Chapter 5: 道の聞き方と教え方
Asking for and Giving Directions

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1 Expressing a route using the particle を; expressing a point of departure using the particle を; expressing scope or limit using the particle で

So far you have learned that the particle を indicates the direct object. The particle で indicates a place of action or events as well as the means or instrument. This chapter introduces two other use of を and another use of the particle で.

1.1 Expressing a route, using the particle を

The particle を indicates a location when movement occurs. It takes a verb of motion such as 行く, 来る, 帰る, 歩く, 通る, 走る, or およぐ.

- 大使館はこの道をまっすぐ行ったところにあります。The embassy is straight ahead on this road.
- 第三コースをおおよぎます。 (I) swim in lane 3.
- 毎日公園を走る。 I run (jog) in the park every day.
- ゆうこ: ここから学校までは遠いから、歩きたくない。 I don’t want to walk because the school is far away from here.
- まもる: そんなことないよ。あの駐車場を通って行くと近いよ。 It’s not far. It’s close if you go through that parking lot.

1.2 Expressing a point of departure using the particle を, (out of 〜, from 〜)

The particle を here indicates a place or vehicle from which one gets off or leaves. A noun preceding で indicates an enclosed space such as vehicles, buildings, elevators, etc.

- バスをおりて、電車に乗りかえる。 I got off the bus and transferred to a train.
- 駅を出たら、すぐ右にまがります。 When you leave the station, you immediately turn right.
- 去年大学を卒業しました。 I graduated from college last year.
- つぎの駅で地下鉄をおりる。I get off the subway at the next station.

1.3 Expressing scope or limit using で

When the particle で is preceded by an expression for quantity, time, or amount, it indicates an extent or limit.

- 十分で帰ります。I will return in 10 minutes.
- あと一週間で休みです。 Vacation starts in another week.
- そのみかんは五つで三百円です。 Those oranges are 300 yen for five.
- このシャツはセールだったから、五百円で買ったよ。This shirt was on sale, so I bought it for 500 yen.

1.4 Fill in the appropriate particles

1. 横断歩道___わたる  
2. 橋___わたる
1.5 Complete the following sentences by supplying the particles を (route), を (out of; from), で (location), で (limit), に (goal), or から (from) and translate into English.

Example: 市役所の前 を とまる → 市役所の前に とまる。

1. こうさてん を とまる
2. とっきょう を 乗る
3. 東京駅 を 電車 に おりる
4. 四つ目のかど を 左 を まがる
5. 公園 を 歩く
6. 橋 を わたる
7. 横断歩道 を わたる
8. 東京駅 を 山手線、中央線 を 乗りかえる
1.6 Translate the following English sentences into Japanese

1. King hall is straight ahead on this road.

2. I run (jog) in the Central Park on Sundays.

3. Mr Tanaka will run in lane 5.

4. I go through a parking lot when I go to school everyday.

5. Please I get off the train at the Flushing station and transferred to a bus.

7. I graduated from college two years ago.

8. You should get off the subway at the next station.

9. Mr. Tanaka will return in 3 months.

10. Summer Vacation starts in 2 weeks.

11. Those mangos are 700 yen for 3.

12. These shoes were on sale, so I bought them for 800 yen.

2 Expressing conditions leading to set consequences using the plain form +と

The conditional と can be translated as if, when, or whenever, although the interpretation of a sentence with と depends on the tense of the main clause.

If the sentence ends in the present tense, と indicates a condition for which the event in the main clause is the natural or automatic consequence. Therefore, this usage tends to be for facts or statements of habit. When or whenever is the closest in meaning.

- 左にまがると、公園がすぐ先に見えます。If you turn to your left, you can see the park just ahead.
- 冬になると、このへんはとても寒くなる。When the winter comes, it gets very cold around here.

**駅を出ると、目の前にかいだんがあります。** When you leave the station, there are stairs in front of you.

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<td>とおきないと</td>
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A sequence of two events connected by と expresses an inevitable or habitual cause-and-effect relationship. On the other hand, a sentence with たら conditional expresses a temporal, accidental cause-and-effect relationship. In this sense, と conditional conveys a general statement of a fact rather than any specific event.
(a) 冬になると、スキーにきます (I go skiing when the winter comes),
the speaker always goes skiing in winter.

