

## Lesson 26

1 どうして おくれたんですか。 バスが 来なかったんです。

Why were you late? Because the bus did not come.

- \* Informal form + ん です → stress, justification for some action or asking for explanation;  
「んです」 can be added to almost any ending to stress the preceding elements.
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2 こちらへ 来て いただけませんか。

Would you mind coming here, please.

- \* Verb -て いただけませんか。 → Use this to ask your teacher to do something for you.  
This is a politer version of 「Verb-て ください。」
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3 あしたのパーティーは 何時に 来たら いいですか。

What time should I come to the party tomorrow?

- \* 何時(なんじ)に Verb-た ら いいですか。 → Use this to ask for advice from your friends.  
Respond to this with 「そうですね、9時ごろ 来てください。」, for example.
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4 ひらがなは 好きですが、かんじは 嫌いです。

I like hiragana, but I hate kanji.

- \* 「は」 in negative sentences → to make a contrast.  
「が」 instead of 「は」 is not appropriate.
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## Lesson 27

5 わたしは 漢字(かんじ)が 100も 書けます。

I can write as many as 100 kanji .

\* 書(か)く ( G1) → 書(か)ける → can write (potential)

Potential form-verbs usually take 「が」 to denote a subject. See 72 to refer to も.

6 朝(あさ) なつとうは 食べられません。

I cannot eat natto in the morning.

\* 食(た)べる ( G2) → 食べられる / 食べれる → can eat (potential)

Notice 「は」 is used to make contrast.

7 おとうとは テニスが じょうずに できます。

My younger brother can play tennis well.

\* 来(く)る、する → 来(こ)られる、できる( G3) → can come, can do (potential)

These are irregular verbs.

8 富士山(ふじさん)が まどから 見える。  
音楽(おんがく)が 聞こえます。

Mt Fuji is visible from the window. Music is audible.

\* 見(み)える、聞(き)こえる → visible, audible

Distinguish between 見える and 見られる、聞こえる and 聞ける.

9 大きい スーパーが できました。

The big supermarket has been completed.

\* できる → to be finished, to be completed

できる can mean "can do" and "to be completed".

## Lesson 28

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- 10 音楽を 聞きながら、勉強(べんきょう)が できます。

I can study while listening to music.

- \* Verb-Preます+ながら → two actions at the same time  
The subject of these two actions has to be the same.
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- 11 毎朝(まいあさ)、ジョギングを して います。

I jog every morning.

- \* Verb て いる → habit or something you always do  
「～ て いました」 to express your habit in the past.
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## Lesson 29

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- 12 電気(でんき)が ついて います。

The light is on.

- \* Verb て + いる → Continued state  
The present progressive construction is often used to describe a continued state. cf. 11.
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- 13 宿題(しゅくだい)を して しまいました。

I have completed my homework.

- \* Verb -て + しまう → completed action  
The statement above implies that you are free of homework now.
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14 パスポートを なくして しまいました。

I have lost my passport.

\* Verb て + しまう → embarrassment or regret

「てしまう」 has two functions – completed action (13) and regret/embarrassment.

15 パスポートを なくしちゃった。

I've lost my passport.

\* ちゃう = Verb て + しまう → colloquial version of ~てしまう

「ちゃう」、「ちゃった」 correspond to 「てしまう」、「てしまった」

16 どこかに 電話(でんわ)が ありませんか。

Is there a pay-phone somewhere?

\* どこかに → somewhere

「はい」 or 「いいえ」 can be response to this question. cf: 「電話は どこに ありますか。」

### Lesson 30

17 旅行(りょこう)の 前(まえ)に きっぷを 買(か)って おきます。

I'll buy the ticket before the trip.

\* Verb て おく → Somebody has done something for future convenience;  
a state achieved intentionally for some future purpose

cf. 18.

18 ホテルは もう 予約(よやく)して あります。

I have already reserved the hotel.

\* Verb て ある → Something has been done for future convenience

cf.17.

19 雨(あめ)が まだ ふって います。

It is still raining.

- \* まだ Verb-affirmative → something is still happening  
cf. 25.

### Lesson 31

20 いっしょに コーヒーでも 飲もう (か)。

Let us have a coffee or something together.

