

Lesson 37

55 子どもの とき、よく 母に しかられました。

When I was a child, I was often told off by my mother.

* kau - kawa(nai) - kawaれる (G1), miru - miられる(G2), suru-される, kuru-こられる (G3) → The indirect passive voice is employed to express your annoyance.

Make sure that the victim, usually the speaker, is the subject of this construction.

56 (わたしは)弟に パソコンを 壊(こわ)されました。

My personal computer was broken by my younger brother.

* 壊(こわ)されました、踏(ふ)まれました → A disaster!

Compare this with 弟は わたしのパソコンを 壊しました。

57 休みに、雨に 降られました。

I was rained on all through the holiday.

* 降(ふ)られる、行かれる、来られる → These intransitive verbs can be employed indirect passive construction as well.

This is a very important usage of the passive construction.

58 わたしは、学校で 先生に ほめられました。

I was praised by a teacher in school.

* ほめられる → This verb is probably the only verb, in the passive construction, which conveys the happiness of the speaker.

「ほめる」 is a dictionary form.

Lesson 38

59 テニスを 見るのは好きですが、するのはあまり好きじゃありません。

I like watching tennis, but do not like playing.

- * Verb informal form + の → の nominalizes verbs or makes a noun out of verbs.
 食べること and 食べるの are both nouns, but can you tell the difference?

Lesson 39

60 ニュースを聞いて、びっくりしました。

I was surprised to hear the news.

- * Verb -て form / ない- form → Cause and effect in spoken language
 から・ので is a more formal way to state cause/effect.
 ないで・なくて, both negative て- forms, are different in use. See 40.

61 土曜日は 都合(つごう)が 悪くて、行けません。

Saturday is inconvenient for me, so I cannot come.

- * いadjective→くて、なadjective→で → Cause and effect in spoken language
 Distinguish between 高くて and 高く、元気に and 元気で.

62 地震(じしん)で、ビルが 倒(たお)れました。

Because of the earthquake, a building collapsed.

- * Noun + で → で, て-form of です, indicates cause.
 なadjective construction to denote "cause" takes the same construction as this one.

63 体の調子(ちょうし)が 悪いので、病院へ 行きました。

I don't feel well, so I'll go to hospital.

- * ので、、、 → a cause that is acceptable to others
 から is not as formal/official as ので to state the cause.

64 ここに 来る途中で、事故が ありました。

On my way here, there was a traffic accident.

- * 途中(とちゅう)で → on my way to, en route for/to
 You need this phrase to state that something happened on your way to some place.

Lesson 40

65 台風(たいふう)が 来るかどうか 調べています。

I am checking whether a typhoon is coming or not.

- * ～か どうか 分かりません・調べています。 → Yes/No - Question in indirect speech
 cf. 65.

66 あしたの パーティーは 何時か 分かりますか。

Do you know what time the party tomorrow starts?

- * ～か 分かりません・調べています。 → Information- seeking question in indirect speech
 Compare with 65.

67 買う前に、必 (かならず) くつを はいて みてください。

Please make sure you try on shoes before you buy them.

- * ～て みます → try and see by doing something
必ず means that you do something without fail.

Lesson 41

68 友だちに 本を 買ってあげました。

I bought a book for my friend.

* ~て やる、もらう、あげる、くれる → giving and receiving favours among friends

「~て くれる」 is employed only when you are a recipient of some favour.

69 わたしは お土産(みやげ)に 人形(にんぎょう) を 買いました。

I bought a doll as a souvenir.

* Noun + に → as a token of / in memory of

Lesson 42

70 健康(けんこう)のために、毎日 走っています。

For health reasons, I jog every morning.

* Verb dictionary form / Noun + のために → purpose / in order to

ために is more directly associated with achieving one's goal than ように. See 49,50 and 51.

71 この はさみは 花を 切るのに 使います。

For health reasons, I jog every morning.

* Verb dictionary form + のに → purpose / in order to

のに stresses the process through which one can achieve a goal.

72 駅まで 行くのに 2時間も かかりました。

It took as long as two hours to get to the station.

* Noun/Quantifier/counter + も → a stress marker

も means "even" if it is employed in a negative statement as in 「2時間もかからなかった。」

Lesson 43

73 これから 雨が 降(ふ)り そうです。

It seems that it will rain from now on.

* Verb pre-masu form / i - adj (い) / na-adj (な)+ そうです → looks like / appears to be a speaker's conjecture based on what s/he sees/hears. cf. 90.

