例
私の 専門は 文学です。= My speciality is literature.

1 医学 = medical science, medicine
2 科学 = science　化学 = chemistry
3 文学 = literature
4 数学 = mathematics

□1
靴に 石が 入って いました。= There was a stone in my shoe.

1 石 = stone
2 砂 = sand
3 草 = grass
4 枝 = branch, bough, twig, limb

□2
日本で いろいろな 経験を しました。= I had various experiences in Japan.

1 経験 = experience
2 ×
3 ×
4 ×

□3
店員に トイレが どこに ある か 聞きました。= I asked a shop assistant where the toilet was.

1 ×
2 ×
3 ×
4 店員 = shop assistant, clerk, salesperson

□4

今日は 食堂が 込んで いました。= Today, the dinning room was crowded.

* 込みます・混みます = be crowded

1 ×

2 食堂 = dinning hall, dinning room

3 ×
4 ×

□5

この 窓から 港が 見えます。= The harbor is visible from this window.

1 海 = sea
2 港 = harbor
3 湖 = lake
4 池 = pond

□6

この 小説は 面白かったです。= This novel was interesting.

1 ×
2 ×
3 小説 = novel

4 ×

□7

毎晩 日記を 書いて います。= I am keeping a diary every night.

1 日記 = diary

2 ×
3 ×
4 ×

□8

夕方、雨が 降りました。= It rained in the evening.

1 ×

2 夕方^{ゆうがた} = evening

3 ×

4 ×

P6

□9

もうすぐ 秋^{あき}ですね。 = It is going to be autumn soon, isn't it?

1 冬^{ふゆ} = winter

2 夏^{なつ} = summer

3 春^{はる} = spring

4 秋^{あき} = autumn, fall

P7

もんだい2

例^{れい}

船^{ふね}で 荷物^{にもつ}を 送^{おく}ります。 = I send baggage by ship.

1 ×

2 ×

3 ×

4 送^{おく}ります = send

□10

鈴木^{すずき}さんは 青^{あお}い シャツを 着^きて います。 = Mr Suzuki is wearing a blue shirt.

1 青^{あお}い = blue

2 黒^{くろ}い = black

3 赤^{あか}い = red

4 白^{しろ}い = white

□11
会議の 場所を 教えて ください。= Please tell me the place (venue) of the meeting.

1 ×
2 ×
3 ×
4 場所 = place, venue

□12
私の 家は 駅から 歩いて 5分です。= My house is a five minutes' walk from the station.

1 ×
2 ×
3 歩いて = on foot, by walking

4 ×

□13
地下鉄が できて 便利に なりました。= The construction of the subway was completed and it

became convenient.
* できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do　2 be ready, be completed, be finished

* 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.

1 ×
2 ×
3 ×
4 便利 = convenient

□14
とても 眠かった ので、コーヒーを 飲みました。= Because I was very sleepy, I took a cup of

coffee.
* ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because 〜 /

1 ×
2 ×
3 ×

4 眠かった = plain-style of 眠かったです = was sleepy

□15
今日は 雪が 降って います。 = It is snowing today.

1 雪 = snow
2 電 → 電話 = telephone　電気 = electricity
3 　雷 or 　雷 = thunder
4 雲 = cloud

P8

もんだい3

例

1 レジ = register, casher
2 レシート = receipt
3 お釣り or お釣 = change (money), balance
4 財布 = wallet, purse

スーパーで もらった レシートを 見ると、何を 買った か、わかります。 =

If I see the receipt which I got at the supermarket, I know what I bought.
* [plain-style-nonpast] と = ...and naturally (consequently) ....

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' must be omitted)] か = <indirect-

question>

□16
1 冷えて = te-form of 冷えます g2 (grow cold, get chilly, cool down)
2 治って = te-form of 治ります g1 (be cured, heal, get mended, get well, become well)
　直って = te-form of 直ります g1 (be repaired, be fixed)
3 濡れて = te-form of 濡れます g2 (get wet)
4 乾いて = te-form of 乾きます g1 (get dry)
　渇いて = te-form of 渇きます g1 (be thirsty)

今朝 洗濯した 服が まだ 乾いて いません。=

The clothes which I washed this morning have not gotten dry yet.

