

P28

もんだい5

ことし なつ
今年の夏、 = this summer /

わたし = I /

は <topic particle> /

かぞく
家族で = with my family /

やま なか
山の中にあるホテル = the hotel which exists inside the mountain

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

に <existence particle> /

と
泊まりました。 = stay (at a hotel) //

This summer, I stayed at the hotel which is located inside the mountain with my family.

えき 駅から ちか ホテルの近く てい のバス停まで、 = from the station to the bus stop which is near the

hotel /

バスで = by bus /

じかんいじょう
2時間以上 = more than two hours, over two hours /

かかりました。 = it took (time), it cost (money) //

It took more than two hours to go to the bus stop which is near the hotel from the station.

てい
バス停から ホテルまで = from the bus stop to the hotel /

は <topic particle> /

ほそ みち
細い道 = a narrow road /

を <the particle which shows the place where (X) go through (pass by)>

さんじゅっぶん ちか
30分近く = nearly thirty minutes, almost thirty minutes /

ある
歩きました。 = walked //

We walked on the narrow road for nearly thirty minutes from the bus stop to the hotel.

ホテル = hotel /

は <topic particle> /

ちい
小さくて = (X) is small and, small and

* To make the te-form of an i-adjective, we change the last 'i' of an i-adjective into 'kute'. And to make the te-form of a na-adjective, we add 'de' to a na-adjective without 'na'.

* 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. /

^{ふる}
古かったです = (X) was old /

が、 = but /

^{なか}
中は とても きれい でした。 = the inside was very beautiful (clean) //

The hotel was small and old, but the inside was very beautiful.

ホテルに ^つ着く = arrive at the hotel

* ^つ着く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^つ着きます g1 = arrive, reach /

と、 = [plain-style] と、 = and naturally (consequently) ~ /

^{むすこ}
息子 = son /

は <topic particle> /

「テレビが ^み見たい。」 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of テレビが ^み見たいです = want to watch TV

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

「ゲームが ^ししたい。」 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ゲームが ^ししたいです = want to play the game

と <quotation particle> /

^い
言いました。 = said //

We arrived at the hotel and consequently (When we arrived at the hotel,) my son said, 'I want to watch TV' and 'I want to play the game.'

しかし、 = But /

この ホテル = this hotel /

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

どちら も = either one /

ありません。 = there is not ~, don't have ~, don't exist //

But, there is not either one in this hotel. 😓

それから、 = after that, in addition to that, besides, moreover

れいぞうこ

冷蔵庫も エアコンも ありません。 = there is not both a refrigerator and a air-conditioner 😓 //

Moreover, there is not both a refrigerator and a air-conditioner.

この ホテルは べんり 便利では ありません でした = this hotel was not convenient /

が、 = but /

やま みずうみ

山や 湖 で = on the mountain, in the lake, and at any other place 😓

いろいろ な こと が できました。 = could do various things //

This hotel was not convenient, but we could do many things on the mountain and in the lake.

へ や
部屋 = room /

に <recipient particle> /

にもつ

荷物 = baggage, luggage, parcel /

を <direct-object particle> /

お お
置いて = 置きます。そして、 = put ~ 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.

まど あ
窓を 開ける = open a window

* 開ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 開けます g2 = open

と、 = [plain-style] と、 = and naturally (consequently) ~ /

みずうみ

湖 から = from the lake /

すず

涼しい 風 = cool wind /

が <subject particle> /

入って きました。 = came in //

We put our baggage in the room and opened the window, and naturally the cool wind came in from the lake.

すこ
少し = a little, a few /

やす
休んで から、 = after resting

* 休みます g1 = rest

* [te-from] から = after doing ~ /

まだ ^{あか}明るかった ので、 = because it was still bright

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

さんぽ ^で
散歩に 出かけました。 = went out for a stroll //

After resting for a while, we went out for a stroll because it was still bright.

くうき
空気 = air /

が <subject particle> /

おいしくて = おいしかったです。そして、 = (X) was delicious and

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

formal. /

けしき
景色も = scenery also /

うつく
美しかったです。 = was beautiful //

The air was fresh and the scenery was also beautiful.

ホテルに いる ^{あいだ}間 = while we stayed at the hotel

* いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います sg2 = stay, there is ~, have ~, exist

* [dictionary-form] ^{あいだ}間 = while doing

は <topic particle> /

まいにち
毎日、 = everyday /

みんな で = everybody, with everybody /

さんぽ
散歩した り = take a walk, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* ^{さんぽ}散歩した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{さんぽ}散歩します g3 (take a walk)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

^{みずうみ}
湖で = in the lake /

^{およ}
泳いだり = swim, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* ^{およ}泳いだ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{およ}泳ぎます g1 (swim)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

^{むし}
虫 = insect /

を <direct-object particle> /

とったり = catch, (do ~ and do other things well)

* とった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^と捕ります g1 (catch, capture)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

^{ひるね}
昼寝をした り = take a nap, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* ^{ひるね}昼寝をした = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{ひるね}昼寝(を)します g3 (take a nap)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

しました。 = part of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り しました' = did ~, did ~ and did other things as well, did many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ //

While we stayed at the hotel, we took a walk, swam in the lake, caught insects, took a nap and did other things as well everyday. (we did many things such as taking a walk, swimming in the lake, catching insects and taking a nap.)