74 ちょっと 電話を かけて 来ます。

I will telephone and then come back here.

* Verb-て form + 来ます・行きます・帰ります → to go somewhere, do something and come back/continue to go / return

Direction-oriented verbs such as 来る・行く・帰る can be employed in this construction.

75 これから だんだん あたたかく なって 行きます。

It is going to get warmer and warmer from now on.

* adverbial form of adjective + 行く → Some states or actions keep taking place from when the speaker first mentions them.

あたたかい→あたたかく、元気な→元気に

76 だんだん あつく なって 来ましたね。

It is gradually becoming warmer.

* adverbial form of adjective + 来る → a change affects you.

Employ this when you, a speaker, feel that you are involved in the change that is taking place.

Lesson 44

77 お酒(さけ)を 飲みすぎました。本は 高すぎる。

I had too much *sake*. The book is too expensive.

- * 飲み /高(たか, i-adj) / ずか (na-adj) +すぎます → an action/state being excessive
Therefore you ended up with an undesirable state.

78 この パソコンは 使い やすいです。

This personal computer is easy to use.

- * Verb-premasu form + やすい → easiness in processing something (somebody)
「使うやさしい」 is incorrect. Compare with 79.

79 東京は 住(す)み にくいです。

Living in Tokyo is difficult.

- * Verb-premasu form + にくい → difficulty in processing something (somebody)
The opposite of this expression is 「住みやすい」。Compare with 77.

80 部屋(へや)を きれいに します。

I will make this room clean. (I will clean my room.)

- * 大きく(い-adj) ・きれいに (な-adj) ・Noun に + します → Somebody turn something into a certain state, so that a change takes place.
する, a transitive, implies that a speaker makes a conscious effort to achieve something.

81 晩ご飯(ばんごはん)は カレーライスに します。

I will have curry rice for supper.

- * Noun に します → selection / decision
Learn this skillful use of に to express your decision.

82 楽しく 歌う / 水を 大切に 使う。

sing happily / do not waste water

- * 楽しく ・ 大切に → adverbial forms of い - / な - adjectives to modify verbs
Distinguish between 楽しい、楽しく、and 楽しくて / 大切な、大切に and 大切に。

Lesson 45

83 時間に 遅(おく)れた 場合は、連絡してください。

In case you are late, please let me know.

- * Verb / adj / Noun の + 場合(ばあい)は、 → hypothetical situation / in case
「遅れた場合」 implies you are not sure whether you are late or not at the time of this statement.

84 約束(やくそく)したのに、彼女(かのじょ)は 来ませんでした。
約束しなかったけど、彼女は 来た。

She did not come, even though she promised.

- * Verb / adj / Noun のに → even though, despite the fact...

Something takes place against the speaker's expectation. See lesson 20 of Book 1 for 「けど」
(although).

Lesson 46

85 昼ごはんを これから 食べる ところです。

I am going to have lunch (now).

- * Verb - dictionary form + ところ です → Somebody is about to do something or something is about to start

Notice the subtle difference in meaning according to the tense of the preceding verbs.

86 昼ごはんを これから 食べている ところです。

I am having lunch now.

- * Verb - ている + ところ です → be in the midst of doing something
 食べている+ところ denotes the fact that you are in the midst of having lunch.

87 昼ごはんを たった 今 食べた ところです。

I have just finished lunch now.

- * Verb - た + ところ です → You just completed something.
 食べた+ところ denotes that you just completed having lunch.

88 さっき 昼ごはんを 食べた ばかりです。

I had lunch some time ago (, which implies that I am not hungry yet).

- * Verb - た + ばかり です → The speaker's subjective feeling that not much time has passed since s/he has done something
 たところ (85) denotes the time right after something was completed.

89 田中さんは 今日 パーティーに 来るはずです。

I am sure that Mr. Tanaka is coming to the party today.

- * Verb / adj / Noun + はず です → I am fairly certain ...
 You have some clues to support this statement.

Lesson 47

90 天気予報(てんきよほう)に よると、明日は 雨が 降(ふる) そうです。

According to the weather forecast, it will rain tomorrow.

- * informal form + そうです → rumour / hearsay
 Distinguish this and 雨が 降(り)そうです cf. 73.

91 せきも 出るし、頭も 痛い。かぜを ひいたようだ。

I have a cough and a headache. It seems I've caught a cold.

