

02 Practice Test Answers and Explanations

Practice Test 1

Vocabulary

Kanji Reading

1 今年の なつは とても あついです。

Kotoshi no natsu wa totemo atsui desu.

This summer is really hot.

1 ことし

kotoshi

this year

2 こんとし

kontoshi

3 こねん

konen

4 きよねん

kyonen

last year

The correct answer is #1- ことし .

今 - いま : 今, *ima*, *now*

こん : 今月, *kongetsu*, *this month*

年 - とし : 年, *toshi*, *year*

ねん : 去年, *kyonen*, *last year*

2 きたむらさんは スペイン語を はなしています。

Kitamura-san wa supeingo o hanashite imasu.

Ms. Kitamura is speaking Spanish.

1 こう

kō

2 こ

ko

3 ご

go

4 ごう

gō

The correct answer is #3- ご .

語 - ご : 英語, *eigo*, *English (language)*

3 きのう、一日中 つよいあめが ふっていました。

Kinō, ichinichijū tsuyoi ame ga futte imashita.

Yesterday, (it) was raining hard all day.

1 ひとにちちゅう

hitonichichū

2 いちにちじゅう

ichinichijū

3 ひとびちゅう

hitobichū

4 いちびちゅう

ichibichū

The correct answer is #2- いちにちじゅう .

- 一 - いち : 一, *ichi, one*
ひと . つ : 一つ, *hitotsu, one (thing)*
- 日 - にち : 日曜日, *nichiyōbi, Sunday*
じつ : 休日, *kyūjitsu, holiday*
ひ : 日, *hi, day*
び : 月曜日, *getsuyōbi, Monday*
か : 十日, *tōka, the 10th (day of the month)*
- 中 - ちゅう : 仕事中, *shigoto chū, at work*
じゅう : 世界中, *sekai jū, all over the world*
なか : 中, *naka, inside*
うち : 中, *uchi, among*

4 わたしは 耳が いたいです。

Watashi wa mimi ga itai desu.
My ear hurts.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 くち | 2 め | 3 みみ | 4 はな |
| kuchi | me | mimi | hana |
| <i>mouth</i> | <i>eye</i> | <i>ear</i> | <i>nose</i> |

The correct answer is #3- みみ .

- 耳 - みみ : 耳, *mimi, ear*
じ : 耳鼻科, *jibika, ear, nose and throat (specialist)*

5 きのうち、九時半に ねました。

Kinō, kujihan ni nemashita.
Yesterday, (I) went to sleep at 9:30.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 ここのじばん | 2 ここのじはん | 3 くじはん | 4 きゅうじばん |
| koko no jiban | koko no jihan | kujihan | kyūjiban |

The correct answer is #3- くじはん .

- 九 - きゅう : 九分, *kyūfun, 9 minutes*
く : 九月, *kugatsu, September*
ここの . つ : 九つ, *kokonotsu, 9 (things)*
- 時 - とし : 時, *toki, time*
じ : 時間, *jikan, counter for hours*
- 半 - はん : 大半, *taihan, majority*

6 たなかさんは ワインを 三本 のみました。

Tanaka-san wa wain o sanbon nomimashita.

Mr. Tanaka drank 3 bottles of wine.

1 さんほん
sanhon

2 さんぼん
sanbon

3 みほん
mihon

4 みっぼん
mippon

The correct answer #2-さんぼん .

三 - さん : 三分, sanpun, 3 minutes

みっ.つ : 三つ, mittsu, 3 (things)

本 - ほん : 本, hon, book

7 おかしは 一分で ぜんぶ たべました。

Okashi wa ippun de zenbu tabemashita.

(I) ate all the sweets in a minute.

1 ひとふん
hitofun

2 いじふん
ijifun

3 いっぶん
ippun

4 いちふん
ichifun

The correct answer is #3-いっぶん .

一 - いち : 一, ichi, one

ひと.つ : 一つ, hitotsu, one (thing)

分 - ふん : 二分, nifun, 2 minutes

ぶん : 気分, kibun, feeling

わ.ける : 分ける, wakeru, to divide

8 トイレに 入るときに でんきを つけて ください。

Toire ni hairu toki ni denki o tsukete kudasai.

When (you) enter the bathroom, turn on the light, please.

1 はる
haru
to stick

2 いる
iru
to be

3 入れる
ireru
to put in

4 はいる
hairu
to enter

The correct answer is #4-はいる .

入 - はい.る : 入る, hairu, to enter

い.れる : 入れる, ireru, to put in

にゅう : 購入, kōnyū, purchase

- 9 かぜは 東から ふいています。
Kaze wa higashi kara fuite imasu.
The wind is blowing from the east.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 みなみ
minami
south | 2 きた
kita
north | 3 にし
nishi
west | 4 ひがし
higashi
east |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|

The correct answer is #4 – ひがし .

東 – ひがし : 東 , **higashi**, *east*
 どう : 東京 , **tōkyō**, *Tokyo*

- 10 お先に しつれいします。
Osaki ni shitsurei shimasu.
Sorry, (I) am leaving before you.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 せん
sen
last (prefix) | 2 さき
saki
previous | 3 まず
mazu
first (of all) | 4 どうぞ
dōzo
by all means |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

The correct answer is #2 – さき .

先 – せん : 先週 , **senshū**, *last week*
 さき : 先に , **saki ni**, *previously*

Orthography

- 11 しゅうまつに えいがを みに いきます。
Shūmatsu ni eiga o mi ni ikimasu.
On weekends, (I) go to see movies.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 目に
me ni | 2 見
mi ni | 3 白に
haku ni | 4 貝に
kai ni |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|

The correct answer is #2 – 見に .

見 – けん : 意見 , **iken**, *opinion; view*

み . る : 見る , **miru**, *to see*

み . える : 見える , **mieru**, *to be seen*

み . せる : 見せる , **miseru**, *to show*

目 – もく : 目的 , **mokuteki**, *purpose; goal*

め : 目 , **me**, *eye*

白 – しろ . い : 面白い , **omoshiroi**, *interesting*

はく : 空白 , **kūhaku**, *blank space*

12 どうきょうへの きっぷは いちまんえん かかります。

Tōkyō e no kippu wa ichiman-en kakarimasu.

A ticket to Tokyo costs 10,000 yen.

1 一百円

ichihyaku-en

100 yen

2 一千元

ichisen-en

1,000 yen

3 一方円

ichihōen

*

4 一万円

ichiman-en

10,000 yen

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #4- 一万円 .

万 - まん : 万が一, **man ga ichi**, *if by any chance*

ばん : 万歳, **banzai**, *hoorah!*

円 - えん : 十円, **jū-en**, *10 yen*

まる : 円い, **marui**, *round (disc-shaped objects)*

百 - ひゃく : 百, **hyaku**, *100*

びゃく : 何百, **nan byaku**, *how many 100s*

千 - せん : 千, **sen**, *a thousand*

13 ならで うまれました。

Nara de umaremashita.

(I) was born in Nara.

1 性まれました

-maremashita*

2 生まれました

umaremashita

3 住まれました

-maremashita*

4 有まれました

-maremashita*

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese

The correct answer is #2- 生まれました .

生 - せい : 学生, **gakusei**, *(university) student*

う . まれる : 生まれる, **umareru**, *to be born*

なま : 生ビール, **nama biiru**, *draft beer*

14 もくようびに ともだちと ひるごはんを たべます。

Mokuyōbi ni tomodachi to hirugohan o tabemasu.

(I) am eating lunch with my friend on Thursday.

1 土よう日

doyōbi

Saturday

2 水よう日

suiyōbi

Wednesday

3 木よう日

mokuyōbi

Thursday

4 火よう日

kayōbi

Tuesday

The correct answer is #3- 木曜日 .

木 - もく : 木曜日 , **mokuyōbi**, *Thursday*

き : 木 , **ki**, *tree*

日 - にち : 日曜日 , **nichiyōbi**, *Sunday*

じつ : 休日 , **kyūjitsu**, *holiday*

ひ : 日 , **hi**, *day*

び : 月曜日 , **getsuyōbi**, *Monday*

か : 十日 , **tōka**, *the 10th (day of the month)*

土 - つち : 土 , **tsuchi**, *soil*

ど : 土曜日 , **doyōbi**, *Saturday*

水 - すい : 水曜日 , **suiyōbi**, *Wednesday*

みず : 水 , **mizu**, *water*

火 - か : 火曜日 , **kayōbi**, *Tuesday*

ひ : 火 , **hi**, *fire*

び : 花火 , **hanabi**, *fireworks*

15 いえの ちかくに いいれすとらんが あります。

le no chikaku ni ii resutoran ga arimasu.

There is a nice restaurant near the house.

1 レストラン

resutoran

2 レソトラン

resotoran

3 ラストレン

rasutoren

4 ラソトレン

rasotoren

The correct answer is #1- レストラン .

レ - re ス - su ト - to ラ - ra ン - n

16 きぶんが わるいから、きょうは やすみます。

Kibun ga warui kara, kyō wa yasumimasu.

(I) don't feel well, so today (I) am going to take a break.

1 体みます

-mimasu*

2 本みます

-mimasu*

3 木みます

-mimasu*

4 休みます

yasumimasu

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese

The correct answer is #4- 休みます .

休 - きゅう : 休日 , **kyūjitsu**, *holiday*

やす. む : 休む , **yasumu**, *to be absent; to take a day off (intransitive)*

やす. める : 休める , **yasumeru**, *to suspend (transitive)*

17 ともだちは いつも えいごで はなしています。

Tomodachi wa itsumo eigo de hanashite imasu.

(My) friends are always speaking English.

1 言して
-shite*

2 語して
-shite*

3 話して
hanashite

4 読して
-shite*

The correct answer is #3- 話して .

話 - はな.す: 話す, **hanasu**, *to speak*
わ: 会話, **kaiwa**, *conversation*

言 - い.う: 言う, **iu**, *to say*
げん: 助言, **jogen**, *advice*
こと: 言葉, **kotoba**, *words; phrases*

語 - ご: 英語, **eigo**, *English (language)*

読 - よ.む: 読む, **yomu**, *to read*
どく: 読解, **dokkai**, *reading comprehension*

18 このかみに なまえを かいてください。

Kono kami ni namae o kaite kudasai.

Please write (your) name on this paper.

1 事いて
-ite*

2 来いて
-ite*

3 書いて
kaite

4 買いて
-ite*

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #3- 書いて .

書 - か.く: 書く, **kaku**, *to write*
しよ: 辞書, **jisho**, *dictionary*
がき: 下書き, **shitagaki**, *rough copy; draft*

来 - らい: 来月, **raigetsu**, *next month*
く.る: 来る, **kuru**, *to come*

買 - ばい: 売店, **baiten**, *shop; stand*
か.う: 買う, **kau**, *to buy*

Contextually-defined Expressions

19 はしを わたって みぎへ まがって ください。

Hashi o watatte migi e magatte kudasai.

Cross the bridge and turn right, please.

1 わたして
watashite
hand over

2 かえって
kaette
return (home)

3 かえして
kaeshite
return (sth)

4 わたって
watatte
to cross over

The correct answer is #4- わたって .

In the sentence above, はし (*hashi*, bridge) is marked with the を particle, which makes it the object. We use answers 1 and 3 with objects that can be handed or returned to someone. Answer 2 is intransitive, meaning it doesn't take an object. That leaves us with just answer 4.

Other Answers

わたして – *watashite*, て-form of わたす, *watasu*, to hand over (something)

そのえんぴつを わたしてください。

Sono enpitsu o watashite kudasai.

Pass (me) that pencil, please.

かえって – *kaette*, て-form of かえる, *kaeru*, to return (home)

お父さんは かえってきました。

Otōsan wa kaette kimashita.

Father came home.

かえして – *kaeshite*, て-form of かえす, *kaesu*, to return (sth)

わたしの シャツを かえしてください。

Watashi no shatsu o kaeshite kudasai.

Return my shirt, please.

20 にしむらさんは じょうずに ギターを ひきます。

Nishimura-san wa jōzu ni gitā o hikimasu.

Mr. Nishimura plays the guitar well.

1 スポーツ

Supōtsu

sports

2 ギター

gitā

guitar

3 カメラ

kamera

camera

4 スピーチ

supiichi

speech

The correct answer is #2- ギター .

For questions like this, it's important to know collocations, what words go together. To make things even more confusing, because there is no kanji in this section, the main verb of the sentence, ひきます (*hikimasu*), could have two meanings. The first meaning is 'to pull.' The other one is 'to play (guitar/piano).' It doesn't make a lot of sense to talk about skillfully (じょうずに, *jōzu ni*) pulling any of the answers, so it must be the second meaning, 'to play' (guitar/piano).

Other Answers

スポーツ – *supōtsu*, sports

北村さんは スポーツが 上手です。

Kitamura-san wa supōtsu ga jōzu desu.

Ms. Kitamura is good at sports.

カメラ – **kamera**, camera

カメラの 前に ならんでください。

Kamera no mae ni narande kudasai.

Line up in front of the camera, please.

スピーチ – **supiichi**, speech

みなさんの 前に スピーチを しました。

Minasan no mae ni supiichi o shimashita.

(I) gave a speech in front of everybody.

21 ねるまえに はを みがいて ください。

Neru mae ni ha o migaite kudasai.

Before sleeping, brush your teeth, please.

1 みがいて

migaite

brush/polish

2 ひいて

hiite

pull

3 そうじて

sōji shite

clean

4 せんたくして

sentaku shite

do the laundry

The correct answer is #1-みがいて.

The object of the sentence is は (**ha**, tooth/teeth), so what can we do with a tooth/teeth? Well, the person speaking is hopefully not sadistic, so ひいて (**hiite**, pull) is not the best choice. そうじて is used for cleaning things around the house like the toilet or bath, not teeth. せんたくして is for doing the laundry. The best choice is みがいて, 'to polish or brush.'

Other Answers

ひいて – **hiite**, the て-form of ひく, to pull; to play (guitar/piano)

ドアを ひいて あけてください。

Doa o hiite akete kudasai.

Pull open the door, please.

そうじて – **souji shite**, the て-form of そうじする, to clean

毎日 ふろを そうじします。

Mainichi furo o sōji shimasu.

Every day, I clean the bathtub.

せんたくして – **sentaku shite**, the て-form of せんたくする, to do the laundry

シャワーの 後で せんたくしてください。

Shawā no ato de sentaku shite kudasai.

After the shower, do the laundry, please.

22 ここでは タバコを すわないで ください。

Koko dewa tabako o suwanaide kudasai.

Please don't smoke here.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 のまないで
nomanaide
<i>don't drink</i> | 2 すわないで
suwanaide
<i>don't inhale/smoke</i> | 3 たべないで
tabenaide
<i>don't eat</i> | 4 いかないで
ikanaide
<i>don't go</i> |
|---|--|---|---|

The correct answer is #2- すわないで .

We can guess the answer fairly easy by looking at the object, タバコ (**tabako**, tobacco/cigarette). What can you do with tobacco or cigarettes? We can't drink (answer 1) or eat (answer 3) them, normally anyway. And 行かないで (**ikanaide**, don't go) sounds strange and is intransitive so it doesn't take an object.

Other Answers

のまないで – **nomanaide**, the negative て-form of 飲む, **nomu**, to drink

わたしの ビールを 飲まないでください。

Watashi no biiru o nomanaide kudasai.

Please don't drink my beer.

たべないで – **tabenaide**, the negative て-form of 食べる, **taberu**, to eat

からいものを 食べないで ください。

Karai mono o tabenaide kudasai.

Please don't eat spicy food.

いかないで – **ikanaide**, the negative て-form of 行く, **iku**, to go

どこにも 行かないでください。

Doko ni mo ikanaide kudasai.

Don't go anywhere, please.

23 ごはんを 食べるまえに てを あらって ください。

Gohan o taberu mae ni te o aratte kudasai.

Before you eat, wash your hands, please.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 あらって
aratte
<i>wash</i> | 2 みがいて
migaite
<i>polish/brush</i> | 3 あびて
abite
<i>bathe</i> | 4 せたくして
sentaku shite
<i>do laundry</i> |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|

The correct answer is #1- あらって .

What do you often do before you eat? Wash your hands. We can't polish (みがいて, **migaite**) our hands. We usually use that verb for teeth. あびて, **abite** is the て-form of あびる (**abiru**, to bathe) which is usually used with shower. せたくして (**sentaku shite**, do the laundry) is usually used to talk about laundry only.

Other Answers

みがいて – **migaite**, the て-form of **みがく**, **migaku**, to polish; to brush (teeth)

あさごはんの 前にはを みがいてください。

Asagohan no mae ni ha o migaite kudasai.

Before breakfast, brush (your) teeth, please.

あびて – **abite**, the て-form of **あびる**, **abiru**, to bathe; to take (a shower)

シャワーを あびてから ねます。

Shawā o abite kara nemasu.

Just after (I) shower, (I) go to bed.

せんたくして – **sentaku shite**, the て-form of **せんたくする**, **sentaku suru**, to do the laundry

シャワーの 後で せんたくしてください。

Shawā no ato de sentaku shite kudasai.

After the shower, do the laundry, please.

24 きょう、つよいかぜが ふいています。

Kyō, tsuyoi kaze ga fuite imasu.

Today, a strong wind is blowing.

1 はな
hana
flower

2 かぜ
kaze
wind

3 ゆき
yuki
snow

4 くもり
kumori
cloudy

The correct answer is #2- かぜ .

The verb in the sentence above is **ふいています (fuite imasu, blowing)**, which is the **ています** form of **ふく (fuku, to blow)**. Don't confuse it with **ふっています (futte imasu, falling)** the **ています** form of **ふる (furu, to fall)**. The only answer that can 'blow' is **かぜ (kaze, wind)**. Also, **つよい (tsuyoi, strong)** is not commonly used to describe snow.

Other Answers

はな – **hana**, flower

四月に この花が さきます。

Shigatsu ni kono hana ga sakimasu.

This flower blooms in April.

ゆき – **yuki**, snow

あした ゆきが ふるでしょう。

Ashita yuki ga furu deshō.

(It) will probably snow tomorrow.

くもり – **kumori**, cloudy

今日は くもりです。

Kyō wa kumori desu.

It's cloudy today.

25 あなたのへやは きたないので、そうじを して ください。

Anata no heya wa kitanai node, sōji o shite kudasai.

Your room is dirty, so clean (it), please.

1 きらい

kirai

hated

2 きたない

kitanai

dirty

3 きれい

kirei

clean/pretty

4 かわいい

kawaii

cute

The correct answer is #2– きたない .

The speaker finishes the sentence by telling the listener to clean their room. Why should the listener clean their room? Because it is pretty/clean (きれい, **kirei**)? It's cute (かわいい, **kawaii**)? Probably not. And to clean your room because you hate (きらい, **kirai**) it doesn't make sense either. That leaves us きたない (**kitanai**, dirty).

Other Answers

きらい – **kirai**, hated

雨の 日が きらいです。

Ame no hi ga kirai desu.

(I) hate rainy days.

きれい – **kirei**, pretty/clean

このへやを きれいに して ください。

Kono heya o kirei ni shite kudasai.

Make this room pretty, please.

かわいい – **kawaii**, cute

たなかさんの いぬは とても かわいいですね。

Tanaka-san no inu wa totemo kawaii desu ne.

Mr. Tanaka's dog is totally cute.

26 ちょっと さむいから、ストーブを つけましょうか。

Chotto samui kara, sutōbu o tsukemashō ka.

(It) is a little cold, so let's turn on the heater.

1 コート

kōto

coat

2 ストーブ

sutōbu

heater

3 マッチ

macchi

match

4 ボタン

botan

button

The correct answer is #2- ストーブ .

The main verb of the sentence is つけましょう , which is a form of つける (**tsukeru**, to turn on). What can we turn on when it is cold? A heater (ストーブ, **sutōbu**). This is one of the numerous katakana words that has a different meaning in Japanese. Be careful you don't get fooled by the difference in meanings..

Other Answers

コート - **kōto**, coat

さむいから、コートを きてくださいね。

Samui kara, kōto o kite kudasai ne.

(It) is cold, so put on a coat, please.

マッチ - **macchi**, match

田中さんは マッチに 火を つけました。

Tanaka-san wa macchi ni hi o tsukemashita.

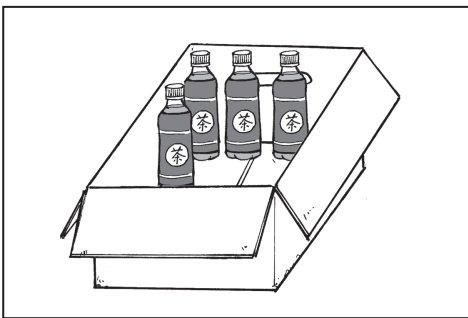
Mr. Tanaka lit a match.

ボタン - **botan**, button

そのシャツは ボタンが 3つ あります。

Sono shatsu wa botan ga mittsu arimasu.

That shirt has 3 buttons.



27 お茶は はこの なかに あります。

Ocha wa hako no naka ni arimasu.

There is tea inside the box.

1 うえ
ue
above

2 なか
naka
inside

3 した
shita
below

4 そと
soto
outside

The correct answer is #2- なか .

Location words like the ones in the answers above are quite common on the N5. You will see them in the vocabulary section like this with an illustration showing the location of some item. They also come up in the reading and listening sections, so it will really pay off if you master these before test day.

Other Answers

うえ – ue, above

にしむらさんの つくえの 上に このふうとうを おいてください。

Nishimura-san no tsukue no ue ni kono fūtō o oite kudasai.

Put this envelope on top of Ms. Nishimura's desk, please.

した – shita, below

山の 下で あさごはんを 食べました。

Yama no shite de asagohan o tabemashita.

(I) ate breakfast at the foot of the mountain.

そと – soto, outside

山田さんは まどの 外を 見ていました。

Yamada-san wa mado no soto o mite imashita.

Mr. Yamada was looking out the window.



28 このカレーは からいですよ。

Kono karē wa karai desu yo.

This curry is spicy, isn't it?

1 からい

karai

spicy/hot

2 つよい

tsuyoi

strong

3 おいしい

oishii

delicious

4 あまい

amai

sweet

The correct answer is #1- からい .

Due to the limited vocabulary at the N5 level, it is common to see a vocabulary question with an illustration like this. It looks like the curry is quite spicy so からい (**karai**) is the best answer. Keep in mind that からい can also mean 'dry' (i.e. not sweet) for wine or beer as well as 'salty'.

Other Answers

つよい – tsuyoi, strong

今日は かぜが けっこうつよいですね。

Kyō wa kaze ga kekkō tsuyoi desu ne.

Today, the wind is quite strong, isn't it?

おいしい – oishii, delicious

メキシコリょうりは とてもおいしいです。

Mekishiko ryōri wa totemo oishii desu.

Mexican food is delicious.

あまい – amai, sweet

あまいものが すきです。

Amai mono ga suki desu.

(I) like sweet things.

Paraphrasing

29 いもうとと おとうとと いっしょに りょこうに きました。

imōto to otōto to isshoni ryokō ni ikimashita.

(I) went on a trip together with my younger sister and my younger brother.

1 りょうしんと いっしょに りょこうに きました。

Ryōshin to isshoni ryokō ni ikimashita.

(I) went on a trip together with my parents.

2 きょうだいと いっしょに りょこうに きました。

Kyōdai to isshoni ryokō ni ikimashita.

(I) went on a trip together with my siblings.

3 おばさんと おじさんと いっしょに りょこうに きました。

Obasan to ojisan to isshoni ryokō ni ikimashita.

(I) went on a trip together with my aunt and my uncle.

4 りょうしんの りょうしんと いっしょに りょこうに きました。

Ryōshin no ryōshin to isshoni ryokō ni ikimashita.

(I) went on a trip together with my parents' parents.

The correct answer is #2– きょうだいと いっしょに りょこうに きました。

いもうとと おとうと = きょうだい

imōto to otōto = kyōdai

younger sister and younger brother = siblings

30 あさって ともだちと あたらしいレストランに いきます。

Asatte tomodachi to atarashii resutoran ni ikimasu.

The day after tomorrow (I) am going to a new restaurant with my friend.

1 いちにち あとで、ともだちと あたらしいレストランに いきます。

Ichinichi ato de, tomodachi to atarashii resutoran ni ikimasu.

After one day, (I) am going to a new restaurant with my friend.

2 しゅうまつに、ともだちと あたらしいレストランに いきます。

Shūmatsu ni, tomodachi to atarashii resutoran ni ikimasu.

(This) weekend, (I) am going to a new restaurant with my friend.

3 ふつか あとで、ともだちと あたらしいレストランに いきます。

Futsuka ato de, tomodachi to atarashii resutoran ni ikimasu.

After two days, (I) am going to a new restaurant with my friend.

4 らいしゅう ともだちと あたらしいレストランに いきます。

Raishū tomodachi to atarashii resutoran ni ikimasu.

Next week, (I) am going to a new restaurant with my friend.

The correct answer is #3- ふつか あとで、ともだちと あたらしいレストランに いきます .

あさって = ふつか あとで

asatte = futsuka ato de

the day after tomorrow = after two days

31 わたしは ともだちと おなじひに うまれました。

Watashi wa tomodachi to onaji hi ni umaremashita.

I and my friend were born on the same day.

1 わたしは ともだちと ちがうたんじょうびです。

Watashi wa tomodachi to chigau tanjōbi desu.

I and my friend have different birthdays.

2 わたしは ともだちと たんじょうびが おなじです。

Watashi wa tomodachi to tanjōbi ga onaji desu.

I and my friend's birthdays are the same.

3 わたしは ともだちと おなじプレゼントを もらいました。

Watashi wa tomodachi to onaji purezento o moraimashita.

I and my friend received the same present.

4 わたしは ともだちと おなじところで うまれました。

Watashi wa tomodachi to onaji tokoro de umaremashita.

I and my friend were born in the same place.

The correct answer is #2- わたしは ともだちと たんじょうびが おなじです .

おなじひに うまれました。 = たんじょうびが おなじです。

Onaji hi ni umaremashita. = tanjōbi ga onaji desu.

Be born on the same day. = Birthdays are the same.

32 ははは わたしより さきに おきます。

Haha wa watashi yori saki ni okimasu.

My mother wakes up before I do.

1 ははが おきたあとで、わたしは おきます。

Haha ga okita ato de, watashi wa okimasu.

After my mother wakes up, I wake up.

- 2 わたしが おきたあとで、ははは おきます。
Watashi ga okita ato de, haha wa okimasu.
After I wake up, my mother wakes up.
- 3 ははの へやは わたしの へやの まえに あります。
Haha no heya wa watashi no heya no mae ni arimasu.
My mother's room is in front of my room.
- 4 わたしが おきるまえに、ははは ねます。
Watashi ga okiru mae ni, haha wa nemasu.
Before I wake up, my mother goes to bed.

The correct answer is #1- ははが おきたあとで、わたしは おきます。

ははは わたしより さきに おきます。 = ははが おきたあとで、わたしは おきます。
Haha wa watashi yori saki ni okimasu. = Haha ga okita ato de, watashi wa okimasu.
My mother wakes up before I do. = After my mother wakes up, I wake up.

- 33** 토요일に くるまを そうじします。
Doyōbi ni kuruma o sōji shimasu.
Saturday (I) am cleaning my car.
- 1 토요일に くるまを きれいに します。
Doyōbi ni kuruma o kirei ni shimasu.
Saturday (I) am tidying up my car.
- 2 토요일に くるまを かいます。
Doyōbi ni kuruma o kaimasu.
Saturday (I) am buying a car.
- 3 토요일に くるまを かします。
Doyōbi ni kuruma o kashimasu.
Saturday (I) am lending out my car.
- 4 토요일に くるまで みせに いきます。
Doyōbi ni kuruma de mise ni ikimasu.
Saturday (I) am going to the store by car.

The correct answer is #1- 토요일に くるまを きれいに します。

そうじします。 = きれいに します。
Sōji shimasu. = Kirei ni shimasu.
(I'll) clean. = (I'll) pretty it up.

Grammar

Sentential Grammar 1

1 何か 食べものが ほしいですか。

Nani ka tabemono ga hoshii desu ka.

Do (you) want some kind of food?

1 の
no

2 を
o

3 に
ni

4 が
ga

The correct answer is #4- が .

In sentences with ほしい, the が particle is used to mark the object that is wanted.

Other Answers

の – The の particle is used to show ownership or when nouns modify other nouns.

日本語の うたを うたいます。

Nihongo no uta wo utaimasu.

(I) am going to sing a Japanese song.

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence. However, in a sentence like the one above, we actually use the が particle to mark the object that is wanted.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

2 A 「北村さんの かばんは どちらですか。」

Kitamura-san no kaban wa dochira desu ka.

Which is Ms. Kitamura's bag?

B 「それは。」

Sore desu.

That is.

1 で
de

2 へ
e

3 の
no

4 に
ni

The correct answer is #3- の .

You can use the の particle to show ownership of an item. That is exactly what we want to show in the sentence above.

Other Answers

で – The で particle can mark the way or tool that we use to do something or the location where an action takes place. We are not performing an action with or at Ms. Kitamura. So, it doesn't work here.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

3 あしたは タオルと 水を もってきてください。

Ashita wa taoru to mizu o motte kite kudasai.

Tomorrow, bring a towel and water, please.

1 が
ga

2 と
to

3 に
ni

4 へ
e

The correct answer is #2- と .

You can link together two nouns anywhere nouns normally appear in sentences with the と particle. It is inclusive, meaning if you use と you are including all the items you want to talk about and not implying anything else.

Other Answers

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence:

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

4 先週末は どこか 行きましたか。

Senshū matsu wa doko ka ikimashita ka.

Did you go anywhere last week?

1 か

ka

2 を

o

3 が

ga

4 も

mo

The correct answer is #1- か .

You can add the か particle after a question word to give it the meaning of anywhere or somewhere in a question.

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence. There is no object in this sentence since the verb 行く (*iku*, to go) is not transitive.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence:

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

も – The も particle is used to mean 'too' or 'also'. When you use the も particle you are adding to something previously stated or implied, usually stated in a previous sentence.

わたしは ねこが すきです。

Watashi wa neko ga suki desu.

I like cats.

妹も ねこが すきです。

Imōto mo neko ga suki desu.

My younger sister also likes cats.

We can also use it in negative sentences to mean ‘nowhere/nobody/nothing etc.’ or ‘anywhere/anybody/anything etc.’

先週まつ どこにも 行きませんでした。

Senshū matsu doko nimo ikimasen deshita.

(I) didn't go anywhere last weekend.

- 5** 石川「このおかしは 田中さんから もらいました。北村さんも 食べてください。」
Ishikawa “Kono okashi wa Tanaka-san kara moraimashita. Kitamura-san mo tabete kudasai.”
Ms. Ishikawa “(I) got this candy from Mr. Tanaka. Also Ms. Kitamura eat (some) please.”

北村「ありがとうございます。」

Kitamura “Arigatō gozaimasu.”

Ms. Kitamura “Thanks a lot.”

1 で
de

2 も
mo

3 か
ka

4 に
ni

The correct answer is #2- も .

The も particle usually requires that you mention something previously, that you ‘add’ to:

わたしは ねこが すきです。

Watashi wa neko ga suki desu.

I like cats.

妹も ねこが すきです。

Imōto mo neko ga suki desu.

My younger sister also likes cats.

However, what is being added to can be implied, which is what is happening in the sentence above. It can be implied that the speaker or someone else had some sweets, and that it is okay for Ms. Kitamura to have some too.

Other Answers

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. We are not using Ms. Kitamura to do anything, so that doesn’t work here.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

か – The か particle is used to show options in Japanese, and can usually be translated as ‘or’. In the question above, we are not talking about two possible options.

ビールか おさけを 飲みたいです。

Biiru ka osake o nomitai desu.
(I) want to drink beer or liquor.

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something’s existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.
(I) am going to the library.

6 ドルで ひこうきの きっぷを 買いました。

Doru de hikōki no kippu o kaimashita.
I bought the plane ticket with dollars.

1 に	2 の	3 で	4 へ
ni	no	de	e

The correct answer is #3-で.

The で particle can be used to mark a tool or method that we use to do something. In the sentence above we are using dollars to buy the plane ticket, so で makes the most sense here.

Other Answers

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something’s existence. We are not traveling to the dollars. We are using them to buy the ticket.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.
(I) am going to the library.

の – The の particle is used to show ownership or when nouns modify other nouns.

日本語の うたを うたいます。

Nihongo no uta o utaimasu.
(I) am going to sing a Japanese song.

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.
(I) want to go overseas.

- 7 これは 田中さんの 車です。
Kore wa Tanaka-san no kuruma desu.
This is Mr. Tanaka's car.

1 が	2 な	3 で	4 の
ga	na	de	no

The correct answer is #4- の .

The の particle can be used to show possession like in the sentence above. The の particle is commonly used to link two nouns like this.

Other Answers

が - The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

な - The な particle is used to link な -adjectives to nouns.

きれいな へやですね。

Kirei na heya desu ne.

A pretty room, isn't it?

で - The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. We are not using Mr. Tanaka to do anything, so that particle doesn't work here either.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

- 8 月よう日から 木曜日までは 6時まで しごとを します。金よう日は 4時までです。
Getsuyōbi kara mokuyōbi made wa roku-ji made shigoto o shimasu. Kin'yōbi wa yo-ji made desu.
Monday through Thursday (I) work until 6. As for Friday, (I) work until 4.

1 は	2 に	3 が	4 で
wa	ni	ga	de

The correct answer is #1- は .

You can use the は particle to show a contrast between two items. In the two sentences above, the speaker is contrasting their Monday through Thursday schedule with their Friday schedule.