(b) 冬になったら、スキーにきます (I go skiing when the winter comes),
the speaker plans to go skiing this winter.

The other difference between と and たら is that the main clause in sentences containing the と conditional
cannot express intention, desire, or a request, invitation, or command made by the speaker.

(a) 橋をわたると、左側に学校が見えます。
You will see the school on your left immediately after you cross the bridge.

(b) 橋をわたったら、左側に学校が見えます。
Upon crossing the bridge, the school can be seen on your left.

(c) 地下鉄をおったり、電話して下さい。Please call me when you get off the subway.

(d) 地下鉄をおったり、電話して下さい。

(e) 山田さんが来たら、行きましょう。Let’s go as soon as Yamada-san comes.

(f) 山田さんが来ると、行きましょう。

When the main clause is in the past tense, と expresses an unexpected or surprising event resulting from the
condition described. In these cases, と and たら are interchangeable.

(a) 家に帰ると、母がいた。When I went home, my mother was there.

(b) 家に帰ったら、母がいた。When I went home, my mother was there.

2.1 Match the statements in columns A and B and connect them using と, たら, or both.
Then, translate the statements into English

Example: 1 と f
梅雨になると、三日に二日雨がふります。
It rains two days out of every three days when the rainy season arrives.

1. 梅雨になります。 a. ふとうります。
2. 好きな人が出ます。 b. シャワーをあびて下さい。
3. うとうをします。 c. おそくなっていました。
4. 友達の家にりました。 d. とっくゆうで行きませんか。
5. 時間がかかりそうです。 e. 勉強が出来なくなります。
6. 道なりに歩いて行きます。 f. 三日に二日雨がふります。
7. ねるまえにたべます。 g. つき当たりに映画館があります。

1.
2.2 Think about the QC campus and describe what will be visible right after you perform the following activities

Example: 図書館をでて、左にまがると、パウダーメイカーホールがあります/みえます。

1. パウダーメイカーホールを出て、右にまがります。

2. パウダーメイカーホールを出て、まっすぐいきます。

3. パウダーメイカーホールを出て、左にまがって、まっすぐ行きます。

4. キングホールの前の道を右にまっすぐ行きます。

5. キングホールの後ろの横断歩道をわたって、左にまっすぐ行きます。

6. 学生会館とジェファーソンホールの間の道を通って、まっすぐ行きます。
3 Expressing chronology using the て-form of the verb + から

The て-form of the verb + から means after doing 一. Because から originates in the particle から (from), the event in the てから clause tends to signal the beginning point at which the action in the main clause starts.

- 地図で道をしらせから、行ってらどう？
  How about if we checked the street on a map and then went?

- 見てから、買うかどうかかきめるつもりだ。I plan to decide whether to buy it after seeing it.

- 1月になってから、寒い日がつづいている。It’s been continuously cold since the beginning of January.

- 家に帰ってから、どうしたんですか。What did you do after you got home?

〜てから is similar to 〜後で, so they can be used interchangeably in some cases, but not all the time. Here are some major differences between the two:

- First, as mentioned before, 〜てから indicates when the action in the main clause begins. On the other hand, 〜後で merely indicates the sequence of two events. For this reason, if someone asks when you would start studying Japanese, it would be appropriate to use 〜てから, but answering with 〜後で is somewhat awkward.

  - 八月から日本語を勉強する。- I will start studying Japanese in August.
    It means the speaker will start studying Japanese in August.
  
  - 日本に来てから日本語を勉強する。- I will start studying Japanese after going to Japan.
    indicates the speaker will start studying Japanese once he/she arrives in Japan.
  
  - 日本に行った後で日本語を勉強する。- I will study Japanese after I go to Japan.
    merely indicates that the act of going to Japan precedes the act of studying Japanese

- 〜てから tends to imply that two events must be sequenced in that order, while 〜後で does not imply any inevitability about the order of two events. Therefore, it is more natural to use 〜てから when the order is an important factor. For example, one must take off one’s shoes before entering the house in Japan. To describe this situation, 〜てから is more appropriate than 〜後で.

  - くつをぬいでから、入って下さい。Please enter after taking off your shoes.
  
  - くつをぬいた後で、入って下さい。Please enter (sometime) after you take off your shoes.