* Verb / adj / Noun + ようです → speaker's subjective conjecture that is more reliable than そう
(88)

cf. 73

92 変な 音が しますね。

I can hear a strange sound (I have never heard it before.)

* が → a new phenomenon that is experienced by a speaker is denoted by が.

A new information is usually dealt with with the particle が.

Lesson 48

93 息子を イギリスへ 留学させます。

I will send my son to Britain to study.

* Noun を Intransitive Verb + せる・させる → Causative expression = make somebody do something

Particle を is employed with intransitive verbs such as 行く、歩く、遊ぶ、etc.

94 息子に 友だちの 送別会(そうべつかい)に 行かせて やりました。

I did a favour to my son by allowing him to go to a friend's farewell party.

* Person に Intransitive Verb + せる・させる → allow somebody to do something - (permissive)

cf. 92.

95 娘に ピアノを 習(なら)わせました。

I will make my daughter learn the piano.

* Noun を Transitive-Verb + せる・させる → The speaker makes somebody do something regardless of his/her will.

Notice two particles に and を.

96 早退(そうたい)させて いただけませんか。

Would you allow me to leave earlier?

* Verb-causative + て いただけませんか。 → The causative construction is often employed in super-polite constructions.

Employ this construction when you ask for permission from your teacher, for example.

97 もう 失礼(しつれい)しても かまいませんか。

Is it all right if I leave now?

* かまわない → don't/does not matter, it's all right
a tricky word as the negative form actually means positiveness.

Lesson 49

98 田中先生は もう お帰りになりました。

Professor Tanaka has already left.

* お+verb pre-masu + に なる・なります → Super-polite form to be used for your superior – teachers or bosses – Respect

The subject of the sentence is the person who you are supposed to pay respect to.

99 先生は まだ ケーキを めしあがって いません。

The professor has not had any cake yet.

* いらっしゃる、なさる、めしあがる、ごらんになる、くださる → Special respectful verbs
「いる、する、食べる、見る、くれる」 have specific respectful forms as above.

100 山田先生は 明日(あす) 来られるそうです。

It seems that Professor Yamada is coming tomorrow.

* 来られる、やめられる、帰られる → Passive verbs are also employed to express the speaker's respect.

These passive verbs express a lower degree politeness than 96 and 97.

101 雨が 降(ふ)り出す前に、帰りましょう。

Let's go home before it starts raining.

* Verb-Premasu form + 出す(出す) → start doing something

Compare: 降り始める=to begin to rain (Verb premasu form + 始(はじ)める)

Lesson 50

102 先生、(わたしは) かばんを お持ち しましょう。

Professor, I will carry your bag.

* お+Verb Pte masu form + します → Speaker humbles/belittles himself to show respect to other(s).

Make sure that you humble yourself to express your respect to your teacher/boss.

103 (わたしは) 先生の おたくで、おすしを いただきました。

I had sushi at the professor's residence.

* まいる(行く、来る)、いただく(食べる)、もうす(言う)、etc. → Specific verbs for humble expressions

You must remember these verbs.

Lesson 51

104 ラジオを つけたまま、家を 出て しまいました。

I left home with the radio turned on.

* Verb-た (positive past tense) + まま → unchanged, as it is / as they were
cf. 104.

105 ドアを 閉(し)めないまま、出かけて しまいました。

I left my house with the door open.

- * Verb-ない (negative non-past) + まま → unchanged, as it is / as they were
「閉めないまま」=「閉めずに」or「閉めないで」、cf. 103 and 40.

106 図書館で 借(か)りた本は、3週間以内(いない)に 返すことになっています。

I must return the book that I borrowed from the library within three weeks.

- * Verb-dictionary form + ことになる → a decision by a third party affects some people, usually the speaker.

107 ネクタイの しめ方(かた)が 分かったら、教(おし)えてください。

Let me know if you know how to do a necktie.

- * Verb Premasu form + 方(かた) → the way of doing something

108 兄は 外国に 行きたがっています。

My elder brother would like to go abroad.

- * Verbs + たがる → Third-person would like to do...
両親は 友だちに 会えなくなるので さみしがっています。

109 友だちは 新しい 辞書(じしょ)を ほしがっています。

My friend would like a new dictionary.

- * がる → some adjective for the third person
「さみしがる」 belongs to this group of adjectives.

110 (わたしは)学校で みんなの前で 先生に よく 歌わされました。

I was made to sing by my teacher in front of everyone in school.

* させられる → Causative passive construction

This is causative + indirect passive construction – a disaster!
