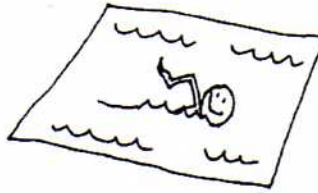




9. (お)トイレ TOIRE, (お)てあらい  
toilet, bathroom, restroom



10. プール PUURU  
pool



11. ~ かた  
person (Polite form of ひと.  
Must be preceded by a word  
such as この or あの.)

【\*オプショナルたんご: Optional Vocabulary】

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.*どなた                         | who? [polite equiv. of だれ] |
| 2.*たいいくかん                      | gym                        |
| 3.*ちゅうしゃじょう                    | parking lot                |
| 4.*チャペル CHAPERU                | chapel                     |
| 5.*うんどうじょう                     | athletic field             |
| 6.*きょうぎじょう                     | track field                |
| 7.*コンピュータールーム KONPYUUTAA RUUMU | computer room              |
| 8.*ランゲージラボ RANGEEJI RABO       | language lab               |
| 9.*テニスコート TENISU KOOTO         | tennis court               |
| 10.*こうちょうせんせい                  | school principal           |

【ぶんぽう: Grammar】

A. Location に Subject (Animate) が います。

Location に Subject (Inanimate) が あります。

The verbs います and あります indicate existence. います is used when the subject being discussed is animate. あります is used when the subject is inanimate. Often, these verbs are used with a place word which indicates where the subject exists. The particle に consistently follows the place word when it is the place of existence. When the subject follows the place word, the subject is followed by the particle が.

Compare:

1. いぬは あそこに います。

The dog is over there. [Place of existence is the primary information.]

2. あそこに いぬが います。

There is a dog over there. [The emphasis lies on what (the animate/inanimate object) exists.]

1. あそこに プールPUURUが あります。

There is a pool over there.

2. あそこに かわいい おんなの こが いますよ。 There is a cute girl over there.