

#### 問題4

例

F:  
ジュース <sup>か</sup> 買いに <sup>い</sup> 行きますけど、何か <sup>なに</sup> <sup>か</sup> 買ってきませんか。 = I go to buy a juice. Shall I buy something for you? (lit: shall I go to buy something and come back?)

\* [masu-form] に <sup>い</sup> 行きます g1 = go to do ~

\* [masu-form] に <sup>き</sup> 来ます g3 = come to do ~

\* [masu-form] に <sup>かえ</sup> 帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~

\* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do .... and will be back

2. start to do, begin to do

3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far

\* [masu-form] ましょうか = 1 Shall we do ~ together? 2 Shall I do ~ ?

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M:

1

ええ、いいですよ。 = 1 Yes, it is good. 2 Yes, you may do it. /

2

そうですね。 = I see. Is that so?

おいしそうですね。 = It looks delicious.

\* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そう です = it looks like that ~ , (X) is going to do ~ at any moment /

3

あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh!

コーヒ、<sup>ねが</sup>お願いします。 = Coffee, please. (Please buy coffee for me.) /

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1番

F:

どこに <sup>い</sup> 行く んですか。 = Where do you go, I wonder?

\* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん ですか = ....., I wonder? //

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M:

1

いってらっしゃい。 = You are leaving. Please be back safely. (Have a good day. Take care. See you.) /

2

ちょっと <sup>しょくじ</sup> 食事 <sup>い</sup> に行 <sup>い</sup> ってきます。 = I go to have a meal for a while and will be back.

\* 行 <sup>い</sup> きます g1 = go

\* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do .... and will be back

2. start to do, begin to do

3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far /

3

気 <sup>き</sup> を <sup>つ</sup> 付 <sup>く</sup> けて <sup>だ</sup> 下さい。 = Please be careful. Please take care. Please be cautious. Please watch out. Please pay attention.

\* 気 <sup>き</sup> を <sup>つ</sup> 付け <sup>ま</sup> す = be careful, take care, be cautious, watch out, pay attention /

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2番

F:

ねえ、京都、<sup>い</sup> 行 <sup>い</sup> った <sup>い</sup> こと <sup>い</sup> ある？ = Hey, have you ever been to Kyoto before?

\* 行 <sup>い</sup> った <sup>い</sup> こと <sup>い</sup> ある = <plain-style> of 行 <sup>い</sup> った <sup>い</sup> こと (が) <sup>い</sup> あり <sup>い</sup> ます = have ever been before

\* 行 <sup>い</sup> った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行 <sup>い</sup> きます g1 (go)

\* [ta-form] こと <sup>い</sup> が <sup>い</sup> あり <sup>い</sup> ます = have ever done ~ before //

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M:

1

行 <sup>い</sup> か <sup>い</sup> な <sup>い</sup> かつ <sup>い</sup> た <sup>い</sup> よ。 = I didn't go.

\* 行 <sup>い</sup> か <sup>い</sup> な <sup>い</sup> かつ <sup>い</sup> た = didn't go = <plain-style-past-negative> of 行 <sup>い</sup> きます g1 (go)

\* よ。 = ....., you know? ; ....., I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. /

2

そう、 = <plain-style> of そうですか。 = I see. Is that so?

行 <sup>い</sup> った <sup>い</sup> んだ。 = You went.

\* 行 <sup>い</sup> った = went = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行 <sup>い</sup> きます g1 (go)

\* んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です' =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;  
....., I want to emphasize ;  
....., I really want to say so ;  
because .....

ん can be changed to の. /

3

うん、一回<sup>いっかい</sup> あるよ。 = Yes, I have been there once.

\* ある = have = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (have, there is ~, exist)

\* To reply, we can leave out '[ta-form] こと が' in '[ta-form] こと が あります' or '[ta-form] こと が ある'. /

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3番

M:

どうして 昨日、授業を 休<sup>やす</sup>んだ んですか。 = Why did you absent yourself from a lesson (class) yesterday, I wonder?

\* 休<sup>やす</sup>んだ = rested, absented = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 休みます g1 (rest, absent, take a day off)

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん ですか = ....., I wonder? //

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F:

1  
休<sup>やす</sup>む かも しれませんが。 = I may rest (absent).

\* 休<sup>やす</sup>む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休みます g1 (rest, absent, take a day off)

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かも しれませんが = may do ~, maybe do ~ /

2

風邪<sup>かぜ</sup>を ひいて しまいました。 = To my regret, I have caught a cold.

\* 風邪を ひきます = catch a cold

\* [te-form] しまいます g1 = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely

\* ~ te shi ma i ma su ~ cha i ma su

\* ~ de shi ma i ma su ~ ja i ma su /

3

ゆっくり 休<sup>やす</sup>んで ください。 = Please rest slowly. Please take a plenty of rest. 🥲 /

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## 4番

M:  
夏<sup>なつ</sup>休<sup>やす</sup>みに 国<sup>くに</sup>へ 帰<sup>かえ</sup>ったら、何<sup>なに</sup>を しま<sup>し</sup>ますか。 = If (when, after) you return to your country during a summer holiday, what do you do?

