

もんだい3

にほん ^{べんきょう} 勉強している ^{がくせい} 学生 = the students who are currently studying in Japan

* ^{べんきょう} 勉強している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{べんきょう} 勉強しています = be studying now

* ^{べんきょう} 勉強します g3 = study

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

が <subject particle> /

^す 好きな ^{みせ} 店の ^{ぶんしょう} 文章 = the sentences (composition, article) about (X)'s favorite shop /

を <direct-object particle>

^か 書いて、 = ^か 書きました。そして、 = wrote and ...

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

クラスの ^{まえ} みんな の ^よ 前で 読みました。 = (X) read (it) in front of classmates.

The students who are currently studying in Japan wrote the articles about their favorites shops, and read them in front of the classmates.

(1) ケンさんの ^{ぶんしょう} 文章 = Ken's sentences (article, composition)

^{わたし} 私は ^{すし} 寿司が ^す 好きです。 = I like sushi. /

^{にほん} 日本には ^{すし} たくさん ^{すしや} 寿司屋が ありますね。 = In Japan, there are many sushi shops, aren't there? /

^{わたし} 私の ^{くに} 国には ^{すしや} 寿司屋が ありませんから、 = because there is no sushi shop in my country, /

^{いま} 今 とても ^{うれ} 嬉しいです。 = I am very happy now. /

にほん
日本に = to Japan /

□22

1 行く から = because (X) will go

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

* [plain-style / polite-style] から = because ~

2 行って から = after going

* [te-form] から = after doing ~

3 来る から = because (X) will come

* 来る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来ます g3 = come

* [plain-style / polite-style] から = because ~

4 来て から = after coming

* [te-form] から = after doing

いろいろ みせ た
色々な 店で 食べました。 = I ate (sushi) at various shops. /

I ate (shushi) at various shops after coming to Japan.

がっこう まえ みせ
学校の 前の 店 = the shop which is located front of the school /

は <topic particle> /

やす やす
安くて = 安いです。そして、 = (X) is cheap and

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <て or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.

* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. /

おい
美味しいです。 = (X) is delicious /

The sushi at the shop which is located in front of the school is cheap and delicious.

すし す ひと
寿司が 好き な 人 = the person who likes sushi /

は <topic particle> /

いっしょ
一緒に = together /

□23

- 1 行いきましたか。 = Did (X) go?
- 2 行いきませんか。 = Don't (X) go? / Why don't we go (together)? Shall we go (together)?
- 3 行いっていましたか。 = Have (X) been (there)? (Did (X) go there and was he there?)
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>
- 4 行いっていませんか。 = Haven't (X) been (there)? (Didn't (X) go there and wasn't he there?)
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

If you are the one who likes sushi, why don't we go (to the shop) together?

(2) ミンジさんの ^{ぶんしやう}文章 = Mrs Minji's sentence (article, composition)

わたくし ^{えき}駅の ^{ちか}近くの ^{ほんや}本屋が ^す好きです。 = I like the book store which is located near the station. /

^{えき}駅の ^{ちか}近くの ^{ほんや}本屋 = the book store which is located near the station

□24

- 1 か = <question>
(A) or (B)
- 2 と = <accompaniment> with ~
(A) and (B)
- 3 の = (A) の (B) = 1 (A)'s (B) 2 (B) on / about (A) 3 (B) from / made in (A)
- 4 は <topic particle>

おお ^{みせ}大きい店です。 = (X) is a big shop.

The book store which is located near the station is big.

が^{がいこく}の^{ほん}も^う売っています。 = They sell foreign books as well.

* 売ります = sell

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

わ^{わたし}の^{くに}の^も = my country's one also

□25

1 います = there is ~, have ~, exist, stay

2 読^よみます = read

3 あります = there is ~, have ~, exist

4 します = do

There are also books from my country.

そして、わ^{わたし}が^す好^{りょうり}きな^{ほん}料^{おお}理^もの^も本^も多^いいです。 = And there many cooking books which are my favorite.

□26

1 だから = that is way, so, therefore, for this reason

2 では = if that is the case, then

3 それから = after that

4 でも = but

ほ^{ほん}本^はい^{えき}つも^{ちか}駅^の近^かく^の本^{ほん}屋^やで^か買^います。

Therefore I always buy books at the book store which is located near the station.

み^{みな}な^は皆^はさん^は好^すきな^{ほん}本^や屋^があ^ります^か。 = Everybody, do you have any favorite book store?

P22

もんだい4

(1)

わたし きょう ともだち か もの い
私は 今日 友達と 買い物に 行きました。 = I went shopping with my friend today.

さんか げつまえ み えいが
3ヶ月前に 見た 映画の DVD = the DVD of the movie which I saw three months ago /

が /

ほ
欲しかった からです。 = because I wanted ~

* ほ
欲しかった = wanted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ほ
欲しいです (want)

* [plain-style] からです。 = because ~ /

Because I wanted (to get) the DVD of the movie which I saw three months ago.