Other Answers

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence:

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

9 どれぐらい 前に 来ましたか。

Dore gurai mae ni kimashita ka.

Around how long ago did you come (here)?

1 いくら
ikura

2 いつ
itsu

3 どこ
doko

4 どれぐらい
dore gurai

The correct answer is #1 どれぐらい .

The speaker wants to know how much time before now the listener came (to where they are now).

The best way to ask about that is どれぐらい .

Other Answers

いくら – ikura, how much (is it) ?

いくら はらいたいですか。

Ikura haraitai desu ka.

How much do you want to pay?

いつ – itsu, when

いつ 日本に 来ますか。

Itsu Nihon ni kimasu ka.

When are you coming to Japan?

どこ – **doko**, where

びょういんは どこですか。

Byōin wa doko desu ka.

Where is a/the hospital?

10 こちらへ 来て ください。

Kochira e kite kudasai.

Come this way, please.

1 これ
kore

2 この
kono

3 こちら
kochira

4 こそ
koso

The correct answer is #3-こちら.

The へ particle usually marks the direction of movement, and こちら (**kochira**, this way), そちら (**sochira**, that way [toward listener]), あちら (**achira**, that way [away from both listener and speaker]) are used to indicate direction as well as refer to people in a polite way.

Other Answers

これ – **kore**, this

これは 田中さんの かさです。

Kore wa Tanaka-san no kasa desu.

This is Mr. Tanaka's umbrella.

この – **kono**, this (thing)

このかさは 田中さんのです。

Kono kasa wa Tanaka-san no desu.

This umbrella is Mr. Tanaka's.

こそ – **koso**, for sure (emphasizing preceding word)

こちらこそ。

Kochira koso.

(Nice to meet) you, too. / The pleasure is mine. / You are welcome.

11 ともだちから かりた DVD を 見ます。

Tomodachi kara karita diibuidii o mimasu.

(I) am going to watch the DVD (I) borrowed from my friend.

1 かす
kasu

2 かした
kashita

3 かりた
karita

4 かりる
kariru

The correct answer is #3- かりた .

We can assume that the speaker has the DVD she is going to watch, so past tense is probably the best choice. かす (**kasu**, to lend) is commonly not used with から (**kara**, from). The best answer then is かりた (**karita**, borrowed).

Other Answers

かす – **kasu**, to lend

お金を かけて ください。

Okane o kashite kudasai.

Lend (me some) money, please.

かした – **kashita**, casual past form of かす, **kasu**, to lend

かしたカメラを かえしてください。

Kashita kamera o kaeshite kudasai.

Return the camera (I) lent (you), please.

かりる – **kariru**, to borrow

このいえを かりています。

Kono ie o karite imasu.

(I) am renting this house.

12 おとうさんが 買った本を 読みました。

Otōsan ga katta hon o yomimashita.

(I) read the book my father bought.

1 買いました

kaimashita

2 買います

kaimasu

3 買った

katta

4 買う

kau

The correct answer is #3- 買った .

To modify a noun, we can put a simple sentence before it called a clause. This clause needs to be in casual form (without ます). That leaves us with just Answers 3 and 4. Since you read it, it would make sense that your father has already bought it. That makes Answer 3 the best.

Other Answers

買いました (**kaimashita**, bought) and 買います (**kaimasu**, buy) – these are both polite forms of 買う (**kau**, to buy) that we can use at the end of a polite sentence but not in a clause.

買う, **kau**, to buy – This is in the casual form which can be used in a clause, but since the sentence is in past tense, we can assume that the speaker's father has already bought the book.

13 A 「なぜ 日本に すみたいですか。」

Naze nihon ni sumitai desu ka.

Why do you want to live in Japan?

B 「すしが すきですから。」

Sushi ga suki desu kara.

Because (I) like sushi.

1 いつ
itsu

2 どうやって
dōyatte

3 なぜ
naze

4 どこ
doko

The correct answer #3-なぜ.

When the test gives you two lines like this, it is important to read them both carefully. Chances are the reason there are two lines is to give you more context to answer the question. In this case, it is obvious that the second line is a reason, so it makes sense to ask なぜ (**naze**, why).

Other Answers

いつ – **itsu**, when

いつ 日本に 来ますか。

Itsu Nihon ni kimasu ka.

When are you coming to Japan?

どうやって – **dōyatte**, how

どうやって これを 食べますか。

Dōyatte kore o tabemasu ka.

How do you eat this?

どこ – **doko**, where

びょういんは どこですか。

Byōin wa doko desu ka.

Where is a/the hospital?

14 石川「カメラは ありますか。」

Ishikawa "Kamera wa arimasu ka."

Ms. Ishikawa "Do you have a camera?" (lit., Is there a camera?)

川西「はい、もっています。」

Kawanishi "Hai, motte imasu."

Mr. Kawanishi "Yes, I have (one)."

1 もちます
mochimasu

2 もちますでした
mochimasu deshita

3 もちました
mochimashita

4 もっています
motte imasu

The correct answer is #4- もっています .

To show the state of something we need to use the **ています** form. Mr. Kawanishi is in the 'state' of holding the camera, so this is the best form to use in the sentence above.

Other Answers

もちます – **mochimasu**, this is the non-past polite form of **もつ (motsu, to hold)**. It is commonly used to talk about how long something lasts, or taking on a responsibility.

そのバッテリーは 長い時間 もちます。

Sono batterii wa nagai jikan mochimasu.

That battery lasts (lit. holds) a long time.

もちますでした – **mochimasu deshita**, this is an incorrect form.

もちました – **mochimashita**, this is the past polite form of **もつ (motsu, to hold)**. It is not very commonly used, but can be used to talk about something you figuratively had in the past like a friend or an interest.

15 ミラー「田中さん、こんばん ビールを いっしょに 飲みませんか。」

Mirā "Tanaka-san, konban bīru o isshoni nomimasen ka."

Mr. Miller "Mr. Tanaka, won't you go drinking together with me tonight?"

田中「いいですよ。飲みましょう。」

Tanaka "Ii desu yo. Nomimashō."

Mr. Tanaka "Sounds great. Let's drink!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 飲んでいますか | 2 飲みませんか | 3 飲んでいましたか | 4 飲みましたか |
| nonde imasu ka | nomimasen ka | nonde imashita ka | nomimashita ka |

The correct answer is #2- 飲みませんか .

In Mr. Tanaka's response, he is agreeing to something, and he says that he is going to go drinking with Mr. Miller, so it would seem like Mr. Miller invited him to go drinking. That makes Answer 2 the best choice. This is actually a common pattern in Japanese speech. A speaker can invite the listener with **～ませんか (masen ka)** and the listener responds with **～ましょう (mashō)**.

Other Answers

飲んでいますか – **nonde imasu ka**, this is the **ています** form of **飲む (nomu, to drink)**. Using this, it sounds like Mr. Miller is asking Mr. Tanaka if he is drinking now, but Mr. Miller says they will drink (**飲みましょう, nomimashō, let's drink**).

飲んでいましたか – **nonde imashita ka**, this is the past **ています** form of **飲む (nomu, to drink)**.

飲みましたか – **nomimashita ka**, this is the polite past form of **飲む (nomu, to drink)**. These two answers sound like Mr. Miller is asking if Mr. Tanaka was drinking or drank, but Mr. Miller responds that he is going to drink.

16 はじめて 大阪に 来たときに だれも 知りませんでした。

Hajimete Ōsaka ni kita toki ni dare mo shirimasen deshita.

When (I) first came to Osaka, (I) didn't know anyone.

1 知りませんでした
shirimasen deshita

2 知りませんでした
shitte imasen deshita

3 知りません
shirimasen

4 知っています
shitte imasu

The correct answer is #1-知りませんでした .

In common Japanese, we use the ています form of 知る (**shiru**, to know) to talk about the positive state of knowing something or someone. However, to talk about the negative state (i.e. not knowing something or someone) we use the negative form.

Other Answers

知りませんでした – **shitte imasen deshita**, this is the past negative ています form of 知る , which is not commonly used in Japanese.

知りません – **shirimasen**, this is the negative polite form of 知る (**shiru**, to know). Answers 3 and 4 are in non-past form, but the sentence is about the past.

はじめて 大阪に 来たときに…

Hajimete Ōsaka ni kita toki ni...

When (I) first came to Osaka...

知っています – **shitte imasu**, this is the polite ています form of 知る , **shiru**, to know. See Answer above.

Sentential Grammar 2

17 A 「パーティーに 行きませんか。」

“Pātii ni ikimasen ka.”

“Aren’t (you) going to the party?”

B 「いいえ、今日 は だれ に も あいたくないです。」

“Iie, kyō wa dare ni mo aitakunai desu.”

“No, today, (I) don’t want to see anyone.”

1 だれ
dare

2 に
ni

3 も
mo

4 は
wa

The correct answer is #2-(4123).

First with the は particle, we can't put that after a question word like だれ , so that must go somewhere else like behind 今日 . What about the に particle? We could put it after 今日 , but we don't need to. あいたくないです is the negative form of あいたい (**aitai**, want to see/meet), which needs the に particle to mark the person we are meeting. So, we can put the に particle after だれ and then the も particle after that to give it the meaning of 'anyone'. The も particle and は particle can't mark the same thing.

18 A 「この一年 の中 で 今日 が いちばん すきです。」

"Kono ichi-nen no naka de kyō ga ichiban suki desu."

"Out of this whole year, (I) like today the best."

B 「なぜ 今日ですか。」

"Naze kyō desu ka."

"Why today?"

1 で
de

2 今日
kyō

3 の中
no naka

4 この一年
kono ichi-nen

The correct answer is #1- (4312).

First, let's find a place for の中 (**no naka**, out of). Looking at the two time expressions, 今日 (**kyō**, today) and この一年 (**kono ichi-nen**, this one year), we can guess that we are probably going to be talking about 'out of this whole year' and not 'out of today' being that it is a bigger piece of time, and we have 今日 which 'belongs' to この一年.

The が particle on the right marks what speaker A likes (すき). この一年の中 doesn't fit there. So, we should use 今日 before が. That just leaves us with the で particle, which should go right after この一年の中.

19 A 「銀座 で 買った パンは おいしかったですよ。」

"Ginza de katta pan wa oishikatta desu yo."

"The bread I bought in Ginza was delicious."

B 「ほんとうですか。いくらでしたか。」

"Hontō desu ka. Ikura deshita ka."

"Really? How much was it?"

1 買った
katta

2 で
de

3 銀座
ginza

4 パン
pan

The correct answer is #1- (3214).

Looking at the last half of the sentence, it is obvious we are talking about something that was delicious. It is probably best to put パン before the は particle since 銀座 (**ginza**, a district of Tokyo) can't be delicious. After all, it is a bit difficult to take a bite of a city district. Then, we have a verb in the casual past form that can only go in front of パン. Where did we buy the パン? In Ginza. So, we need to mark that with the で particle which marks locations where an action takes place.

20 A 「ここ は くらくて さむい ですよ。」

"Koko wa kurakute samui desu yo."

"(It) is cold and dark here."

B 「ストーブを つけましょう。」

"Sutōbu o tsukemashō."

"Let's turn the heater on."

1 さむい
samui

2 は
wa

3 ここ
koko

4 くらくて
kurakute

The correct answer is #4-(3241).

The only sentence part that will go before です on the right is さむい. Looking at the は particle, it is best to put it after ここ in order to mark it as the topic. That just leaves us with くらくて. This is the て-form of the い-adjective くらい (kurai, black). The て-form of adjectives can be used to link adjectives together. And we just happen to have another adjective to link up with さむい.

21 A 「としょかん では しずか に して ください。」

"Toshokan dewa shizuka ni shite kudasai."

"As for (doing something) in the library, be quiet please."

B 「わかりました。すみません。」

"Wakarimashita. Sumimasen."

"(I) understand. Sorry."

1 に
ni

2 しずか
shizuka

3 して
shite

4 では
dewa

The correct answer is #1-(4213).

You might be tempted to use the に particle with としょかん (toshokan, library). But, looking at the other sentence parts, you see a verb, して. So, an action is taking place here. When we want to talk about a location that we are doing something at, we use the で particle.

And remember the sentence pattern we learned in lesson 7 (p.132)?

な -adjective + に + する

We can use this pattern to talk about making a change. In the sentence above, the speaker is requesting that they make it be quiet. In other words, don't talk in the library.

Text Grammar

日本で べんきょうして いる 学生が 「週末に 何を していますか」の ぶんしょうを 書いて、
クラスの みんなの 前で 読みました。

(1) スミルノフさんの ぶんしょう

22 雨が ふっている 週末は としょかんに 行ったり えいがかんで え
いがを 見たり します。 23 しかし、はれている週末は こうえんで あそんだ
り 山に のぼったり します。今週末は はれますから ともだちと いっしょに

24 こうえんに 行きたいです。たぶん、ゴルフの れんしゅうを します。

(2) ミュラーさんの ぶんしょう

レストランの ブログを 書いています **25** から、週末は いつも いろいろな レストランで 食べます。新しいレストランで りょうりを 食べながら ノートをとります。それから、いえで ブログを 書きます。 **26** つぎは、ぎおんの 新しい フランスりょうりのレストランに 行きます。

ROMAJI

Nihon de benkyō shite iru gakusei ga “Shūmatsu ni nani o shite imasu ka” no bunshō o kaite, kurasu no minna no mae de yomimashita.

(1) Sumirunofu-san no bunshō

22 Ame ga futte iru shūmatsu wa toshokan ni ittari eigakan de eiga o mitari shimasu.
23 Shikashi, harete iru shūmatsu wa kōen de asondari yama ni nobottari shimasu. Kon-shūmatsu wa haremasu kara tomodachi to issho ni **24** kōen ni ikitai desu. Tabun, gorufu no renshū o shimasu.

(2) Myurā-san no bunshō

Resutoran no burogu o kaite imasu **25** kara, shūmatsu wa itsu mo iroiro na resutoran de tabemasu. Atarashii resutoran de ryōri o tabenagara nōto o torimasu. Sore kara, ie de burogu o kakimasu. **26** Tsugi wa, gion no atarashii furansu ryōrino resutoran ni ikimasu.

ENGLISH

Students studying in Japan wrote a “What do you do on the weekend?” composition.

(1) Mr. Smirnov’s Composition

On weekends when it rains, (I) go to the library, watch movies and stuff like that. However, on weekends when it is sunny, (I) play in the park, climb mountains and stuff like that. This weekend, (it) is going to be nice, so (I) want to go to the park with my friend. Probably, (we) will practice golf.

(2) Ms. Mueller’s Composition

(I) write a restaurant blog, so on weekends, (I) always eat at many kinds of restaurants. While (I) eat food at a new restaurant, (I) take notes. After that, (I) write my blog at home. Next, (I) am going to a new French restaurant in Gion.

22

1 雨が ふっている
ame ga futte iru

2 雨を ふった
ame o futta

3 雨を ふる
ame o furu

4 雨が ふります
ame ga furimasu

The correct answer is #1- 雨が ふっている.

We want to talk about weekends in general, so we need to use the non-past form. When we talk about the state of raining, we need to use the ている form. That only leaves one answer – 雨が ふっている.

Other Answers

雨を ふった and 雨を ふる – Notice the を particle marking 雨 (ame, rain). This means “(I) fell the rain.” or “(I) fall the rain.” We usually use the が particle with weather words like 雨, ゆき (yuki, snow) or かせ (kaze, wind).

雨が ふります – We can not use the polite form in a clause like this before a noun.

23

1 それに
sore ni

2 しかし
shikashi

3 それでは
sore dewa

4 それから
sore kara

The correct answer is #2- しかし.

The sentence before this one talks about rainy weekends, while this one talks about nice weekends. The writer wants to make a contrast, so しかし (shikashi, however) is the best choice here.

Other Answers

それに – You can use それに to add similar information to a previous statement. It can't be used for contrasting statements.

田中さんは みどりの シャツを きて

Tanaka-san wa midori no shatsu o kite

Ms. Tanaka was wearing a green shirt,

それに みどりの ぼうしを かぶっていました。

Sore ni midori no bōshi o kabutte imashita.

Moreover, (she) was wearing a green hat.

それでは – それでは can be used to change the topic in a conversation or to refocus one's attention on something. Since the two sentences above are on the same topic, we can't use this here.

それでは お名前を カードに 書いて ください。

Sore dewa onamae o kōdo ni kaite kudasai.

Now then, write (your) name on the card please.

それから – You can use それから to link two sentences together chronologically. Generally speaking, both sentences need to have some kind of action in them.

はをみがきました。それから、ねました。

Ha o migakimashita. Sore kara, nemashita.

(I) brushed my teeth. And then, (I) went to bed.

24

1 本を 読みたいです

Hon o yomitai desu

2 こうえんに 行きたいです

Kōen ni ikitai desu

3 としょかんに 行きたいです

Toshokan ni ikitai desu

4 いえで えいがを 見たいです

Ie de eiga o mitai desu

The correct answer is #2- こうえんに 行きたいです .

Earlier in the passage the writer tells us what they normally do on a sunny weekend:

しかし、はれている週末は こうえんで あそんだり 山に のぼったり します。

Shikashi, harete iru shūmatsu wa kōen de asondari yama ni nobottari shimasu.

However, on weekends when it is sunny, (I) play in the park, climb mountains and stuff like that.

こうえんに 行きたいです is the only answer that matches that description.

Other Answers

None of the other answers match what the writer normally does on a sunny day.

本を 読みたいです – *(I) want to read a book.*

としょかんに 行きたいです – *(I) want to go to the library.*

いえで えいがを 見たいです – *(I) want to watch a movie.*

25

1 まで

made

2 それから

sore kara

3 から

kara

4 だから

dakara

The correct answer is #3- から .

It seems like the writer is giving a reason for why they go to many different kinds of restaurants, so から, which is used to mark reasons is the best answer here.

Other Answers

まで – We actually use the まで particle to mark an end point in time or space. We can't use it to show the reason for doing something.

パーティーは 9 時までです。

Pātii wa ku-ji made desu.

The party is until 9.

それから – You can use それから to link two sentences together chronologically. Generally speaking, both sentences need to have some kind of action in them:

はをみがきました。それから、ねました。

Ha o migakimashita. Sore kara, nemashita.

(I) brushed my teeth. And then, (I) went to bed.

だから – If you are giving a lengthy reason for something, you can use だから to show the result. You can think of it as ‘That’s why’ in English. You can also use this mid-sentence after a noun or な - adjective to show a reason, but that is not the case here:

今日はいい天気です。だから、こうえんをさんぽに行きたいです。

Kyō wa ii tenki desu. Dakara, kōen o sanpo ni ikitai desu.

It's nice out today. That's why (I) want to go for a walk in the park.

26

1 だから
dakara

2 それに
sore ni

3 つぎは
tsugi wa

4 しかし
shikashi

The correct answer is #3- つぎは .

We are talking about a sequence of events here. The writer has talked about what they like to do, and now wants to add what they will be doing next. The best answer out of our choices is つぎは (tsugi wa, next).

Other Answers

だから – If you are giving a lengthy reason for something, you can use だから to show the result. You can think of it as ‘That’s why’ in English. You can also use this mid-sentence after a noun or な - adjective to show a reason, but that is not the case here:

今日 いい天気です。だから、こうえんをさんぽに行きたいです。

Kyō ii tenki desu. Dakara, kōen o sanpo ni ikitai desu.

It's nice out today. That's why (I) want to go for a walk in the park.

それに – You can use それに to add similar information to a previous statement. We aren’t adding to what was said earlier here. The writer is actually talking about something slightly different here – what they are going to do next.

田中さんはみどりのシャツをきて

Tanaka-san wa midori no shatsu o kite

Ms. Tanaka was wearing a green shirt

それにみどりのぼうしをかぶっていました。

Sore ni midori no bōshi o kabutteimashita.

Moreover, (she) was wearing a green hat.

しかし – We can use the conjunction しかし (**shikashi**, however) to show contrasts between two sentences. Since the sentences don't contrast, it doesn't make sense to use it here.

新しいテレビが ほしいです。しかし、お金が ありません。

Atarashii terebi ga hoshii desu. Shikashi, okane ga arimasen.

(I) want a new TV. However, (I) don't have money.

Short Passage

(1) がっこうからの てがみです。

学生の みなさん、

来週の 日よう日は、スキーの りょこうに 行きます。あさの 8時に 出て よるの 8時に かえります。お金が 8,000円 かかります。

行きたい 人は、今週の 金よう日までに このかみに 名前を 書いて ください。

お金は りょこうの 1日前に 西村先生に わたして ください。

27 お金は いつ はらいますか。

- 1 今週の 金よう日
- 2 今週の 土よう日
- 3 来週の 土よう日
- 4 来週の 日よう日

ROMAJI

Gakkō kara no tegami desu.

Gakusei no minasan,

Raishū no nichiyōbi wa, sukii no ryokō ni ikimasu. Asa no hachi-ji ni dete yoru no hachi-ji ni kaerimasu. Okane ga hassen-en kakarimasu.

Ikitai hito wa, konshū no kin'yōbi made ni kono kami ni namae o kaite kudasai.

Okane wa ryokō no ichi-nichi mae ni Nishimura sensei ni watashite kudasai.

27 Okane wa itsu haraimasu ka.

- 1 konshū no kin'yōbi
- 2 konshū no doyōbi
- 3 raishū no doyōbi
- 4 raishū no nichiyōbi

ENGLISH

(This) is a letter from the school.

All students,

Sunday of next week, (we) are going on a ski trip. (We) are leaving at 8 in the morning, and returning at 8 at night. (It) costs 8,000 yen.

People that want to go, please write (your) name on this paper by Friday of this week.

Please hand the money to Mr. Nishimura a day before the trip.

27 When do (the students) pay the money?

- 1 Friday of this week.
- 2 Saturday of this week.
- 3 Saturday of next week.
- 4 Sunday of next week.

The correct answer is #3- 来週の 土曜日 .

The letter says at the very end when the students have to pay—the day before the trip. Earlier in the letter, it says the trip is Sunday of next week, which means students need to pay on Saturday of next week (the day before the trip).

(2) 兄は 来月 45さいに なります。わかいとき からだが よわくて あまり はたらきませんでした。しかし、今は 毎日 あさに はしります。それから、8時から よるの 8時まで はたらきます。

28 ただしい ものは どれですか。

- 1 兄は 今も わかいときも げんきでは ありません。
- 2 兄は 今は げんきですが、わかいとき げんきでは ありませんでした。
- 3 兄は 今も わかいときも げんきです。
- 4 兄は 今は げんきでは ありませんが、わかいとき げんきでした。

ROMAJI

Ani wa raigetsu yonjūgo-sai ni narimasu. Wakai toki karada ga yowakute amari hatarakimasen deshita. Shikashi, ima wa mainichi asa ni hashirimasu. Sore kara, hachi-ji kara yoru no hachi-ji made hatarakimasu.

Tadashii mono wa dore desu ka.

- 1 Ani wa ima mo wakai toki mo genki dewa arimasen.
- 2 Ani wa ima wa genki desu ga, wakai toki genki dewa arimasen deshita.
- 3 Ani wa ima mo wakai toki mo genki desu.
- 4 Ani wa ima wa genki dewa arimasen ga, wakai toki genki deshita.

ENGLISH

My older brother is turning 45 next month. **When (he) was young (his) body was weak and (he) didn't work that much. However, now (he) runs every day in the morning. And then (he) works from 8 until 8 at night.**

Which is the correct thing?

- 1 My older brother now and when (he) was younger was not energetic.
- 2 My older brother now is energetic, but when (he) was younger (he) wasn't energetic.
- 3 My older brother now and when (he) was younger was energetic.
- 4 My older brother isn't energetic now, but (he) was when (he) was younger.

The correct answer is #2.

The passage talks about how the author's older brother was weak when he was younger, but now he works a lot, so it seems like he is much healthier. Answer 2 is simply rewording and summarizing the passage. A lot of reading questions will deal with rewording what has been said in the passage.

(3) おとといの よる 11 時まで はたらいていました。きのうは 6 時に おきて 何も 食べないで かいしゃへ 行きました。あさから おなかが いたくて びょういんに 行きました。今日は 休みました。

29 ただしいものは どれですか。

- 1 今日は びょういんに 行きました。
- 2 おとといは あさから おなかが いたかったです。
- 3 おとといは げんきでは ありませんでした。
- 4 きんうは あさごはんを 食べませんでした。

ROMAJI

Ototoi no yoru jūichi-ji made hataraitte imashita. Kinō wa rokuji ni okite nani mo tabenaide kaisha e ikimashita. Asa kara onaka ga itakute byōin ni ikimashita. Kyō wa yasumimashita.

Tadashii mono wa dore desu ka.

- 1 Kyō wa byōin ni ikimashita.
- 2 Ototoi wa asa kara onaka ga itakatta desu.
- 3 Ototoi wa genki dewa arimasen deshita.
- 4 Kinō wa asagohan o tabemasen deshita.

ENGLISH

The day before yesterday (I) worked until 11 at night. Yesterday, (I) woke up at 6, didn't eat anything and went to work. From morning, my stomach hurt and (I) went to the hospital. Today (I) took a break.

Which is the correct item?

- 1 Today (I) went to the hospital.
- 2 The day before yesterday, my stomach hurt from morning.
- 3 The day before yesterday, (I) wasn't energetic.
- 4 Yesterday (I) didn't eat breakfast.

The correct answer is #4- **きのうは あさごはんを 食べませんでした。**

The author talks about waking up at 6 yesterday, not eating and then going to work, so answer 4 is the best answer. Answer 1 is incorrect because the author went to the hospital yesterday. Answers 2 and 3 are wrong because the author's stomach hurt and he didn't feel well yesterday, not the day before yesterday.

Mid-length Passage

わたしは あきこさんを 10年ぐらい しています。がっこうで、はじめて あってから どこへも いっしょに 行きました。わたしたちは あるいて 5分ぐらいの ところに すんでいた ので、わたしは いつも あきこさんの いえに 行きました。毎週まつ そこで かわいい ふくを きて うたを うたっていました。わたしたちは ゆうめいに なりたかったです。

あきこさんは わたしより きれいで、せが たかくて ほそいです。今、あきこさんは アメリカに りゅうがくしています。あきこさんは 「ゆうめいな人になりたい。」と言いました。

わたしは 今は、ゆうめいな人になりたくないです。おかしと ケーキを べんきょうしています。そして、コーヒーの お店で はたらいています。いつか じぶんの 店を もちたいです。

30 10年前 「わたし」と あきこさんは 何を していましたか。

- 1 「わたし」の いえで うたを うたっていました。
- 2 あきこさんの いえで あそんでいました。
- 3 がっこうで うたうれんしゅうを していました。
- 4 ふくの お店へ 買いものに 行っていました。

ROMAJI

Watashi wa Akiko-san o jū-nen gurai shite imasu. Gakkō de, hajimete atte kara doko e mo issho ni ikimashita. Watashitachi wa aruite gōfun gurai no tokoro ni sunde ita node, watashi wa itsumo Akiko-san no ie ni ikimashita. Maishūmatsu soko de kawaii fuku o kite uta o utatte imashita. Watashitachi wa yūmei ni naritakatta desu.

Akiko-san wa watashi yori kirei de, se ga takakute hosoi desu. Ima, Akiko-san wa amerika ni ryūgaku shite imasu. Akiko-san wa "Yūmei na hito ni naritai." to iimashita.

Watashi wa ima wa, yūmei na hito ni naritaku nai desu. Okashi to kēki o benkyō shite imasu. Soshite, kōhii no omise de hataraitte imasu. Itsu ka jibun no mise o mochitai desu.

- 30** Jū-nen mae “watashi” to akiko-san wa nani o shite imashita ka.
- 1 “Watashi” no ie de uta o utatte imashita.
 - 2 Akiko-san no ie de asonde imashita.
 - 3 Gakkō de utau renshū o shite imashita.
 - 4 Fuku no omise e kaimono ni itte imashita.

ENGLISH

I have known Akiko for about 10 years. At school, after we first met, we went everywhere together. We lived at a place about a 5-minute walk (away from each other), so I always went to Akiko’s house. Every weekend (we) put on cute clothes there and sang songs. We wanted to be famous.

Akiko is prettier than me, tall and slender. Now, Akiko is studying abroad in America. Akiko said “(I) want to become a famous person.”

I, now, don’t want to become a famous person. (I) am studying sweets and cake. And, (I) am working at a coffee shop. Someday (I) want to have my own store.

- 30** What were “I” and Akiko doing 10 years ago?
- 1 (They) were singing at “my” house.
 - 2 (They) were having fun at Akiko’s house.
 - 3 (They) were practicing singing at school.
 - 4 (They) were going shopping at clothing stores.

The correct answer is #2-あきこさんの いえで あそんでいました。

The author, “わたし”, writes that she went to Akiko’s house a lot and put on pretty clothes and sang together with her. Answer 2 is just a rewording of that. Answers 1 and 3 are incorrect because they both went to Akiko’s house not the author’s or the school. For answer 4, the author doesn’t mention going shopping.

- 31** あきこさんは 今、何を していますか。
- 1 コーヒーの お店で ケーキを つくっています。
 - 2 外国に すんでいます。
 - 3 日本に かえってきました。
 - 4 ゆうめいな 人に なりました。

ROMAJI

- 31** Akiko-san wa ima, nani o shite imasu ka.
- 1 Kōhii no omise de kēki o tsukutte imasu.
 - 2 Gaikoku ni sunde imasu.
 - 3 Nihon ni kaette kimashita.
 - 4 Yūmei na hito ni narimashita.

ENGLISH

- 31 What is Akiko doing now?
- 1 Making cake at a coffee shop.
 - 2 Living in a foreign country.
 - 3 (She) has returned to Japan.
 - 4 (She) became a famous person.

The correct answer is #2- 外国に すんでいます。

Akiko is studying abroad in America, in other words she is living in a foreign country. For answer 1, the author wants to open a coffee shop, but not Akiko. For answer 3, according to the passage, Akiko is still in America studying. For answer 4, Akiko hasn't become famous yet.

Information Retrieval

アランさんは いそがしいですが、西川 学センターに 週に 1かい 行きたいです。しごとは いつも 月曜日、火曜日、木曜日は あさ9時から ゆうがた7時半までです。そして、水曜日と 金曜日は 5時に かえります。会社から センターまで 30分 かかります。それに 新しいカメラを つかいたいです。どのクラスに しますか。

- 1 えを 書くクラス
- 2 うたの クラス
- 3 しゃしんを とるクラス
- 4 アルバムを つくるクラス

西川 学センター

4月から新しいクラスに 来ませんか!

• よるのクラスの 時間

えを かくクラス	火・金	午後8:00～午後9:00
うたの クラス	水	午後7:00～午後9:00
しゃしんを とるクラス	月・金	午後6:00～午後8:30
アルバムを つくるクラス	火	午後7:00～午後8:30

いっしょに たのしみましょう! お電話ください!

Tel: 0120-555-1212

ROMAJI

Aran-san wa isogashii desu ga, nishikawa manabu sentā ni shū ni ikkai ikitai desu. Shigoto wa itsumo getsuyōbi, kayōbi, mokuyōbi wa asa ku-ji kara yūgata nana-ji-han made desu. Soshite, suiyōbi to kin'yōbi wa go-ji ni kaerimasu. Kaisha kara sentā made sanjuppun kakarimasu. Sore ni atarashii kamera o tsukaitai desu. Dono kurasu ni shimasu ka.

- 1 e o kaku kurasu
- 2 uta no kurasu
- 3 shashin o toru kurasu
- 4 arubamu o tsukuru kurasu

Nishikawa manabu sentā
Shigatsu kara atarashii kurasu ni kimasen ka!

• Yoru no kurasu no jikan

e o kaku kurasu	ka • kin	Gogo hachi-ji ~ gogo ku-ji
Uta no kurasu	sui	Gogo nana-ji ~ gogo ku-ji
Shashin o toru kurasu	getsu ka kin	Gogo roku-ji ~ gogo hachi-ji sanjuppun
Arubamu o tsukuru kurasu	ka	Gogo nana-ji ~ gogo hachi-ji sanjuppun

Isshoni tanoshimimashō! Odenwa kudasai!

Tel: zero-ichi-ni-zero no go-go-go no ichi-ni-ichi-ni

ENGLISH

Alan is busy, but (he) wants to go to Nishikawa Learning Center once a week. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays (his) work is always 9am to 7:30pm. And, on Wednesdays and Fridays (he) returns at 5pm. From (his) company to the center it takes 30 minutes. Moreover, (he) wants to use (his) new camera. Which class does (he) do?

- 1 Picture Drawing Class
- 2 Song Class
- 3 Picture Taking Class
- 4 Album Making Class

Nishikawa Learning Center

Why don't you come to (our) new classes (starting) from April!

- Night Class Times

Picture Drawing Class	Tue and Fri	8pm ~ 9pm
Song Class	Wed	7pm ~ 9pm
Picture Taking Class	Mon or Fri	6pm ~ 8:30pm
Album Making Class	Tue	7pm ~ 8:30pm

Let's have fun together! Please call!

Tel: 0120-555-1212

The correct answer is #3.

Alan works until 7:30 Monday, Tuesday and Thursday and it takes 30 minutes to get to the center from his company. So for Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, he can only take the "Picture Drawing Class" on Tuesday which starts at 8.

On Wednesdays and Fridays though, he leaves work at 5, which means he can get to the center at 5:30. So, he could take the "Picture Drawing Class" on Friday, the "Song Class" on Wednesday or the "Picture Taking Class" on Friday. He wants to use his new camera though, so the best choice is the "Picture Taking Class", answer 3.

