

Lesson 25

I. Vocabulary

かんがえますⅡ	考えます	think, consider
つきますⅠ	着きます	arrive
とりますⅠ	取ります	grow old
[としを～]	[年を～]	
たりますⅡ	足ります	be enough, be sufficient
いなか	田舎	countryside, hometown
チャンス		chance
おく	億	hundred million
もし [～たら]		if
いみ	意味	meaning

れんしゅう
〈練習 C〉

もしもし

かいわ
〈会話〉

てんきん
転勤

こと

ひま
暇

[いろいろ] お世話になりました。

がんば
頑張ります I

どうぞ お元気で。

ベトナム

hello (used on the phone)

transfer (～します : be transferred to
another office)

thing, matter (～のこと : thing about
～)

free time

Thank you for everything you've done
for me.

do one's best

Please take care of yourself. (said
when expecting a long separation)

Vietnam

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I'm not going out if it rains.
2. I'm going out even if it rains.

Example Sentences

1. What would you like to do if you had a hundred million yen?
..... I'd like to build a school.
2. What will you do if there aren't any trains or buses running?
..... I'll walk home.
3. That new shoe shop has a lot of nice shoes, you know.
..... Really? I'd like to buy a pair if they're cheap enough.
4. Do I have to come tomorrow, too?
..... No, if you can't make it, please come next week.
5. Have you thought of a name for the baby yet?
..... Yes, Hikaru if it's a boy, and Aya if it's a girl.
6. Are you going to get a job as soon as you've left university?
..... No, I want to go travelling around the world for a year or so.
7. Miss, I don't know what this word means.
..... Did you look it up in the dictionary?
Yes, but I still don't understand it.
8. Do you put the air conditioner on when it's hot?
..... No, I don't put it on even if it's hot. I don't think it's good for one's health.