* 洗濯した = washed (clothe), did laundry = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 洗濯します g1

(wash (clothe), do laundry)

* まだ = still, (not) yet

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

□17

1 大事に = importantly

2 大切に = importantly

3 熱心に = enthusiastically, earnestly, eagerly

4 まっすぐ に = straightforwardly, in a direct manner, in a straight course

All Japanese adjectives can be changed to adverbs. To do so, we change the last 'i' of an i-adjective to 'ku' and add 'ni' to a na-adjective without 'na'.

スミスさんは いつも 熱心に 勉強して います。=

Mr Smith always studies very hard.

* 勉強します g3 = study

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

□18

1 気分 = feeling, mood

2 興味 = interest (in something)

3 心 = heart, mind

4 趣味 = hobby

私は 日本の 漫画に 興味が あります。=

I am interested in Japanese comic books.

* Xに 興味が あります = be interested in X

□19

1 アイディア = idea

2 ルール = rule

3 案内 = information, guidance, leading
4 説明 = explanation

私は テニスの ルールを よく 知りません。=

I don't know the rules of tennis much.

□
1 約束 = promise, appointment
2 利用 = use, utilization, application, function
3 世話 = taking care, looking after, aid, assistance, help, treatment
4 用意 = preparation, act of getting ready

All above expressions can be used as the verb by adding (を) します.
約束(を)します g3 = promise, make an appointment
利用(を)します g3 = utilize, put to practical use; take advantage of
世話(を)します g3 = take care of, look after
用意(を)します g3 = prepare, make ready, make up

旅行の 荷物は もう 用意できました か。=

Could you prepare your travel baggage? (Is your suitcase ready?)
* 用意できます = can prepare, be able to prepare = potential-verb of 用意します g3 (prepare)

□21
1 賛成 = approval, agreement
2 挨拶 = greeting, salutation
3 相談 = consultation, discussion
4 返事 = reply, answer, response

All above expressions can be used as the verb by adding (を) します.
賛成(を)します g3 = agree, approve
挨拶(を)します g3 = greet, salute
相談(を)します g3 = consult, discuss
返事(を)します g3 = reply, answer, respond

弟 と 相談して 母に あげる プレゼントを 選びました。=

I discussed (consulted) with my younger brother and chose the present which we give our mother.

* 相談して = 相談しました。そして、 = consulted (discussed) 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.

□22
1 運んで = te-form of 運びます g1 (carry, transport, move, convey)
2 伝えて = te-form of 伝えます g2 (convey, transmit; report, communicate; propagate; teach; bequeath, hand down)
3 拾って = te-from of 拾います g1 (pick up, find, grasp and lift)
4 迎えて = te-form of 迎えます g2 (go out to meet, accept as a member of a family, welcome)

この 荷物を あそこ に 運んで ください。 =

Please move (carry) this baggage to that place.

P9

□23
1 結構 = splendid, nice, well enough, tolerably
2 危険 = danger, peril, hazard
3 自由 = freedom, liberty
4 安全 = safety, security

この 機械は 使い 方を 間違える と とても 危険です。 =

If you use this machine wrongly (If you make a mistake on the usage of this machine), it is very dangerous.
* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A)
* 間違える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 間違えます g2 = make a mistake, error, mistake
* [plain-style-nonpast] と = ... and naturally (consequently) .....

□24
1 やめない で = nai-form of 止めます g2 (end, stop, cease, resign) or 辞めます g2 (retire) + で

2 しめない で = nai-form of 閉めます g2 (close, shut) or 締めます g2 (tie, fasten) or 占めます g2 (occupy, comprise) or 絞めます g2 (strangle, constrict) + で

3 とめない で = nai-form of 止めます g2 (stop) or 留めます g2 (fasten) or 停めます g2 (stop, halt) or 泊めます g2 (lodge, give shelter to) or 駐めます g2 (park) + で

4 きめない で = nai-form of 決めます g2 (decide) + で

入口の 前に は 車を 駐めないで ください。 =

Please don't park in front of the entrance.
* [nai-form ない] で ください = please don't do 〜