Listening

Explanation

SCRIPT

日本語能力試験 聴解 エヌゴ これから エヌゴの 聴解試験を 始めます。メモを 取っても いいです。問題用紙を 開けて ください。問題用紙の ページが ないときは 手をあげて ください。問題が よく 見えないときも 手を あげて ください。いつでも いいです。

ROMAJI

Nihongo nōryoku shiken chōkai enugo. Kore kara enugo no chōkai shiken o hajimemasu. Memo o totte mo ii desu. Mondai yōshi o akete kudasai. Mondai yōshi no pēji ga nai toki wa te o agete kudasai. Mondai ga yoku mienai toki mo te o agete kudasai. Itsu demo ii desu.

ENGLISH

JLPT Listening N5. From now, the N5 listening test will begin. It's okay to take notes. Please open the test booklet. If there are no pages in the test booklet, please raise your hand. Also if you can not see the questions clearly, please raise your hand. Anytime is okay.

Task-based Comprehension

SCRIPT

もんだい 1

もんだい1では はじめに、しつもんを きいてください。それから はなしを きいて、もんだい1の 1から4の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

Mondai ichi

Mondai ichi dewa hajime ni, shitsumon o kiite kudasai. Sore kara hanashi o kiite, mondai yōshi no ichi kara yon no naka kara, ichiban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

Questions 1

For Questions 1, first, listen to the question. Then listen to the conversation, and choose the best answer from 1 through 4 on the problem sheet.

1 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。明日 どこで 会いますか。

男：明日、どこで 会いますか。

女：駅で 会いましょうか。

男：駅は たくさん 人が いますよ。

女：大丈夫ですよ。駅の 中に ある本屋は しっていますか。

男：いいえ、しりません。

女：その本屋は 八百屋の 隣です。

男：銀行の 近くに ありますか。

女：はい、銀行から 30 メートルぐらいです。

男：ああ、しています。

女：それでは そこで 会いましょう。

明日 どこで 会いますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Ashita doko de aimasu ka.

Otoko: Ashita, doko de aimasu ka.

Onna: Eki de aimashō ka.

Otoko: Eki wa takusan hito ga imasu yo.

Onna: Daijōbu desu yo. Eki no naka ni aru honya wa shitte imasu ka.

Otoko: Iie, shirimasen.

Onna: Sono honya wa yaoya no tonari desu.

Otoko: Ginkō no chikaku ni arimasu ka.

Onna: Hai, ginkō kara sanjū mētoru gurai desu.

Otoko: Ā, shitte imasu.

Onna: Sore dewa soko de aimashō.

Ashita doko de aimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. Tomorrow, where are they meeting?

Man: Tomorrow, where are we meeting?

Woman: Let's meet at the station.

Man: There are a lot of people at the station.

Woman: (It) is okay. Do (you) know the **bookstore** in the station?

Man: No, (I) don't know.

Woman: **That bookstore** is next to the greengrocer.

Man: Is (it) near the bank?

Woman: Yes, (it) is about 30 meters from the bank.

Man: Ahh, (I) know.

Woman: Well then, let's meet there.

Tomorrow, where are (they) meeting?

The correct answer is #1-ほんや.

Questions like these take a lot of focus. You will have to keep track of the topic. Throughout the last part of the conversation they are just talking about the location of the bookstore. So, *そこ* (*soko*, there) must be referring to that.

Keep in mind that *こそあど* (e.g. *ここ koko*, *そこ soko*, etc~...) words can sometimes refer to things previously mentioned and not actual physical locations that are in the room or close to the speaker or listener.

1 ほんや
honya
bookstore

2 ぎんこう
ginkō
bank

3 えき
eki
station

4 やおや
yaoya
greengrocer

2 ばん

SCRIPT

デパートで 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は どんな帽子を 買いますか。

女：この帽子を 見せてください。

男：この大きい 帽子ですか。

女：いいえ、そのちょっと 小さいのです。

男：はい、どうぞ。

女：サイズはいいですね。うーん、でも、猫の 絵は ちょっと…

男：ああ、そうですか。これは いかがですか。同じサイズです。

女：そうですね。いいですね。

女の方は どんな帽子を 買いますか。

ROMAJI

Depāto de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa donna bōshi o kaimasu ka.

Onna: Kono bōshi o misete kudasai.

Otoko: Kono ōkii bōshi desu ka.

Onna: Iie, sono chotto chiisai no desu.

Otoko: Hai, dōzo.

Onna: Saizu wa ii desu ne. Ūn, demo, neko no e wa chotto...

Otoko: Ā, sō desu ka. Kore wa ikaga desu ka. Onaji saizu desu.

Onna: Sō desu ne. Ii desu ne.

Onna no hito wa donna bōshi o kaimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at a department store. What kind of hat is the woman going to buy?

Woman: Show me this hat please.

Man: This big hat?

Woman: No, that slightly smaller one.

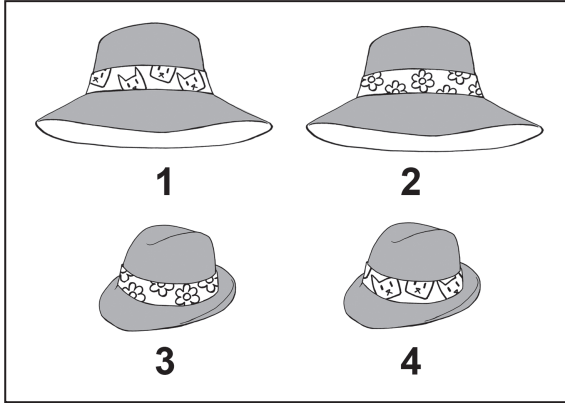
Man: Okay, here you go.

Woman: The size is nice. Mmm, but, the cat picture is kind of ...

Man: Ah, is that right? How about this? (It) is the same size.

Woman: That's right. This is good.

What kind of hat is the woman going to buy?



The correct answer is #3- えき .

Looking at the picture you can quickly tell what the differences are between the hats. They are in different sizes— 大きい (*ōkii*, big) and 小さい (*chiisai*, small). They also have different images on them— ねこ (*neko*, cat) and はな (*hana*, flower). These are going to be the keywords you need to listen for during a question like this.

Another keyword to look out for is ちょっと, which can sometimes be used to soften a complaint about something. In this listening, the woman doesn't really like the one with the cat picture, but doesn't want to be so direct about it. By using ちょっと she can softly express the fact that she isn't such a big fan of the cat picture.

3 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。テーブルは 今、どうなっていますか。

男：テーブルに お皿を おいてください。

女：はい。スプーンは どうですか。

男：そうですね。10本 いりますね。

女：はい。

男：ああ、それから おはしが 6本 いります。

女：おはしですか。おはしで ケーキを 食べますか。

男：はい、おもしろいでしょう。

女：そうですね。でも、4本で いいですか。

男：はい。ああ、忘れました。ケーキも おいて ください。

テーブルは 今、どうなっていますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to Onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Tēburu wa ima, dō natte imasu ka.

Otoko: Tēburu ni osara o oite kudasai.

Onna: Hai. Supūn wa dō desu ka.

Otoko: Sō desu ne. Juppon irimasu ne.

Onna: Hai.

Otoko: Ā, sore kara ohashi ga roppon irimasu.

Onna: Ohashi desu ka. Ohashi de kēki o tabemasu ka.

Otoko: Hai, omoshiroi deshō.

Onna: Sō desu ne. Demo, yon hon de ii desu ka.

Otoko: Hai. Ā, wasuremashita. Kēki mo oite kudasai.

Tēburu wa ima, dō natte imasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. How is the table now?

Man: Put the plates on the table please.

Woman: Yes, how about the spoons?

Man: That's right. (We) need 10.

Woman: Okay.

Man: Ah, and then (we) need 6 chopsticks.

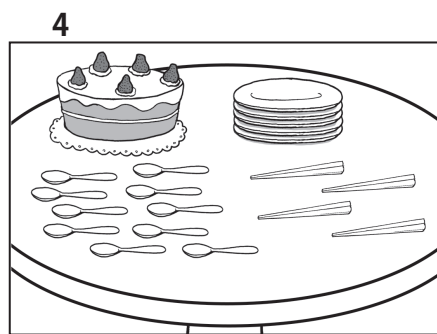
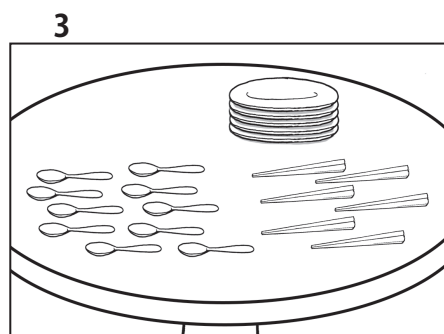
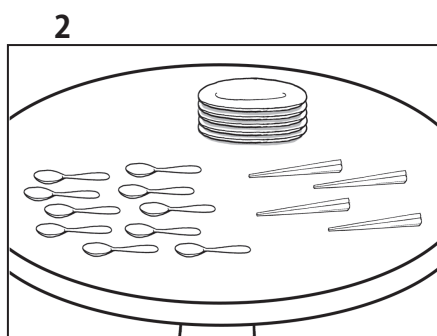
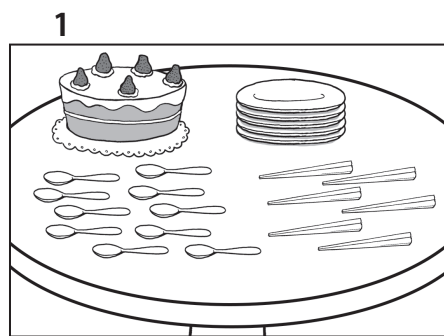
Woman: Chopsticks? Are (we) going to eat cake with chopsticks?

Man: Yes, (it) will be fun, won't it?

Woman: That's right. But, are 4 chopsticks okay?

Man: Okay. Ah, (I) see. Put the cake (on the table) too please.

How is the table now?



The correct answer is #4.

Try not to get fooled by the extra information in this question. Looking at the pictures, you can see that each one has 10 spoons and plates. What is different is the number of chopsticks and the cake. We count chopsticks with 本 (**hon**, counter for long cylindrical objects) so we should be listening for that as well as any mentions of ケーキ (**kēki**, cake).

4 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。男の人は はじめに 何を しますか。

女：今日の 会議は 2時から ですね。

男：そうです。もう コピーを 全部 しました。

女：会議室に 椅子を 並べましたか。

男：まだです。どのくらい いきますか。

女：4つです。それに 水と コーヒーが いきます。

男：ああ、はい、今から コーヒーを 作ります。

女：いいえ、コーヒーは つめたくなるから ちょっと 待ってください。冷蔵庫に 水は 何本ありますか。

男：ああ、ありません。じゃあ、店に 行って、買ってきます。

女：はい、お願いします。

男の人は はじめに 何を しますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa hajime ni nani o shimasu ka.

Onna: Kyō no kaigi wa ni-ji kara desu ne.

Otoko: Sō desu. Mō kopii o zenbu shimashita.

Onna: Kaigishitsu ni isu o narabemashita ka.

Otoko: Mada desu. Dono kurai irimasu ka.

Onna: Yottsu desu. Sore ni mizu to kōhii ga irimasu.

Otoko: Ā, hai, ima kara kōhii o tsukurimasu.

Onna: Iie, kōhii wa tsumetaku naru kara chotto matte kudasai. Reizōko ni mizu wa nanbon arimasu ka.

Otoko: Ā, arimasen. Jā, mise ni itte, katte kimasu.

Onna: Hai, onegai shimasu.

Otoko no hito wa hajime ni nani o shimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. What is the man going to do first?

Woman: Today's meeting is from 2, right?

Man: That's right. (I) made all the copies.

Woman: Are all the seats arranged in the meeting room?

Man: Not yet. How many do (we) need?

Woman: 4. On top of that, we need water and coffee.

Man: Ah, okay, (I) will make coffee now.

Woman: No, the coffee will get cold, so wait a little while please. **How many bottles of water are in the refrigerator?**

Man: Ah, **there aren't**. Well, **(I) will go to the store, buy (some) and come back**.

Woman: Yes, please.

What is the man going to do first?

The correct answer is #3- 水を 買います .

This kind of question comes up a lot on the test, "What is the man/woman going to do first?"

Usually the answer is not explicitly given, and it may actually be a little ambiguous. You have to choose the best answer. In other words, even though other answers are possible, you have to choose the most likely.

In the conversation above, it is most likely that the man will go buy water first, even though it is possible he could go arrange the seats in the meeting room first. However, if that were the case, the man would probably say something like this:

いすを ならべた後で 店に 行って、かってきます。

Isu o narebeta ato de mise ni itte, katte kimasu.

After (I) arrange the chairs, (I) will go to the store, buy (some) and come back.

1 コピーを します。

Kopii o shimasu.

(I) will make copies.

2 コーヒーを つくります。

Kōhii o tsukurimasu.

(I) will make coffee.

3 水を 買います。

Mizu o kaimasu.

(I) will buy water.

4 いすを ならべます。

Isu o narabemasu.

(I) will arrange the chairs.

5 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。部屋は、どうなっていますか。

男：ソファは どこがいいですか。

女：テレビの 前に おきましょうか。

男：ちょっと 大きいので テレビの 右側に おきましょう。

女：そうですね。… ああ、それから、本棚は ソファの そばに おかないでください。

男：じゃあ、どこに おきますか。

女：テレビの 左側に おいてください。

男：はい。

部屋は、どうなっていますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Heya wa, dō natte imasu ka.

Otoko: Sofā wa doko ga ii desu ka.

Onna: Terebi no mae ni okimashō ka.

Otoko: Chotto ōkii node terebi no migigawa ni okimashō.

Onna: Sō desune. ... Ā, sore kara, hondana wa sofā no soba ni okanaide kudasai.

Otoko: Jā, doko ni okimasu ka.

Onna: Terebi no hidarigawa ni oite kudasai.

Otoko: Hai.

Heya wa, dō natte imasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. How is the room?

Man: Where is good for the sofa?

Woman: Let's put it in front of the TV.

Man: (It) is kind of big, so let's **put it to the right of the TV**.

Woman: That's right. Ah, and then, **don't put the bookshelf near the sofa** please.

Man: Well, where do (I) put (it) ?

Woman: **Put it to the left of the TV** please.

Man: Okay.

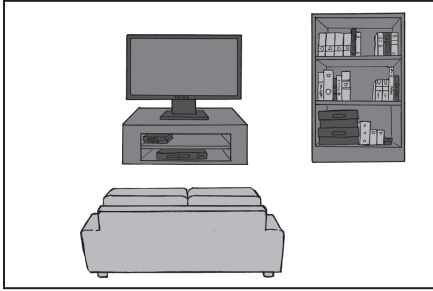
How is the room?

The correct answer is #2.

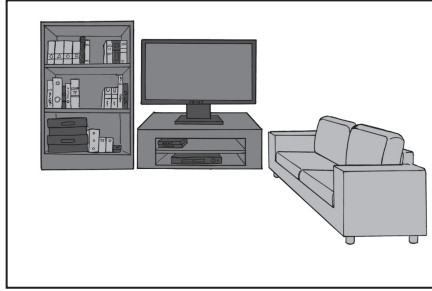
Quickly scanning the 4 pictures we can see 2 differences. The bookshelf is either to the right or left of the TV. And the sofa is either in front or to the right of the TV. So, it is important to listen for keywords like *みぎがわ* (*migigawa*, right side), *ひだりがわ* (*hidarigawa*, left side), and *前に* (*mae ni*, in front).

As you listen you can cross off the pictures that don't match up based on the keywords you hear, narrowing it down to the one that does.

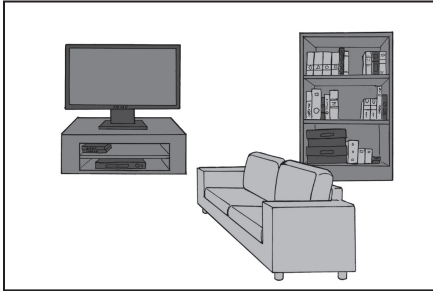
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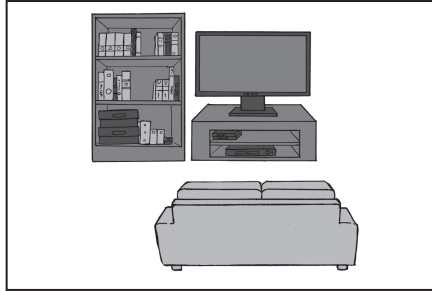
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3



4



6 ばん

SCRIPT

郵便局の 人と 男の人が 話しています。男の人は、ぜんぶで いくら 払いますか。

男：52 円の 切手 1 枚 ください。

女：はい。82 円の 切手は いりますか。

男：そうですね。2 枚 おねがいします。そして ふうとうを 2 枚 ください。

女：はい、2 枚ですね。

男：封筒は いくらですか。

女：1 枚 120 円です。

男：ああ、そうですか。1 枚だけ ください。

男の人は、ぜんぶで いくら 払いますか。

ROMAJI

Yūbinkyoku no hito to otoko no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa, zenbu de ikura haraimasu ka.

Otoko: Gojūni-en no kitte ichi-mai kudasai.

Onna: Hai. Hachijūni-en no kitte wa irimasu ka.

Otoko: Sō desu ne. Ni-mai onegai shimasu. Soshite fūtō o ni-mai kudasai.

Onna: Hai, ni-mai desu ne.

Otoko: Fūtō wa ikura desu ka.

Onna: Ichi-mai hyaku nijū-en desu.

Otoko: Ā, sō desuka. Ichi-mai dake kudasai.

Otoko no hito wa, zenbu de ikura haraimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A person at the post office and a man are talking. How much is the man going to put in total?

Man: **One 52 yen stamp please.**

Woman: Okay. Do (you) need **82 yen stamps?**

Man: That's right. **2 (of those) please. And 2 envelopes please.**

Woman: Okay, 2.

Man: How much are envelopes?

Woman: **120 yen** for each.

Man: Oh, really? **Just one please.**

The correct answer is #1- 336 円 .

$1 \times 52 \text{ yen stamp} + 2 \times 82 \text{ yen stamps} + 1 \times 120 \text{ yen envelope} = 336 \text{ yen}$

Another common question on the JLPT is a 'math' question like this. While you are listening to the conversation, be sure to take notes as to the quantity of each item the person is purchasing and how much each one is. You will probably have to do some quick math before moving on to the next question.

1 336 円

sanbyaku sanjūroku-en

336 yen

2 384 円

sanbyaku hachijūyon-en

384 yen

3 456 円

yonhyaku gojūroku-en

456 yen

4 504 円

gohyakuyon-en

504 yen

7ばん

SCRIPT

店の人と 女の人が 話しています。トイレは どこに ありますか。

女：すみません、トイレは どこですか。

男：本屋の 近くに あります。

女：花屋の 隣ですか。

男：いいえ、本屋の前に エレベーターがあって、隣に 電話が あります。その 前に
トイレが あります。

女：はい、ありがとうございます。

トイレは どこに ありますか。

ROMAJI

Mise no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Toire wa doko ni arimasu ka.

Onna: Sumimasen, toire wa doko desu ka.

Otoko: Hon'ya no chikaku ni arimasu.

Onna: Hanaya no tonari desu ka.

Otoko: Iie, hon'ya no mae ni erebētā ga atte, tonari ni denwa ga arimasu. Sono mae ni toire ga arimasu.

Onna: Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.

Toire wa doko ni arimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A shopkeeper and a woman are talking. Where is the restroom?

Woman: Sorry, where is the restroom?

Man: (It) is near the bookstore.

Woman: Next to the flower shop?

Man: No, in front of the bookstore there is an elevator, next to (that) there is a phone. In front of that, there is the restroom.

Woman: Okay, thank you very much.

Where is the restroom?

The correct answer is #3.

In this first listening section there will probably be at least one question about the location of something. Reviewing location words often (lesson 6, p.120), will make these kinds of questions very easy to answer. Before listening, try to think of some of the keywords and phrases they might use with a picture like the ones below:

はなやと くつやの 間に あります。

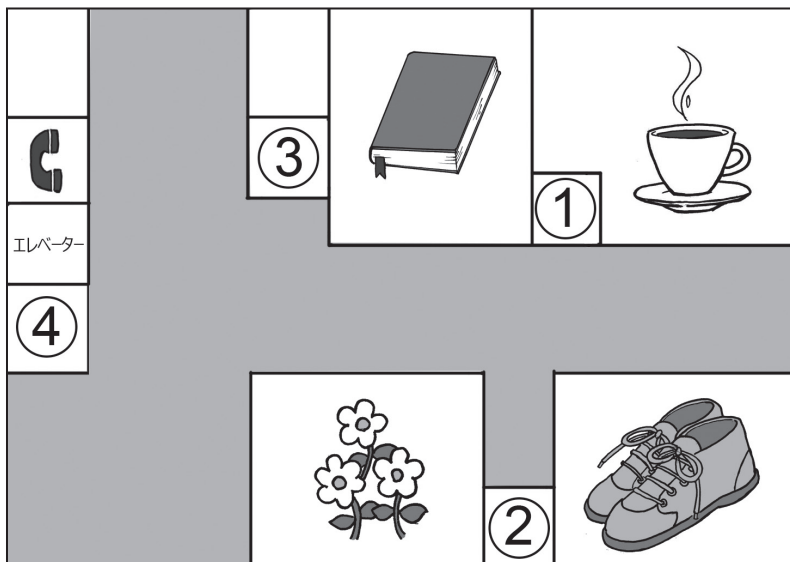
Hanaya to kutsuya no aida ni arimasu.

(It) is between the flower shop and the shoe shop.

エレベーターの となりに あります。

Erebētā no tonari ni arimasu.

(It) is next to the elevator.



Point Comprehension

SCRIPT

もんだい 2

もんだい2では、はじめに しつもんを きいて ください。それから はなしを きいて、もんだいようしの 1から4の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

ROMAJI

Mondai ni

Mondai ni dewa, hajime ni shitsumon o kiite kudasai. Sore kara hanashi o kiite, mondai yōshi no ichi kara yon no naka kara, ichiban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Questions 2

For Questions 2, first listen to the question. Then, listen to the conversation, from one through 4 on the answer sheet, choose the one best answer please.

1 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 今週 何曜日に 仕事を しますか。

男：明日は 暇ですか。

女：いいえ、仕事が あります。

男：水曜日は 仕事が ありますか。

女：今週は 月曜日と 火曜日しか 休みません。

男：週末も 働きますか。

女：そうですね。でも、来週は 木曜日と 金曜日だけ 働きますから、もっと暇です。

女の方は今週 何曜日に 仕事を しますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa konshū nan-yōbi ni shigoto o shimasu ka.

Otoko: Ashita wa hima desu ka.

Onna: Iie, shigoto ga arimasu.

Otoko: Suiyōbi wa shigoto ga arimasu ka?

Onna: Konshū wa getsuyōbi to kayōbi shika yasumimasen.

Otoko: Shūmatsu mo hatarakimasu ka.

Onna: Sō desu ne. Demo, raishū wa mokuyōbi to kin'yōbi dake hatarakimasu kara, motto hima desu.

Onna no hito wa konshū nan-yōbi ni shigoto o shimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. What days is the woman working this week?

Man: Are (you) free tomorrow?

Woman: No, (I) have work.

Man: (You) have work on Wednesday.

Woman: **This week, (I) have no breaks except Monday and Tuesday.**

Man: **Are (you) working this weekend, too?**

Woman: **That's right.** But, next week (I) only work Thursday and Friday, so (I) am freer.

What days is the woman working this week?

The correct answer is #4- すいようび、もくようび、きんようび、どようび、にちようび.

The particle **しか** means except, so the woman says she has no break this week except Monday and Tuesday. In other words, she has to work Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. She talks about next week as well, but the question is about this week not next week.

1 げつようび、かようび

getsuyōbi, kayōbi

Monday, Tuesday

2 もくようび、きんようび

mokuyōbi, kin'yōbi

Thursday, Friday

3 げつようび、かようび、すいようび

getsuyōbi, kayōbi, suiyōbi

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

4 すいようび、もくようび、きんようび、どようび、にちようび

suiyōbi, mokuyōbi, kin'yōbi, doyōbi, nichiyōbi

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

2 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。男の人は 何で 会議に 行きますか。

男：あさっての 会議は 何時からですか。

女：午前 5時からです。大丈夫ですか。

男：その時間に 電車が ありませんから タクシーで 行きます。

女：タクシーは 高いでしょう。私は 車で 行きますから 一緒に 行きましょうか。

男：私の 家まで 1時間 かかるでしょう。

女：ああ そうですね。バスは ありますか。

男：バスが 嫌いです。じゃあ、あしたの よる 電車で 行って 妹の 家に とまります。

男の人は 何で 会議に 行きますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa nani de kaigi ni ikimasu ka.

Otoko: Asatte no kaigi wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

Onna: Gozen go-ji kara desu. Daijōbu desu ka.

Otoko: Sono jikan ni densha ga arimasen kara takushii de ikimasu.

Onna: Takushii wa takai deshō. Watashi wa kuruma de ikimasu kara isshoni ikimashō ka.

Otoko: Watashi no ie made ichi-jikan kakaru deshō.

Onna: Ā sō desu ne. Basu wa arimasu ka.

Otoko: Basu ga kirai desu. Jā, ashita no yoru densha de itte imōto no ie ni tomarimasu.

Otoko no hito wa nani de kaigi ni ikimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. How is the man going to the meeting?

Man: From what time is the meeting the day after tomorrow?

Woman: From 5:00. Is that okay?

Man: There are no trains at that hour, so (I) will go by taxi.

Woman: Taxi is probably expensive. (I) am going by car, so let's go together.

Man: (It) probably takes an hour to my house.

Woman: Ah, that's right. Is there a bus?

Man: (I) hate the bus. Well, tomorrow night (I) will **take the train** and stay at my younger sister's house.

How is the man going to the meeting?

The correct answer is #3- **でんしゃ**.

From the conversation we can guess that the man decided to take a train to his sister's house, where he will spend the night and go to the meeting from there.

He probably isn't going to take the taxi (タクシー, **takushii**) because it is expensive. He won't take the bus because he hates them. He doesn't want his co-worker to waste her time driving all the way to his house so not by car.

1 バス	2 タクシー	3 でんしゃ	4 くるま
basu	takushii	densha	kuruma
<i>bus</i>	<i>taxi</i>	<i>train</i>	<i>car</i>

3 ばんSCRIPT

おまわりさんと 女の人が 話しています。 AMA ホテルは どこですか。

女: すみません。 AMA ホテルは どこですか。

男: AMA ホテルですか。 このとおりを まっすぐ 行ってください。

女: 駅の 前の ですね。

男: ええ、そうです。 次の 角で 右へ 曲がってください。 ホテルは 左側に ありますよ。

女: ありがとうございます。

AMA ホテルは どこですか。

ROMAJI

Omawari-san to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Eiemei hoteru wa doko desu ka.

Onna: Sumimasen. Eiemei hoteru wa doko desu ka.

Otoko: Eiemei hoteru desu ka. **Kono tōri o massugu itte kudasai.**

Onna: **Eki no mae no desu ne.**

Otoko: **Ē, sō desu. Tsugi no kado de migi e magatte kudasai. Hoteru wa hidarigawa ni arimasu yo.**

Onna: Arigatō gozaimasu.

Eiemei hoteru wa doko desu ka.

ENGLISH

A police officer and a woman are talking. Where is the AMA Hotel?

Woman: Excuse me. Where is AMA Hotel?

Man: AMA Hotel? **Go straight on this street please.**

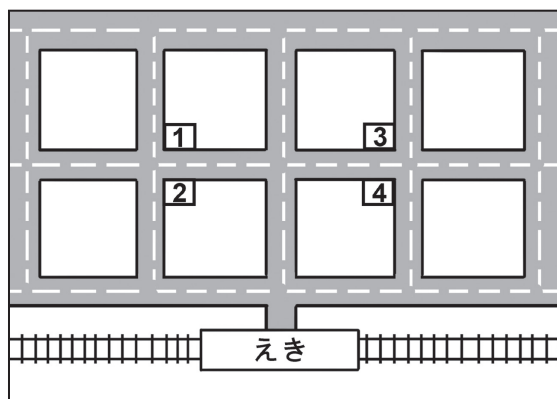
Woman: **The one in front of the station?**

Man: Yeah, that's right. **Turn right at the next corner please. The hotel is on the left side.**

Woman: Thank you.

Where is the AMA Hotel?

The correct answer is #3.



The police officer tells the woman to go straight on the street in front of the station. Then take a right at the next corner and the hotel will be on her left.

This is one of the many questions where it pays off to know your directions words like 右 (**migi**, right) and 左 (**hidari**, left) well. You will need to think fast to find the spot they are referring to.

4 ばん

SCRIPT

先生と 学生が 話しています。今日の テストの 答えを 何で 書きますか。

男：今から テストを します。先週の テストで、2、3人が 黒いペンを 使いました。みなさん、今日の テストは えんぴつだけで 書いて ください。赤いペンや 青いペンも使わないで ください。携帯電話を かばんに 入れてください。それでは 始めます。

今日の テストの 答えを 何で 書きますか

ROMAJI

Sensei to gakusei ga hanashite imasu. Kyō no tesuto no kotae o nani de kakimasu ka.

Otoko: Ima kara tesuto o shimasu. Senshū no tesuto de, ni, san-nin ga kuroi pen o tsukaimashita. Minasan, kyō no tesuto wa **enpitsu dake de kaite kudasai**. Akai pen ya aoi pen mo tsukawanaide kudasai. Keitai denwa o kaban ni irete kudasai. Sore dewa hajimemasu.

Kyō no tesuto no kotae o nani de kakimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A teacher and a student are talking. How are (the students) going to write the answers for today's test?

Man: We are going to take a test from now. Last week's test a few people used black pen. Everyone, please **write only in pencil** for today's test please. Do not use a red pen, blue pen or anything like that please. Put your cellphones in your bag please. Well, (we) are starting.

How are (the students) going to write the answers for today's test?

The correct answer is #4- えんぴつ.

The teacher specifically tells the students to use only a pencil for this test.

The test-makers will most likely mention all the answers in the conversation, but will disqualify them in some way. Note that the teacher uses the past tense (使いました, **tsukaimashita**, used) to talk about how some students used a black pen before, but the question is in the non-past tense (書きます, **kakimasu**, write). Pay attention to these little differences that can change the answer.

1 あおいペン
aoi pen
blue pen

2 くろいペン
kuroi pen
black pen

3 あかいペン
akai pen
red pen

4 えんぴつ
enpitsu
pencil

5 ばん

SCRIPT

ホテルの 人が 話しています。ホテルの 部屋に 何が ありませんか。

女: これは ホテルの カギです。ホテルの 部屋には シャワーが あります。それから、冷蔵庫に コーヒーと おちゃが あります。お風呂は 31階に あります。好きな 時に 使ってください。テレビで 無料の えいがも あります。では、何か 質問が ありますか。

ホテルの 部屋に 何が ありませんか。

ROMAJI

Hoteru no hito ga hanashite imasu. Hoteru no heya ni nani ga arimasen ka.

Onna: Kore wa hoteru no kagi desu. Hoteru no heya niwa shawā ga arimasu. Sore kara, reizōko ni kōhii to ocha ga arimasu. **Ofuro wa sanjūikkai ni arimasu**. Suki na toki ni tsukatte kudasai. Terebi de muryō no eiga mo arimasu. Dewa, nani ka shitsumon ga arimasu ka.

Hoteru no heya ni nani ga arimasen ka.

ENGLISH

A hotel staff member is talking. What is not in the hotel room?

Woman: This is (your) hotel key. There is a shower in the room. And then, there is coffee and tea in the refrigerator. **There is a bath on the 31st floor.** When you like, use (it) please. There are also free movies on the TV. Well, are there any problems?

What is not in the hotel room?

The correct answer is #4- おふろ .

The woman says that there is only a shower in the room (implying there is no bath). Then she mentions that there is coffee (コーヒー, **kōhii**) and tea (おちゃ, **ocha**) in the refrigerator (れいぞうこ, **reizōko**). That eliminates answers 1-3. The key sentence is when she mentions that the bath (おふろ, **ofuro**) is actually on the 31st floor. The answer has to be 4.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 コーヒー | 2 れいぞうこ | 3 シャワー | 4 おふろ |
| koohii | reizōko | shawā | ofuro |
| <i>coffee</i> | <i>refrigerator</i> | <i>shower</i> | <i>bath</i> |

6 ばん

SCRIPT

道で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 今日 何時間 働きましたか。

男：こんにちは、西川さん。今日は 休みですか。

女：今日の 仕事は 終わりましたよ。3時まででした。

男：本当ですか。今から 何を しますか。

女：5時に 映画を 見に 行きます。

男：いいですね。なぜ 今日 早く終わりましたか。

女：今日は イギリスの 会社と いっしょに 会議が ありましたから 朝6時から 働きました。

男：大変ですね。

女の方は 今日 何時間 働きましたか。

ROMAJI

Michi de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa kyō nan-jikan hatarakimashita ka.

Otoko: Konnichi wa, Nishikawa-san. Kyō wa yasumi desu ka.

Onna: Kyō no shigoto wa owarimashita yo. San-ji made deshita.

Otoko: Hontō desu ka. Ima kara nani o shimasu ka.

Onna: Go-ji ni eiga o mi ni ikimasu.

Otoko: Ii desu ne. Naze kyō wa hayaku owarimashita ka.

Onna: Kyō wa igirisu no kaisha to isshoni kaigi ga arimashita kara asa roku-ji kara hatarakimashita.

Otoko: Taihen desu ne.

Onna no hito wa kyō nan-jikan hatarakimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking on the street. How many hours did the woman work today?

Man: Good day Mr. Nishikawa. Is today your day off?

Woman: Today's work is finished. **(It) was until 3:00.**

Man: Really? Now, what are (you) doing?