\* 帰<sup>かえ</sup>った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 帰<sup>かえ</sup>ります g1 (return, go back)

\* [plain-style-past] ら = if ~ <affirmative>, if ~ <negative>, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X) did ~ and I tell you what happened //

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F:

1  
友<sup>とも</sup>達<sup>だち</sup>に 会<sup>あ</sup>う つも<sup>り</sup>です。 = I intend to meet my friend.

\* 会<sup>あ</sup>う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 会<sup>あ</sup>います g1 (meet)

\* [dictionary-form / nai-form] つも<sup>り</sup>です = intend to do ~, don't intend to do ~ /

2  
母<sup>はは</sup>に 会<sup>あ</sup>いました。 = I met my mother. /

3  
来<sup>らい</sup>月<sup>げつ</sup>に しま<sup>し</sup>ます。 = I will do it next month.

\* (A) を [stem of i-adjective] く しま<sup>し</sup>ます, (A) を [stem of na-adjective] に しま<sup>し</sup>ます = make (A) [adjective]

\* (A) を [noun] に しま<sup>し</sup>ます = make (A) [noun]

\* [noun] に しま<sup>し</sup>ます = decide on [noun], choose [noun], order [noun] /

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## 5番

M:  
学<sup>がっこう</sup>校<sup>がっこう</sup>を 休<sup>やす</sup>む 時<sup>とき</sup>は、電<sup>でん</sup>話<sup>わ</sup>して くだ<sup>さ</sup>い。 = When you absent yourself from school, please call.

\* 休<sup>やす</sup>む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休<sup>やす</sup>みます g1 = rest, absent

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] 時<sup>とき</sup> = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~

\* 電<sup>でん</sup>話<sup>わ</sup>(を) しま<sup>し</sup>ます = make a phone call, give a phone call, telephone, call //

F:

1

いつ <sup>やす</sup>休む nderuka. = When do you rest (absent yourself)?

\* 休む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休みます g1 = rest, absent

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん nderuka = ....., I wonder? /

2

はい、<sup>れんらく</sup>連絡 します。 = OK. I contact with you.

3

<sup>でんわ</sup>電話を <sup>ま</sup>待っています。 = I am waiting for a phone call.

\* 待ちます g1 = wait

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

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6番

M:

あのう、その本 <sup>ほん</sup>を取 <sup>と</sup>って くれませんか。 = Errr, can you pass me that book? <request> (lit: You take that book and don't you give me a favor?)

\* 取 <sup>と</sup>ります g1 = take

\* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

Request:

[te-form] くれます か = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] くれませんか か = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] ください = Please do ~

[te-form] くださいます か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] くださいません か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえます か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえません か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけます か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけませんか か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

//

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F:

1  
ありがとう。 = Thanks. /

2  
もらいましたよ。 = I received it. (I got it.) /

3  
え、 = What? Really? <used to express surprise>  
どれですか? = Which one is it? /

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7番

F:  
ジョンさん、<sup>にほんご</sup>日本語が<sup>はな</sup>話せますか。 = Mr John, can you speak Japanese?

\* が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb>

\* <sup>はな</sup>話せます = can speak, be able to speak = potential-verb of 話します g1 (speak) //

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M:

1  
<sup>べんきょう</sup>勉強してください。 = Please study.

\* <sup>べんきょう</sup>勉強します g3 = study /

2  
<sup>わ</sup>分かりました。 = I understood. OK.

3  
<sup>すこ</sup>少しなら できます。 = If you are talking about 'a little', I can do. I can speak a little.

\* なら = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if ~

<supposition> <It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a question asking for the listener's opinion.>

\* できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished /

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8番

M:

あ、<sup>たなか</sup>田中さん、<sup>こくばん</sup>黒板を<sup>け</sup>消しておいてくれませんか。= Ah! Mr Tanaka, can you erase (the words on) the blackboard beforehand (for future convenience)? <request> (lit: You erase (the words on) the blackboard beforehand (for future convenience and don't you give me a favor?)

\* 消しておきます = erase beforehand (for future convenience)

\* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance)

2 do ~ for future convenience

3 leave ~ as it is

\* ~ te o ki masu ~ to kimasu

\* ~ de o ki masu ~ do ki masu

\* <sup>け</sup>消します g1 = erase, delete, turn off power

\* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

Request:

[te-form] くれます か = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] くれませんか = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] ください = Please do ~

[te-form] くださいます か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] くださいません か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえます か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえません か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけます か = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけませんか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

//

F:

1

はい、すぐにやります。= OK. I will do it right now.

\* やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

2

<sup>きれい</sup>綺麗になりましたね。= It became beautiful (clean).

\* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]

\* [noun] になります = become [noun] /

3

ここに<sup>お</sup>置きましょう。= Let's put (place, lay) it here. I shall put (place, lay) it here.

\* に <recipient particle>

\* [masu-form] ましょう = 1 Let's do ~ together. 2 I shall do ~