P10

もんだい4
例
電車の 中で 騒がない で ください。 =

Please don't make noise on the train.
* 騒ぎます g1 = make noise

* [nai-form ない] で ください = please don't do 〜

1
電車の 中で 物を 食べない で ください。 =

Please don't not eat things on the train
* 食べます g2 = eat

2
電車の 中で うるさく しないで ください。 =

Please don't make (yourself) noise on the train.
* うるさい = noisy

* (A) を [stem of i-adjective] く します, (A) を [stem of na-adjective] に します = make (A) [adjective]
* (A) を [noun] に します = make (A) [noun]

3
電車の 中で 煙草を 吸わない で ください。 =

Please don't smoke on the train.
* 吸います g1 = breathe

4

電車の 中で 汚く しない で ください。=

Please don't make (it) dirty on the train

* 汚い = dirty

* (A) を [stem of i-adjective] く します, (A) を [stem of na-adjective] に します = make (A)

[adjective]
* (A) を [noun] に します = make (A) [noun]

□25
バスが 出発しました。=

The left (departed).

1
バスが 止まりました。=

The bus stopped.

2
バスが 着きました。 =

The arrived.

3
バスが 出ました。=

The bus left (departed, went out).

4
バスが 曲がりました。=

The bus turned.

□26
もっと 丁寧に 書いて ください。=

Please write more politely (nearly)
* 丁寧 = polite, courteous
* 書きます g1 = write

1
もっと 大きく 書いて ください。=

Please write bigger.

2

もっと 綺麗<ruby>綺麗<rt>きれい</rt></ruby>に 書<ruby>書<rt>か</rt></ruby>いて ください。 =

Please write more beautifully (neatly).

3
もっと 太<ruby>太<rt>ふと</rt></ruby>く 書<ruby>書<rt>か</rt></ruby>いて ください。 =

Please write thicker.
* 太<ruby>太<rt>ふと</rt></ruby>い = fat, thick

4
もっと 簡単<ruby>簡単<rt>かんたん</rt></ruby>に 書<ruby>書<rt>か</rt></ruby>いて ください。 =

Please write more simply.

□27
兄<ruby>兄<rt>あに</rt></ruby>は 絵<ruby>絵<rt>え</rt></ruby>が うまいです。 =

My elder brother is good at drawing.
* うまい = skillful, delicious

1
兄<ruby>兄<rt>あに</rt></ruby>は 絵<ruby>絵<rt>え</rt></ruby>が 上手<ruby>上手<rt>じょうず</rt></ruby>です。 =

My elder brother is good at drawing.

2
兄<ruby>兄<rt>あに</rt></ruby>は 絵<ruby>絵<rt>え</rt></ruby>が 嫌<ruby>嫌<rt>きら</rt></ruby>いです。 =

My elder brother dislikes (hates) drawing.

3
兄<ruby>兄<rt>あに</rt></ruby>は 絵<ruby>絵<rt>え</rt></ruby>が 下手<ruby>下手<rt>へた</rt></ruby>です。 =

My elder brother is poor at drawing.

4
兄<ruby>兄<rt>あに</rt></ruby>は 絵<ruby>絵<rt>え</rt></ruby>が 好<ruby>好<rt>す</rt></ruby>きです。 =

My elder brother likes drawing.

P11

□28
昨日<ruby>昨日<rt>きのう</rt></ruby>は 寝坊<ruby>寝坊<rt>ねぼう</rt></ruby>しました。 = Yesterday, I overslept.

1

昨日は 寝るの が 遅く なって しまいました。=

Yesterday, to my regret, sleeping became late. (Yesterday, to my regret, I slept late.)

* 寝る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 寝ます g2 = sleep

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).
* [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]

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

2
昨日は 早く 寝て しまいました。=

Yesterday, to my regret, I slept early.

* 寝ます sg2 = sleep

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

3
昨日は 起きる の が 遅く なって しまいました。

Yesterday, to my regret, waking up became late. (Yesterday, to my regret, I woke up late.)

* 起きる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 起きます sg2 = wake up, get up

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).
* [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]

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

4
昨日は 早く 起きて しまいました。=

Yesterday, to my regret, I woke up early.

* 起きます sg2 = wake up, get up

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

----

□29
田中さんは 先生に 褒められました。=

Mr Tanaka was praised by his teacher.