Woman: (I) am going and watching a movie at 5.

Man: That's great. Why did you finish early today?

Woman: Today there was a meeting with an British company, so **(I) worked from 6 in the morning.**

Man: That's terrible.

How many hours did the woman work today?

The correct answer is #4- 9 じかん .

The woman first mentions that she worked until 3. And then later, she mentions she worked from 6 in the morning. If we do the math that is 9 hours. Be careful to not get specific times like 3 時 (**san-ji**, 3:00) and time periods like 3 時間 (**san-jikan**, 3 hours) mixed up. That one extra kanji, 間 (**kan**, period), makes a big difference.

1 3 じかん
san-jikan
3 hours

2 5 じかん
go-jikan
5 hours

3 6 じかん
roku-jikan
6 hours

4 9 じかん
ku-jikan
9 hours

Utterance Expressions

もんだい 3

もんだい 3 では、えを みなから しつもんを きいて ください。→ (やじるし) の ひとは
なんと いいますか。1 から 3 の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで
ください。

ROMAJI

Mondai san

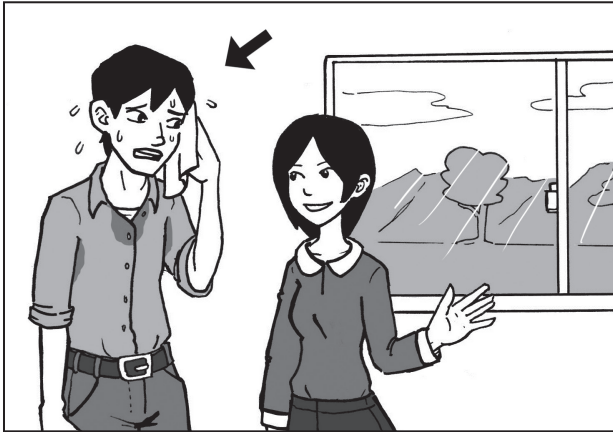
Mondai san dewa, e o minagara shitsumon o kiite kudasai. → (yajirushi) no hito wa nan to iimasu ka. Ichi kara san no naka kara, ichiban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Questions 3

For questions 3, while looking at the picture listen to the question. What does the person with the → (arrow) say? Choose one best answer from 1 to 3.

1 ばん



SCRIPT

部屋は 暑いです。何と 言いますか。

男：1 窓を 開けてください。

2 窓は 開けています。

3 窓は 開いています。

ROMAJI

Heya wa atsui desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Mado o akete kudasai.

2 Mado wa akete imasu.

3 Mado wa aite imasu.

ENGLISH

The room is hot. What does (the man) say?

Man: 1 Open the window please.

2 As for the window, (I) am opening. (*Incorrect Japanese*)

3 The window is open.

The correct answer is #1- 窓を 開けてください .

You can use ください with the て-form to make simple requests to someone. With requests like these, you should use a transitive verb, a verb that takes an object. あける (**akeru**, to open) is the transitive verb for 'open', while あく (**aku**, to open) is the intransitive verb. Answer 2 is using あける but doesn't have an object.

2 ばん

SCRIPT

郵便局が あるところを 知りたいです。何と 言いますか。

- 女：1 郵便局は どこですか。
 2 郵便局は どんなところですか。
 3 郵便局は 何ところですか。

ROMAJI

Yūbinkyoku ga aru tokoro o shiritai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Onna: 1 Yūbinkyoku wa doko desu ka.
 2 Yūbinkyoku wa donna tokoro desuka.
 3 Yūbinkyoku wa nani tokoro desuka.

ENGLISH

(The woman) wants to know the location of the post office. What does (he) say?

- Woman: 1 Where is the post office?
 2 What kind of place is the post office?
 3 What place is the post office? (*incorrect Japanese*)

The correct answer is #1- 郵便局は どこですか .

To ask about the location of a place, you can usually use 'どこ'. Asking 'どんなところ' means you are asking about the type of place. '何ところ' is actually not used in Japanese.

3 ばん



SCRIPT

病院の人は次来る時を聞きたいです。何と言いますか。

- 女：1 水曜日はいかがですか。
2 水曜日に大丈夫ですか。
3 水曜日に帰ってください。

ROMAJI

Byōin no hito wa tsugi kuru toki o kikitai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Onna: 1 Suiyōbi wa ikaga desu ka.
2 Suiyōbi ni daijōbu desu ka.
3 Suiyōbi ni kaette kudasai.

ENGLISH

The hospital staff wants to ask the next time (the man) is coming. What does she say?

- Woman: 1 How about Wednesday?
2 On Wednesday, are (you) okay?
3 Go back home on Wednesday please.

The correct answer is #1- 水曜日は いかがですか .

The word **いかが** (**ikaga**, how), is the more polite form of **どう** (**dō**, how). It can be used to politely offer something. In answer 2 the day is marked with the **に** particle, which kind of sounds like you are asking if the patient will be physically fine on Wednesday. Answer 3 is incorrect because in the setup the question tells us the woman wants to ask (**聞きたい**, **kikitai**).

4 ばん

SCRIPT

家に 帰ります。何と 言いますか。

男：1 お先に どうぞ。

2 よろしく お願いします。

3 お先に 失礼します。

ROMAJI

He ni kaerimasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Osaki ni dōzo.

2 Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

3 Osaki ni shitsurei shimasu.

ENGLISH

(The man) is going to return home. What does (he) say?

Man: 1 After you.

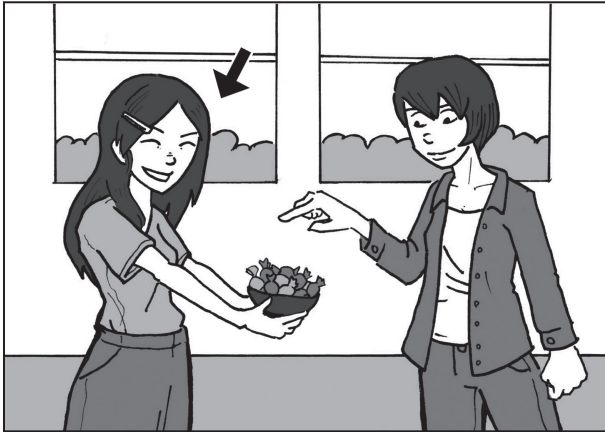
2 Nice to meet you.

3 Sorry for leaving before you.

The correct answer is #3- お先に 失礼します .

When leaving your workplace before others, it is appropriate to say ‘おさきに しつれいします’. ‘おさきに どうぞ’ is used to offer for someone to go before you. And ‘よろしく おねがいします’ is used when you first meet people in formal situations.

5 ばん



SCRIPT

あめを 友達に あげたいです。何と 言いますか。

女：1 どうぞ。

2 お願いします。

3 食べないでください。

ROMAJI

Ame o tomodachi ni agetai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Dōzo.

2 Onegai shimasu.

3 Tabenaide kudasai.

ENGLISH

(The woman) wants to give candy to her friend. What does she say?

Woman: 1 Go ahead.

2 Please.

3 Don't eat (it) please.

The correct answer is #1- どうぞ .

In casual situations, it is common to use 'どうぞ' to make offers. 'おねがいします' is used in formal situations to make requests. However, the woman isn't making a request. Answer 3 is commanding the friend to not eat the candy, but she *wants to give* (あげたい, **agetai**) the candy to her friend.

Quick Response

もんだい 4

もんだい 4 では、えなどが ありません。ぶんを きいて、1 から 3 の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

ROMAJI

Mondai yon

Mondai yon dewa, e nado ga arimasen. Bun o kiite, ichi kara san no naka kara, ichiban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Questions 4

For questions 4, there aren't pictures or other materials. Listen to the sentence, and choose the one best answer from 1 to 3 please.

1 ばん

男：何人 来ましたか

女：1 2 人です。

2 2 枚です。

3 2 本です。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Nan-nin kimashita ka.

Onna: 1 Futari desu.

2 Ni-mai desu.

3 Ni-hon desu.

ENGLISH

Man: How many people are coming?

Woman: 1 2 people.

2 2 flat objects.

3 2 cylindrical objects.

The correct answer is #1- 2 人です .

The man is asking 何人 (**nan-nin**, how many people), so we need an answer with a number of people, which answer 1 does. Answer 2 uses まい **mai**, which is the counter for flat objects like pieces of paper. Answer 3 uses 本 **hon**, which is the counter for long cylindrical objects.

2 ばん

女：この傘は あなたのですか。

男：1 その傘ですか。西村さんのですね。

2 はい、あなたのです。

3 いいえ、私のですよ。

ROMAJI

Onna: Kono kasa wa anata no desu ka.

Otoko: 1 Sono kasa desu ka. Nishimura-san no desu ne.

2 Hai, anata no desu.

3 Iie, watashi no desu yo.

ENGLISH

Woman: Is this umbrella yours?

Man: 1 That umbrella? (It's) Ms. Nishimura's.

2 Yes, (it) is yours.

3 No, (it) is mine.

The correct answer is #1- その傘ですか。西村さんのですね .

The woman asks about the umbrella that is in her hand. She asks if it is 'yours' (i.e. the man's). The man confirms what umbrella they are talking about and then says it is Ms. Nishimura's. Answer 2 might be tempting, but the 'あなた' in this response is actually referring to the woman not the man.

3 ばん

女：歯が 痛いです。

男：1 よかったですね。

2 大丈夫ですか。

3 よくなってください。

ROMAJI

Onna: Ha ga itai desu.

Otoko: 1 Yokatta desu ne.

2 Daijōbu desu ka.

3 Yoku natte kudasai.

ENGLISH

Woman: My tooth hurts.

Man: 1 That's great.

2 Are you okay?

3 Become better please.

The correct answer is #2- 大丈夫ですか .

The woman is complaining that her tooth hurts. A natural response is to check if she is okay, which the man does in answer 2. Answer 1, よかったですね , is used when someone hears good news. Answer 3 is requesting that the woman become better for the man.

4 ばん

男：田中さんは 背が 高いですね。

女：1 はい、それは 高いですね。

2 そうですね。

3 それは 180 センチです。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Tanaka-san wa se ga takai desu ne.

Onna: 1 Hai, sore wa takai desu ne.

2 Sō desu ne.

3 Sore wa hyaku hachijū senchi desu.

ENGLISH

Man: Mr. Tanaka is tall, isn't he?

Woman: 1 Yes, that is expensive.

2 That's right.

3 That is 180 centimeters.

The correct answer is #2- そうですね .

The man is eliciting agreement about Mr. Tanaka's height. Answer 2, そうですね , is a good way to agree with someone's opinion. Answer 1 sounds like Mr. Tanaka is expensive. Answer 3 is simply stating how tall Mr. Tanaka is, but the man didn't ask about that.

5 ばん

男：もう 部屋を 掃除しましたか。

女：1 掃除したいです。

2 いいえ、まだ 掃除していません。

3 はい、もう 掃除しません。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Mō heya o sōji shimashita ka.

Onna: 1 Sōji shitai desu.

2 Iie, mada sōji shite imasen.

3 Hai, mō sōji shimasen.

ENGLISH

Man: Did (you) already clean the room?

Woman: 1 (I) want to clean.

2 No, (I) didn't clean yet.

3 Yes, (It) is not clean already.

The correct answer is #2- いいえ、まだ 掃除していません。

The man is asking if the woman has completed the cleaning of the room. She responds that she hasn't yet. まだ is used to show that no change has taken place. Answer 3 is wrong because もう is used to show a change has taken place, but the room is still dirty, so nothing has changed. For answer 1, the man wasn't asking if she wanted to clean.

6 ばん

男：映画は いつ 終わりますか。

女：1 8時までです。

2 2時間です。

3 6時からです。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Eiga wa itsu owarimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Hachi-ji made desu.

2 Ni-jikan desu.

3 Roku-ji kara desu.

ENGLISH

Man: When does the movie finish?

Woman: 1 Until 8.

2 2 hours.

3 From 6.

The correct answer is #1- 8 時までです。

The man is asking when (いつ, **itsu**) so the answer should be a time. Since the question is asking about when the movie *finished* we can use まで (**made**, until) to mark the end time, so answer 1 is correct. Answer 2 is a time period, which is not what the man asked about. Answer 3 is talking about when something started, but the man asked about when it ended.

Practice Test 2

Vocabulary

Kanji Reading

1 今日、ともだちと かいものに いきます。

Kyō, tomodachi to kaimono ni ikimasu.

Today, (I) am going shopping with my friend.

1 いまにち
ima nichi

2 あした
ashita

3 きょう
kyō

4 こんび
konbi

The correct answer is #3- きょう .

今 - いま: 今, **ima**, *now*

こん: 今月, **kongetsu**, *this month*

日 - にち: 日曜日, **nichiyōbi**, *Saturday*

じつ: 休日, **kyūjitsu**, *holiday*

ひ: 日, **hi**, *day*

び: 月曜日, **getsuyōbi**, *Monday*

か: 十日, **tōka**, *the 10th (day of the month)*

2 てがみの 後ろに なにか かいてあります。

Tegami no ushiro ni nani ka kaite arimasu.

There is something written on the back of the letter.

1 おふろ
ofuro
bath

2 ところ
tokoro
place

3 ごろ
goro
about

4 うしろ
ushiro
back

The correct answer is #4- うしろ .

後 - うし.ろ: 後ろ, **ushiro**, *back*

あと: 後で, **ato de**, *after*

ご: 一時間後, **ichi-jikan-go**, *after one hour*

3 こどもは 九日に うまれました。

Kodomo wa kokonoka ni umaremashita.

(My) child was born on the 9th.

1 きゅうか
kyūka
holiday

2 ようか
yōka
the 8th

3 なのか
nanoka
the 7th

4 ここのか
kokonoka
the 9th

The correct answer is #4- **ここのか** .

- 九 - きゅう : 九分, *kyūfun, 9 minutes*
く : 九月, *ku-gatsu, September*
この . つ : 九つ, *kokonotsu, 9 (things)*
- 日 - にち : 日曜日, *nichiyōbi, Saturday*
じつ : 休日, *kyūjitsu, holiday*
ひ : 日, *hi, day*
び : 月曜日, *getsuyōbi, Monday*
か : 十日, *tōka, the 10th (day of the month)*

4 えいがは 一時半から はじまります。
Eiga wa ichi-ji-han kara hajimarimasu.
The movie starts from 1:30.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 いっじはん
ijjihan | 2 いちじばん
ichijipan | 3 いっじばん
ijjipan | 4 いちじはん
ichijihan |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|

The correct answer is #4- **いちじはん** .

- 一 - いち : 一, *ichi, one*
ひと . つ : 一つ, *hitotsu, one (thing)*
- 時 - とし : 時, *toki, time*
じ : 時間, *jikan, counter for hours*
- 半 - はん : 大半, *taihan, majority*

5 わたしの ともだち二人が おおさかに きます。
Watashi no tomodachi futari ga ōsaka ni kimasu.
My two friends are coming to Osaka.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 ふたり
futari | 2 ふだり
fudari | 3 ににん
ninin | 4 にひと
nihito |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

The correct answer is #1- **ふたり** .

- に - に : 二, *ni, two*
ふた . つ : 二つ, *futatsu, two (things)*
- 人 - じん : 外国人, *gaikokujin, foreigner*
にん : 三人, *san-nin, 3 people*
ひと : 人, *hito, person*

6 だいどころが 左手に あります。

Daidokoro ga hidarite ni arimasu.

The kitchen is on the left.

1 ひだりしゅ

hidarishu

2 みぎて

migite

3 ひだりて

hidarite

4 みぎしゅ

migishu

The correct answer is #3- ひだりて .

左 - ひだり: 左, **hidari**, *left*

さゆう: 左右, **sayū**, *left and right*

手 - て: 手, **te**, *hand*

しゅ: 運転手, **untenshu**, *driver*

た: 下手, **heta**, *unskilled*

7 この新しいぼうしは どうですか。

Kono atarashii bōshi wa dō desu ka.

How about this new hat?

1 おいしい

oishii

delicious

2 あたらしい

atarashii

new

3 あだらしい

adarashii

*

4 おしい

oshii

regrettable

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #2- あたらしい .

新 - あたら.しい: 新しい, **atarashii**, *new*

しん: 新聞, **shinbun**, *newspaper*

8 びょういんは 道の みぎがわに あります。

Byōin wa michi no migigawa ni arimasu.

There is a hospital on the right side of the road.

1 みち

michi

road

2 すじ

suji

muscle

3 どう

dō

way

4 どおり

dōri

street (suffix)

The correct answer is #1- みち .

道 - みち: 道, **michi**, *road*

どう: 剣道, **kendō**, *kendo*

- 9 ゆうびんきょくは ちかてつの 北口の ちかくに あります。
Yūbinkyoku wa chikatetsu no kitaguchi no chikaku ni arimasu.
There is a post office near the north exit of the subway.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 にしぐち
nishiguchi
west exit | 2 みなみぐち
minamiguchi
south exit | 3 きたぐち
kitaguchi
north exit | 4 ひがしぐち
higashiguchi
east exit |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

The correct answer is #3- きたぐち .

- 北 - きた : 北 , **kita**, *north*
 ほう : 南北 , **nanboku**, *north and south*
- 口 - くち : 口 , **kuchi**, *mouth*
 こう : 人口 , **jinkō**, *population*

- 10 円いさらを だして ください。
Marui sara o dashite kudasai.
Take out the round plate, please.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 えんい
eni
* | 2 ほそい
hosoi
thin | 3 しかくい
shikakui
square | 4 まるい
marui
round |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #4- まるい .

- 円 - えん : 十円 , **jū-en**, *10 yen*
 まる : 円い , **marui**, *round (disc-shaped objects)*

Orthography

- 11 となりの こどもは ちょつとうるさいです。
Tonari no kodomo wa chotto urusai desu.
The children next door are a little loud.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 小ども
-domo | 2 字ども
-domo | 3 子ども
kodomo | 4 了ども
-domo |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|

The correct answer is #3- 子ども .

- 子 - し : 調子 , **chōshi**, *condition*
 す : 椅子 , **isu**, *chair*
 こ : 子 , **ko**, *child*
- 小 - しょう : 小学校 , **shōgakkō**, *elementary school*
 ちい . さい : 小さい , **chiisai**, *small*
 こ : 小雨 , **kosame**, *light rain*

12 わたしたちは ケーキを はんぶん たべました。

Watashitachi wa kēki o hanbun tabemashita.

We ate half the cake.

1 羊分

hitsujibun
sheep portion

2 平分

heibun
bisection

3 半分

hanbun
half

4 千分

senbun
1,000 portions

The correct answer is #3- 半分 .

半 - はん : 大半, **taihan**, *majority*

分 - ふん : 二分, **ni-fun**, *2 minutes*

ぶん : 気分, **kibun**, *feeling*

わ.ける : 分ける, **wakeru**, *to divide*

千 - せん : 千, **sen**, *a thousand*

13 わたしの たんじょうびは ここのかです。

Watashi no tanjōbi wa kokonoka desu.

My birthday is on the 9th.

1 七日

nanoka
the 7th

2 五日

itsuka
the 5th

3 十日

tōka
the 10th

4 九日

kokonoka
the 9th

The correct answer is #4- 九日 .

九 - きゅう : 九分, **kyū-fun**, *9 minutes*

く : 九月, **ku-gatsu**, *September*

ここの.つ : 九つ, **kokonotsu**, *9 (things)*

日 - にち : 日曜日, **nichiyōbi**, *Saturday*

じつ : 休日, **kyūjitsu**, *holiday*

ひ : 日, **hi**, *day*

び : 月曜日, **getsuyōbi**, *Monday*

か : 十日, **tōka**, *the 10th (day of the month)*

七 - しち : 七月, **shichigatsu**, *July*

なな : 七, **nana**, *7*

なな.つ : 七つ, **nanatsu**, *7 (things)*

なの : 七日, **nanoka**, *the 7th (day of the month)*

五 - ご : 五分, **gofun**, *5 minutes*

いつ.つ : 五つ, **itsutsu**, *5 (items)*

十 - じゅう : 十, **jū**, *10*

とう : 十日, **tōka**, *the 10th (day of the month)*

14 そのおとこの ひとは わたしの ともだちです。

Sono otoko no hito wa watashi no tomodachi desu.

That man is my friend.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 女 | 2 見 | 3 男 | 4 父 |
| onna | mi | otoko | chichi |
| <i>woman</i> | <i>see</i> | <i>man</i> | <i>father</i> |

The correct answer is #3- 男 .

男 - だん : 男性 , **dansei**, *male*

おとこ : 男 , **otoko**, *man*

女 - じょ : 女性 , **josei**, *female*

おんな : 女 , **onna**, *woman*

見 - けん : 意見 , **iken**, *opinion; view*

み . る : 見る , **miru**, *to see*

み . える : 見える , **mieru**, *to be seen*

み . せる : 見せる , **miseru**, *to show*

父 - ちち : 父 , **chichi**, *(my) father (humble)*

とう : お父さん , **otōsan**, *(your) father (honorable)*

15 あきこさんの おかあさんが ケーキを あげました。

Akiko-san no okāsan ga kēki o agemashita.

Akiko's mom gave (her) a cake.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 お母さん | 2 妹さん | 3 お父さん | 4 奥さん |
| okāsan | imōtosan | otōsan | okusan |
| <i>mother</i> | <i>younger sister</i> | <i>father</i> | <i>wife</i> |
| <i>(honorable)</i> | <i>(honorable)</i> | <i>(honorable)</i> | <i>(honorable)</i> |

The correct answer is #1- お母さん .

母 - ぼ : 祖母 , **sobo**, *grandmother*

はは : 母 , **haha**, *(my) mother (humble)*

かあ : お母さん , **okāsan**, *(your) mother (honorable)*

父 - ちち : 父 , **chichi**, *(my) father (humble)*

とう : お父さん , **otōsan**, *(your) father (honorable)*

16 わたしは かびんに みずを いました。

Watashi wa kabin ni mizu o iremashita.

I put water in the flower vase.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 水 | 2 火 | 3 氷 | 4 川 |
| mizu | hi | kōri | kawa |
| <i>water</i> | <i>fire</i> | <i>ice</i> | <i>river</i> |

The correct answer is #1- 水 .

水 - すい : 水曜日 , *suiyōbi*, *Wednesday*
みず : 水 , *mizu*, *water*

火 - か : 火曜日 , *kayōbi*, *Tuesday*
ひ : 火 , *hi*, *fire*
び : 花火 , *hanabi*, *fireworks*

川 - かわ : 小川 , *ogawa*, *brook*
せん : 河川 , *kasen*, *rivers*

17 こんばん ビールを のみに いきましょうか。

Kon-ban biiru o nomi ni ikimashō ka.
Let's go drink beer tonight.

1 飼みに
-mini*

2 飲みに
nomini

3 食みに
-mini*

4 飯みに
-mini*

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #2- 飲みに .

飲 - いん : 飲酒 , *inshu*, *drinking alcohol*
の . む : 飲む , *nomu*, *to drink*

食 - しょく : 外食 , *gaishoku*, *eating out*
たべ . る : 食べる , *taberu*, *to eat*

18 わかいときは いつも きに のぼっていました。

Wakai toki wa itsumo ki ni nobotte imashita.
When (I) was young, (I) was always climbing trees.

1 体
karada
body

2 本
hon
book

3 木
ki
tree

4 林
hayashi
woods

The correct answer is #3- 木 .

木 - もく : 木曜日 , *mokuyōbi*, *Thursday*
き : 木 , *ki*, *tree*

本 - ほん : 本 , *hon*, *book*

Contextually-defined Expressions

19 このてがみを ポストに 入れて ください。

Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasai.

Put this letter in (the) postbox, please.

1 アパート

apāto

apartment

2 ポスト

posuto

post

3 スピーチ

supiichi

speech

4 ノート

nōto

notebook

The correct answer is #2- ポスト.

The katakana word ポスト shares the same meanings as the English word – a ‘post/position’ at a company and a ‘postbox.’ Although you could put a letter in a notebook, the answer that makes the most sense is a postbox.

Other Answers

アパート – **apāto**, apartment

きたむらさんの アパートは とても きれいですね。

Kitamura-san no apāto wa totemo kirei desu ne.

Ms. Kitamura’s apartment is really clean.

スピーチ – **supiichi**, speech

みなさんの 前に スピーチを しました。

Minasan no mae ni supiichi o shimashita.

(I) gave a speech in front of everybody.

ノート – **nōto**, notebook

毎日 ノートに 何か 書きます。

Mai-nichi nōto ni nani ka kakimasu.

Every day (I) write something in my notebook.

20 このやさいは やおやで かいました。

Kono yasai wa yaoya de kaimashita.

(I) bought these vegetables at the green grocer.

1 びょういん

byōin

hospital

2 にくや

nikuya

butcher

3 やおや

yaoya

green grocer

4 きっさてん

kissaten

coffee shop

The correct answer is #3- やおや.

The で particle marks where an action takes place. In the sentence above we need to fill in the location where we bought the vegetables. The most likely answer is the green grocer unless you have a very enterprising coffee shop owner selling vegetables on the side.

Other Answers

びょういん – **byōin**, hospital

びょういんは 道の 右がわに あります。

Byōin wa michi no migigawa ni arimasu.

There is a hospital on the right side of the road.

にくや – **nikuya**, butcher

このぎゅうにくを にくやで 買いました。

Kono gyūniku o nikuya de kaimashita.

(I) bought this beef at the butcher.

きっさてん – **kissaten**, coffee lounge

毎日、がっこうの 後で きっさてんに 行きます。

Mai-nichi, gakkō no ato de kissaten ni ikimasu.

Every day, (I) go to the coffee shop after school.

21 わたしは まいかい はしったあとで、シャワーを あびます。

Watashi wa mai-kai hashitta ato de, shawā o abimasu.

I take a shower every time after I run.

1 あびます
abimasu
bathe

2 いきます
ikimasu
go

3 します
shimasu
do/play

4 あらいます
araimasu
wash

The correct answer is #1–あびます .

The word シャワー (**shawā**, shower) is often used with あびる (**abiru**, to bathe). It isn't commonly used with any other word.

いきます – **ikimasu**, the **ます** form of 行く, **iku**, to go

ぎおんの 新しい フランスりょうりのレストランに 行きます。

Gion no atarashii furansuryōri no resutoran ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to a new French restaurant in Gion.

します – **shimasu**, the **ます** form of する, **suru**, to do/play

シャワーを あびた後で せんたくします。

Shawā o abita ato de sentaku shimasu.

After (I) take a shower, (I) will do the laundry.

あらいます – **araimasu**, the **ます** form of あらう, **arau**, to wash

わたしは さらを あらいます。

Watashi wa sara o araimasu.

I'll wash the dishes.

22 いますぐ でかけます。 でんきを けてして まどを しめて くださいね。

Ima sugu dekakemasu. Denki o keshite mado o shimete kudasai ne.

(We) are going out now. Turn off the lights and close the windows, please.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 あけて
akete
open | 2 あらって
aratte
wash | 3 しめて
shimete
close | 4 せまくして
semakushite
make narrow |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|

The correct answer is #3- しめて .

In some ways, this question is testing your knowledge of two words. What does でかけます (**dekakemasu**, to go out) mean? And what the answers mean. Since the speaker is leaving, we can assume that they don't want to open or wash the windows. And せまくして can not be used in this way to talk about closing the window. That leaves us with しめて (**shimete**, close)

Other Answers

あけて – **akete**, the て-form of あける , **akeru**, to open (transitive)

ドアを ひいて あけてください。

Doa o hiite akete kudasai.

Pull open the door please.

あらって – **aratte**, the て-form of あらう , **arau**, to wash

てが きたないですよ。 あらってください。

Te ga kitanai desu yo. Aratte kudasai.

(Your) hands are dirty! Wash (them) please.

せまくして – **semakushite**, the て-form of せまくする , **semakusuru**, to make narrow

23 かさを さして ください。

Kasa o sashite kudasai.

Open the umbrella please.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 みず
mizu
water | 2 かさ
kasa
umbrella | 3 くすり
kusuri
medicine | 4 おかね
okane
money |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

The correct answer is #2- かさ .

The verb さす (**sasu**, to hold up; to raise) actually has a variety of meanings in Japanese. It can mean to shine or even to put on makeup or apply rouge. However, one of its most common uses is with umbrella, to mean 'to open and raise an umbrella'.

Other Answers

みず – mizu, water

わたしは かびんに 水を 入れました。

Watashi wa kabin ni mizu o iremashita.*I put water in the flower vase.*

くすり – kusuri, medicine

一日に いったい このくすりを 飲んでください。

Ichi-nichi ni ikkai kono kusuri o nonde kudasai.*Take this medicine once a day, please.*

おかね – okane, money

お金と 時間が かかります。

Okane to jikan ga kakarimasu.*(It) costs money and time.***24** いしかわさんの いえから ここまでは 33 キロです。**Ishikawa-san no ie kara koko made wa sanjūsan-kiro desu.***Ms. Ishikawa's house is 33 kilometers from here.*

1 かい

kai*time(s)*

2 キロ

kiro*kilometer/kilogram*

3 グラム

guramu*gram*

4 ど

do*time(s)***The correct answer is #2– キロ .**

The word キロ can mean both 'kilogram' and 'kilometer' in Japanese. The sentence above has two locations, one marked with the から particle (**kara**, from) and another marked with the まで particle (**made**, until). From that we can guess that the sentence is about the distance between the two, so キロ (**kiro**, kilometer) makes the most sense here.

Other Answers

かい – kai, counter for times

わたしは いったげつに にかい ゴルフを します。

Watashi wa ikkagetsu ni ni-kai gorufu o shimasu.*I play golf twice a month.*

グラム – guramu, gram

この新しいけいたい電話は 100 グラムだけです。

Kono atarashii keitai denwa wa hyaku-guramu dake desu ne.*This new mobile phone is only 100 grams.*

ど – do, times

わたしは さんど フランスに 行きました。

Watashi wa san-do furansu ni ikimashita.

I went to France 3 times.

25 でんわばんごうを おしえて ください。

Denwa bango o oshiete kudasai.

Tell (me your) phone number, please.

1 こたえて

kotaete
answer

2 おしえて

oshiete
teach/tell

3 よんで

yonde
read

4 はなして

hanashite
speak

The correct answer is #2– おしえて .

At first glance, it might look like a lot of the answers would work. こたえて (**kotaete**, answer) means to answer a question, which doesn't sound right here. Using よんで (**yonde**, read) would mean that the listener would simply read the phone number silently, and we usually use はなして (**hanashite**, speak) to mean to talk or to explain something in more detail.

That leaves us with おしえて (**oshiete**, teach), which might sound a little strange but it is a common use of the word in Japanese. おしえる (**oshieru**, to teach) has a slightly broader meaning in Japanese of giving or sharing information with someone, and is commonly used in situations where we would use 'tell me ~' in English.

Other Answers

こたえて – **kotaete**, the て-form of こたえる, **kotaeru**, to answer

しつもんは こたえて ください。

Shitsumon ni kotaete kudasai.

Answer the question, please.

よんで – **yonde**, the て-form of よむ, **yomu**, to read

この本は まだ 読んでいません。

Kono hon wa mada yonde imasen.

(I) haven't read this book yet.

はなして – **hanashite**, the て-form of 話す, **hanasu**, to speak

わたしに 話していますか。

Watashi ni hanashite imasu ka.

Are (you) talking to me?

26 たなかさんは ズボンを はきました。

Tanaka-san wa zubon o hakimashita.

Mr. Tanaka put on (his) pants.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 ネクタイ | 2 シャツ | 3 ズボン | 4 ぼうし |
| nekutai | shatsu | zubon | boushi |
| <i>necktie</i> | <i>shirt</i> | <i>pants</i> | <i>hat</i> |

The correct answer is #3-ズボン.

This question is testing your understanding of はきます (**hakimasu**, put on [lower part of the body]). The only thing you can put on the lower part of your body (i.e. 'pull on') are pants (ズボン, **zubon**). For the other answers, you have to use a different verb.

Other Answers

ネクタイ – **nekutai**, necktie

石川さんは きいろい ネクタイを しています。

Ishikawa-san wa kiroi nekutai o shite imasu.

Mr. Ishikawa is wearing a yellow necktie.

シャツ – **shatsu**, shirt

森下さんは ちょっときたない シャツを きています。

Morishita-san wa chotto kitanai shatsu o kite imasu.

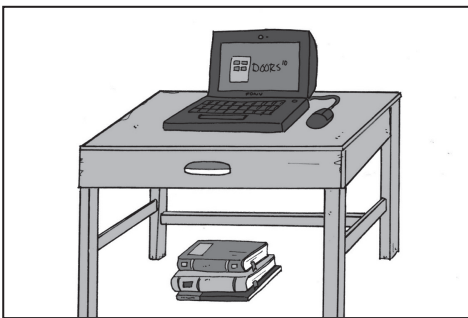
Ms. Morishita is wearing a little dirty shirt.

ぼうし – **bōshi**, hat

たなかさんは 大きいぼうしを かぶっています。

Tanaka-san wa ōkii bōshi o kabutte imasu.

Mr. Tanaka is wearing a big hat.



27 ほんは つくえの したに あります。

Hon wa tsukue no shita ni arimasu.

There are books under the desk.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 まえ | 2 うえ | 3 した | 4 となり |
| mae | ue | shita | tonari |
| <i>in front</i> | <i>up</i> | <i>below</i> | <i>next to</i> |

The correct answer is #3- した .

In this question, the test makers are checking your knowledge of location words. Due to the limited amount of vocabulary on the N5, they usually use illustrations to show you the location of an item.

Other Answers

まえ – mae, in front

いえの 前で 白いねこを 見ました。

Ie no mae de shiroi neko o mimashita.

(I) saw a white cat in front of my house.