- \* Volitional (informal) -form of verbs or Shall we/I...? → I suggest that I/we should ....  
G1 verb: kaU → kaOO / G2: tabeRU → tabeYOO, G3: kuru - KOYOO, suru - SHIYOO

21 家を 出ようとしたとき、友だちから 電話が かかって きました。

My friend rang me when I was leaving home.

- \* Volitional (informal) form of verbs + としたとき → Something that you did not expect to happen actually happened just before/when you were about to do something.

22 週末(しゅうまつ) は 海に 行こうと 思っています。

I am thinking of going to the beach at the weekend.

- \* ~と 思(おも)う → To express your thought  
Volitional forms are often employed with this construction.

23 来月(らいげつ) 車を 買う つもりです。

I intend to buy a car next month.

- \* Verb - informal form + つもり です → one's intention to do ( or not to do ) something in the future  
たばこは 吸(す)わないうつもりです。(intend NOT to smoke)

24 あしたの 午後は 京都に 行く 予定です。

I'm scheduled to visit Kyoto tomorrow afternoon.

- \* Verb - informal form + 予定(よてい) です → You are probably talking about your itinerary.  
cf. 23.

25 レポートは まだ 書いて いません。

The report is not completed yet.

- \* まだ、、、Verb-て form + いません → Something is NOT completed YET.

The example above implies that you are going to write and to complete it sometime in future. See 19.

26 今朝(けさ)から 勉強しつづけて、疲(つか)れました。

I feel tired as I have been studying since this morning.

- \* Verb-premasu form + つづける → continue to do something

This structure is not well-discussed in the textbook, but it is important.

## Lesson 32

27 毎日 運動(うんどう)したほうがいいですよ。

I suggest that you do some exercise everyday.

- \* Verb - た form + ほうが いいです。 → You make a suggestion or give advice to your friends.

Note that a verb takes た-form.

28 あまり おさけは 飲まないほうが いいですよ。

I suggest that you do not drink too much sake.

- \* Verb - ない form (non-past negative) + ほうが いいです。 → You make suggestion or advice to your friends.

Note that a verb takes ない-form.

29 あしたは 雪(ゆき)が ふるでしょう。

It will snow tomorrow.

- \* weather-related verb/noun + でしょう。 → Use this for weather forecast.  
cf. 87,88 and 89.

30 あしたは 雪(ゆき)が ふるかもしれません。

It might snow tomorrow.

- \* Verb - informal form + かもしれません → The probability of some event is lower than でしょう。  
You are less certain than でしょう. Cf. 29,89,90 and 91.

31 あしたは きっと 雨でしょう。

It will undoubtedly rain tomorrow.

- \* きっと + positive ending → This adverb is used to support your statement emphatically.  
「きっと」 is often used with でしょう。

### Lesson 33

32 買え。 見ろ。 来い。

Buy (it). Look! Come here!

- \* Gp 1 verbs: Kau → Kaえ / Gp 2: Miru → Miろ / Gp 3: Kuru → 来(こ)い, Suru → しろ →  
Imperative forms  
Be careful not to employ this form as it often sounds very RUDE.

33 買な。 見るな。 来るな。

Don't buy! / Don't look! / Don't come!

- \* Gp 1 verbs: Kau → Kau-な / Gp 2: Miru → Miru-な / Gp 3: Kuru → Kuru-な, Suru → Suru-な  
→ Negative imperative or prohibitive forms.  
Be careful using this as you would sound very bossy!

34 あそこに「止(と)まれ」と書いてあります。

"Tomare" is written over there.

\* 「と」 as a quotation marker → This particle denotes what is quoted.

Imperative verbs, see 32 and 33, are employed here sensibly.

35 田中さんは「あした 休みます」と言っていました。

Mr. Tanaka said, "I will take a day off tomorrow."

\* 「と」 as a quotation marker in direct/indirect speech. → When you report somebody's message, this quotation marker is in need.

Quote what somebody exactly say/said, which can be formal or informal.

### Lesson 34

36 わたしが言うとおりに書いてください。

Please write in the way I tell you to.

\* Verb dictionary form+ とおりに → Something should take place in the same way as X.

This construction is often used in a recipe in which you have to cook something as instructed.

37 見たとおりに、話してください。

Tell me exactly how you saw. it

\* Verb -た form + とおりに → Something takes place in the same way as X.

Note that the verb-た form denotes what has already happened or what will happen. cf. 36.

38 説明書の とおりに 組み立てました。

I assembled it according to the handbook.

\* Noun の + とおりに → in the same way as

cf. 36 and 37.