- On the other hand, if the order is not important, and you merely want to indicate that two events take place in a sequence, use 〜後で. If you ran into Mr. Tanaka after you went to the movie, it would be more natural to use 〜後で. Using 〜てから in this case imply that the meeting with Mr. Tanaka after watching a movie was a planned event.

  - 映画を見た後で、田中くんに会った。I saw Mr. Tanaka after seeing a movie.
  
  - 映画を見てから、田中くんに会った。I saw Mr. Tanaka after seeing a movie (and it was planned beforehand.)

- The final difference is that 〜てから can be used when the event in the main clause continues after the event in the 〜てから clause has taken place. 〜後で cannot be used in this case because it does not indicate continuity.

  - 祖父がしんでから、三年になる。It has been three years since my grandfather died.
  
  - 祖父がしんだ後で、三年になる。It has been three years since my grandfather died.
  
  - 大学に入学してから、ずっと一人で住んでいる。I have lived alone since entering college.
  
  - 大学に入った後で、ずっと一人で住んでいる。I have lived alone since entering college.
3.1 Complete the following sentences using 〜てから, 後で, or both and translate into English

Example: ガソリンスタンドによる。家に帰ろう。
ガソリンスタンドによってから、家に帰ろう。

1. 家に帰りました。母から電話がありました。

2. 大使館に着きました。もう三時間です。

3. けっこんします。家を買います。

4. 切符を買います。地下鉄に乗りります。

5. しんごうが青になります。横断歩道をわたって下さい。

6. 山手線で東京に行きます。成田行きの急行に乗りかえます。

7. お土産を買います。空港に行った方がいいですよ。

3.2 Translate the following English sentences into Japanese

1. How about if we checked the street/road on Google Map and then went?

2. I plan to decide whether to buy it after eating the sample.

3. It’s been continuously hot/there have been hot days continuously, since the beginning of July.
4. What did you do after I went home?

5. I saw Prof. Fujimoto after eating dinner (by chance).

6. I saw my best friend after seeing a movie (it was planned).

7. Please enter the pool after taking a shower.

4 Expressing presuppositions using the plain form + はず

はず indicates the speaker’s judgment about the likelihood of an action or event happening, and can be translated as I expect that ﹁, it is expected that ﹂, ought to ﹂, or ﹂is supposed to. The judgment is based on some objective information or knowledge. That is, the speaker thinks that the event or action ought to take place, if his or her interpretation of the information or knowledge is correct. In this sense, はず is very different from だろう, which expresses a subjective speculation.

- この電車は新宿駅にとまるはずだ。
  This train is supposed to stop at Shinjuku Station.

- 昨日は休みじゃなかったはずです。
  (According to my expectations/as far as I know) yesterday was not a holiday.
  The day off was not supposed to have been yesterday. (This makes it sound like it was a holiday even though it wasn’t supposed to be.)

- あの人はまだ学生のはずです。
  That person should (as far as I know) still be a student.

はず is grammatically a noun but it never stands on its own. The preceding verb and adjective forms must be identical to those in other instances where verbs and adjectives are used to modify nouns.

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4.1 Look at NYC’s subway map. Answer the questions using はず.

1. 7番線でシティーホールに行けますか。

2. ダウンタウンのE線で42丁目のつぎの駅は何ですか。
3. 7番線はジャクソンハイツを通りますか。

4. フラッシングでLIRRに乗れますか。

5. 42丁目でL線に乗れますか。

6. 14丁目でL線から6番線に乗りかえられますか。

7. どこで7番線からE線に乗りかえられますか。

4.2 Make sentences based on the following information that express an inference or judgment using はず and translate your sentences into English

Example: 天気予報もうを見たら明日は晴れだと書いてありました。
→ 明日は晴れのはずです。
1. 山田さんは昨日病気で入院しました。

2. スミスさんはフランスに二十年住んでいました。

3. 田中さんは毎日午後九時に寝ます。

4. 京都は日本で一番古い町の一つです。

5. ニューヨークには有名人がたくさん住んでいます。

6. タヒチは一年中気候がよくて、きれいです。
4.3 Translate the following English sentences into Japanese

1. This express train is supposed to stop at 34 St.

2. Mr. Tanaka should (as far as I know) still be a graduate student.

3. Today is not supposed to be a holiday.

4. Mr. Tanaka’s house was not supposed to be near by (here).

5. Mr. Tanaka’s car is supposed to be expensive.

6. I suppose that Mr. Tanaka has gone back to Japan.

7. I suppose Mr. Tanaka will return in August.

5 Expressing conditions originated by others using ～(の) なら

なら is used when the speaker uses something from a previous context as a condition, and is translated as if it is the case that ～. Inserting the optional の or は is before なら, emphasizes the sense of condition and is translated as if it is indeed the case that.

