Japanese, haven't you?  
.....Thank you, but I've still got a long way to go.
7. What you want to be when you grow up, Teresa?  
.....I want to be a doctor.

### Conversation

#### I'll start dieting tomorrow

- Everybody: Cheers!  
.....
- Yoshiko Matsumoto: You're not eating much, are you, Maria?  
Maria: No, I've been on a diet since yesterday.  
Yoshiko Matsumoto: I see. I've been on some diets, too.  
Maria: What sort of diets?  
Yoshiko Matsumoto: Like only eating apples every day, and drinking lots of water.  
But over-strict diets aren't good for you, are they?  
Maria: No, they aren't.  
Yoshiko Matsumoto: This ice cream very nice, Maria.  
Maria: Is it?  
..... OK, I'll start dieting again tomorrow.

### III. Useful Words and Information

でんとうぶんか ごらく  
 伝統文化・娯楽

### Traditional Culture and Entertainment

<p>さどう                  茶道 tea ceremony                  (お茶)</p> 	<p>かどう                  華道 flower arranging                  (生け花)</p> 	<p>しょうどう                  書道 calligraphy</p> 
<p>かぶき                  歌舞伎 Kabuki</p> 	<p>のう                  能 Noh</p> 	<p>ぶんらく                  文楽 Bunraku</p> 
<p>すもう                  相撲 sumo</p> 	<p>じゅうどう                  柔道 judo</p> 	<p>けんどう                  剣道 kendo</p> 
<p>からて                  空手 karate</p> 	<p>まんざい らくご                  漫才・落語 manzai, rakugo</p> 	<p>いごしょうぎ                  囲碁・将棋 go, shogi</p> 
<p>パチンコ pachinko</p> 	<p>カラオケ karaoke</p> 	<p>ほんおど                  盆踊り Bon dance</p> 

## IV. Grammar Notes

### 1. V た -form

Forms of verbs ending in た or だ are called their た-form. A verb's た-form is created by changing the て or で of its て-form to た or だ respectively. (See Exercise A1, Lesson 19 of Main Text.)

て-form → た-form

かいて → かいた

のんで → のんだ

たべて → たべた

きて → きた

して → した

### 2. V た-form ことがあります have the experience of V-ing

This sentence pattern is used to say what happened in the past as a particular experience.

① 馬に 乗った ことがあります。 I've ridden a horse.

Note that the past tense is used when simply mentioning something that happened in the past.

② 去年 北海道で 馬に 乗りました。 I rode a horse last year in Hokkaido.

### 3. V<sub>1</sub> た-form り、V<sub>2</sub> た-form り します V<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>2</sub> and so on.....

As already explained, the particle や is used when citing two or more nouns as typical examples from a longer list. This sentence pattern is used when doing the same with verbs. The tense is shown at the end of the sentence.

③ 日曜日は テニスを したり、映画を 見たり します。

On Sundays, I play tennis, watch a film, and so on.

④ 日曜日は テニスを したり、映画を 見たり しました。

Last Sunday, I played tennis, watched a film and did some other stuff.

[Note] Be sure not to confuse this sentence pattern with the V<sub>1</sub> て-form, [V<sub>2</sub> て-form,] V<sub>3</sub> sentence pattern presented in Lesson 16, which is used to enumerate all the members of a list of two or more successive actions in their order of occurrence.

⑤ 日曜日は テニスを して、映画を 見ました。

On Sunday, I played tennis and then watched a film.

Unlike with this sentence pattern, V<sub>1</sub> た-form り、V<sub>2</sub> た-form り します is used to enumerate a few typical actions from a longer list, indicating no time relationship between them. Because it is used to list actions non-exhaustively, it would be unnatural to use it for mentioning actions that everyone usually does every day, such as getting up in the morning, eating meals, and going to bed at night.

4. 

い-adj(〜い) → 〜く な-adj[な] → 〜に Nに	}	なります	become.....
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なります indicates a change of state.

- ⑥ <sup>さむ</sup>寒い → <sup>さむ</sup>寒く なります Get cold.
- ⑦ <sup>げんき</sup>元気[な] → <sup>げんき</sup>元気に なります Get better.
- ⑧ 25<sup>さい</sup>歳 → 25<sup>さい</sup>歳に なります Turn 25 [years old].