か
買った DVD = the DVD which (X) bought

* か
買った = bought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of か
買います g1 (buy) /

は <topic particle> /

ともだち あね いっしょ み
友達や 姉と 一緒に 見ます。 = I watch (it) with my friend, my elder sister, etc.

Regarding the DVD which I bought, I will watch it with my friend and my elder sister.

□27

わたし きょう なに
「私」は 今日、何を しましたか。 = What did 'I' do today?

ともだち えいが み い
1 友達と 映画を 見 に 行きました。 = I went to see a movie with my friend.

ともだち か い
2 友達と DVDを 買 に 行きました。 = I went to buy DVD with my friend.

あね えいが み い
3 姉と 映画を 見 に 行きました。 = I went to see a movie with my elder sister

あね か い
4 姉と DVDを 買 に 行きました。 = I went to buy DVD with my elder sister.

(2)

わたし ^へや ^{ひと}には、テーブルが ^{いす}一つと ^{ふた}椅子が ^{ほんだな}二つと ^{ひと}本棚が ^{ひと}一つあります。 =

In my room, there are one table, two chairs and one bookshelf.

ほん
本がたくさんありますから、 = because there are many books,

もっと ^{おお}大きい ^{ほんだな}本棚が ^ほ欲しいです。 = I want a bigger bookshelf.

□28

^{いま}今の ^へ部屋は ^やどれですか。 = Which is (this person's) current room?

P24

(3)

^{もり}森さんの ^{つくえ}机の ^{うえ}上に、^{やまぐちせんせい}山口先生の ^{メモ}と ^{ほん}本があります。 =

There is a memo from Yamagichi (teacher) and a book on Mr Mori's desk.

^{もり}森さん = To Mr Mori

クラスで ^{つか}使う ^{ほん}本を ^{なかがわせんせい}中川先生に ^か借りました。 = I borrowed the book which we use in the class from Mr Nakagawa (teacher).

* ^{つか}使う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{つか}使います g1 (use)

^ご5ページを ^{にじゅうごまい}25 枚 コピーしてください。 = Please make twenty five copies of page five (of the book).

* コピーします g3 = copy, photocopy

コピーは ^{みなみ}南さん に ^{わた}渡してください。 = As for copies, please pass them to Mr Minami.

(Please past copies to Mr Minami.)

* ^{わた}渡します g1 = pass over, hand over

^{ほん}本は、^{わた}わたしが ^{あす}明日 ^{かえ}返します から、 = As for the book, because I return (it to him = Mr Nakagawa) tomorrow, (Because I return the book (to him = Nakagawa) tomorrow,)

^{わたし}私の ^{つくえ}机の ^{うえ}上に ^お置いて ください。 = Please put (the book) on my desk.

^{やまぐち}山口 = from Yamaguchi

□29

^{もり}森さんは コピーした ^{あと}後で、本を どう しますか。 = What will Mr Mori do with the book after making copies of it (photocopying it)? 🤔

1
クラスで ^{つか}使います。 = He (Mr Mori) uses (the book) in the class.

2
^{みなみ}南さん に ^{わた}渡します。 = He (Mr Mori) passes (the book) to Mr Minami.

3
^{なかがわ}中川先生に ^{かえ}返します。 = He (Mr Mori) returns (the book) to Mr Nakagawa (teacher).

4
^{やまぐち}山口先生 ^{つくえ}机の ^{うえ}上に ^お置きます。 = He (Mr Mori) puts (the book) on Mr Yamaguchi (teacher)'s desk.

P25

P26

もんだい5

きのう よる おそ まで しごと
昨日の夜は遅くまで仕事をしました。 =

Last night, I worked (did my job) until late.

とても つか
とても疲れました。 =

I was very tired. (I got very tired.)

しごと あと でんしゃ かけ
仕事の後、電車で帰りました。 =

I went home by train after working (after my work).

* [noun] の 後(で) = after (some event), after doing

いえ ちか えき でんしゃ くだ
家の近くの駅で電車を降りました。 =

I alighted from the train near my station.

そと あめ
外は雨でしたが、 =

It was raining outside, but

わたし かさ
私は傘がありませんでした。 =

I didn't have an umbrella.

とても こま
とても困りました。 =

I was in trouble.

えき ひと わたし み
駅の人が私を見て、 = The station staff saw me and

* 見て、 = 見ました。そして、 = saw (watched, looked) and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

「あの箱の中の傘を使ってください。」と言いました。 =

(He) said, 'Please use an umbrella inside that box.

* 使います g1 = use

箱の中には傘が3本ありました。 =

In the box, there were three umbrellas.