ホテルには ^{いっしゅうかん}一週間 いました。 = we stayed at the hotel for one week.

わたしたち = we /

は <topic particle> /

「^{たの}楽しかった = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{たの}楽しかったです = (X) was enjoyable /

ね <confirmation particle> /

こんな ^{せいかつ}生活 = the life like this /

も = also /

たまに = occasionally /

は <topic particle> /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = be good /

ね <confirmation particle> /

と <quotation particle> /

^{はな}話し ながら、 = while talking (speaking)

* [masu-form] ながら = while doing ~ /

^{いえ}家に ^{かえ}帰りました。 = went home //

We went home while talking the things like ‘We had a good time (It was enjoyable), didn’t we? It is OK to lead the life like that occasionally, isn’t it?’ 😓

□30

どんな ホテルに ^と泊まりましたか。 = What kind of hotel did they stay?

1

^{やま}山の ^{なか}中の ^{おお}大きな ホテル = a big hotel in the hotel

2

^{ふる}古い が、 ^{なか}中は きれいな ホテル = the hotel which is old, but whose inside is beautiful 😓

3

テレビや ゲームが ^{たの}楽しめる ホテル = the hotel that they can enjoy TV and games

* ^{たの}楽しめる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{たの}楽しめます (can enjoy, be able to enjoy) which is the potential-verb of ^{たの}楽しみます g1 (enjoy) /

4

いろいろな ものがあって、^{べんり}便利な ホテル = the hotel which has various things and is convenient

* あって = あります。そして、 = there is ~ 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.

□31

えき 駅から ホテルまで どうやって 行きましたか。 = How did they go from the station to the hotel?

1

えき 駅から 30 分 バスに 乗って、バス停から 2時間以上 歩きました。 = They were on the bus for thirty minutes, and then walked for more than two hours from the bus stop.

* 乗って、 = 乗りました。そして、 = boarded 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

えき 駅から 30 分 バス停まで 歩いて、バスに 2時間以上 乗りました。 = They walked to the bus stop for thirty minutes, and then were on the bus for more than two hours.

* 歩いて、 = 歩きました。そして、 = walked 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

えき 駅から 2時間近く バスに 乗って、バス停から 30 分以上 歩きました。 = They were on the bus for nearly two hours, and then walked for more than thirty minutes from the bus stop.

* 乗って、 = 乗りました。そして、 = boarded 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.

4

えき 駅から 2時間以上 バスに 乗って、バス停から 30 分近く 歩きました。 = They were on the bus for more than two hours, and then walked for nearly thirty minutes from the bus stop.

* 乗って、 = 乗りました。そして、 = boarded 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.

□32

ホテルに 着いて から、何を しましたか。 = What did they do after arriving at the hotel?

* 着つきます g1 = arrive, reach /

* [te-form] から = after doing ~ //

1

部へ屋やに 行いかないで、すぐみずうみに 湖いに行きました。 = They went to the lake immediately without going to the room.

* 行いかないで = 行いきません でした。そして、 = didn't go and, /

* 行いかないで = without going /

* [nai-form ない → ないで] = without doing ~, don't do ~ and, didn't do ~ and //

2

部へ屋やに 行いって、夜よるまで ずやすっと 休やすみました。 = They went to the room and rested all the time until night. 🥲

* 行いって、 = 行いきました。そして、 = went 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

部へ屋やで テレビを 見みて から、星ほしを 見みに 外そとへ 出でました。 = After watching TV in the room, they went out (in order) to see stars.

* 見みます sg2 = see, watch, look /

* [te-form] から = after doing ~ /

* [masu-form] に = in order to do ~ //

4

部へ屋やで 少すこし 休やすんで から、散さん歩ぽに 行いきました。 = After resting in the room for a while, they went for a stroll.

* 休やすみます g1 = rest /

* [te-form] から = after doing ~ /

* [noun] に = for (the purpose of) [noun] //

□33

こんな生活せいかつとありますが、どんな生活せいかつですか。 = There is 'the life like this' in the article, but what kind of life is it?

1

山やまで = on the mountain /

遊あそんだ り、 = play, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* 遊あそんだ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 遊あそびます g1 (play)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

昼寝ひるねをした り = take a nap, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* 昼寝ひるねをした = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 昼寝ひるね(を) します g3 (take a nap)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

する = part of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り する' which is the plain-style of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り

します' = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~

生活せいかつ = life //

the life that they play on the mountain, take a nap and do other things as well

2

ゲーム = game /

を <direct-object particle> /

した り、 = do, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g1 (so)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

虫むし = insects /

を <direct-object particle> /

とった り = catch, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* とった = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of とります g1 (catch)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

する = part of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り する' which is the plain-style of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り
します' = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing
~
せいかつ
生活 = life //

the life that they play a game, catch insects and do other things as well

3

さんぽ
散歩した り、 = take a walk, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* 散歩した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 散歩します g3 (take a walk)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things
such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

テレビ = TV /

を <direct-object particle> /

み
見た り = watch, (do ~ and do other things as well)

* 見た = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things
such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

する = part of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り する' which is the plain-style of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り
します' = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing
~
せいかつ
生活 = life //

the life that they take a walk, watch TV and do other things as well

4

おいしいものを食べて、何も しない 生活 = the life that they keep eating delicious food and
don't do anything

* 食べて、 = 食べます。そして、 = eat 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.

* しない = don't do = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of します g3 (do)

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