* 褒められます = the passive-verb (be praised (by someone) or the potential-verb (can praise, be able to praise) of 褒めます g2 (praise)

1
先生は 田中さんに 「気を 付けて ね」 と 言いました。=

Mr Tanaka's teacher said to him, 'Take care of yourself(Watch out), please.'

* 気を 付けます g2 = be careful, pay attention, take care

* [te-form] = [te-form] ください = please do 〜

2

先生は 田中さんに「とても 良かったです」と 言いました。 =

Mr Tanaka's teacher said to him, 'It was very good (Well done).'

3

先生は 田中さんに「ちょっと 休みましょう」と 言いました。 =

Mr Tanaka's teacher said to him, 'Let's rest for a while.'

4

先生は 田中さんに「大変ですね」と 言いました。 =

Mr Tanaka's teacher said to him, 'That is awful (terrible, dreadful, horrible).(You have a hard time.)'

P12

もんだい5

次の 言葉の 使い 方で = among all usages of the following words

例

すてる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 捨てます g2 = throw away

1

部屋を 全部 捨てて ください。 =

Please throw away all rooms.

2

酷い 事を する の は 捨てて ください。 =

Please throw away 'doing a cruel (awful, terrible) thing'.
* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).

☆酷い 事を する の は 止めてください。 =

Please stop doing a awful thing.

3

ここ に 要らない 物を 捨てて ください。=

Please throw away unnecessary things (the things which you don't need) here.

* 要らない = be not necessary, don't need = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 要ります g1 (be necessary, need)

4

学校の 本を 鞄に 捨てて ください。=

Please throw away your school books in your bag.

☆学校の 本を 鞄に 入れて ください。=

Please put your school books in your bag.

□30

留守 = being away from home, state of being not present, absence

1

最近 忙しくて、仕事が 留守に なりません。=

I am busy recently and my job doesn't become 'being away from home'.

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて 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] くて', '[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal.

☆最近 忙しくて、仕事が 暇に なりません。=

I am busy recently and my job doesn't become free.

2

あの デパートは 今日は 留守です。=

That department store is 'being away from home' today.

☆あの デパートは 今日は 休みです。=

That department store is closed today.

3

この 飛行機に は 留守の 席が ありません。=

On this airplane, there is no 'being away from home' seat.

☆この飛行機に は 空の 席 (or 空席) が ありません。=

On this airplane, there is no vacant seat.

4

友達の 家に 行ったら 留守でした。=

I went to my friend's house and then I found that my friend was away form home (my friend was not at home, my friend was absent from home).

* 行った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行きます g1 (go)

* [plain-style-past-affirmative = ta-form] ら = If (X) do 〜, When (X) do 〜, After (X) do 〜, (X) did 〜 and he found that .....

□31

親切 noun = kindness, gentleness, geniality, kindheartedness, warmheartedness

親切 (な) na-adjective = kind, gentle

1

この 料理は 体に とても 親切です。=

This dish (food) is very 'kind (gentle)' to our bodies.

* 親切 cannot be used to describe 'thing' 😓

☆この 料理は 体に とても 優しいです。=

This dish (food) is very gentle to our bodies.

2

コンビニは 何でも 買える ので とても 親切です。=

Because we can buy anything at the convenience store, it is very 'kind'.

* 買える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買えます (can buy, be able to buy) which is the potential-verb of 買います g1 (buy)

* ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because 〜

☆コンビニは 何でも 買える ので とても 便利です。=

Because we can buy anything at the convenience store, it is convenient.

3

この 病院の お医者さんは とても 親切です。=

The doctors in this hospital are very kind.

4

私の 母は 庭の 花に とても 親切です。 =

My mother is very kind to the flowers in the garden.

□32
苦い = bitter

1
風邪を 引いた ので、声が 苦いです。 =

I have caught a cold, so my voice is 'bitter'.
* 引いた = pulled = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 引きます g1 (pull, draw back)
* 風邪を 引きます g1 = catch a cold

* ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because 〜

☆風邪を 引いた ので、声が ガラガラです。 =

Because I have caught a cold, my voice is hoarse.