39 昼ごはんを 食べたあとで、歯(は)を みがきます。

I brush my teeth after lunch.

\* Verb た あとで / Noun の あとで → after you do/did something or after some activity

Note that the tense of the verb, regardless of the tense in the main verb, always remain in the た-form.

40 コーヒーは さとうを 入れないで 飲みます。

I have coffee without taking sugar.

\* Verb - ないで → without doing (something)

Verb-ないで can change into Verbずに if it retains the original meaning.

cf. 41.

41 コーヒーは さとうを 入れずに 飲みます。

I have coffee without taking sugar.

\* Verb - ずに → without doing (something) / cf. 40 and 105.

「ここで 食べずに ください。」 is wrong. 「ここで 食べないでください。」 is correct.

## Lesson 35

42 天気が 良ければ、むこうに 島が 見えます。

When/if it is fine, an island can be seen over there.

\* Verb ば → conditional / If Event X takes place, Event B happens.

買う→買えば、食べる→食べれば、する→すれば、来る→来れば

cf. 43, 44,45 and 46.

43 ここを 押(お)すと、ドアが 開きます。

Whenever you press this, the door always open.

\* Verb dictionary form + と → Whenever A takes place, B always follows.

With ば, which stresses continuity, you can NOT state your wish/judgment/ permission / hopes /requests, etc. cf. 42, 44,45,46, and 47.

44 東京へ 来たら、ぜひ 連絡(れんらく)してください。

Please contact me when you come to Tokyo.

- \* Verb た + ら → you can express your wish, judgement, permission, hopes, requests, etc.  
たら can mean "when" or "if" with non-past verbs in the main clause. cf.45.

45 くつが 高かったら、買わないで ください。  
安いのが あったら、買って ください。

If shoes are expensive, don't buy. / If you find cheap ones, please buy them.

- \* Verb た + ら → you can express your wish, judgement, permission, hopes, requests, etc.  
When adjectives, ある、いる are employed, たら always mean "if".

46 きのう 公園(こうえん)に 行ったら、昔(むかし)の友だちに 会いました。

When I went to the park yesterday, I unexpectedly met an old friend .

- \* Verb た + ら, → surprise or unexpectedness when the tense in the main clause is past.  
たら-construction with past-tense verb in a main clause can be always interpreted as "when".  
Compare 43.

47 どこか いい温泉(おんせん)がありませんか。－温泉なら、白馬(はくば)が いいですよ。

Do you know any good *onsen*? - If you mean an *onsen*, Hakuba would be nice.

- \* Verb informal form + なら → Employ this when you give advice based on what other people said.  
You make a suggestion/give advice provided somebody asks for it. cf. 38,39,40.

48 結婚式のスピーチは 短ければ 短いほど いいです。

The shorter a wedding speech is, the better it is.

- \* adj / adverb / verb + ば、、、ばほど → to that degree  
This structure is the Japanese version of 'The shorter, the better.'

## Lesson 36

49 速(はや)く 泳げるように 毎日 練習(れんしゅう)しています。

I practise everyday so that I can swim fast.

\* Verb potential informal form + ように → purpose / in order to

The potential form of verbs is usually employed in this construction. cf. 69 and 70.

50 よく 聞こえるように 大きい声(こえ)で 話してください。

Please speak out loud so that I can hear.

\* Verb potential informal form + ように ~て ください → Ask somebody to do something so that you can ...

51 やっと 自転車(じてんしゃ)に 乗れるようになりました。

I've finally mastered to ride a bicycle.

\* Verb-potential informal form + ようになる → have/has become able to ...

やっと implies that you struggled, but you made it eventually. Compare 「なかなか」 in 52.

52 なかなか 自転車(じてんしゃ)に 乗れるようになりません。

I haven't mastered to ride a bicycle.

\* なかなか Verb potential informal form + ようにならない → You are still struggling despite a huge effort.

cf. 49.

53 毎日 運動(うんどう)して、何でも 食べるように しています。

I try to take exercise every day and eat a variety of foods.

\* Verb potential informal form + ようにする → You make sure that you do something.

You make an effort to make something happen.

54 テニス とか 水泳(すいえい)が 好きです。

I like tennis, swimming, and so on.

\* Noun X とか+ Noun Y とか、、、 → to give some examples

Distinguish とか、など、や、と. All of these join more than two nouns.

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