私は「え、いいんですか。」と聞きました。 =

I asked him, 'Really? Is it OK, I wonder?'

* えっ = <used to express surprise>

* [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.

駅の人「あれは『みんなの傘』」です。 =

The station staff (said,) 'That is "everybody's umbrella".

お金はいりません。 =

1 As for money, we don't need it. (We don't need money)

2 As for money, you don't need it (to borrow). (You don't need money (to borrow).)

明日、あの箱に返してください。」と言いました。 =

(The station staff) said, 'Please return it (an umbrella) to that box tomorrow.'

→ The station staff said, 'That is "everybody's umbrella". You don't need money (to borrow it). Please return it to that box tomorrow.'

わたし
私は「わかりました。ありがとうございます。」と ^い言^いって、 =

I said, 'I understood. (OK.) Thank you very much.' and

* ^い言^いって、 = ^い言^いいました。そして、 = (X) said ~ and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

かさ か か
傘を借^かりて帰^{かえ}りました。 = (I) borrowed an umbrella and went home.

* ^か借^かりて = ^か借^かりました。そして、 = borrowed and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

→ I said, 'OK. Thank you very much.', and borrowed an umbrella, and went home.

□30

どうして ^{こま}困^{こま}りましたか。 = Why was (he) in trouble?

1
おそ ^{じかん} ^{えき} ^つ
遅^{おそ}い時間^{じかん}に 駅^{えき}に 着^ついた から = because (he) arrived at the station at the late hour

* ^つ着^ついた = arrived, reached = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^つ着^つきます g1 (arrive, reach)

2
し ^{ごと}
仕事^{しごと}が たくさん あった から = because (he) had many jobs to do

* あった = had ~, there was ~, existed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 (have ~, there is ~, exist)

3
とても ^{つか}
疲^{つか}れた から = because (he) was tired, because (he) got tired

* ^{つか}疲^{つか}れた = was tired, got tired = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{つか}疲^{つか}れます g2 (be tired, get tired)

4
かさ
傘^{かさ}が なかった から = because (he) didn't have an umbrella

* なかった = didn't have ~, there wasn't ~, didn't exist = <plain-style-past-negative> of あります g1 (have ~, there is ~, exist)

P27

□31

^{わたし}「私」は ^{あした}明日 どう しますか。 = What is 'I' going to do tomorrow?

1

^{かさ}傘を ^{はこ}箱の ^{なか}中に ^い入れます。 = 'I' put an umbrella in the box.

2

^{かさ}傘を ^{えき}駅の ^{ひと}人に ^{わた}渡します。 = 'I' pass an umbrella to the station staff.

3

^{かね}お金を ^{はこ}箱の ^{なか}中に ^い入れます。 = 'I' put money in the box.

4

^{かね}お金を ^{えき}駅の ^{ひと}人に ^{わた}渡します。 = 'I' pass money to the station staff.

P28

もんだい6

We study later.

P29

^{やす}安い！ = cheap

あこらや = Akira shop

^{あさ}朝8:00～^{よる}夜9:00 (あさはちじからよるくじ(まで)) = from 8:00 in the morning to 9:00 at night

^{でんわ}電話 = telephone

012-34-5678 = ぜろいちに(の)さんよん(の)ごろくななはち

^{やす}安い！ = cheap

ろくがつじゅういちにち げつ じゅうよっ か もく
6月 11 日(月) ~ 14 日(木) = 11 June (Mon) to 14 June (Thurs)

さとう
砂糖 = sugar

ひやくにじゅうはちえん
128 円 = 128 yen

トイレット ペーパー = toilet paper

よんひやくきゅうじゅうえん
490 円 = 490 yen

やす
安い! = cheap

ろくがつじゅうごにち きん じゅうはちにち げつ
6月 15 日(金) ~ 18 日(月) = 15 June (Fri) to 18 June (Mon)

しょうゆ
醤油 = soya sauce

ひやくきゅうじゅうはちえん
198 円 = 198 yen

ティッシュ ペーパー = tissue paper

にひやくきゅうじゅうえん
290 円 = 290 yen

まいしゅう やす
毎週 安い! = every week, cheap!

げつ か
月・火 = Monday and Tuesday

果物、魚、ジュース = fruits, fish, juice

すい もく
水・木 = Wednesday and Thursday

とうふ にく やさい
豆腐、肉、野菜 = bean curd, meat, vegetables

きん ど
金・土 = Friday and Saturday

ぎゅうにゅう さかな やさい
パン、牛乳、魚、野菜 = bread, fresh milk, fish, vegetables

□32

あきらやでトイレットペーパーと肉と野菜を同じ日に買いたいです。= I want to buy toilet paper and meat on the same day at Akira Shop.

いつが安いですか。= When are they cheap?

1 {omission}

2 {omission}

3 {omission}

4 {omission}

----- the end of page 29 -----