声が 掠れて います。 = my voice is hoarse.
* 掠れます g2 = become hoarse

2
暗い 道を 一人で 歩く の は 苦い です。 =

Walking on the dark road alone is 'bitter'.
* 歩く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 歩きます g1 = walk

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).

☆暗い 道を 一人で 歩く の は 苦手 です。 =

I am weak in walking on the dark road alone.

3
荷物が 重かった ので、腕が 苦いです。 =

Because the baggage was heavy, my arms are 'bitter'.
* 重かった = was heavy = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 重いです = be heavy

* ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because 〜

☆荷物が 重かった ので、腕が 痛いです。 =

Because the baggage was heavy, my arms are painful.

4

この 薬は とても 苦いです。 =

This medicine is very bitter.

P13
□33
割る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 割ります g1 = break, smash, crack, split (a fragile object such as a glass, pottery and china)

1
お皿を 落として、割って しまいました。 =

I dropped the plate (dish) and to my regret I broke it.
* 落として = 落としました。そして、 = dropped 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.

2
新聞を 割って、鞄に 入れました。 =

I broke the newspaper and put it in my bag.
* 割って = 割りました。そして、 = broke (a fragile object such as a glass, pottery and china) 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.

☆新聞を 折って、鞄に 入れました。 =

I folded the newspaper and put it in my bag.
* 折って = 折りました。そして、 = folded and ....
* 折ります g1 = fold, bend, break 〜 into two

3
洋服を 割って、母に 怒られました。 =

I broke my (Western-style) clothes and was scolded by my mother.
* 割って = 割りました。そして、 = broke (a fragile object such as a glass, pottery and china) 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.
* 怒られます = be scolded (by someone) = passive-verb of 怒ります g1 (get angry)

☆洋服を 破って、母に 怒られました。 =

I tore my (Western-style) clothes and was scolded by my mother.
* 破^{やぶ}って = 破^{やぶ}りました。そして、 = tore and ....
* 破^{やぶ}ります g1 = tear, rend, violate, defeat, smash, destroy

4
この ジャムを 三本^{さんぼん}の 瓶^{びん}に 割^わって ください。 =

Please 'break' this jam into three bottles
* 割^わります g1 = brake (a fragile object such as a glass, pottery and china)

* [te-form] ください = please do 〜

☆この ジャムを 三本^{さんぼん}の 瓶^{びん}に 分^わけて ください。 =

Please divide this jam into three bottles.
* 分^わけます g2 = divide, separate

□34
遅刻^{ちこく} = lateness, tardiness, being late, quality of being late
遅刻^{ちこく}(を) します = (a person) is late (for the appointed time, for an event), (a person) comes late
(for the appointed time, for an event)

1
あの 時計^{とけい}は ちょっと 遅刻^{ちこく}して います。 =

That clock is a bit late (for the appointed time).

☆あの 時計^{とけい}は ちょっと 遅^{おく}れて います。 =

That clock is a bit late. 😓
* 遅^{おく}れます g2 = be late, be delayed, fall behind schedule, be overdue

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

2
授業^{じゅぎょう}に 遅刻^{ちこく}して すみません。 =

I was late for the lesson (the class), so I am sorry.
* 遅刻^{ちこく}して = 遅刻^{ちこく}しました。そして、 = (a person) was late (for an appointed time, for an event)

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.

3
10 時の 電車^{でんしゃ}に 遅刻^{ちこく}して しまいました。 =

To my regret, I was late for 10 o'clock train train.

* 遅刻します g3 = be late, come late (for the appointed time, for an even)

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

☆10時の 電車に 遅れて しまいました。 =

To my regret, I was late for 10 o'clock train.

* 遅れます g2 = be late, be delayed, fall behind schedule, be overdue

4

連絡が 遅刻して すみません。 =

The contact was late, so I am sorry.

* 連絡 = contacting, getting in touch, communication, call, message

* 遅刻して = 遅刻しました。そして、 = (a person) was late (for an appointed time, for an event)

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.

☆連絡が 遅れて すみません。 =

My contact was late (I was late to get in touch with you, I was late to contact me), so I am sorry.

* 遅れます g2 = be late, be delayed, fall behind schedule, be overdue

* 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.

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