うえ – ue, on top of

西村さんの つくえの 上に このふうとうを おいてください。

Nishimura-san no tsukue no ue ni kono fūtō o oite kudasai.

Put this envelope on Ms. Nishimura's desk please.

となり – tonari, next to

会社の となりに コンビニが あります。

Kaisha no tonari ni konbini ga arimasu.

There is a convenience store next to my company.



28 こどもは おかしを みつつ たべます。

Kodomo wa okashi o mittsu tabemasu.

The kids are going to eat 3 pieces of candy.

1 ななつ

nanatsu

7 (things)

2 みつつ

mittsu

3 (things)

3 よつつ

yottsu

4 (things)

4 ふたつ

futatsu

2 (things)

The correct answer is #2- みつつ .

In this question, the test makers are testing your ability to use general counters. These kind of questions commonly come up on the test, so be sure to review your counters often.

Paraphrasing

29 いまの アパートは せまいです。

Ima no apāto wa semai desu.

My apartment now is cramped.

1 いまの アパートは くらいです。

Ima no apāto wa kurai desu.

My apartment now is dark.

2 いまの アパートは おおきいです。

Ima no apāto wa ōkii desu.

My apartment now is big.

3 いまの アパートは ひろくありません。

Ima no apāto wa hiroku arimasen.

My apartment now is not spacious.

4 いまの アパートは あかるいです。

Ima no apāto wa akarui desu.

My apartment now is bright.

The correct answer is #3- いまの アパートは ひろくありません .

せまい = ひろくありません

semai hiroku arimasen

cramped not spacious

30 せいとは せんせいに しつもんを しました。

Seito wa sensei ni shitsumon o shimashita.

The student asked the teacher a question.

1 せいとは せんせいに はなしました。

Seito wa sensei ni hanashimashita.

The student talked to the teacher.

2 せいとは せんせいに こたえました。

Seito wa sensei ni kotaemashita.

The student answered the teacher.

3 せいとは せんせいに ききました。

Seito wa sensei ni kikimashita.

The student asked the teacher (a question).

4 せいとは せんせいに もんだいを あげました。

Seito wa sensei ni mondai o agemashita.

The student gave the teacher a problem.

The correct answer is #3- **せいとは せんせいに ききました。**

しつもんを しました = ききました
shitsumon o shimashita kikimashita
asked a question asked

31 おとし ふじさんに のぼりました。

Ootoshi Fuji-san ni noborimashita.
The year before last (I) climbed Mt. Fuji.

1 にねんまえに ふじさんに のぼりました。

Ni-nen mae ni Fuji-san ni noborimashita.
Two years ago I climbed Mt. Fuji.

2 いちにちまえに ふじさんに のぼりました。

Ichi-nichi mae ni Fuji-san ni noborimashita.
A day ago I climbed Mt. Fuji.

3 いちねんまえに ふじさんに のぼりました。

Ichi-nen mae ni fuji-san ni noborimashita.
A year ago I climbed Mt. Fuji.

4 ふつかまえに ふじさんに のぼりました。

Futsuka mae ni Fuji-san ni noborimashita.
Two days ago I climbed Mt. Fuji.

The correct answer is #1- **にねんまえに ふじさんに のぼりました。**

おとし = にねんまえに
ototoshi ni-nen mae ni
the year before last two years ago

32 あなたの にもつは とても おもいです。

Anata no nimotsu wa totemo omoi desu.
Your luggage is really heavy.

1 あなたの にもつは かんたんに もちます。

Anata no nimotsu wa kantan ni mochimasu.
(I) easily carry your luggage.

2 あなたの にもつは あかるいです。

Anata no nimotsu wa akarui desu.
My luggage is bright.

3 あなたの にもつは かるくありません。

Anata no nimotsu wa karuku arimasen.
Your luggage is not light.

4 あなたの にもつは とても おおきいです。

Anata no nimotsu wa totemo ōkii desu.
Your luggage is really big.

The correct answer is #3–あなたのにもつはかるくありません。

とても おもい = かるくありません

totemo omoi **karuku arimasen**
really heavy *not light (weight)*

33 このくるまは あたらしいです。

Kono kuruma wa atarashii desu.

This car is new.

1 このくるまは あかるいです。

Kono kuruma wa akarui desu.

This car is bright.

2 このくるまは きれいです。

Kono kuruma wa kirei desu.

This car is pretty.

3 このくるまは はやいです。

Kono kuruma wa hayai desu.

This car is fast.

4 このくるまは ふるくないです。

Kono kuruma wa furuku nai desu.

This car is not old.

The correct answer is #4–このくるまは ふるくないです。

あたらしい = ふるくない

atarashii **furuku nai**
new *not old*

Grammar

Sentential Grammar 1

1 あした、お母さんが つくったぼうしを かぶります。

Ashita, okāsan ga tsukutta bōshi o kaburimasu.

Tomorrow, (I) am wearing the hat my mom made.

1 に
ni

2 で
de

3 が
ga

4 は
wa

The correct answer is #3- が .

In clauses, the が particle is used to mark the subject, while the topic of the whole sentence is commonly marked with the は particle. Since お母さん (**okāsan**, [one's own] mother) is the one that made the hat, she is the subject of the clause.

Other Answers

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. We are not using our mother to do anything here, so we can't use it.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Tashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence:

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting. (but I'm not sure about anyone else.)

2 ゴルフを しました。それから、テニスも しました。

Gorufu o shimashita. Sore kara, tenisu mo shimashita.

(I) played golf. And then, (I) played tennis also.

1 と
to

2 は
wa

3 が
ga

4 も
mo

The correct answer is #4- も .

We can use the も particle to mean 'too' or 'also'. It is a way of adding to what was previously said or implied. In the sentences above, the speaker says that she played golf, and that she played another sport, tennis.

Other Answers

と – The と particle is used to link two nouns together in the same sentence. The linked nouns can occur anywhere nouns normally appear in a sentence – in the subject, as an object etc. The two nouns usually have to be in the same sentence, so the と particle cannot be used in the sentence above.

わたしは えいごと 日本語を 話します。

Watashi wa Eigo to Nihongo o hanashimasu.

I speak English and Japanese.

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence.

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting (but I'm not sure about anyone else).

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

3 がっこうへ 行くとき いつも こうえんを あるきます。

Gakkō e iku toki itsumo kōen o arukimasu.

When (I) go to school, (I) always walk through the park.

1 を
o

2 へ
e

3 で
de

4 に
ni

The correct answer is #1-を.

The を particle is commonly used as the object marking particle, but it can also be used to mark a location that you travel through. Usually this is a location that is not being traveled to, but is 'on the way' to somewhere else.

Other Answers

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

4 田中「ともだちと いっしょに うみに 行きます。森下さんも 来ますか。」

Tanaka "Tomodachi to isshoni umi ni ikimasu. Morishita-san mo kimasu ka."

Mr. Tanaka "My friend and (I) are going to the beach together. Is Ms. Morishita also coming?"

森下「はい、行きます。」

Ms. Morishita "Hai, ikimasu."

Ms. Morishita "Yes, (I) am coming."

1 や
ya

2 か
ka

3 も
mo

4 に
ni

The correct answer is #3– も .

The も particle can be used to mean 'also' or 'too'. In the above sentences, Mr. Tanaka wants Ms. Morishita to also come along to the beach in addition to his friend, so it makes sense to use も .

Other Answers

や – The や particle is very similar to the か particle in that it shows options, but is not inclusive. It is merely listing possible options, not all of them. We are not talking about options in the question above so this can not be a correct answer.

ビールや おさけなど 飲みたいです。

Biiru ya osake nado nomitai desu.

(I) want to drink beer, liquor or something like that.

か – The か particle is used to show options in Japanese, and can usually be translated as 'or'. In the question above, we are not talking about two possible options. Instead, we are talking about two items we ate and drank, so this doesn't fit.

ビールか おさけを 飲みたいです。

Biiru ka osake ka nomitai desu.

(I) want to drink beer or liquor.

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

5 つよい 雨で 今日は じゅぎょうが 休みです。

Tsuyoi ame de kyō wa jugyō ga yasumi desu.

Due to strong rain, class is canceled today.

1 を
o

2 へ
e

3 から
kara

4 で
de

The correct answer is #4- で.

The で particle is usually used to mark where a location an action takes place or a method or tool that is used to perform an action. But, it can also be used in this way to mark the reason why something happened.

Other Answers

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence. There is no object in this sentence since the verb 行く (*iku*, to go) is not transitive.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

から – You can use から to show the reason for something. However, if the reason is a noun like in the sentence above (and not a clause) we should use だから .

今月は たいへんいそがしいから、あまり 出かけていません。

Kon-getsu wa taihen isogashii kara, amari dekakete imasen.

This month (I) have been terribly busy, so (I) haven't gone out much.

6 いえを 出る前に 何か 食べたいですか。

Ie o deru mae ni nani ka tabetai desu ka.

Before (we) leave the house, do you want to eat something?

1 が
ga

2 か
ka

3 も
mo

4 に
ni

The correct answer is #2- か .

We can add the か particle to 何 (nani, what) in positive sentences to talk about ‘something’.

Other Answers

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence:

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

も – The も particle is used to mean ‘too’ or ‘also’. When you use the も particle you are adding to something previously stated or implied, usually stated in a previous sentence.

わたしは ねこが すきです。

Watashi wa neko ga suki desu.

I like cats.

妹も ねこが すきです。

Imōto mo neko ga suki desu.

My younger sister also likes cats.

We can also use it in negative sentences to mean ‘nowhere/nobody/nothing etc.’, or ‘anywhere/anybody/anything etc’.

先週まつ どこにも 行きませんでした。

Senshū-matsu doko ni mo ikimasen deshita.

(I) didn’t go anywhere last weekend.

The sentence above is not a negative sentence, so we normally don’t use it in that situation.

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something’s existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

7 石川「森下さん、二人で ゴルフに 行きましょうか。」

Ishikawa “Morishita-san, futari de gorufu ni ikimashō ka.”

Ms. Ishikawa “Ms. Morishita, let’s (the two of us) go golfing.”

森下「いいですよ。土曜日ですか。」

Morishita “Ii desu yo. Doyōbi desu ka.”

Ms. Morishita “That sounds good. Saturday?”

1 は	2 を	3 で	4 が
wa	o	de	ga

The correct answer is #3- で .

The で particle is used to show the way or tool you use to perform an action. In the first sentence above, Ms. Ishikawa is talking about *how* she wants to go golfing – with someone else (meaning she and another person). We can imply from context that she is talking about Ms. Morishita and herself.

Other Answers

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence.

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting (but I'm not sure about anyone else).

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

7 テーブルの 上に 本は 4さつ あり。

Tēburu no ue ni hon wa yon-satsu arimasu.

There are 4 books on (top of) the table.

1 は
wa

2 に
ni

3 で
de

4 へ
e

The correct answer is #2- に .

We can use the に particle to mark where an object exists. We use the で particle to mark a location where an action takes place. Since there is no action in this sentence, we should use the に particle.

Other Answers

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence.

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting (but I'm not sure about anyone else).

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. It can also mark the location of an action.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

8 わたしは ゲームが すきですが、あには あまり すきじゃありません。

Watashi wa gēmu ga suki desu ga, ani wa amari suki ja arimasen.

I like games, but my older brother doesn't.

1 で
de

2 の
no

3 は
wa

4 が
ga

The correct answer is #3- は .

In the two sentences above, the speaker is making a contrast between himself and his older brother. We can use the は particle to mark the topic we are contrasting with. In this sense, it has a meaning of 'as for~'.

Other Answers

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. It can also mark the location of an action.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

の – The の particle is used to show ownership or when nouns modify other nouns.

日本語の うたを うたいます。

Nihongo no uta o utaimasu.

(I) am going to sing a Japanese song.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

9 ねる前に よく ざっしや 本など 読みます。

Neru mae ni yoku zasshi ya hon nado yomimasu.

Before (I) go to bed, (I) read a magazine, book or something like that.

1 ぐらい
gurai

2 など
nado

3 に
ni

4 が
ga

The correct answer is #2- など .

When listing things with the や particle, it is very common to end the list with など , which can be translated as 'etc.' or 'and such things'.

Other Answers

ぐらい – To talk about approximate amounts for things like time, money or weight, we use ぐらい . Using it in the sentence above makes it sound a little strange though.

お金は 100 えん (ぐらい) ありません。

Okane wa hyaku-en (gurai) arimasen.

As for the money, (I) have only about 100 yen.

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence:

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

10 おふろの そうじを した後で トイレも そうじを してください。

Ofuro no sōji o shita ato de toire mo sōji o shite kudasai.

After (you) clean the bath, wash the toilet, too please.

1 しました
shimashita

2 した
shita

3 します
shimasu

4 する
suru

The correct answer is #2- した .

Since this is a clause we need to use the casual form. And in front of 後で (**ato de**, after) we always use the past tense. That makes した the best answer in this case.

Other Answers

しました (**shimashita**, did) and します (**shimasu**, do) are both in polite form, which can't be used in a clause.

する (**suru**, do) is the casual form, which can be used in a clause, but only the past tense can be used in front of 後で (**ato de**, after).

11 めがねは どこにも ありませんでした。

Megane wa doko ni mo arimasen deshita.

The glasses weren't anywhere.

1 にも

nimo

2 へか

eka

3 にか

nika

4 へも

emo

The correct answer is #1- にも .

The に particle marks the location of the existence of something like glasses. The も particle can be added to a question word to mean 'anywhere/anything/anyone'. In this case, we are adding it to どこ, which makes it 'anywhere' in this sentence.

Other Answers

へか (**eka**) and にか (**nika**) use the か particle, which in a positive sentence can mean 'somewhere/something/someone'. However, this is not a positive sentence, so we can not use the か particle.

へも (**emo**) uses the へ particle which marks the direction of travel. Since we aren't traveling anywhere, we can't use it here.

12 A 「とけいは どれが ほしいですか。」

Tokei wa dore ga hoshii desu ka.

As for clocks/watches, which do (you) want?

B 「これです。」

Kore desu.

This (one).

1 どこ

doko

2 どれ

dore

3 どう

dō

4 何

nani

The correct answer is #2- **どれ**.

At the beginning of the sentence, **とけい (tokei, clock/watch)** is marked by the **は** particle, making it the topic. Since we are talking about an object, and not a location, **どこ (doko, where)** can't be used here, and **どう (dō, how)** doesn't make sense here. That leaves us with **何 (nani, what)** and **どれ (dore, which)**. In order to choose the correct answer, we need to look at B's response. She says 'this', which implies she is choosing from a few options, making **どれ (dore, which)** the best choice.

Other Answers

どこ – doko, where

びょういんは どこですか。

Byōin wa doko desu ka.

Where is a/the hospital?

どう – dō, how?

しごとは どうですか。

Shigoto wa dō desu ka.

How is work? (lit., As for work, how is?)

何 – nani, what?

何を つくっていますか。

Nani o tsukutte imasu ka.

What are you making?

13 先週の テストは むずかしくなかったです。

Senshū no tesuto wa muzukashiku nakatta desu.

The test last week was not difficult.

1 むずかしなかったです
muzukashi nakatta desu

2 むずかしくないでした
muzukashiku nai deshita

3 むずかしくなかったです
muzukashiku nakatta desu

4 むずかしいじゃなかったです
muzukashii ja nakatta desu

The correct answer is #3- **むずかしくなかったです**.

To form the negative of an **い**-adjective, we need to first change the ending to **く**.

むずかしい – い + く = むずかしく

muzukashii –i + ku = muzukashiku

Then we add **ない** to make it negative.

むずかしく + ない = むずかしくない

muzukashiku + nai = muzukashiku nai

Now, we have the negative form of the い -adjective, but we need to put it in the past-form. The ない we added is actually another い -adjective, so we just need to change that to the past by taking off the い and adding かった .

むずかしくない - い + かった = むずかしくなかった
muzukashiku nai -i + katta = muzukashiku nakatta

Finally, we add です to make it polite.

むずかしくなかった + です = むずかしくなかったです
muzukashiku nakatta + desu = muzukashiku nakatta desu

Other Answers

むずかしくありませんでした, **muzukashiku nai deshita** – this is not a correct form for an い -adjective. For な -adjectives, you can use でした to make it about the past.

むずかしなかったです, **muzukashinakatta desu** – this is also not the correct form. To add the negative ない, we need to change い to く .

むずかしいじゃなかったです, **muzukashii ja nakatta desu** – this is another incorrect form. じゃない is used for な -adjectives, not い -adjectives.

14 うたを うたいながら そうじを しました。

Uta o utainagara sōji o shimashita.

While singing a song, (I) cleaned.

1 うち
uchi

2 うたって
utatte

3 うたい
utai

4 うたて
utate

The correct answer is #3-うたい .

Before ながら , we use the ます -stem of a verb. We can get that by changing the dictionary-form of the verb into ます form then subtracting ます .

うたう → うたいます - ます = うたい

utau → utaimasu - masu = utai

Other Answers

うたって – **utatte**, the て -form of うたう , **utau**, to sing

うち (**uchi**) and うたて (**utate**) – these are incorrect forms of うたう .

15 A 「りょこうの しゃしんを 見せたいから そちらに 行きますね。」

Ryokō no shashin o misetai kara sochira ni ikimasu ne.

(I) want to show you my trip photos, so (I) am going there.

B 「いいですね。しゃしんが 見たいです」

li desu ne. Shashin ga mitai desu.

Sounds good. (I) want to see (your) pictures.

1 来ますね

kimasu ne

2 行きませんね

ikimasen ne

3 行きますね

ikimasu ne

4 来ませんね

kimasen ne

The correct answer is #3- 行きますね .

Although in English we might say that ‘we are coming over’ to someone’s house, in Japanese it depends on the direction the *subject* is traveling. Here the subject is *going* to B’s house, so we should use 行きます. We use the negative to make invitations, but speaker A is not inviting speaker B, she is simply saying that she is going to her friend’s house.

16 A 「会社に 行ってくださいませんか。」

Kaisha ni itte kudasaimasen ka.

Could you possibly come to the office?

B 「はい、いいですよ。」

Hai, ii desu yo.

Yes, that’s okay.

1 はい、おねがいします。

Hai, onegai shimasu.

Yes, please.

2 はい、いいですよ。

Hai, ii desu yo.

Yes, that’s okay.

3 いいえ、だいじょうぶです。

lie, daijōbu desu.

No, that’s okay.

4 ちょうどいいですよ。

Chōdo ii desu yo.

That’s just right.

The correct answer is #2- はい、いいですよ .

はい、いいですよ is a simple way to agree to a request. Speaker A is requesting B to go to the office, and B is agreeing.

Other Answers

はい、おねがいします – **hai, onegai shimasu**; yes, please – this would be an appropriate response to an offer.

いいえ、だいじょうぶです – **ie, daijōbu desu**; No, that’s okay. – This is a contradiction. Speaker B first says no and then says it’s okay.

ちょうどいいですよ – **chōdo ii desu yo**; that’s just right. – This would be an appropriate response if someone were asking if you or something else were okay. But Speaker A was making a request.

Sentential Grammar 2

17 A 「その本は むずかしいですか。」
 “Ano o hon wa muzukashii desu ka.”
 “Is that book difficult?”

B 「そうですね。いしゃ だけ が つかう ことばが たくさん あります。」
 “Sō desu ne. Isha dake ga tsukau kotoba ga takusan arimasu.”
 “That’s right. There are lots of words that only doctors use.”

1 が	2 だけ	3 つかう	4 いしゃ
ga	dake	tsukau	isha

The correct answer is #1– (4213).

Here is where it is important to remember how certain particles are ordered. In this case we have だけ and が. The が particle always goes after だけ. Then, we just have つかう (tsukau, to use), which is in casual non-past form. We could put this in front of いしゃ (isha, doctor) or ことば (kotoba, words). Putting it in front of いしゃ doesn’t leave us a place to put だけが, so let’s put it in front of ことば. That just leaves いしゃ in need of a particle. We will put だけが after it then.

18 A 「これは いくら ですか。」
 “Kore wa ikura desu ka.”
 “How much is this?”

B 「白い の は 1,500 円 で これは 2,000 円です。」
 “Shiroi no wa sengohyaku-en de kore wa nisen-en desu.”
 “The white one(s) are 1,500 yen each, and this is 2,000 yen.”

1 は	2 1,500 円	3 の	4 で
wa	sengohyaku-en	no	de

The correct answer is #1– (3124).

Looking at the sentence parts, it is hard to imagine putting 1,500 円 in the first slot. I don’t think we are going to talk about ‘white 1,500 yen.’ So, that means 白い (shiroi, white) has to describe something else. We can put the の particle after it. If we do that we are talking about ‘one’ of a set:

白いのが すきです。

Shiroi no ga suki desu.

(I) like the white one (out of this group of things).

Looking at the second part of the sentence, we can see that we are making some kind of contrast because it starts with これは. That means there is a good chance there is another object that is marked with は we are contrasting これ to. It can’t be the amount of money, so how about 白いの (shiroi no, white one). Finally, we can use で, which is actually the て-form of the copula – です to mark the amount.

We can actually write this one sentence into two sentences.

白いのは 1,500 円です。これは 2,000 円です。

Shiroi no wa sengohyaku-en desu. Kore wa nisen-en desu.

The white one(s) are 1,500 yen. This is 2,000 yen.

Be on the lookout for this sneaky little **で** that isn't the **で** particle, but rather the **て**-form of the copula.

19 A 「おんがくを 聞き ながら しごとをし たいです。」

"Ongaku o kikinagara shigoto o shitai desu."

"(I) want to listen to music while (I) work."

B 「いいですね。この新しい CD を ききましょう。」

"Ii desu ne. Kono atarashii CD o kikumashō."

"Great idea. Let's listen to this new CD."

1 ながら
nagara

2 き
ki

3 しごとをし
shigoto o shi

4 おんがくを
ongaku o

The correct answer is #2– (4213).

Among the sentence parts, you have **ながら** (**nagara**, while ~) which takes a **masu**-stem (a verb in polite form minus **ます**). We have two **masu**-stems to choose from — **聞き** and **しごとをし**. Which goes before **ながら** and which goes before **たい** (**tai**, want to)? You have to think about which is the main task and which is the background task. When we use **ながら**, the background, or less important task is marked with **ながら** while the main task goes after that.

Listening to music doesn't require much focus, so it is a safe bet that that is our background task while working is the main task at hand. So, we put **しごとをし** (**shigoto o shi**, do work) in front of **たい** and then 'listen' in front of **ながら**. Listen to what? **おんがく** (**ongaku**, music), which we can place in front of **聞き** (**kiki**, listen).

20 A 「なぜ テレビが ついていますか。」

"Naze terebi ga tsuite imasu ka."

"Why is the TV on?"

B 「アイロンを したり そうじ したり する とき いつも テレビを 見ますから。」

"Airon o shitari sōji shitari suru toki itsumo terebi o mimasu kara."

"Because when (I) do the ironing, cleaning or stuff like that, (I) always watch TV."

1 いつも
itsu mo

2 とき
toki

3 する
suru

4 したり
shitari

The correct answer is #3– (4321).

We learned the **～たり ～たり する** pattern in lesson 8 (page 163). Remember that this pattern can list one or more items, although it usually just lists two. Also, it always ends with **する** unless the sentence ends with an adjective.

ゲームを したり えいがを 見たり たのしかったです。

Gēmu o shitari eiga o mitari tanoshikatta desu.

(We) played games, watched movies and stuff like that and it was fun.

Because of this, we can suppose that したり will go before する. The only place for とき to go is after that and then we just have いつも. Since そうじ and する, or in this sentence したり are kind of a ‘set’ we can’t really break them up by putting an adverb, like いつも, in the middle of them. That means it needs to go at the end.

21 A 「いただきます。」

“Itadakimasu.”

“Thank you for the meal.”

B 「ちょっと まって ください。てが きたないですよ。食べる前に せっけん
を つかって きれい に あらって ください。」

“Chotto matte kudasai. Te ga kitanai desu yo. Taberu mae ni sekken o tsukatte kirei ni aratte kudasai.”

“Wait a little please. (Your) hands are dirty. Before eating, use soap to wash (them) clean, please.”

1 を
o

2 に
ni

3 つかって
tsukatte

4 きれい
kirei

The correct answer is #4– (1342).

な -adjectives like きれい can be followed by a few particles – な, に or で. They cannot be followed immediately by を or verbs in the て -form, so we can put the に particle after きれい, which makes it an adverb — “cleanly”. Can we put it in front of つかって? Think about that sentence “cleanly use the soap”? Doesn’t quite work. The best fit is with あらって (**aratte**, to wash). Then, we can go ahead and put を, the object marking particle after せっけん, because nothing else will go there. And つかって can be placed in the remaining spot.

Text Grammar

日本で べんきょうして いる 学生が 「たいせつな もの」 の ぶんしょうを 書いて、クラ
スの みんなの 前で 読みました。

(1) ソンさんの ぶんしょう

3年前に アメリカに 行きました。アメリカの店で かばんを 買いました。今で **22**
も 毎日 つかいます。それは 大きくて じょうぶなので、買いものに 行くときは べ
んりです。先週は スーパーで くだものを たくさん 買いました。くだものは かばん
の中に **23** ぜんぶ 入りました。わたしは ときどき ともだちと いっしょに か
いものに 行きます。そうして、ともだちは アメリカに 行って おなじ かばんを 買
いました。

(2) カーロスさんの ぶんしょう

わたしが 18 さいに なったとき、父から いい さいふを もらいました。どこへでも そのさいふを もって 行きます。それには カードが たくさん **24** 入ります。**25** それに かるくて うすいので いつも ポケットに もっています。いえに さいふを わすれたときは **26** たいへん です。

ROMAJI

Nihon de benkyō shite iru gakusei ga “Taisetsu na mono” no bunshō o kaite, kurasu no minna no mae de yomimashita.

(1) Son-san no bunshō

San-nen mae ni amerika ni ikimashita. Amerika no mise de kaban o kaimashita. Ima de **22** mo mai-nichi tsukaimasu. Sore wa ōkikute jōbu na node, kaimono ni iku toki wa benri desu. Senshū wa sūpā de kudamono o takusan kaimashita. Kudamono wa kaban no naka ni **23** zenbu hairimashita. Watashi wa tokidoki tomodachi to issho ni kaimono ni ikimasu. Sōshite, tomodachi wa Amerika ni itte onaji kaban o kaimashita.

(2) Kārosu-san no bunshō

Watashi ga jūhachi-sai ni natta toki, chichi kara ii saifu o moraimashita. Doko e demo sono saifu o motte ikimasu. Sore ni wa kādo ga takusan **24** hairimasu. **25** Sore ni karukute usui node itsu mo poketto ni motte imasu. Ie ni saifu o wasureta toki wa **26** taihen desu.

ENGLISH

Students studying in Japan wrote a “Important Thing” composition.

(1) Ms. Son’s Composition

(I) went to America 3 years ago. (I) bought a bag at an American store. Even now, (I) use it every day. That is big and sturdy, so when (I) go shopping it is very convenient. Last week, (I) bought a lot of fruits at the supermarket. (I) put all the fruits in the bag. Sometimes, I go shopping with my friend. And, my friend went to America and bought the same bag.

(2) Mr. Carlos’s Composition

When I turned 18, (I) received a nice wallet from my father. Wherever (I) go, (I) take it with me. Moreover, (I) put a lot of cards (in it). On top of that, it is light and thin; (I) always carry it in my pocket. When (I) forget my wallet at home, (it) is a terrible situation.

22

1 に
ni2 も
mo3 と
to4 が
ga

The correct answer is #2- も .

You can use the も particle to mean 'too' or 'also'. You can use it to add to what is already stated. In this situation, we are adding to the fact that the writer probably used it in the past, and she is using it now, too.

Other Answers

に – The に particle is used to talk about the time or frequency something occurs. In the situation above, we don't usually use に after で.

1 時に ひるごはんを 食べました。

Ichi-ji ni hirugohan o tabemashita.

(I) ate lunch at 1:00.

と – The と particle is used to link two nouns together in the same sentence. The linked nouns can occur anywhere nouns – normally appear in a sentence – in the subject, as an object etc. The nouns being linked together are typically in the same sentence. In the situation above, there isn't another time given in the same sentence so it is unnatural. Here's an example.

わたしは えいごと 日本語を 話します。

Watashi wa Eigo to Nihongo o hanashimasu.

I speak English and Japanese.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence. However, 今 (ima, now) is not the subject here. The writer is talking about themselves. Here is an example of the が particle in use.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

23

1 ちょっと
chotto2 少し
sukoshi3 ぜんぶ
zenbu4 とても
totemo

The correct answer is #3- ぜんぶ .

ぜんぶ has the meaning of 'totally' or 'completely' and is typically used to describe the degree of verbs.

Other Answers

ちょっと – The adverb ちょっと means ‘short’ or ‘somewhat’. It usually refers to a short period of time.

ちょっと まってください。

Chotto matte kudasai.

Wait a little, please.

Since the writer is talking about how great their bag is, this doesn’t make a lot of sense here.

すこし – The adverb すこし is used with small quantities or short periods of time like ちょっと.

少し休みましょう。

Sukoshi yasumimashō.

Let’s take a short break.

Since the writer is talking about how great their bag is, this doesn’t make a lot of sense here.

とても – とても is used to talk about the degree of some adjective typically.

とても いたかったです。

Totemo itakatta desu.

(It) was very painful.

We want to talk about the degree of the verb 入りました (**hairimashita**, put in), so we can’t use とても in this sentence.

24

1 入っていません
haitte imasen

2 入っていました
haitte imashita

3 入ります
hairimasu

4 入りません
hairimasen

The correct answer is #3– 入ります .

The writer is talking about how great their wallet is, so it makes sense to use an affirmative here. And since the writer is talking about a quality of the wallet, we should use the non-past tense.

Other Answers

入っていません and 入りません – These are both negative, and the whole passage is about how great the wallet is. Also, the adverb たくさん (**takusan**, many) is usually used with an affirmative verb.

入っていました – This is the past て-form of 入る (**hairu**, to put in). The writer is talking about the qualities of the wallet that are always true, so using the past doesn’t make sense here and is not the best answer.

25

1 それから
sore kara

2 だから
dakara

3 それでは
sore dewa

4 それに
sore ni

The correct answer is #4- それに .

This sentence is adding to the other qualities that have already been stated about the wallet. Since it is on the same topic, the wallet, it makes sense to use それに (**sore ni**, moreover).

Other Answers

それから – You can use それから to link two sentences together *chronologically*. That is not the case in the passage above. Generally speaking, both sentences need to have some kind of action in them.

はをみがきました。それから、ねました。

Ha o migakimashita. Sore kara, nemashita.

(I) brushed my teeth. And then, (I) went to bed.

だから – If you are giving a lengthy reason for something, you can use だから to show the result. You can think of it as ‘That’s why’ in English.

今日 いい天気です。だから、こうえんをさんぽに行きたいです。

Kyō ii tenki desu. Dakara, kōen o sanpo ni ikitai desu.

It's nice out today. That's why (I) want to go for a walk in the park.

Holding a lot of cards isn’t a reason for it to be light and thin, actually it is the opposite, so we can’t use だから here.

それでは – それでは can be used to change the topic in a conversation or to refocus one’s attention on something. Since the two sentences above are on the same topic, we can’t use this here.

それでは お名前をカードに書いてください。

Sore dewa onamae o kādo ni kaite kudasai.

Now then, write (your) name on the card, please.

26

1 けっこう
kekkō

2 ちょっと
chotto

3 たいへん
taihen

4 よかった
yokatta

The correct answer is #3- たいへん .

From context, たいへん (**taihen**, terrible) is the best choice. It seems like forgetting the wallet wouldn’t be good.

Other Answers

けっこう – To increase the degree of something you can use けっこう. It has a similar meaning to ‘quite’ in English.

今日は かが けっこうつよいですね。

Kyō wa kaze ga kekkō tsuyoi desu ne.

Today, the wind is quite strong, isn't it?

It is often used with another adjective or verb. The adjective or verb can be implied in some situations like in a conversation, but there is nothing that can be easily implied in this situation.

ちょっと – The adverb ちょっと means ‘short’ or ‘somewhat’. It usually refers to a short period of time:

ちょっと まってください。

Chotto matte kudasai.

Wait a little, please.

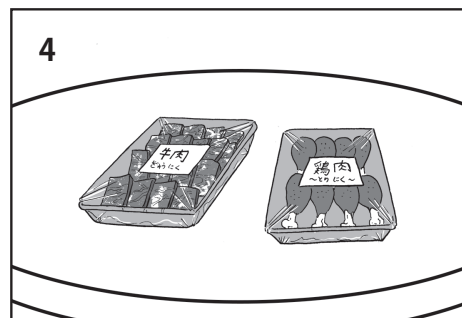
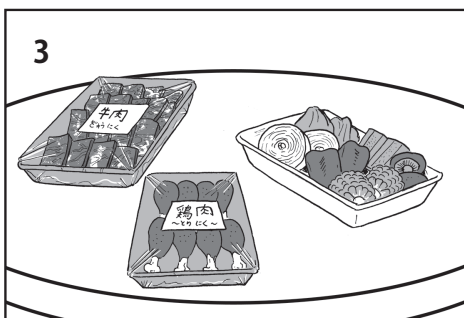
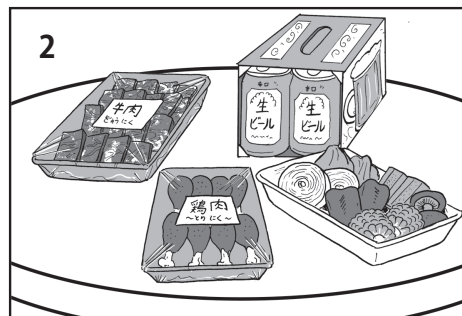
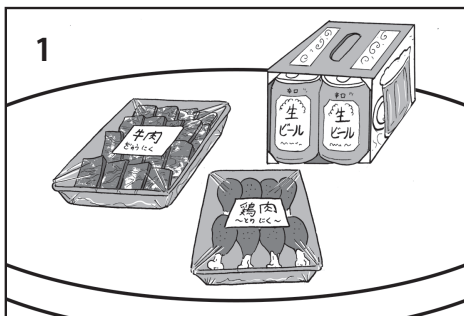
Much like けっこう above, this is often used with an adjective or verb. It sounds unnatural to use it here.

