

P30

もんだい6

右のページの「スポーツ教室」のお知らせを見て、下の質問に答えてください。 =

Please look at the notice of 'sports class' on the page of the right side and answer the following questions.

(omission)

Study later

P31

あおぞら 一日 スポーツ教室 = blue sky one day sports class /

* 教室 = classroom, class

5月 29 日(日) /

10:00~17:00 → じゅうじからじゅうしちじ(まで) /

場所 = place, venue /

あおぞら 運動場 = blue sky sports ground /

「あおぞら 一日 スポーツ教室」では、 = in Blue Sky one day sports class + は <topic particle> /

いろいろなスポーツのルール = rules of various sports /

や = (X) や (Y) = (X), (Y) and so on (, etc) /

やり方 = how to do

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

* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A) /

を <direct-object particle> /

先生 = teacher /

が <subject particle> /

教えます。 = teach /

In Blue Sky one day sports class, teachers (coaches) will teach you rules of various sports and how to play them.

みんな で = with everyday /

スポーツを ^{たの}楽しみましょう。 = Let's enjoy playing sports! /

<Chart> * Not all sentences are translated.

ただ = free (of charge) /

^{じてんしゃ}自転車 = bicycle, cycling /

^{すいえい}水泳 = swimming /

^{ちゅうい}※注意 = attention, caution, warning, advice, being careful; heed, regard /

^{じてんしゃ} ^か ^{ひと}自転車 を 借りる 人 = the person who borrow (rent) a bicycle /

^{えん}200円 かかります。 = It costs 200 yen /

It costs 200 yen to rent a bicycle.

* No all sentences are translated.

^す ^{じかん} ^{はじ}好きな 時間 に 始める ことができます。 = You can start at your favorite time.

* ^{はじ}始める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はじ}始めます g1 = start, begin /

* [dictionary-form] ^{はじ}ことができます = can do ~, be able to do ~ /

10:00までに ^き来て ください。 = Please come by 10 o'clock.

^{しあい}グループで 試合を します。 = we play a match in the group. 🥲

初めて サッカーや バasketボールを ^{ひと}する 人 = the person who plays soccer and basketball for the first time

ぜひ = by all means, surely, certainly, without fail /

P31 Questions

□34

自転車^{じてんしゃ}を借^かりて乗^のりたい人^{ひと} = the person who wants to rent and ride a bicycle

* 借^かりて = 借^かりる。そして、= borrow (rent) and ...

* 借^かりる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 借^かります sg2 = borrow, rent

* 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.

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

は <topic particle> /

いくら = how much /

払^{はら}わなければなりません = must pay

* 払^{はら}わなければ = if (X) don't pay = conditional-form, negative of 払^{はら}います g1 (pay)

* [conditional-form, negative] なりません = must do ~, have to do ~ /

か <question-particle> //

How much does the person who wants to rent and ride a bicycle pay?

(omission)

□35

バスケットボールのルールや、やり方^{かた}を習^{なら}ってから試合^{しあい}に出^でたい人^{ひと} = the person who wants to play in the match after learning rules of a basketball and how to play it

* 習^{なら}います g1 = learn

* [te-form] から = after doing ~

* 試合^{しあい}に出^でます = play in the match (game) /

まず = first of all, to start with, to begin with, first, firstly /

どう = how, in what way, in what manner /

しなければなりません = must pay

* しなければ = if (X) don't do = conditional-form, negative of します g3 (do)

* [conditional-form, negative] なりません = must do ~, have to do ~ /

か <question-particle> //

What must the person who wants to play in the match after learning rules of a basketball and how to play it do first of all?

(omission)

----- the end of page 30 and 31 -----