1. A: このへんに駐車場はなきそうですね。
   It does not look like there is any parking lot around here.

   B: 駐車場がない(の)なら、あそこに車をとめたらどうですか。
   If there is no parking lot, how about parking over there?

2. A: 朝は道がこんでいるから、時間がかかりそうです。
   It will probably take time because the traffic is heavy in the morning.

   B: 道がこんでいるなら、地下鉄で行きましょう。
   If the roads are crowded, we can take the subway.

3. A: 急行は、この駅にとまりませんね。
   Express trains do not stop at this station.
4. B: 急行に乗るなら、次の駅で乗りかえ方がいいでしょう。
   If we are to take an express train, we should transfer at the next station.

5. A: このへんにアメリカ大使館がありますか?
   Is the U.S. Embassy around here?

   B: アメリカ大使館なら、この道をまっすぐ行くと、右側がわにありますよ。
   If it’s the U.S. Embassy you want, go straight and you will see it on the right.

Like ででしょう、なら must be preceded by a clause ending with an adjective or verb in the plain form. The copula だ (for nouns and な-adjectives) is omitted from clauses followed by なら. Hence, one says 寒い(の)なら (include い), but 電車(の)なら (omit だ).

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なら is different from たら in the following ways:

1. なら uses something from the previous context as a condition. In this sense, the condition usually originates from a source other than the speaker. On the other hand, たら can be used without previous context and the condition originates with the speaker.

   (a) 今週の土曜日、いそがしくなかったら、家に来ませんか
   (If you are not busy this Saturday, would you like to come to my house?)

   (b) 今週の土曜日、いそがしくないなら、家に来ませんか
   (If you are not busy this Saturday, would you like to come to my house?)

With (a), the speaker does not have any information as to whether you are busy this Saturday. So the speaker can just create the condition that you aren’t busy on his/her own and use it as a condition for invitation. On the other hand, with (b) the speaker must have some reason to assume that you are not busy this Saturday in order to say Such reason is provided by a prior context usually provided by someone other than the speaker.

2. The condition in the たら clause must be satisfied or completed before the event in the main clause takes place.

   (a) おさけを飲んだら、うんてんしない
   (Don’t drive if I’ve drunk alcohol)

   (b) おさけを飲むなら、うんてんしてはいけない
   (If you are going to drink alcohol, you should not drive)

(a) indicates the act of drinking must occur first in order for the speaker to decide not to drive.

On the other hand, with (b) the speaker does not have to drink alcohol before deciding not to drive. Just the intention of drinking is enough for him/her to avoid driving. In this sense, the condition expressed in the なら clause does not have to take place before the event in the main clause takes place.
5.1 Make you own recommendation sentences using ～なら to the statements in 1-6

Example: けいたい電話がほしいです。どれがいいか分かりません。
Recommendation: けいたいなら、日本のがいいよ。

1. はじめての (first) デートです。どこに行ったらいか分かりません。

2. お金がありました。どうしたららいか分かりません。

3. 道が分からなくなりました。どうしたららいか分かりません。

4. 大使館に行きたいです。行き方が分かりません。

5. いそいでいます。バスに乗れるかどうか分かりません。

6. 車をとめなければなりません。どこにとめたららいか分かりません。

5.2 Translate the following English sentences into Japanese. Use ～なら

1. If you are going to Staten Island, how about taking the ferry.

2. If Tanaka did not call you last night, you do not have to see him.

3. If it is too hot and cannot eat, you should wait a little.

4. If you do not like it, you do not have to eat it.

5. (If it is the case that you are looking for) Tanaka Sensei, He was in the office.
6. If it is the case that you are not coming to today’s class, shall I show you my notes later.