よかった – This is the past casual form of いい (ii, good). From context, we can guess that the writer doesn't think forgetting the wallet is a good thing, so this is not a good answer here.

Short Passage

1) おどとい こうえんで バーベキューが ありました。おとうとは ビールを たくさん ってきました。わたしは とりにくと ぎゅうにくを もっていきました。やさいも 買いましたが、いえに わすれました。

27 こうえんの テーブルは どれですか



ROMAJI

Ototoi kōen de bābekyū ga arimashita. Otōto wa bīru o takusan motte kimashita. Watashi wa toriniku to gyūniku o motte ikimashita. Yasai mo kaimashita ga, ie ni wasuremashita.

27 Kōen no tēburu wa dore desu ka.

ENGLISH

There was a BBQ in the park the day before yesterday. **My younger brother brought a lot of beer. I brought chicken and beef.** (I) bought vegetables too, but (I) forgot (them) at home.

27 Which is the park table?

The correct answer is #1.

The author said his younger brother brought a lot of beer, and he brought chicken and beef, so that is what should be on the table at the park. He also said that he bought some vegetables, but he forgot them at home, so they were not at the park.

2) 兄からの メモです。

さとし、おきましたか。

これから こうえんで ゴルフの れんしゅうを します。いっしょに れんしゅう しまし
う。せんとくを してから こうえんに きて ください。

きのう 買った水も もってきてくださいね。

28 さとしは いえを 出る前に 何を しますか。

- 1 水を 買います。
- 2 こうえんに 行きます。
- 3 せんとくを します。
- 4 ゴルフを れんしゅう します。

ROMAJI

Ani kara no memo desu.

Satoshi, okimashita ka.

Kore kara kōen de gorufu no renshū o shimasu. Isshoni renshū shimashō. Sentaku o shite kara kōen ni kite kudasai.

Kinō katta mizu mo motte kite kudasai ne.

28 Satoshi wa ie o deru mae ni nani o shimasu ka.

- 1 Mizu o kaimasu.
- 2 Kōen ni ikimasu.
- 3 Sentaku o shimasu.
- 4 Gorufu o renshū shimasu.

ENGLISH

(This) is a memo from (Satoshi's) older brother.

Satoshi, did (you) wake up?

From now, (I) am going to practice golf in the park. Let's practice golf together. **Do the laundry and come to the park please.**

Bring the water (I) bought yesterday, too, please.

28 Before Satoshi leaves the house, what is he going to do?

- 1 Buy water.
- 2 Go to the park.
- 3 Do the laundry.
- 4 Practice golf.

The correct answer is #3- せんたくを します .

Satoshi's older brother left him a note to join him in the park to practice golf. He says right in the middle of the note that Satoshi should do the laundry then come to the park. For answer 1, they already bought the water yesterday, so he doesn't need to buy it. For answers 2 and 4, Satoshi is going to go to the park to practice golf once he leaves the house.

3) 先月 新しいDVDを 買しました。いそがしかったので、見なかったですが 弟は 見ました。弟は 「いいえいがですよ。」と言いました。ともだちは そのえいがが だいすきです。いっしょに 見たかったです。でも、ともだちは もう 見ました。だから、今日は 一人で 見ます。

29 だれが えいがを 見ましたか。

- 1 おとうと 「わたし」
- 2 おとうと
- 3 ともだちと おとうと
- 4 「わたし」と ともだち

ROMAJI

Sengetsu atarashii diibuidii o kaimashita. Isogashikatta node, minakatta desu ga otōto wa mimashita. Otōto wa "li eiga desu yo." to iimashita. Tomodachi wa sono eiga ga daisuki desu. Issho ni mitakatta desu. Demo, tomodachi wa mō mimashita. Dakara, kyō wa hitori de mimasu.

29 Dare ga eiga o mimashita ka.

- 1 Otōto to "watashi"
- 2 Otōto
- 3 Tomodachi to otōto
- 4 "Watashi" to tomodachi

ENGLISH

(I) bought a new DVD last month. (I) was busy, so (I) didn't watch it. **My younger brother watched (it).** "(It) is a good movie," (he) said. My friend loves that movie. (I) wanted to see it together. But, **my friend already saw (it).** That's why, (I) am watching (it) today by myself.

- 29** Who saw the movie?
- 1 My younger brother and "I"
 - 2 My younger brother
 - 3 My friend and my younger brother
 - 4 "I" and my friend

The correct answer is #3-ともだちと おとうと.

The author bought a DVD that he wants to watch, but he has been a little too busy. Meanwhile, his younger brother watched it. He wanted to watch it with his friend, but his friend had already watched it. In the end, he *is going to* watch it today by himself, so the author, "わたし", hasn't watched it yet.

Mid-length Passage

きのうは 姉と いっしょに 買い物に 行きました。わたしたちは かわいいスカートを 買ったかったので、デパートで いろいろな スカートを 見ました。しかし、スカートは 買いませんでした。姉は あおいのを 買いました。とても かわいいですよ。わたしは みどりのセーターを 買いました。

それから、姉が アイスクリームを 食べたかったので、アイスクリームを 買いに 行きました。えいがを 見たかったですが、いい天気だったので お店の ちかくを さんぽしました。

さんぽしているときに とても ゆうめいな 人に あいました。いっしょに しゃしんを とりました。きのうは おもしろかったですよ。

- 30** きんのうは だれが 何を 買いましたか。
- 1 姉が スカートを 買いました。
 - 2 「わたし」が スカートと セーターを 買いました。
 - 3 姉と 「わたし」が スカートを 買いました。
 - 4 「わたし」が スカートを 買いました。

ROMAJI

Kinō wa ane to isshoni kaimono ni ikimashita. Watashitachi wa kawaii sukātō kaitakatta no de, depāto de iroiro na sukātō mimashita. Shikashi, sukātō wa kaimasen deshita. Ane wa aoi no o kaimashita. Totemo kawaii desu yo. Watashi wa midori no sētā o kaimashita.

Sore kara, ane ga aisu kuriimu o tabetakatta node, aisu kuriimu o kai ni ikimashita. Eiga o mitakatta desu ga, ii tenki datta node omise no chikaku o sanpo shimashita.

Sanpo shite iru toki ni totemo yūmei na hito ni aimashita. Issho ni shashin o torimashita. Kinō wa omoshirokatta desu yo.

- 30** Kinō wa dare ga nani o kaimashita ka.
- 1 Ane ga sukātō kaimashita.
 - 2 “Watashi” ga sukātō sētā o kaimashita.
 - 3 Ane to “watashi” ga sukātō kaimashita.
 - 4 “Watashi” ga sukātō kaimashita.

ENGLISH

Yesterday, my older sister and I went shopping together. I wanted to buy a nice skirt, so (I) looked at various skirts at the department store. However, (I) didn't buy a skirt. **My older sister bought a blue one.** (It) is totally cute. I bought a green sweater.

After that, my older sister wanted to eat ice cream, so **(we) went and bought ice cream.** (I) wanted to watch a movie, but the weather was nice, so we went for a stroll around the store.

When we were strolling around, (we) met a really famous person. **(We) took a picture together.** It was fun yesterday.

- 30** Yesterday who bought what?
- 1 (“My”) older sister bought a skirt.
 - 2 “I” bought a skirt and a sweater.
 - 3 “My” older sister and “I” bought skirts.
 - 4 “I” bought a skirt.

The correct answer is #1- 姉が スカートを 買いました .

The author, “わたし”, says she wanted to buy a skirt, but she didn't. She says that her older sister bought a blue one (a blue skirt). The author bought a sweater, but that is not one of the answers.

- 31** 買い物に 行った後で 何を しましたか。
- 1 えいがを 見て さんぽを しました。
 - 2 アイスクリームを 買って 3人が しゃしんを とりました。
 - 3 いい天気だったので こうえんを さんぽしました。
 - 4 ともだちと しゃしんを とりました。

ROMAJI

- 31** Kaimono ni itta ato de nani o shimashita ka.
- 1 Eiga o mite sanpo o shimashita.
 - 2 Aisu kuriimu o katte san-nin ga shashin o torimashita.
 - 3 Ii tenki datta node kōen o sanpo shimashita.
 - 4 Tomodachi to shashin o torimashita.

ENGLISH

- 31** After (they) went shopping, what did they do?
- 1 Watched a movie and went for a stroll.
 - 2 Bought ice cream and 3 people took a picture.
 - 3 The weather was nice, so they strolled around the park.
 - 4 (The author) took a picture with (her) friend.

The correct answer is #2- アイスクリームを 買って 3人が シャしんを とりました .

The author says she went and got some ice cream and since the weather was nice her and her sister went for a walk around the store. When they were walking around, they meet a famous person and took a picture together. We can assume that the 3 of them were in the picture together.

For answer 1, the author wrote that she wanted to watch a movie, but the weather was nice. It can be inferred that they didn't go to the movie. The passage doesn't mention a park, so answer 3 is incorrect. For answer 4, she writes that she met a famous person and then says she took a picture together. We can assume that they took the picture together with the famous person, not just her and her friend.

Information Retrieval

- 32** 日本語の 先生に なりたいですが、かんじは あまり しりません。かんじを たくさん つかいたいです。どの本が いいですか。
- 1 かんじを うつくしく 書きます
 - 2 はやく 読む
 - 3 かんじは かんたんですよ!
 - 4 いい 先生に なる

北村 ほんや

かんじを うつくしく 書きます	あなたの かんじは うつくしくないですか。うつくしく しましょう。
はやく 読む	ざっと 本を もっと はやく 読みましょう。れんしゅう の ぶんしょうが たくさん あります。
かんじは かんたんですよ!	毎日 つかう 1,000 このかんじを おぼえます。
いい 先生に なる	どんなせんせいに なりたいですか。べんきょうしましょう。

ROMAJI

- 32** Nihongo no sensei ni naritai desu ga, kanji wa amari shirimasen. Kanji o takusan tsukaitai desu. Dono hon ga ii desu ka.
- 1 Kanji o utsukushiku kakimasu
 - 2 Hayaku yomu
 - 3 Kanji wa kantan desu yo!
 - 4 Ii sensei ni naru

Kitamura honya

Kanji o utsukushiku kakimasu.	Anata no kanji wa utsukushiku nai desu ka. Utsukushiku shimashō.
Hayaku yomu	Zasshi to hon o motto hayaku yomimashō. Renshū no bunshō ga takusan arimasu.
Kanji wa kantan desu yo!	Mai-nichi tsukau senko no kanji o oboemasu.
Ii sensei ni naru	Donna sensei ni naritai desu ka. Benkyō shimashō.

ENGLISH

(You) want to become a Japanese teacher, but don't know much kanji. (You) want to use a lot of kanji. Which book is good?

- 1 Write Kanji Beautifully
- 2 Read Fast
- 3 Kanji is Easy!
- 4 Become a Good Teacher

Kitamura Bookstore

Write Kanji Beautifully	Is your kanji not beautiful? Let's make it beautiful!
Read Fast	Let's read magazines and books faster. There are many practice essays.
Kanji is Easy!	(You) will remember these 1,000 kanji that (you) use every day.
Become a Good Teacher	What kind of teacher do (you) want to become? Let's study.

The correct answer is #3- かんじは かんたんですよ!

You want to become a Japanese teacher, but don't know kanji well, and want to use kanji a lot. "Write Kanji Beautifully" and "Kanji is Easy!" work with kanji, but the first book is only for writing kanji more beautifully. "Write Kanji Beautifully" has a lot of different daily use kanji, so that is probably the best choice.

Listening

Explanation

SCRIPT

日本語能力試験 聴解 エヌゴ これから エヌゴの 聴解試験を 始めます。メモを 取っても いいです。問題用紙を 開けて ください。問題用紙の ページが ないときは 手をあげて ください。問題が よく 見えないときも 手を あげて ください。いつでも いいです。

ROMAJI

Nihongo nōryoku shiken chōkai enugo kore kara enugo no chōkai shiken o hajimemasu. Memo o tottemo ii desu. Mondai yōshi o akete kudasai. Mondai yōshi no pēji ga nai toki wa te o agete kudasai. Mondai ga yoku mienai toki mo te o agete kudasai. Itsu demo ii desu.

ENGLISH

JLPT Listening N5. From now, the N5 listening test will begin. It's okay to take notes. Please open the test booklet. If there are no pages in the test booklet, please raise your hand. Also if you cannot see the questions clearly, please raise your hand. Anytime is okay.

Task-based Comprehension

SCRIPT

もんだい 1

もんだい1では はじめに、しつもんを きいてください。それから はなしを きいて、もんだい ようしの 1から4の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

Mondai ichi

Mondai ichi dewa hajime ni, shitsumon o kiite kudasai. Sore kara hanashi o kiite, mondai yōshi no ichi kara yon no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

Questions 1

For Questions 1, first, listen to the question. Then listen to the conversation, and choose the best answer from 1 through 4 on the problem sheet.

1 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の人 の 家は どこに ありますか。

男：もしもし、今、駅に います。あなたの家は どこに ありますか。

女：ああ、はい。駅の 前のみちを まっすぐ 行ってください。銀行が 右側に あります。

そのかどを 右に 曲がって、次の角を 左に 曲がってください。私の 家は 左側に あります。家の 前に コンビニが あります。

女の人 の 家は どこに ありますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito no ie wa doko ni arimasu ka.

Otoko: Moshi moshi, ima, eki ni imasu. Anata no ie wa doko ni arimasu ka.

Onna: Ā, hai. Eki no mae no michi o massugu itte kudasai. Ginkō ga migigawa ni arimasu. Sono kado o migi ni magatte, sugi no kado o hidari ni magatte kudasai. Watashi no ie wa hidarigawa ni arimasu. Ie no mae ni konbini ga arimasu.

Onna no hito no ie wa doko ni arimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. Where is the woman's house?

Man: Hello, now, (I) am at the station. Where is your house?

Woman: Ah, okay. Go straight on the street in front of the station please. A bank is on the right side. At that corner turn right and at the next corner turn left please. My house is on the left side. In front of (my) house is a convenience store.

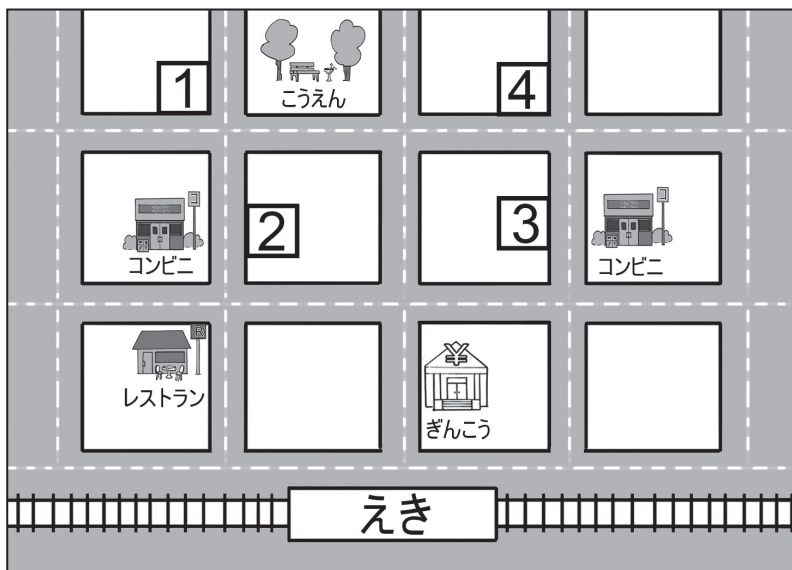
Where is the woman's house?

The correct answer is #3.

Looking at the picture, we can guess that we will be listening to some kind of directions to locations. If we were talking about where something was located (e.g. next to a hospital), there would probably be a lot more buildings. So, before the listening starts, try to think of the kind of vocabulary that you would hear when giving directions:

まっすぐ 行って	(右を・左を) まがって	かど
massugu itte	(migi o • hidari o) magatte	kado
go straight	turn (right • left)	(street) corner

This is a very common type of question for this second section of listening. You have to follow the directions in order to get to the correct location. If you are in Japan, you might want to practice a few times asking for directions so that you can easily answer questions like this.



2 ばん

SCRIPT

月曜日の 夜に 会社で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。男の人は 明日は 何を しますか。

男：つかれましたね。今日の仕事は 終わりましたか。

女：はい、終わりました。明日は 田中さんに 会いますか。

男：いいえ、木曜日に 田中さんに 会いますよ。

女：そうですか。西川さんには もう 電話を かけましたか。

男：ああ、忘れました。水曜日に かけます。

女：水曜日ですか。明日じゃないんですか？

男：明日は、ミラーさんと いっしょに ゴルフを します。

女：でも、明日は 雨が 降るでしょう。

男：ええ、でも ミラーさんは 雨が 大好きです。

女：たいへんですね。

男：そうですよ。その次の日は 朝に 長い会議も あります。

男の人は 明日は 何を しますか。

ROMAJI

Getsuyōbi no yoru ni kaisha de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa ashita nani o shimasu ka.

Otoko: Tsukaremashita ne. Kyō no shigoto wa owarimashita ka.

Onna: Hai, owarimashita. Ashita wa Tanaka-san ni aimasu ka.

Otoko: Lie, mokuyōbi ni Tanaka-san ni aimasuyo.

Onna: Sō desu ka. Nishikawa-san ni wa mō denwa o kakemashita ka.

Otoko: Ā, wasuremashita. Suiyōbi ni kakemasu.

Onna: Suiyōbi desu ka. Ashita ja nain desu ka?

Otoko: Ashita wa, Mirā-san to isshoni gorufu o shimasu.

Onna: Demo, ashita wa ame ga furu deshō.

Otoko: Ē, demo Mirā-san wa ame ga daisuki desu.

Onna: Taihen desu ne.

Otoko: Sō desu yo. Sono tsugu no hi wa asa ni nagai kaigi mo arimasu.

Otoko no hito wa ashita nani o shimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking Monday night at work. What is the man doing tomorrow?

Man: (I) am tired. Is today's work finished?

Woman: Yes, finished. Are (you) meeting Mr. Tanaka tomorrow?

Man: No, (I) will meet Mr. Tanaka on Thursday.

Woman: Oh, is that so? Did (you) already call Ms. Nishikawa?

Man: Ahh, (I) forgot. (I) will call on Wednesday.

Woman: Wednesday? Not tomorrow?

Man: (I) am going golfing with Mr. Miller tomorrow.

Woman: But, (it) might rain tomorrow.

Man: Yes, but Mr. Miller loves rain.

Woman: That's terrible.

Man: Absolutely. The day after that, there is a long meeting in the morning.

What is the man doing tomorrow?

The correct answer is #1-ミラーさんと ゴルフを します .

Questions like these will try to mislead you by presenting incorrect information or by negating statements. Be careful to listen for the other speaker's response before choosing an answer. They might refute what the other speaker said, or correct it.

1 ミラーさんと ゴルフを します

Mirā-san to gorufu o shimasu

Golf with Mr. Miller

2 田中さんに あいます

Tanaka-san ni aimasu

Meet Mr. Tanaka.

3 西川さんに 電話します

Nishikawa-san ni denwa shimasu

Call Ms. Nishikawa.

4 長いかいぎが あります

Nagai kaigi ga arimasu

Have a long meeting

3 ばん

SCRIPT

先生が 学生に 話しています。学生は、はじめに 何を しますか。

先生：今日は、みじかい話を 書きます。書いた後で クラスの 前で それを 話します。でも、話す前に 隣に 座っている人と 練習します。では、カードを 取って そのカードに みじかい話を 書いてください。じゃあ、はじめましょう。

学生は、はじめに 何を しますか。

ROMAJI

Sensei ga gakusei ni hanashite imasu. Gakusei wa, hajime ni nani o shimasu ka.

Sensei: Kyō wa, mijikai hanashi o kakimasu. Kaita ato de kurasu no mae de sore o hanashimasu. Demo, hanasu mae ni tonari ni suwatte iru hito to renshū shimasu. Dewa, kādo o totte sono kādo ni mijikai hanashi o kaite kudasai. Jā, hajimemashō.

Gakusei wa, hajime ni nani o shimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A teacher is talking to (his) students. What are the students going to do first?

Teacher: Today, (we) are writing a short story. After (we) have written it, we will read it out (lit., say it) in front of the class. But, before we say it, (we) will practice with the person sitting next to (you). **Well, take a card** and with that card write a short story please. Well, let's start.

What are the students going to do first?

The correct answer is #2-カードを 取ります.

Asking about the sequence of events is pretty common in this part of the listening section. It's important to remember common adverbs used for sequence like the following:

前に	後で	それから	では
mae ni	ato de	sore kara	dewa
<i>before</i>	<i>after</i>	<i>and then</i>	<i>Well</i>

The question is asking what is going to happen next. The conjunction では is often used to re-focus the listener's attention. It can be used after a long introduction like this to focus listeners on what is about to happen next.

- 1 クラスの 前で 話します。
Kurasu no mae de hanashimasu.
Read it out (lit., say it) in front of class.
- 2 カードを 取ります。
Kādo o torimasu.
Take a card.
- 3 カードで 書きます。
Kādo de kakimasu.
Write on a card.
- 4 となりに すわっている人と れんしゅうします。
Tonari ni suwatte iru hito to renshū shimasu.
Practice with the person sitting next to (you).

4 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が パーティーの 準備しています。テーブルは 今、どうなっていますか。

男：今日の パーティーは 何人の人が 来ますか。

女：6人です。

男：テーブルの 上に 何を 並べますか。

女：グラスを 8つと 紙皿を 10枚 並べてください。

男：お茶は どうですか。

女：冷蔵庫に 入れてください。

男：はい、できました。あっ、スプーンは いらいますか。

女：そうですね。おねがいします。

テーブルは 今、どうなっていますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga pātii no junbi shite imasu. Tēburu wa ima, dō natte imasu ka.

Otoko: Kyō no pātii wa nan-nin no hito ga kimasu ka.

Onna: Roku-nin desu.

Otoko: Tēburu no ue ni nani o narabemasu ka.

Onna: **Gurasu o yattsu to kamizara o jū-mai narabete kudasai.**

Otoko: Ocha wa dō desu ka.

Onna: Reizōko ni irete kudasai.

Otoko: Hai, dekimashita. Ah, **supūn wa irimasu ka.**

Onna: **Sō desu ne.** Onegai shimasu.

Tēburu wa ima, dō natte imasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are getting ready for a party. How is the table now?

Man: How many people are coming to today's party?

Woman: 6 people.

Man: What are (we) setting out on the table?

Woman: **Set out 8 cups and 10 paper plates.**

Man: How about tea?

Woman: Put it in the refrigerator.

Man: Okay, did that. Ah! **Do (we) need spoons?**

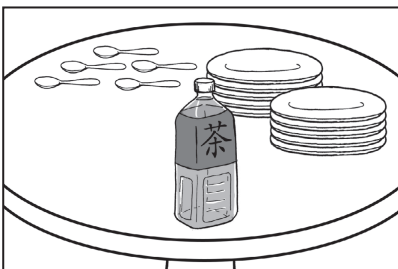
Woman: **That's right.** (Could you) please.

How is the table now?

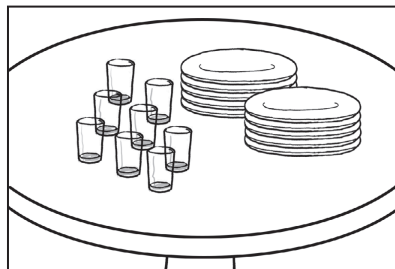
The correct answer is #4.

In a question like this you have to listen to the whole conversation in order to choose the best answer. Don't be fooled by the extra information though. The question asks about the table, not the refrigerator, so you can ignore the tea. At the end, the woman says *そうですね (sō desu ne)* which can mean 'yes' or 'that's right.' So, we need the spoons as well.

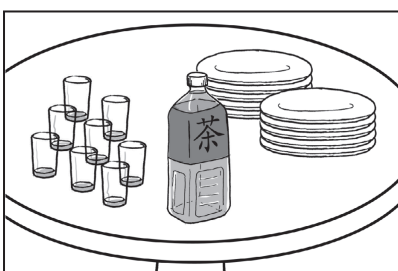
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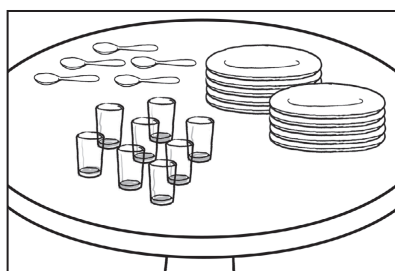
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3



4



5 ばん

SCRIPT

教室で 先生が 話しています。この学生は 机の 上に 何を おきますか。

女：テストを します。机の 上に 鉛筆と 消しゴムを おいてください。

男：時計は 大丈夫ですか。

女：時計は 大丈夫です。そして、何も 書いていない紙も 大丈夫です。

男：水は 大丈夫ですか。

女：水は ペットボトルに はいっていますか。

男：はい。

女：じゃあ、いいですよ。

この学生は 机の 上に 何を おきますか。

ROMAJI

Kyōshitsu de sensei ga hanashite imasu. Kono gakusei wa tsukue no ue ni nani o okimasu ka.

Onna: Tesuto o shimasu. Tsukue no ue ni enpitsu to keshigomu o oite kudasai.

Otoko: Tokei wa daijōbu desu ka.

Onna: Tokei wa daijōbu desu. Soshite, nani mo kaite inai kami mo daijōbu desu.

Otoko: Mizu wa daijōbu desu ka.

Onna: Mizu wa pettobotoru ni haitte imasu ka.

Otoko: Hai.

Onna: Jā, ii desu yo.

Kono gakusei wa tsukue no ue ni nani o okimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A teacher is talking in a classroom. What is the student going to put on (his) desk?

Woman: (We) are going to do a test. Put (your) pencils and erasers on the desk please.

Man: Is a clock/watch okay?

Woman: Clock/watch is okay. And, paper that has nothing written on it is also okay.

Man: Is water okay?

Woman: Is the water in a pet bottle?

Man: Yes.

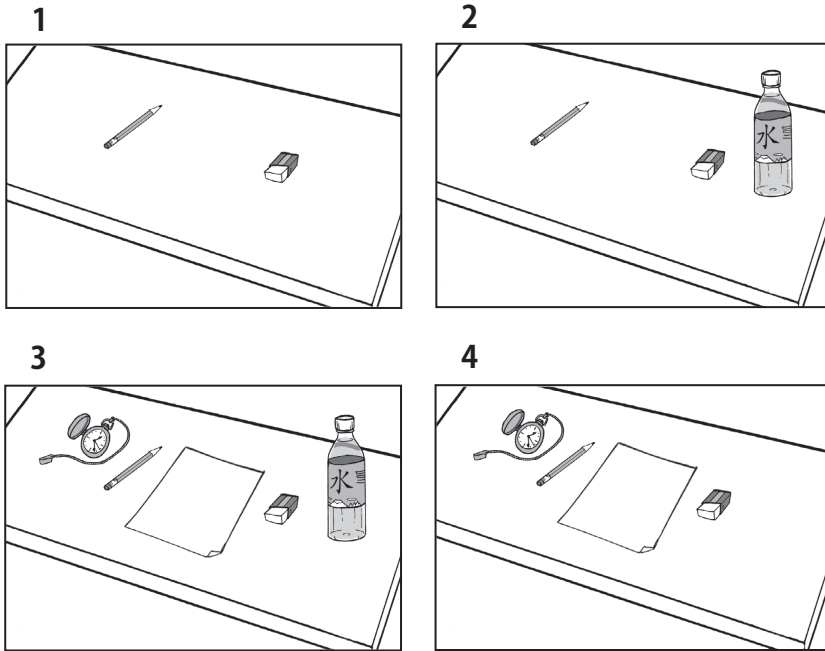
Woman: Well, it is okay.

What is the student going to put on (his) desk?

The correct answer is #3.

Looking at the possible answers, all of the pictures contain a pencil and an eraser, so we don't actually have to listen for any information about those. We simply have to listen for "water" (水, mizu), "a watch" (とけい, tokei) and "paper" (かみ, kami).

For a question like this, one of the speakers will most likely check or clarify information, e.g., when the teacher asks to make sure if the water is in a pet bottle. Be aware that the speakers may also change their mind later in the conversation, too.



6 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 何を 買いましたか。

女：今日、父の 誕生日プレゼントを 買いました。

男：わあ、いいプレゼントですね。かわいい 犬ですね。どこで 買いましたか。

女：えっと、駅の 花屋の そばの 新しい店で 買いました。

男：ああ、魚屋の 前に ありますか。

女：そうです。

女の方は 何を 買いましたか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa nani o kaimashita ka.

Onna: Kyō, chichi no tanjōbi purezentō kaimashita.

Otoko: Wā, ii purezento desu ne. Kawaii inu desu ne. Doko de kaimashita ka.

Onna: Etto, eki no hanaya no soba no atarashii mise de kaimashita.

Otoko: Ā, sakanaya no mae ni arimasu ka.

Onna: Sō desu.

Onna no hito wa nani o kaimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. What did the woman buy?

Woman: Today, (I) bought my dad's birthday present.

Man: Wow! Nice present. **That's a cute dog.** Where did you buy it?

Woman: Well, (I) bought (it) at a new store next to the bookstore in the station.

Man: Ah, is it in front of the fish shop?

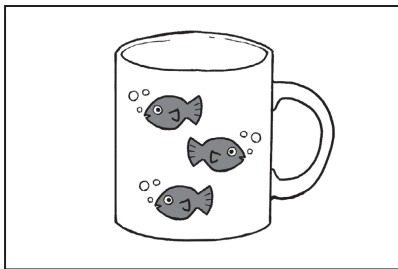
Woman: That's right.

What did the woman buy?

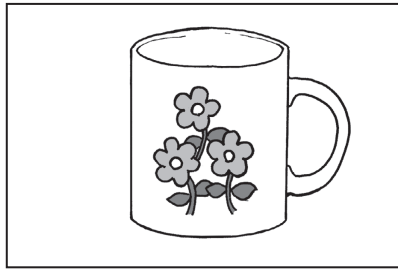
The correct answer is #3

Looking at the pictures, it is obvious that the woman bought a mug, but which one? We just have to listen for the keywords “fish” (さかな, *sakana*), “flowers” (花, *hana*), “dog” (いぬ, *inu*) and “cat” (ねこ, *neko*). Here, they feed you a lot of misleading information about where she bought the present, but all you really need to listen for is the man’s comment in his first line. You’ll need to stay focused and not get distracted when answering questions like these.

1



2



3



4



7ばん

SCRIPT

空港で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。何で ホテルに 行きますか。

男：地下鉄で ホテルに 行きましょうか。

女：地下鉄ですか。ホテルは 駅から 遠いですね。

男：そうですか。タクシーで 行きますか。

女：タクシーは ちょっと 高いでしょう。

男：それでは、東京バスは どうですか。

女：遅く ホテルにつきますね。でも、やすいですね。

男：そうですね。ああ、そうだ。ホテルの バスが あります…

女：いいですね。

何で ホテルに 行きますか。

ROMAJI

Kūkō de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Nande hoteru ni ikimasu ka.

Otoko: Chikatetsu de hoteru ni ikimashō ka.

Onna: Chikatetsu desu ka. Hoteru wa eki kara tōi desu ne.

Otoko: Sō desu ka. Takushii de ikimasu ka.

Onna: Takushii wa chotto takai deshō.

Otoko: Sore dewa, Tōkyō Basu wa dō desu ka.

Onna: Osoku hoteru ni tsukimasu ne. Demo, yasui desu ne.

Otoko: Sō desu ne. Ā, sō da. **Hoteru no basu ga arimasu...**

Onna: **li desu ne.**

Nande hoteru ni ikimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at the airport. How are (they) going to the hotel?

Man: Let's go to the hotel by subway.

Woman: Subway? The hotel is far from the station.

Man: Is that right? Go by taxi?

Woman: (Going by) Taxi is a little expensive.

Man: Well, how about Tokyo Bus?

Woman: (We) will arrive late, won't we? But, (it) is cheap.

Man: That's right. Aa, that's right! **The hotel has a bus...**

Woman: **That's a good idea.**

How are (they) going to the hotel?

The correct answer is #4.

This is a common kind of question for this part of the listening. The two speakers will work through all the options and then decide on something in the last section. Sometimes, like in this question, you only have to listen for the very last sentence. Be sure to keep your focus to the very end.

1 タクシー
takushii
taxi

2 東京バス
Tōkyō basu
Tokyo Bus

3 ちかてつ
chikatetsu
subway

4 ホテルのバス
hoteru no basu
hotel bus

Point ComprehensionSCRIPT**もんだい 2**

もんだい2では、はじめに しつもんを きいて ください。それから はなしを きいて、もんだいようしの 1から4の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

ROMAJI**Mondai ni**

Mondai ni dewa, hajime ni shitsumon o kiite kudasai. Sore kara hanashi o kiite, mondai yōshi no ichi kara yon no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Question 2

For Question 2, first listen to the question. Then, listen to the conversation, from 1 through 4 on the answer sheet, then choose the one best answer, please.