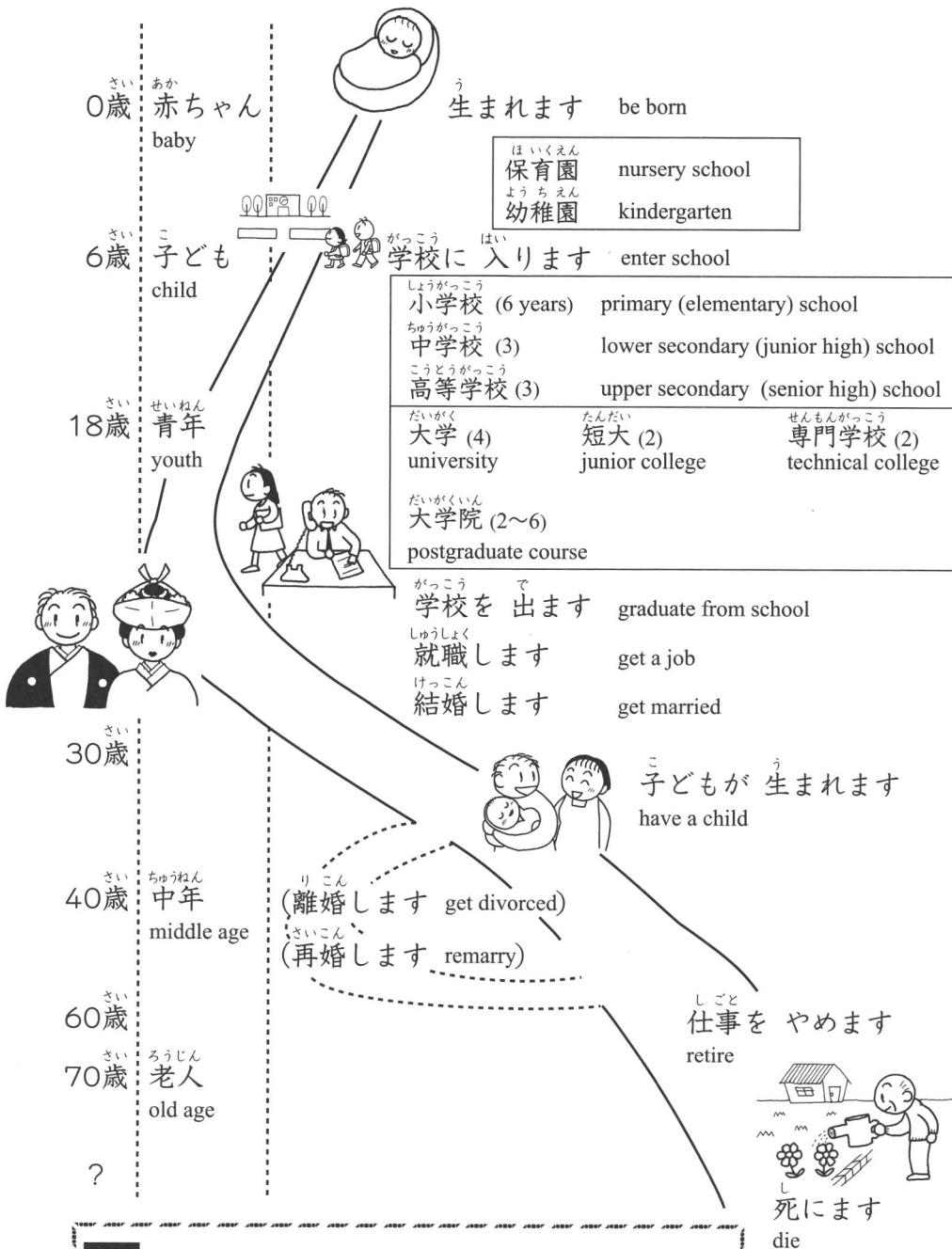
Conversation

Thanks for everything

- Kimura: Congratulations on your move.
Miller: Thank you.
Kimura: We'll miss you, Mr. Miller when you've gone to Tokyo, won't we?
Sato: Yes, we will.
Kimura: Even after you've gone to Tokyo, please don't forget Osaka, will you?
Miller: Of course not. Everybody, when you have some spare time, please be sure to come and visit me in Tokyo.
Santos: And you please call us if you come to Osaka, Mr. Miller, and let's go out for a drink together.
Miller: Yes, definitely.
Everybody, I'm really grateful for everything you've done for me.
Sato: Good luck, and look after yourself.
Miller: Yes, I will. And all of you take care, too.

III. Useful Words and Information

人の一生 Life



men	79.59
women	86.44

(2009, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)



IV. Grammar Notes

1. Plain past form ら、～(main clause) If.....

Attaching ら to the past-tense plain form of verbs, adjectives, or nouns, makes there conditional. The clause that follows it (the main clause) describes what will happen if the conditional clause were true. The speaker's opinion, wishes, invitations, requests, etc. can be expressed in the main clause.

① お金^{かね}が あったら、旅行^{りょこう}します。

If I had some money, I'd go travelling.

② 時間^{じかん}が なかったら、テレビを 見^みません。

If I don't have time, I won't watch TV.

③ 安^{やす}かったら、パソコンを 買^かいたいです。

I'd like to buy a PC if I can find a cheap one.

④ 暇^{ひま}だったら、手^て伝^だって ください。

Please lend me a hand if you're free.

⑤ いい 天気^{てんき}だったら、散歩^{さんぽ}しませんか。

Shall we go for a walk if the weather's nice?

[Note] Expressions of wish, desire, invitation, request and so on cannot be used in a clause (the main clause) following ～と .

×時間 ^{じかん} が あると、	{	コンサートに 行 ^い きます。 (intention)
		コンサートに 行 ^い きたいです。 (wish)
		コンサートに 行 ^い きませんか。 (invitation)
		ちょっと 手 ^て 伝 ^だ って ください。 (request)

2. V た -form ら、～(main clause) When...../After...../Once.....

This pattern is used to express that a certain action will be done or a certain situation will arise on the completion or occurrence of a matter, action or state that the speaker is certain will happen.

⑥ 10時^じに なったら、出^でかけましょう。

Shall we go out once it gets to 10 o'clock?

⑦ うちへ 帰^{かえ}ったら、すぐ シャワーを 浴^あびます。

I take a shower as soon as I get home.

3.

V て-form V ない-form なくて い-adj (〜い)→〜くて な-adj [な]→〜で N で	}	も、〜(main clause)	Even if.....
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This expression is used to present contrasting conditions. The clause that follows て-form も (the main clause) describes something that will happen that would not normally be expected to happen if what was stated in the main clause were true.

- ⑧ ^{あめ}雨が ^ふ降っても、^{せんたく}洗濯します。 I'll do the laundry even if it rains.
- ⑨ ^{やす}安くても、わたしは ^{りょこう}グループ旅行が ^{きら}嫌いです。
I hate package holidays, even if they are cheap.
- ⑩ ^{べんり}便利でも、^{つか}パソコンを ^{つか}使いません。
I'm not going to use a PC, even if it is convenient.
- ⑪ ^{にちようび}日曜日でも、^{はたら}働きます。 I'm going to work, even if it is Sunday.

4. もし

もし is used in conjunction with ～たら to give notice that the clause following it is conditional. It intensifies the speaker's sense of conditionality.

- ⑫ ^{おくえん}もし 1億円 あったら、^{くに}いろいろな ^{りょこう}国を ^{りょこう}旅行したいです。
If I had a hundred million yen, I'd like to travel round the world.

5. **Subject of a subordinate clause**

It was explained in Lesson 16-2 that the subject of the clause ～てから is marked by が. In the same way as ～てから, ～とき, ～と, ～まえに, etc., the subject of a subordinate clause containing ～たら or ～ても is also marked by が.

- ⑬ ^{ともだち}友達が ^く来る ^{へや}まえに、^{そうじ}部屋を ^{そうじ}掃除します。
I'm going to clean up my room before my friends arrive. (See Lesson 18.)
- ⑭ ^{つま}妻が ^{びょうき}病気の ^{かいしゃ}とき、^{やす}会社を ^{やす}休みます。
I take time off when my wife is ill. (See Lesson 23.)
- ⑮ ^{ともだち}友達が ^{やくそく}約束の ^{じかん}時間に ^こ来なかったら、どう しますか。
What will you do if your friends don't arrive at the agreed time? (See Lesson 25.)