1 ばん

SCRIPT

二人の 友達が 話しています。男の人は 自転車を いくらで 買いましたか。

女：いい自転車ですね。どこで 買いましたか。

男：友達から 買いました。高い自転車ですが、安かったですよ。

女：8万円ぐらいですか？

男：いいえ、もっと安かったです。

女：6万円ぐらいですか？

男：いいえ、その半分でしたよ。

男の人は 自転車を いくらで 買いましたか。

ROMAJI

Futari no tomodachi ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa jitensha o ikura de kaimashita ka.

Onna: Ii jitensha desu ne. Doko de kaimashita ka.

Otoko: Tomodachi kara kaimashita. Takai jitensha desu ga, yasukatta desu yo.

Onna: Hachiman-en gurai desu ka?

Otoko: Iie, motto yasukatta desu.

Onna: Rokuman-en gurai desu ka?

Otoko: Iie, sono han-bun deshita yo.

Otoko no hito wa jitensha o ikura de kaimashita ka.

ENGLISH

Two friends are talking. How much did the man buy the bike for?

Woman: Nice bike! Where did you buy it?

Man: (I) bought it from a friend. (It) is an expensive bike, but (it) was cheap.

Woman: Is (it) around 80,000 yen?

Man: No, (it) was cheaper.

Woman: Is (it) around 60,000 yen?

Man: No, it was half that.

How much did the man buy the bike for?

The correct answer is #1-3 まんえん.

The man says no to it being 80,000 yen and 60,000 yen. He then says:

そのはんぶんでしたよ。

Sono han-bun deshita yo.

It was half of that. (lit., that half was.)

You might have learned that *その* refers to something physical that is close to the listener, but it can also refer to things mentioned in the conversation. In this case it refers to 60,000 yen and half of that is 30,000 yen, our answer.

1 3 まんえん
sanman-en
30,000 yen

2 4 まんえん
yonman-en
40,000 yen

3 6 まんえん
rokuman-en
60,000 yen

4 8 まんえん
hachiman-en
80,000 yen

2 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 旅行から いつ 帰りましたか。

男：おかえりなさい。旅行は どうでしたか。

女：楽しかったです。そちらも 旅行は 楽しかったですか。昨日までですか。

男：いいえ、一昨日まで 沖縄に いました。楽しかったですから もういちど 行きたいです。
先週の 金曜日に 帰りましたか。

女：田中さんは 金曜日でした。でも、私は その前の 日に 帰りました。金曜日に 会議
が ありましたから。

女の方は 旅行から いつ 帰りましたか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa ryokō kara itsu kaerimashita ka.

Otoko: Okaerinasai. Ryokō wa dō deshita ka.

Onna: Tanoshikatta desu. Sochira mo ryokō wa tanoshikatta desu ka. Kinō made desu ka.

Otoko: Iie, ototoi made Okinawa ni imashita. Tanoshikatta desu kara mō ichido ikitai desu. Senshū no kin'yōbi ni kaerimashita ka.

Onna: Tanaka-san wa kin'yōbi deshita. Demo, watashi wa sono mae no hi ni kaerimashita. Kin'yōbi ni kaigi ga arimashita kara.

Onna no hito wa ryokō kara itsu kaerimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. When did the woman return from her trip?

Man: Welcome back. How was the trip?

Woman: (It) was exciting. Did you also have an exciting trip? Until yesterday?

Man: No, (I) was in Okinawa until the day before yesterday. (It) was exciting, so (I) want to go again. Did (you) come back (lit., return) on Friday of last week?

Woman: Ms. Tanaka was Friday. But, I came back (lit., returned) the day before that. Because there was a meeting on Friday.

When did the woman return from her trip?

The correct answer is #4–せんしゅうの もくようび.

The man said he got back the day before yesterday (おととい, **ototoi**), but the question asks when the woman got back. First, she tells us that Ms. Tanaka got back on Friday (金曜日, **kin'yōbi**). But, then she goes on to say that she got back the day before that, which is Thursday (木曜日, **mokuyōbi**). She even gives a reason:

金요일に かいぎが ありましたから。

Kin'yōbi ni kaigi ga arimashita kara.

Because there was a meeting on Friday.

1 あした
ashita
yesterday

2 おととい
ototoi
the day before yesterday

3 せんしゅうの きんようび
senshū no kin'yōbi
Friday of last week

4 せんしゅうの もくようび
senshū no mokuyōbi
Thursday of last week

3 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。男の人の 電話番号は 何番ですか。

男：あなたの 電話番号は 何番ですか。

女：070 - 2379 - 2705 です。

男：070 - 2397 - 2705 ですか。

女：いいえ、070 - 2379 - 2705 です。

男：本当ですか。私の 電話番号は 070 - 2379 - 2704 です。

女：本当ですか。4 と 5 だけが 違いますね。

男の人の 電話番号は 何ですか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito no denwa bangō wa nan-ban desu ka.

Otoko: Anata no denwa bangō wa nan-ban desu ka.

Onna: Zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-nana-kyū-no ni-nana-zero-go desu.

Otoko: Zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-kyū-nana-no ni-nana-zero-go desu ka.

Onna: Iie, zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-nana-kyū-no ni-nana-zero-go desu.

Otoko: Hontō desu ka. **Watashi no denwa bangō wa zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-nana-kyū-no ni-nana-zero-yon desu.**

Onna: Hontō desu ka. Yon to go dake ga chigaimasu ne.

Otoko no hito no denwa bangō wa nani desu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. What is the man's phone number?

Man: What is your phone number?

Woman: 070-2379-2705.

Man: 070-2397-2705?

Woman: No, 070-2379-2705.

Man: Really? My phone number is 070-2379-2704.

Woman: Really? Only the 4 and 5 are different.

What is the man's phone number?

The correct answer is #3– 070-2379-2704.

The question asks what the *man's* phone number is, not the woman's phone number. The man reveals his phone number after he realizes that the woman's number is very similar to his.

Also, note that when saying phone numbers like this you read the dashes as 'の (no)':

070-2379-2705

zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-nana-kyū-no ni-nana-zero-go

You do the same for addresses as well.

1 070-2379-2705

zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-nana-kyū-no ni-nana-zero-go

2 070-2397-2705

zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-kyū-nana-no ni-nana-zero-go

3 070-2379-2704

zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-nana-kyū-no ni-nana-zero-yon

4 070-2397-2704

zero-nana-zero-no ni-san-kyū-nana-no ni-nana-zero-yon

4 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の人 の 誕生日は いつですか。

男：お誕生日 おめでとう。

女：違いますよ。私の 誕生日じゃないですよ。

男：あなたの 誕生日は 4月9日ですよ。

女：いいえ、本当に 覚えていませんか。私は あなたの 誕生日を 忘れていませんよ。7月1日でしょう。

男：はい、そうです。ああ、あなたの 誕生日は 5月7日ですね。

女：はい。

男：ああ、4月9日は りこの 誕生日です。

女：それは 誰ですか。

女の人の 誕生日は いつですか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito no tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.

Otoko: Otanjōbi omedetō.

Onna: Chigaimasu yo. Watashi no tanjōbi ja nai desu yo.

Otoko: Anata no tanjōbi wa shigatsu kokonoka desu yo ne.

Onna: Iie, hontō ni oboete imasen ka. Watashi wa anata no tanjōbi o wasurete imasen yo. Shichigatsu tsuitachi deshō.

Otoko: Hai, sō desu. Ā, anata no tanjōbi wa go-gatsu nanoka desu ne.

Onna: Hai.

Otoko: Ā, shi-gatsu kokonoka wa Riko no tanjōbi desu.

Onna: Sore wa dare desu ka.

Onna no hito no tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. When is the woman's birthday?

Man: Happy birthday.

Woman: You're wrong. (It) is not my birthday.

Man: Your birthday is April 9th, right?

Woman: No, do (you) really not remember? I didn't forget your birthday. It's July 1st, right?

Man: Yes, that's right. Ah, **your birthday is May 7th, right?**

Woman: Yes.

Man: Ah, April 9th is Riko's birthday.

Woman: Who is that?

When is the woman's birthday?

The correct answer is #2.

After having a hard time remembering the poor woman's birthday, the man finally remembers and says:

あなたの たんじょうびは 5月7日でしたね。

Anata no tanjōbi wa go-gatsu nana nichi deshita ne.

Your birthday is May 7th, isn't it?

And she confirms it with a はい.

1

4 がつ						
月	火	水	木	金	土	日
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9 	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

2

5 がつ						
月	火	水	木	金	土	日
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

3

6 がつ						
月	火	水	木	金	土	日
1	2	3	4 	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

4

7 がつ						
月	火	水	木	金	土	日
1 	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

5 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 誰と 一緒に 旅行を しましたか。

男：夏休みは どうでしたか。

女：よかったですよ。沖縄に 行きました。

男：沖縄は 面白いですね。去年、父と 一緒に 行きました。食べ物も おいしいでしょう。

女：そうですね。友達は お酒が すきですから 毎日 お酒を 飲んでいました。そして、
母に あげる おさを 買いました。

男：来月 弟も そこに 行きます。

女：本当ですか。

女の方が 誰と 一緒に 旅行を しましたか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa dare to isshoni ryokō o shimashita ka.

Otoko: Natsu yasumi wa dō deshita ka.

Onna: Yokatta desu yo. Okinawa ni ikimashita.

Otoko: Okinawa wa omoshiroi desu ne. Kyonen, chichi to isshoni ikimashita. Tabemono mo oishii deshō.

Onna: Sō desu ne. Tomodachi wa osake ga suki desu kara mai-nichi osake o nonde imashita. Soshite,
haha ni ageru osara o kaimashita.

Otoko: Raigetsu otōto mo soko ni ikimasu.

Onna: Hontō desu ka.

Onna no hito ga dare to isshoni ryokō o shimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. Who did the woman go on the trip with?

Man: How was the summer vacation?

Woman: (It) was great. (I) went to Okinawa.

Man: Okinawa is fun, right? Last year, (I) went with my father. Food, too, was delicious.

Woman: That's right. **My friend loves alcohol, so (we) were drinking every day.** And, (I) bought a plate (I) am giving to my mother.

Man: Next month, my younger brother is going there.

Woman: Really?

Who did the woman go on the trip with?

The correct answer is #4-ともだち.

The woman never explicitly says who she went to Okinawa with, but she does mention that her friend was drinking liquor every day. We can infer from this that the friend was with her on the trip.

The man's father went with the man on his trip. But the question is asking about the *woman*.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 父 | 2 おとうと | 3 母 | 4 ともだち |
| chichi | otōto | haha | tomodachi |
| <i>father</i> | <i>younger brother</i> | <i>mother</i> | <i>friend</i> |

6 ばん

SCRIPT

パーティーで 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 何を 食べますか。

女：これは 魚ですか。

男：いいえ、それは 豚肉です。それから こちらは カレーです。美味しいですよ。

女：魚が 好きですが、先月から 辛いものを 食べていないので、これに します。

男：私は とり肉に します。

女の方は 何を 食べますか。

ROMAJI

Pātīi de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa nani o tabemasu ka.

Onna: Kore wa sakana desu ka.

Otoko: Iie, sore wa butaniku desu. Sore kara kochira wa karē desu. Oishii desu yo.

Onna: Sakana ga suki desu ga, sengetsu kara karai mono o tabete inai node, kore ni shimasu.

Otoko: Watashi wa toriniku ni shimasu.

Onna no hito wa nani o tabemasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at a party. What is the woman going to eat?

Woman: Is this fish?

Man: No, that is pork. And then, this is curry. (It) is delicious.

Woman: (I) like fish, **but (I) haven't had anything spicy since last month, so (I) will take this.**

Man: I am having the chicken.

What is the woman going to eat?

The correct answer is #1-カレー .

The woman says she hasn't had anything spicy since last month. We can infer from this that she wants to eat something spicy. Curry is spicy, so she has probably chosen that.

1 カレー
karē
curry

2 ぶたにく
butaniku
pork

3 とりにく
toriniku
chicken

4 さかな
sakana
fish

Utterance Expressions

もんだい 3

もんだい 3 では、えを みなから しつもんを きいて ください。 → (やじるし) の ひとは
なんと いますか。1 から 3 の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで くだ
さい。

ROMAJI

Mondai san

Mondai san dewa, e o minagara shitsumon o kiite kudasai. → (Yajirushi) no hito wa nan to iimasu ka. ichi kara san no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Question 3

For question 3, while looking at the picture listen to the question. What does the person with the → (arrow) say? Choose one best answer from 1 to 3.

1 ばん



SCRIPT

タクシーに 乗っています。行きたいところを 教えてください。何と 言いますか。

男：1 駅の 近くの 喫茶店に 来てください。

2 駅の 近くの 喫茶店まで お願いします。

3 駅の 近くの 喫茶店へ 来ます。

ROMAJI

Takushii ni notte imasu. Ikitai tokoro o oshietai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Eki no chikaku no kissaten ni kite kudasai.

2 Eki no chikaku no kissaten made onegai shimasu.

3 Eki no chikaku no kissaten e kimasu.

ENGLISH

(The man) is riding in a taxi. (He) wants to tell (the driver) the place (he) wants to go. What does he say?

Man: 1 Come to the cafe close to the station.

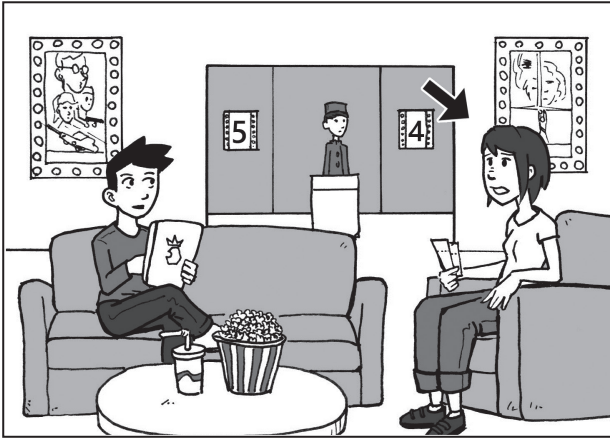
2 To the cafe close to the station please.

3 (I) am coming to the cafe close to the station.

The correct answer is #2- 駅の 近くの 喫茶店まで お願いします .

When using a service like a taxi or train, it is common to use **まで** (**made**, to) to mark the location of where the person wants to go. Answers 1 and 3 are wrong because **来る** (**kuru**, to come) is relative to the speaker. So, it sounds like the taxi is going to come to the speaker, but he is already in the cab.

2 ばん

SCRIPT

映画の 始まる時間を 知りたいです。何と 言いますか。

女：1 何時に 映画が 始まりますか。

2 いくら 映画が 始まりますか。

3 映画は どのぐらい かかりますか。

ROMAJI

Eiga no hajimaru jikan o shiritai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Nan-ji ni eiga ga hajimarimasu ka.

2 Ikura eiga ga hajimarimasu ka.

3 Eiga wa dono gurai kakarimasu ka.

ENGLISH

(The woman) wants to know the time the movie starts. What does (she) say?

Woman: 1 What time does the movie start?

2 How much does the movie start? (*Incorrect Japanese*)

3 How long does the movie take?

The correct answer is #1– 何時に 映画が 始まりますか .

We use 何時 (**nan-ji**, what time) to ask for a specific time (in hours and minutes). いくら (**ikura**, how much) is for asking 'how much' something costs (i.e. the price of something). どのぐらい (**dono-gurai**, how long) is used to ask about the length of time something takes.

3 ばん



SCRIPT

髪を 切りたいです。何と 言いますか。

- 女：1 短いにして ください。
2 短くして ください。
3 短くなって ください。

ROMAJI

Kami o kiritai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Onna: 1 Mijikai ni shite kudasai.
2 Mijikaku shite kudasai.
3 Mijikaku natte kudasai.

ENGLISH

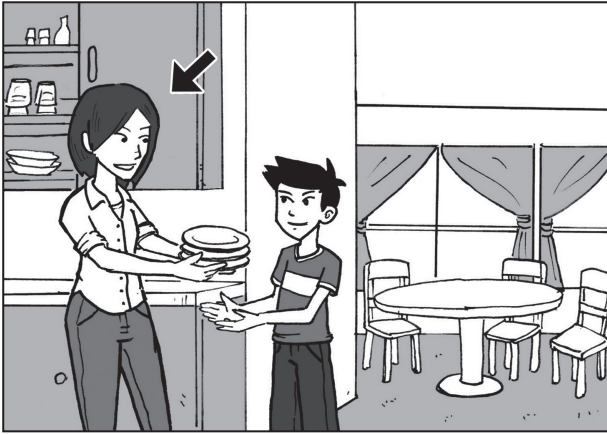
(The woman) wants to cut (her) hair. What does (she) say?

- Woman: 1 Make (it) short please. (*Incorrect Japanese*)
2 Make (it) short please.
3 Become short please.

The correct answer is #2- 短くして ください .

We can use the する (**suru**) verb with adjectives to talk about a change someone caused. Answer 1 uses the に particle with みじかい (**mijikai**, short), an い -adjective. The に particle is used with な -adjectives though. Answer 3 uses なる (**naru**, to become). This is used to talk about a change that comes about by itself; we can't command someone to become something.

4 ばん



SCRIPT

もうすぐ 晩ごはんを 食べます。何と 言いますか。

女：1 お皿を テーブルに 並んでください。

2 お皿が テーブルに 並びますよ。

3 お皿を テーブルに 並べてください。

ROMAJI

Mō sugu bangohan o tabemasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Osara o tēburu ni narande kudasai.

2 Osara ga tēburu ni narabimasu yo.

3 Osara o tēburu ni narabete kudasai.

ENGLISH

(They) are going to eat dinner soon. What does (she) say?

Woman: 1 The plates arrange please. (*Incorrect Japanese*)

2 The plates are arranged on the table.

3 Arrange the plates on the table please.

The correct answer is #3- お皿を テーブルに 並べてください .

There are two verbs that mean 'to line up' or 'to set out' – ならべる (*naraberu*) and ならぶ (*narabu*). ならべる is transitive and takes an object. ならぶ on the other hand is intransitive. It is used to talk about the state of something:

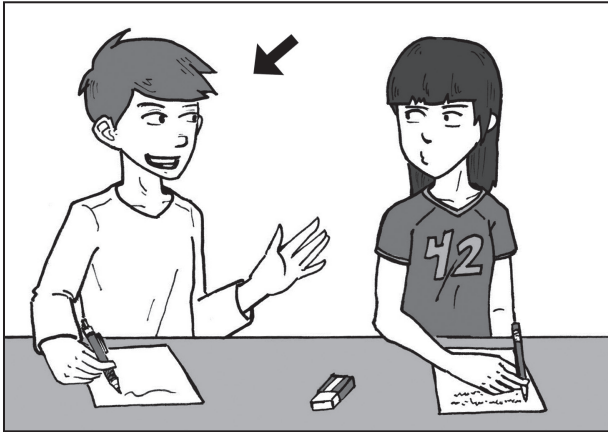
お皿が テーブルに ならんでいます。

Osara ga tēburu ni narande imasu.

The plates are set out on the table.

For answer 1, ならんで is the て-form of ならぶ, an intransitive verb. We can't use an object with an intransitive verb. For answer 2, ならぶ is not usually used in this way to talk about the state of something. We usually use ている like in the example above.

5 ばん



SCRIPT

消しゴムが ありません。何と 言いますか。

- 男：1 消しゴムを 借りてください。
2 消しゴムを 貸してください。
3 消しゴムを 貸します。

ROMAJI

Keshigomu ga arimasen. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Otoko: 1 Keshigomu o karite kudasai.
2 Keshigomu o kashite kudasai.
3 Keshigomu o kashimasu.

ENGLISH

(The man) doesn't have an eraser. What does (he) say?

- Man: 1 Borrow an eraser please.
2 Lend me an eraser please.
3 (I) am going to lend an eraser (to you).

The correct answer is #2- 消しゴームを 貸してください .

かりる (**kariru**) means 'to borrow', but the male student is making a request of the other student, so we need to use 'to lend' (かす , **kasu**) because the male student wants the other student to lend him the eraser, not borrow his eraser. Answer 3 isn't a request, the male student is actually saying that he is lending her an eraser he doesn't have.

Quick Response

もんだい 4

もんだい 4 では、えなどが ありません。ぶんを きいて、1 から 3 の なかから、いちばん い い ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

ROMAJI

Mondai yon

Mondai yon dewa, e nado ga arimasen. Bun o kiite, ichi kara san no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Question 4

For question 4, there aren't pictures or other materials. Listen to the sentence, and choose the one best answer from 1 to 3 please.

1 ばん

男：どのくらい かかりますか。

女：1 500 円でした。

2 300 メートルです。

3 20 分です。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Dono kurai kakarimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Gohyaku-en deshita.

2 Sanbyaku mētoru desu.

3 Nijūpun desu.

ENGLISH

Man: How long does (it) take?

Woman: 1 (It) was 500 yen.

2 (It) is 300 meters.

3 (It) is 20 minutes.

The correct answer is #3– 20 分です .

The man is asking “how long” (どのくらい, **dono-kurai**) and he uses the verb かかる (**kakaru**, to take), so the woman will probably respond with a period of time, which makes answer 3 the best one.

You can ask about lengths of things with どのくらい, but the man uses かかる, which means he is probably looking for a period of time.

Answer 1 is a price, but the man asked “how long” and not “how much” (いくら, **ikura**). Answer 2 is a length, but the man used the verb かかる which is not normally used with lengths of things.

2 ばん

男：会議は 水曜日ですよ。

女：1 ああ、つまらなかったですよ。

2 その会議は 木曜日ですよ。

3 田中さんが 来ますよ。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Kaigi wa suiyōbi desu yo ne.

Onna: 1 Ā, tsumaranakatta desu yo.

2 Sono kaigi wa mokuyōbi desu yo.

3 Tanaka-san ga kimasu yo.

ENGLISH

Man: The meeting is on Wednesday, right?

Woman: 1 Aa, (It) was boring.

2 That meeting is Thursday.

3 Mr. Tanaka is coming.

The correct answer is #2- その会議は 木曜日ですよ .

The man is checking when the meeting is going to be. The woman corrects him by saying that the meeting is actually on Thursday. Answer 1 is about the past, but the man is using the non-past, so it doesn't match. For answer 3, the man wasn't asking about who is going to the meeting, he was confirming when the meeting was.

3 ばん

男：田中さんは どんな人ですか。

女：1 アメリカじんでした。

2 楽しい人ですよ。

3 私の 会社で 働いています。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Tanaka-san wa donna hito desu ka.

Onna: 1 Amerika-jin deshita.

2 Tanoshii hito desu yo.

3 Watashi no kaisha de hataraitte imasu.

ENGLISH

Man: What kind of person is Mr. Tanaka?

Woman: 1 (He) was American.

2 (He) is a fun person.

3 (He) is working at my company.

The correct answer is #2- 楽しいですよ .

The man is asking what kind of person Mr. Tanaka is and answer 2 describes a type of person. Answer 1 is talking about the past, and of course it is very difficult to change where you are from, so it doesn't make a whole lot of sense. Answer 3 talks about what Mr. Tanaka does, but not what kind of person he is.

4 ばん

男：どこかへ 行きますか。

女：1 図書館に います。

2 どこも いいです。

3 どこも 行きたくないです。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Doko ka e ikimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Toshokan ni imasu.

2 Doko mo ii desu.

3 Doko mo ikitaku nai desu.

ENGLISH

Man: Are you going somewhere?

Woman: 1 (I) am at the library.

2 Everywhere is good. (*Incorrect Japanese*)

3 (I) don't want to go anywhere.

The correct answer is #3- どこも 行きたくないです .

The man is asking 'where' (どこ , **doko**), so we would normally look for a location for an answer. However, the woman answers that she doesn't want to go anywhere. Answer 1 is talking about the location of a person (or another animate object), but the man didn't ask about 'who'. And for answer 2, どこも is usually used in a negative sentence.

5 ばん

女：今週末は 何を しますか。

男：1 何も しません。

2 楽しいですよ。

3 ゴルフを しました。

ROMAJI

Onna: Konshū-matsu wa nani o shimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Nani mo shimasen.

2 Tanoshli desu yo.

3 Gorufu o shimashita.

ENGLISH

Woman: What are you doing this weekend?

- Man: 1 (I) am not doing anything.
2 (It) is exciting.
3 (I) played golf.

The correct answer is #1-何も しません.

The woman is asking about what the man is doing this upcoming weekend. The man responds that he isn't going to do anything. Answer 2 is an adjective in the non-past tense, which can't be used in this context to talk about the future. Answer 3 is about the past, but the question is about the future.

6ばん

男：椅子で 寝ている人は 誰ですか。

- 女：1 あそこですよ。
2 私の 弟ですよ。
3 その椅子は いいですね。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Isu de nete iru hito wa dare desu ka.

- Onna: 1 Asoko desu yo.
2 Watashi no otōto desu yo.
3 Sono isu wa ii desu ne.

ENGLISH

Man: Who is the person sleeping in the chair?

- Woman: 1 Over there.
2 My younger brother.
3 That chair is good.

The correct answer is #2-私の 弟ですよ.

The man is asking 'who' (だれ, **dare**), so the answer is probably a person. The only answer with a person is answer 2, where the woman says it is her younger brother. Answer 1 is describing a location, which is not the right answer. Answer 3 is just making a comment about the chair.

Practice Test 3

Vocabulary

Kanji Reading

1 にわに あたらしい土を いました。

Niwa ni atarashii tsuchi o iremashita.

(I) put new soil in the garden.

1 と
to

2 づち
zuchi

3 ど
do

4 つち
tsuchi

The correct answer is #4- つち .

土 - つち : 土 , tsuchi, soil

ど : 土曜日 , doyōbi, Saturday

2 来週から じゅぎょうが はじまります。

Raishū kara jugyō ga hajimarimasu.

Class starts from next week.

1 くしゅう
kushū

2 らいしゅう
raishū

3 きしゅう
kishū

4 せんしゅう
senshū

The correct answer is #2- らいしゅう .

来 - らい : 来月 , raigetsu, next month

く . る : 来る , kuru, to come

週 - しゅう : 週 , shū, week

3 まいあさ 8じに 会社に つきます。

Maiasa hachiji ni kaisha ni tsukimasu.

(I) arrive at (my) company at 8 every morning.

1 がいじゃ
gaija

2 かいしゃ
kaisha

3 かいじゃ
kaija

4 がいしゃ
gaisha

The correct answer is #2- かいしゃ .

会 - あ . う : 会う , au, to meet

かい : 会議 , kaigi, meeting

社 - しゃ : 社長 , shachō, company president

4 せんしゅう、とうきょうに 車で いきました。

Senshū, Tōkyō ni kuruma de ikimashita.

Last week, (I) went to Tokyo by car.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 かるま | 2 かるま | 3 くろま | 4 くるま |
| karoma | karuma | kuroma | kuruma |

The correct answer is #4- くるま .

車 - くるま : 車, **kuruma**, *car*
しゃ : 自転車, **jitensha**, *bicycle*

5 花は かびんに いれました。

Hana wa kabin ni iremashita.

(I) put the flowers into the vase.

- | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1 ばな | 2 はな | 3 は | 4 か |
| bana | hana | ha | ka |

The correct answer is #2- はな .

花 - はな : 花, **hana**, *flower*
か : 花瓶, **kabin**, *flower vase*

6 そのおとこの ひとは 外国から きました。

Sono otoko no hito wa gaikoku kara kimashita.

That man came from a foreign country.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1 がいくに | 2 そとくに | 3 そとこく | 4 がいこく |
| gaikuni | soto kuni | soto koku | gaikoku |

The correct answer is #4- がいこく .

外 - がい : 海外, **kaigai**, *overseas*
そと : 外, **soto**, *outside*

国 - こく : 外国語, **gaikokugo**, *foreign language*
くに : 国, **kuni**, *country*

7 わたしは 午前中に おきました。

Watashi wa gozen-chū ni okimashita.

I woke up in the morning.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 ごうぜんちゅう | 2 ごうぜんなか | 3 ごぜんちゅう | 4 ごぜんなか |
| gōzen-chū | gōzen-naka | gozen-chū | gozen-naka |

The correct answer is #1- **ごぜんちゆう** .

午 - ご : 午後 , **gogo**, *afternoon*

前 - まえ : 駅前 , **eki mae**, *in front of the station*
 ぜん : 午前 , **gozen**, *morning (a.m.)*

中 - ちゆう : 工作中 , **shigoto-chū**, *at work*
 なか : 中 , **naka**, *inside*
 うち : 中 , **uchi**, *among*

8 どうぶつえんは お店が ありますか。

Dōbutsuen wa omise ga arimasu ka.

Does the zoo have a store?

1 おにせ
onise

2 おでん
oden

3 おてん
oten

4 おみせ
omise

The correct answer is #4- **おみせ** .

店 - みせ : 店 , **mise**, *store*

てん : 書店 , **shoten**, *bookstore*

9 学校で にほんごを べんきょう しています。

Gakkō de Nihongo o benkyō shite imasu.

(I) study Japanese at school

1 がっこう
gakkō

2 がっこ
gakko

3 がくこう
gakukō

4 がこう
gakō

The correct answer is #1- **がっこう** .

学 - がく : 大学 , **daigaku**, *university*

まな . ぶ : 学ぶ , **manabu**, *to study (in depth)*

校 - こう : 中学校 , **chūgakkō**, *junior high school*

10 父は ははより 4さい わかいです。

Chichi wa haha yori yon-sai wakai desu.

Father is four years younger than Mother.

1 ちち
chichi

2 ささ
sasa

3 ばば
baba

4 はは
haha

The correct answer is #1- **ちち** .

父 - ちち : 父 , **chichi**, *(my) father (humble)*

とう : お父さん , **otōsan**, *(your) father (honorable)*

Orthography

- 11** いえの まえで しろいねこを みました。
le no mae de shiroi neko o mimashita.
(I) saw a white cat in front of my house.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 黒い
kuroi
black | 2 白い
shiroi
white | 3 青い
aoi
blue | 4 赤い
akai
red |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

The correct answer is #2- 白い

白 - しろ.い: 面白い, *omoshiroi*, *interesting*
 はく: 空白, *kūhaku*, *blank space*

- 12** ちちは かんがえが ふるいです。
Chichi wa kangae ga furui desu.
(My) dad's thinking is old(-fashioned).

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 召い
-i* | 2 台い
-i* | 3 古い
furui
old | 4 占い
-i* |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese

The correct answer is #3- 古い.

古 - こ: 古本, *kohon*, *used books*
 ふる.い: 古い, *furui*, *old*

- 13** 토요일 かわで およぎます。
Doyōbi kawa de oyogimasu.
(I) swim in the river on Saturdays.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 水
mizu
water | 2 海
umi
sea | 3 池
ike
pond | 4 川
kawa
river |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|

The correct answer is #4- 川.

川 - かわ: 小川, *ogawa*, *brook*
 せん: 河川, *kasen*, *rivers*

水 - すい: 水曜日, *suiyōbi*, *Wednesday*
 みず: 水, *mizu*, *water*

14 このくつは なんねんも はいています。

Kono kutsu wa nan-nen mo haite imasu.

(I) have worn these shoes for many years.

1 何入

*

2 何午

*

3 何人

nan-nin

many people

4 何年

nan-nen

many years

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #4- 何年 .

何 - なに : 何を していますか, **nani o shite imasu ka**, *what are you doing?*

なん : 何人, **nan-nin**, *how many people?*

年 - とし : 年, **toshi**, *year*

ねん : 去年, **kyonen**, *last year*

入 - はい.る : 入る, **hairu**, *to enter*

い.れる : 入れる, **ireru**, *to put in*

にゅう : 購入, **kōnyū**, *purchase*

午 - ご : 午後, **gogo**, *afternoon*

人 - じん : 外国人, **gaikoku-jin**, *foreigner*

にん : 三人, **san-nin**, *3 people*

ひと : 人, **hito**, *person*

15 たなかさんは わたしより せが たかいです。

Tanaka-san wa watashi yori se ga takai desu.

Mr. Tanaka is taller than me.

1 広い

hiro

wide

2 若い

wakai

young

3 高い

takai

tall

4 立い

-i*

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #3- 高い .

高 - こう : 高校, **kōkō**, *high school (abbr.)*

たか.い : 高い, **takai**, *tall/high*

立 - りつ : 国立, **kokuritsu**, *national*

た.つ : 立つ, **tatsu**, *to stand*

た.てる : 立てる, **tateru**, *to stand (something) up*

16 ばんごはんの あとで おふろに はいります。

Bangohan no ato de ofuro ni hairimasu.

After dinner (I) took a bath.

1 入ります
hairimasu

2 欠ります
-rimasu*

3 入ります
-rimasu*

4 八ります
-rimasu*

*This spelling is not commonly used in Japanese.

The correct answer is #1- 入ります .

入 - はい.る : 入る, **hairu**, *to enter*
い.れる : 入れる, **ireru**, *to put in*
にゆう : 購入, **kōnyū**, *purchase*

人 - じん : 外国人, **gaikokujin**, *foreigner*
にん : 三人, **san-nin**, *3 people*
ひと : 人, **hito**, *person*

17 そのないふを つかって ください。

Sono naifu o tsukatte kudasai.

Please use that knife.

1 ネイフ
neifu

2 ナイク
naiku

3 ナイフ
naifu

4 ネイク
neiku

The correct answer is #3- ナイフ .

ネ - ne イ - i フ - fu ナ - na ク - ku

18 このかわには さかなが たくさん います。

Kono kawa ni wa sakana ga takusan imasu.

This river has a lot of fish.

1 焦
shō

2 魚
sakana

3 煮
sha

4 黒
koku

The correct answer is #2- 魚 .

魚 - ぎょ : 金魚, **kingyo**, *goldfish*
さかな : 魚, **sakana**, *fish*

Contextually-defined Expressions

- 19 ゆうべは ビールを さんばい のみました。
 Yūbe wa biiru o san-pai nomimashita.
 Last night (I) drank 3 beers.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 さんばん | 2 さんこ | 3 さんかい | 4 さんばい |
| san-ban | san-ko | san-kai | san-pai |

The correct answer is #4-さんばい.

This question tests your ability to use the correct counter for the item. We are talking about beers here, so the counter はい (hai, cupfuls) is the most appropriate.

Other Answers

さんばん – san-ban, 3 (san) nights (ban)

その一週間のうち、ふたばん、そのホテルに とまります。
 Sono isshu-kan no uchi, futa-ban, sono hoteru ni tomarimasu.
 During that week, (I) am staying at that hotel two nights.

さんこ – sanko, 3 (san) small objects (ko)

わたしは 一日に 2この たまごを 食べます。
 Watashi wa ichi-nichi ni ni-ko no tamago o tabemasu.
 I eat two eggs a day.

さんかい – sankai, 3 (san) times (kai)

いっかげつに さんかい およぎに 行きます。
 Ikkagetsu ni san-kai oyogi ni ikimasu.
 (I) go swimming 3 times a month.

- 20 トイレへは このろうかを あるいて、みぎに 行ってください。
 Toirē wa kono rōka o aruite, miagi ni itte kudasai.
 To go to the bathroom, walk down this hallway, and go right please.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1 はこ | 2 ぼうし | 3 にし | 4 ろうか |
| hako | bōshi | nishi | rōka |
| box | hat | west | hallway |

The correct answer is #4-ろうか.

Looking at this question, we can tell that we are walking and the blank is marked with the を particle. The を particle can be used to mark the object of a sentence, but it can also mark a space that we are traveling through like a park or in this case a hallway (ろうか, rōka). We might be able to use にし (nishi, west) if it were marked with the に or へ particles.

Other Answers

はこ – **hako**, *box*

プレゼントを はこに 入れました。

Purezento o hako ni iremashita.

(I) put the present in the box.

ぼうし – **bōshi**, *hat*

石川さんは 新しいぼうしを かぶっていました。

Ishikawa-san wa atarashii bōshi o kabutte imasu.

Ms. Ishikawa was wearing a new hat.

にし – **nishi**, *west*

西から かぜが ふいています。

Nishi kara kaze ga fuite imasu.

The wind is blowing from the west.

21 たなかさんとは おなじ としです。

Tanaka-san to wa onaji kurai no toshi desu.

Mr. Tanaka is about the same age (as me).

1 たかい

takai

tall

2 おなじ

onaji

same

3 ふるい

furui

old

4 わかい

wakai

young

The correct answer is #2– おなじ .

We want to describe とし (**toshi**, year; age), which can be considered an amount. We can use おなじ (**onaji**, similar). It's a little uncommon, but we can say わかいとしごろ (**wakai toshi goro**, around a young age). However, there is no ごろ in this sentence. Also たかい (**takai**, tall; expensive) and ふるい (**furui**, old) are not used with とし . Actually, ふるい is usually not used to describe an older person. Instead, there is an expression that's used:

わたしは 年とったです。

Watashi wa toshi totta desu.

I am old.

More politely, you might use おとしより .

たなかさんは としよりです。

Tanaka-san wa toshiyori desu.

Mr. Tanaka is elderly.

Other Answers

たかい – **takai**, tall; expensive

大阪には 高いたてものが だんだん 多くなります。
Ōsaka niwa takai tatemono ga dandan ōku narimasu.
In Osaka, there are more and more tall buildings.

ふるい – **furui**, old (used for things, not people)

わたしは 古い本を うりました。
Watashi wa furui hon o urimashita.
I sold my old books.

わかい – **wakai**, young

わたしは わかい時に けっこんしました。
Watashi wa wakai toki ni kekkon shimashita.
I got married young.

22 おなかが いたいから もう たべたくないです。

Onaka ga itai kara mō tabetaku nai desu.
(My) stomach hurts, so (I) don't want to eat (any) more.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 おなか | 2 め | 3 みみ | 4 あし |
| onaka | me | mimi | ashi |
| <i>stomach</i> | <i>eye</i> | <i>ear</i> | <i>foot</i> |

The correct answer is #1– おなか .

Looking at the last part of the sentence, we can understand that the speaker doesn't want to eat anymore. What could be the cause of that? Your eye, ear, or foot hurting is probably not a good enough reason. The only word that fits here is おなか (**onaka**, stomach).

Other Answers

め – **me**, eye

たなかさんは 目が まるくしました。
Tanaka-san wa me ga maruku shimashita.
Mr. Tanaka's eyes went wide (with surprise).

みみ – **mimi**, ear

パンの 耳が だいすきです。
Pan no mimi ga daisuki desu.
(I) like the heel of the bread.

あし – **ashi**, foot

石川さんは 足が はやいです。
Ishikawa-san wa ashi ga hayai desu.
Ms. Ishikawa is fast on her feet.

23 キの したで よこに なりました。

Ki no shita de yoko ni narimashita.

(I) laid down under the tree. (lit., became vertical)

1 せい

sei
height

2 となり

tonari
next to

3 がわ

gawa
side

4 よこ

yoko
vertical

The correct answer is #4– よこ .

This is a tough question without the kanji. First, if you look at the first part of the sentence you have キの. Written in kanji this is 木の (ki no, tree's). Then, you have した. Written in kanji, that is 下 (shita, underneath). So the first two parts of the sentence point to an action taking place under a tree.

Now, which of these answers goes with “に なりました”? The only answer that makes sense is よこ (yoko, vertical), the other answers sound a bit strange. For example, the following sentence doesn't make much sense:

木の 下で となりに なりました。

Ki no shita de tonari ni narimashita.

(I) became 'next to' under the tree.

Other Answers

せい – se; sei, height

山田さんは せが 高いです。

Yamada-san wa se ga takai desu.

Mr. Yamada is tall.

となり – tonari, next to

となりの こどもは わかいです。

Tonari no kodomo wa wakai desu.

The neighbor's kids are young.

がわ – gawa, side

石川さんは 田中さんの みぎがわに すわっています。

Ishikawa-san wa Tanaka-san no migigawa ni suwatte imasu.

Ms. Ishikawa is sitting to the right of Mr. Tanaka.

24 いすに すわって だいすきな ほんを よんでいました。

Isu ni suwatte daisuki na hon o yonde imashita.

(I) sat in a chair and read my favorite book.

1 れいぞうこ

reizōko
refrigerator

2 いす

isu
chair

3 さくぶん

sakubun
essay

4 ほんだな

hondana
bookshelf

The correct answer is #2- いす .

Looking at the sentence, you have すわって (**suwatte**, sit) and the に particle which marks where someone is traveling to. In other words, you are sitting in something and reading your favorite book. What can you sit in? The best answer is いす (**isu**, chair)

Other Answers

れいぞうこ – **reizōko**, refrigerator

冷蔵庫に コーヒーと おちやが あります。

Reizōko ni kōhii to ocha ga arimasu.

There is coffee and tea in the refrigerator.

さくぶん – **sakubun**, essay

あなたの さくぶんを 見せてください。

Anata no sakubun o misete kudasai.

Show me your essay, please.

ほんだな – **hondana**, bookshelf

弟は ほんだなを つくりました。

Otōto wa hondana o tsukurimashita.

My kid brother made a bookshelf.

25 きょねんから ギターを ならっています。

Kyonen kara gitā o naratte imasu.

(I) have been learning guitar since last year.

1 ならって

naratte

learn

2 しめて

shimete

close

3 ふいて

fuite

blow

4 じゅぎょうを して

jyugyō o shite

do classwork

The correct answer is #1- ならって .

If you look at the sentence you can see that you are doing something with a guitar. What can we do with a guitar? Although, じゅぎょう して (**jyugyō shite**, do classwork) might look right here, it is an intransitive verb, meaning it doesn't take an object, so we can't use it. And you usually don't close (しめて, **shimete**) or blow (ふいて, **fuite**) a guitar.

Other Answers

しめて – **shimete**, the て-form of しめる, **shimeru**, to close

まどを しめてください。

Mado o shimete kudasai.

Close the window, please.

ふいて – **fuite**, the て-form of ふく , **fuku**, to blow

かせが ふいています。

Kaze ga fuite imasu.

The wind is blowing.

じゅぎょうを して – **jugyō o shite**, the て-form of じゅぎょうを して , **jugyō o shite**, to do classwork

田中先生は じゅぎょうしています。

Tanaka-sensei wa jugyō shite imasu.

Mr. Tanaka is doing classwork.

26 きょうは はれているから、せんたくを します。

Kyō wa harete iru kara, sentaku o shimasu.

(It's) sunny today, so (I) am doing laundry.

1 ふいて
fuite
blow

2 ふって
futte
fall

3 はれて
harete
sunny

4 あけて
akete
open

The correct answer is #3– はれて .

The last part of the sentence the speaker says they are going to do laundry. When is the best day to do laundry? When it is sunny (はれている , **harete iru**). None of the other answers makes much sense in this sentence.

Other Answers

ふいて – **fuite**, the て-form of ふく , **fuku**, to blow

かせが ふいています。

Kaze ga fuite imasu.

The wind is blowing.

ふって – **futte**, the て-form of ふる , **furū**, to fall (precipitation)

今 ゆきが ふっています。

Ima yuki ga futte imasu.

It is snowing now.

あけて – **akete**, the て-form of あける , **akeru**, to open

ドアを ひいて あけてください。

Doa o hiite akete kudasai.

Pull open the door, please.



27 ぱんやは ゆうびんきよくの みぎに あります。

Panya wa yūbinkyoku no migi ni arimasu.

The bakery is to the right of the post office.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 まえ | 2 あいだ | 3 うえ | 4 みぎ |
| mae | aida | ue | migi |
| <i>in front of</i> | <i>between</i> | <i>above</i> | <i>right</i> |

The correct answer is #4- みぎ .

There will probably be at least one question in this section that involves the location of something. These are simple if you mastered your location words before the test. All you have to do is look at the picture and choose the answer that corresponds to the location.

Other Answers

まえ – *mae, in front*

いえの 前で 白いねこを 見ました。

Ie no mae de shiroi neko o mimashita.

(I) saw a white cat in front of my house.

あいだ – *aida, between*

口と 目の あいだに はなが あります。

Kuchi to me no aida ni hana ga arimasu.

Between (your) mouth and (your) eye(s) is (your) nose.

うえ – *ue, on top of*

西村さんの つくえの 上に このふうとうを おいてください。

Nishimura-san no tsukue no ue ni kono fūtō o oite kudasai.

Put this envelope on (top of) Ms. Nishimura's desk, please.

5月						
月	火	水	木	金	土	日
			1	2	3	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

28 ついたちは もくようびです。

Tsuitachi wa mokuyōbi desu.

The 1st (day) of the month is Thursday.

1 ふつか
futsuka
the 2nd

2 ついたち
tsuitachi
the 1st

3 いつか
itsuka
the 5th

4 むいか
muika
the 6th

The correct answer is #2- ついたち.

This is a picture question. Since the N5 tests over a limited vocabulary, it is often times necessary to use a picture to test students. Calendar days are a tough set of unique vocabulary that will most likely make their way onto the test somewhere. Be sure to study them well.

Other Answers

ふつか – **futsuka**, *the 2nd (day of the month)*

いつか – **itsuka**, *the 5th (day of the month)*

むいか – **muika**, *the 6th (day of the month)*

Paraphrasing

29 ゆうべ かいぎが ありました。

Yūbe kaigi ga arimashita.

There was a meeting last night.

1 あしたの よる かいぎが ありました。

Ashita no yoru kaigi ga arimashita.

There was a meeting tomorrow night.

2 きょうの よる かいぎが ありました。

Kyō no yoru kaigi ga arimashita.

There was a meeting tonight.

3 きょうの あさ かいぎが ありました。

Kyō no asa kaigi ga arimashita.

There was a meeting this (today's) morning.

4 きのうの よる かいぎが ありました。

Kinō no yoru kaigi ga arimashita.

There was a meeting last (yesterday's) night.

The correct answer is #4- **きのうの よる かいぎが ありました.**

ゆうべ = きのうの よる

Yūbe kinō no yoru

last night yesterday's night

30 そのほんは だいどころの テーブルに おきました。

Sono hon wa daidokoro no tēburu ni okimashita.

(I) placed that book on the kitchen table.

1 そのほんを だいどころの テーブルで よみました。

Sono hon wo daidokoro no tēburu de yomimashita.

(I) read that book at the kitchen table.

2 そのほんは だいどころの テーブルの うえに あります。

Sono hon wa daidokoro no tēburu no ue ni arimasu.

That book is on the kitchen table.

3 そのほんは だいどころの テーブルの したに あります。

Sono hon wa daidokoro no tēburu no shita ni arimasu.

That book is under the kitchen table.

4 そのほんは だいどころの テーブルに ありません。

Sono hon wa daidokoro no tēburu ni arimasen.

That book is not on the kitchen table.

The correct answer is #2- **そのほんは だいどころの テーブルの うえに あります.**

おきました ≒ あります

okimashita arimasu

placed exists (in a location)

31 もりしたさんは いつも しごとが おそいです。

Morishita-san wa itsumo shigoto ga osoi desu.

Ms. Morishita always works slowly.

1 もりしたさんは いつも ごごまで はたらいています。

Morishita-san wa itsumo gogo made hataraite imasu.

Ms. Morishita is always working until the afternoon.

2 もりしたさんは いつも しごとが はやいです。

Morishita-san wa itsumo shigoto ga hayai desu.

Ms. Morishita always works fast.

3 もりしたさんは ときどき しごとを しています。

Morishita-san wa tokidoki shigoto o shite imasu.

Ms. Morishita is sometimes working.

4 もりしたさんは いつも しごとが はやくありません。

Morishita-san wa itsumo shigoto ga hayaku arimasen.

Ms. Morishita never works fast (lit., always works not fast).

The correct answer is #4- もりしたさんは いつも しごとが はやくありません .

おそい = はやくありません

osoi hayaku arimasen

slow not fast

32 げつようびに そのみせは あいています。

Getsuyōbi ni sono mise wa aite imasu.

That store's open on Mondays.

1 げつようびに そのみせは しめています。

Getsuyōbi ni sono mise wa shimete imasu.

That store is closed on Mondays.

2 げつようびだけ そのみせは あいていません。

Getsuyōbi ni sono mise wa aite imasen.

Only on Mondays is that store not open.

3 げつようびに そのみせは しめません。

Getsuyōbi ni sono mise wa shimemasen.

That store is not closed on Mondays.

4 げつようびに そのみせは いそがしいです。

Getsuyōbi ni sono mise wa isogashii desu.

That store is busy on Mondays.

The correct answer is #3- げつようびに そのみせは しめません .

あいています = しめません

aite imasu shimemasen

open not closed

33 かようびから にちようびまで はたらいています。

Kayōbi kara nichiyōbi made hataraitte imasu.

(I am working from Tuesday to Sunday.

1 かようびと にちようびしか はたらいていません。

Kayōbi to nichiyōbi shika hataraitte imasen.

(I am not working except on Tuesday and Sunday.

2 いっしゅうかんに いくつかん はたらいています。

Isshūkan ni itsukakan hataraitte imasu.

(I am working 5 days a week.

3 げつようびだけ やすみます。

Getsuyōbi dake yasumimasu.

(I only take a day off on Monday.

4 かようびから しごとが はじまります。

Kayōbi kara shigoto ga hajimarimasu.

Work starts from Tuesday.

The correct answer is #3- げつようびだけ やすみます .

かようびから にちようびまで はたらいています。 = げつようびだけ やすみます。

Kayōbi kara nichiyōbi made hataraitte imasu.

From Tuesday to Sunday (I am working.

Getsuyōbi dake yasumimasu.

(I only take a day off on Monday.

Grammar

Sentential Grammar 1

1 次の 駅で おります。

Tsugi no eki de orimasu.

(I) am getting off at the next station.

1 な
na

2 は
wa

3 の
no

4 で
de

The correct answer is #3- の .

The word 次 (**tsugi**, next) might seem like an adjective, but it is actually a noun. In order to use a noun to describe another noun, we need to link the two with the の particle.

Other Answers

な – The な particle is used to link な -adjectives to nouns.

きれいな へやですね。

Kirei na heya desu ne.

Pretty room, isn't it?

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence.

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting (but I'm not sure about anyone else).

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something, but we can't use it here with 次 (**tsugi**, next).

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

2 わたしたちは 妹の くれたケーキを 食べます。

Watashitachi wa imōto no kureta kēki o tabemasu.

We are going to eat the cake my younger sister gave me.

1 の
no

2 に
ni

3 は
wa

4 で
de

The correct answer is #1- の .

The subject of a clause can often be marked with the の particle. You can also use が in this sentence, but that is not one of the options, so we have to choose の .

Other Answers

に – The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence.

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting (but I'm not sure about anyone else).

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

3 わたしは お母さんに プレゼントを もらいました。

Watashi wa okāsan ni purezento o moraimashita.

I received a present from my mother.

1 も
mo

2 に
ni

3 が
ga

4 と
to

The correct answer is #2- に .

When we use もらう (**morau**, to receive) we can mark the giver with either に or から .

Other Answers

も – The も particle is used to mean 'too' or 'also'. When you use the も particle you are adding to something previously stated or implied, usually stated in a previous sentence.

わたしは ねこが すきです。

Watashi wa neko ga suki desu.

I like cats.

妹も ねこが すきです。

Imōto mo neko ga suki desu.

My younger sister also likes cats.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga keeki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

と – The と particle is used to link two nouns together in the same sentence. The linked nouns can occur anywhere — nouns normally appear in a sentence in the subject, as an object etc.

わたしは えいごと 日本語を 話します。

Watashi wa Eigo to Nihongo o hanashimasu.

I speak English and Japanese.

4 わたしは ねこも いぬも すきじゃありません。

Watashi wa neko mo inu mo suki ja arimasen.

I don't like cats or dogs.

1 が
ga

2 と
to

3 を
o

4 も
mo

The correct answer is #4- も .

In a negative sentence like this, it is more natural to mark the two objects with the も particle. Since we can see the second object is marked with も , the first object needs also to be marked with も .

Other Answers

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

と – The と particle is used to link two nouns together in the same sentence. The linked nouns can occur anywhere — nouns normally appear in a sentence in the subject, as an object etc.

わたしは えいごと 日本語を 話します。

Watashi wa Eigo to Nihongo o hanashimasu.

I speak English and Japanese.

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

5 これは 今日の しゅくだいです。

Kore wa kyō no shukudai desu.

This is today's homework.

1 を
o

2 で
de

3 は
wa

4 に
ni

The correct answer is #3- は .

The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence. In this sentence, we are simply describing what 'this' is, it is not performing an action, and so the most common particle to use is the は particle.

Other Answers

を - The を particle marks the object of the sentence.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

で - The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. In the sentence above though, we are not using 'this' to do anything.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

に - The に particle can mark a location being traveled to or the location of something's existence.

としょかんに 行きます。

Toshokan ni ikimasu.

(I) am going to the library.

6 A 「だれと そのえいがを 見ましたか。」

Dare to sono eiga o mimashita ka.

Who did you see that movie with?

B 「ひとりで 見ました。」

Hitori de mimashita.

(I) watched (it) by myself. (lit., by one person)

1 と
to

2 が
ga

3 を
o

4 で
de

The correct answer is #4- で .

The で particle is used to mark the way you do something. In this case, we are talking about *how* we watched the movie - with one person (i.e. by ourselves).

Other Answers

と – The と particle is used to link two nouns together in the same sentence. The linked nouns can occur anywhere — nouns normally appear in a sentence in the subject, as an object etc.

わたしは えいごと 日本語を 話します。

Watashi wa Eigo to Nihongo o hanashimasu.

I speak English and Japanese.

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.

Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.

Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

7 テーブルの 上に 本は 4さつ あります。

Tēburu no ue ni hon wa yon-satsu arimasu.

There are 4 books on the table.

1 は
wa

2 に
ni

3 で
de

4 へ
e

The correct answer is #2- に .

We can use the に particle to mark where an object exists. We use the で particle to mark a location where an action takes place. Since there is no action in this sentence, we should use the に particle.

Other Answers

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence.

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting (but I'm not sure about anyone else).

で – The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. It can also mark the location of an action.

はしで カレーを 食べます。

Hashi de karē o tabemasu.

(I) eat curry with chopsticks.

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

8 その会社に つとめています。

Sono kaisha ni tsutomete imasu.

(I) serve at that company.

1 に
ni

2 を
o

3 は
wa

4 で
de

The correct answer is #1– に .

With the verb つとめる (**tsutomeru**, to serve; to work[for]), we need to use the に particle to mark the place or company we work at.

Other Answers

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence.

おんがくを 聞きます。

Ongaku o kikimasu.

(I) listen to music.

は – The は particle is used to mark the topic of the sentence.

山田さんは かいぎに 行きました。

Yamada-san wa kaigi ni ikimashita.

As for Mr. Yamada, (he) went to the meeting (but I'm not sure about anyone else).

で – We can use the で particle to mark where an action takes place. However, with つとめる , we have to use the に particle.

その会社で しごとをしています。

Sono kaisha de shigoto shite imasu.

(I) am working at that company.

9 六日に けっこんしました。

Muika ni kekkon shimashita.

(I) got married on the 6th.

1 から
kara

2 に
ni

3 へ
e

4 まで
made

The correct answer is #2-に.

Getting married (けっこんする , **kekkon suru**) is an action that doesn't continue. It is momentary, so the best answer is に to mark the point in time the action is going to happen. If you were talking about something starting or continuing from that point you might be able to use から , but that is not the case in the sentence above.

Other Answers

から – **kara**, から can be used to mean 'from' in Japanese for both time and distances.

9時から しごとですよ。

Ku-ji kara shigoto desu yo.

(I) have work from 9.

へ – The へ particle is very similar to the に particle, but places more emphasis on the direction of travel. It is usually used for directions only and not times.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

まで – **made**, まで is used to mark the end point of something either in terms of time or distance.

きのう、何時まで 会社に いましたか。

Kinō, nan-ji made kaisha ni imashita ka.

Yesterday, until what hour were you at the office?

10 学生の ときに しゅくだいが すきじゃありませんでした。

Gakusei no toki ni shukudai ga suki ja arimasen deshita.

When (I) was a student, (I) didn't like homework.

1 すきくないでした

sukiku nai deshita

2 すきじゃないです

suki ja nai desu

3 すきくありません

sukiku arimasen

4 すきじゃありませんでした

suki ja arimasen deshita

The correct answer is #4- すきじゃありませんでした .

Since we are talking about the past (学生の ときに , **gakusei no toki ni**, when (I) was a student), we need to choose an answer that is in the past tense. So, it is either Answer 1 or 4. Answer 1 is in the wrong form, so it must be Answer 4.

すき is a な -adjective. One way of making it negative and polite is to add じゃありません .

すき + じゃありません = すきじゃありません

suki + ja arimasen

suki ja arimasen

Then to make it about the past, we add でした.

すきじゃありません + でした = すきじゃありませんでした
suki ja arimasen + deshita suki ja arimasen deshita

Other Answers

すきくないでした (**sukiku nai deshita**) and すきくありません (**sukiku arimasen**) are both wrong forms. You can make an い -adjective negative by removing the last い and adding くない or くありません. However, すき is not an い -adjective.

すきじゃないです (**suki ja nai desu**) the non-past negative of すき (**suki**, likeable). This is not correct because at the beginning of the sentence the author talks about when she was a student, not now, so we should use the past tense.

11 A 「毎日 日本語の じゅぎょうが ありますか」

Mai-nichi Nihongo no jugyō ga arimasu ka.

Is there Japanese class every day?

B 「いいえ、水曜日だけです。」

lie, suiyōbi dake desu.

No, only Wednesday.

1 から	2 だけ	3 の	4 まで
kara	dake	no	made

The correct answer is #2- **だけ**.

The だけ particle means 'only', and is the only answer that will fit in Speaker B's response.

Other Answers

から – **kara**, から can be used to mean 'from' in Japanese for both time and distances.

9時から しごとですよ。

Ku-ji kara shigoto desu yo.

(I) have work from 9.

の – The の particle is used to show ownership or when nouns modify other nouns.

日本語の うたを うたいます。

Nihongo no uta o utaimasu.

(I) am going to sing a Japanese song.

まで – **made**, まで is used to mark the end point of something either in terms of time or distance.

きのう、何時まで 会社に いましたか。

Kinō, nan-ji made kaisha ni imashita ka.

Yesterday, until what hour were you at the office?

12 かいしゃに ついた後で コーヒーを かります。

Kaisha ni tsuita ato de kōhii o kaimasu.

After (I) arrived at work, (I) am going to buy a coffee.

1 つく

tsuku

2 ついた

tsuita

3 つきました

tsukimashita

4 つきます

tsukimasu

The correct answer is #2- ついた .

When using 後で (ato de, after), you will always need to use the casual past. Even if the main sentence is in non-past, you will still use the past tense.

Other Answers

つきました (tsukimashita) and つきます (tsukimasu) are both in polite form, which can't be used in clauses like the ones that go before connectors like 後で (ato de, after).

つく - tsuku, (to arrive). Verbs that come before 後で (ato de, after) need to be in past tense, so this answer is incorrect.

13 今年は あまり およぎません。

Kotoshi wa amari oyogimasen.

This year (I) didn't swim that much.

1 ときどき

tokidoki

2 あまり

amari

3 すこし

sukoshi

4 よく

yoku

The correct answer is #2- あまり .

Since the verb of the sentence is negative, the most natural answer to use is あまり , which is most often used with negative verbs. The other choices usually appear in affirmative sentences.

Other Answers

ときどき - tokidoki, occasionally

そこで ときどき 食べます。

Soko de tokidoki tabemasu.

(I) occasionally eat there.

すこし - sukoshi, small; little

田中さんは 少し 飲みました。

Tanaka-san wa sukoshi nomimashita.

Mr. Tanaka drank a little.

よく - yoku, often

よく 山に のぼります。

Yoku yama ni noborimasu.

(I) often climb mountains.

14 田中さんは いつ つきましたか。

Tanaka-san wa itsu tsukimashita ka.

When did Mr. Tanaka arrive?

1 いくら

ikura

2 どこ

doko

3 いつ

itsu

4 どのぐらい

dono gurai

The correct answer is #3- いつ .

The word いつ (**itsu**, when) is really the only word that makes sense here. We might be able to ask どこ (**doko**, where) if there was a particle after the blank like に , but it sounds strange without one.

Other Answers

いくら – **ikura**, *how much (is it)?*

いくら はらいたいですか。

Ikura haraitai desu ka.

How much do you want to pay?

どこ – **doko**, *where*

びょういんは どこですか。

Byōin wa doko desu ka.

Where is a/the hospital?

どのぐらい – *how long?*

東京まで どのぐらいかかりますか。

Tōkyō made dono gurai kakarimasu ka.

How long does it take to get to Tokyo? (lit., To Tokyo, how long takes?)

15 としょかんの なかで タバコを すわないてください。

Toshokan no naka de tabako o suwanaide kudasai.

Inside the library, don't smoke please.

1 すわなかって

suwanakatte

2 すわないで

suwanaide

3 すわなくて

suwanakute

4 すっていないで

sutte inakute

The correct answer is #2- すわないで .

To make a request with ください (**kudasai**, please) we need to use the て -form. The negative て -form is formed by taking the negative causal form and adding で . Check out lesson 6 for more details.

Other Answers

すわなくて (**suwanakute**) and すっていないで (**sutte inakute**) are rarely used and are not used in this structure with ください (**kudasai**, please).

すわなかって – **suwanakatte**, this is an incorrect form.

16 きの中の かいぎは とても たのしくなかったです。

Kinō no kaigi wa totemo tanoshiku nakatta desu.

The meeting yesterday was totally not enjoyable.

1 たのしくなかったです
tanoshiku nakatta desu

2 たのしいじゃないでした
tanoshii ja nai deshita

3 たのしいじゃありませんでした
tanoshii ja arimasen deshita

4 たのしくありません
tanoshiku arimasen

The correct answer is #1.

Since we are talking about yesterday (きのうの かいぎ, **kinō no kaigi**, yesterday's meeting), we will need to use the past tense. So, Answer 4 is incorrect. Answers 2 and 3 are in the wrong form, which leaves us with Answer 1.

Other Answers

たのしくありません – **tanoshiku arimasen**, is the negative non-past form of たのしい (**tanoshii**, enjoyable). At the beginning of the sentence, the speaker talks about yesterday's meeting, so we need to use the past tense, making this answer incorrect.

たのしいじゃないでした (**tanoshii ja nai deshita**) and たのしいじゃありませんでした (**tanoshii ja arimasen deshita**) are in the wrong form for an い-adjective.

Sentential Grammar 2

17 A 「なぜ えいごを べんきょう しますか。」

"Naze Eigo o benkyō shimasu ka."

"Why do you study English?"

B 「アメリカ や カナダ など に すみたいからです。」

"Amerika ya Kanada nado ni sumitai kara desu."

"Because (I) want to live in America, Canada or a place like that."

1 に
ni

2 カナダ
kanada

3 など
nado

4 や
ya

The correct answer is #3– (4231).

The particle や is used to list items inexhaustively, meaning there could be more items to the list that are not said. The particle など (**nado**, etc.) is often added to the last item to emphasize that there are more things not mentioned. Other particles like に go after it. Knowing all that, we can easily see that the や particle is the only one that can go first, and then the next item on the list —カナダ. That is followed by など to finish the list. Finally, に marks the location of where the person wants to live.

18 今日は 2時 ぐらい まで としょかん に います。

Kyō wa ni-ji gurai made toshokan ni imasu.

Today, (I) will be at the library until around 2.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 としょかん | 2 まで | 3 ぐらい | 4 2時 |
| toshokan | made | gurai | ni-ji |

The correct answer is #2- (4321).

Looking at the all the sentence parts, you can right away find a place for ぐらい (**gurai**, approximately/ about). This can go after a time or an amount of something, and there is only one time in this sentence — 2時. So, we can put that there. Now, what about まで? We could use it with としょかん (**toshokan**, library) if we were talking about a place we are traveling to. But the verb at the end of this sentence is います, the polite form of いる (**iru**, to exist for animate objects). So, we are not traveling to the library.

We can also use まで with times to mean ‘until’ or ‘by’. We can do that here after 2時ぐらい. That just leaves としょかん, either at the front or at the end. Since there is a に particle to the right of the last space, it makes sense to put としょかん in the last space.

19 A 「だいじょうぶですか。」

“Daijōbu desu ka.”

“Are (you) okay?”

B 「いいえ、あし が いたくて よく 休みたいです。」

“Iie, ashi ga itakute yoku yasumitai desu.”

“No, My leg hurts, so (I) want to take a nice break.”

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 あし | 2 よく | 3 が | 4 いたくて |
| ashi | yoku | ga | itakute |

The correct answer is #4- (1342).

Let’s start with the が particle. The が particle usually goes after a noun. Be careful with the ‘other’ が though; the one that has the meaning of ‘but’. That が can follow verbs or adjectives. But が cannot follow words in て-form like いたくて or in adverb form like よく. So, we can safely put it after あし (**ashi**, foot or leg).

Remember that we can use the て-form with an adjective to give a reason for doing something. In this sentence, we can show the reason why the speaker wants to take a good rest. It’s because his leg hurts. We can use よく to describe how an action happens, but not another adjective, so it goes last before 休みたい.

20 A 「田中さんを しっています。」

“Tanaka-san o shitte imasu.”

“I know Mr. Tanaka.”

B 「田中さんを 知っている 人は だれ で も ともだちです。」

“Tanaka-san o shitte iru hito wa dare de mo tomodachi desu.”

“Anybody that knows Mr. Tanaka is a friend. (lit., As for the people who know Mr. Tanaka everybody is a friend.)”

- | | | | |
|------|---------|-----|-----|
| 1 だれ | 2 人は | 3 も | 4 で |
| dare | hito wa | mo | de |

The correct answer is #4– (2143).

Looking just left of the blanks, we see 知っている, which can only go before 人は. The rest of the sentence parts are pretty simple if you remember particle order. The も particle goes after で and we can put the two of them after だれ to give us the meaning of ‘everybody’.

21 A 「それ は わたし が ねている ベッドです。」

“Sore wa watashi ga nete iru beddo desu.”

“That is the bed (I) sleep in.”

B 「ああ、すみません。あちらで ねます。」

“Ā, sumimasen. Achira de nemasu.”

“Oh, sorry. (I’ll sleep over there.”

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|---------|
| 1 は | 2 ねている | 3 が | 4 わたし |
| wa | nete iru | ga | watashi |

The correct answer is #3– (1432).

We have a verb in casual form, ねている (nete iru, sleeping), that can only go two places in front of わたし (watashi, I/me) or ベッド (beddo, bed). It sounds a bit strange to talk about a ‘sleeping me’. So we will put that before ベッド for now.

Now what about は and が? Keep in mind that the は particle marks the topic of the whole sentence whereas が particle will mark the subject/topic of a clause. それ can only be referring to the bed, so that makes it the topic of the main sentence that should be marked with the は particle. The が particle then goes after わたし.

Text Grammar

日本で べんきょうして いる 学生が 「行きたい ところ」の ぶんしょうを 書いて、クラスの みんなの 前で 読みました。

(1) ジンさんの ぶんしょう

きょねんは カナダに 行きました。カナダは 少し さむかったですから、今年は あた たかいところに **22** 行きたいです。オーストラリア **23** や 沖縄に 行きたいです。うみで ねたり 本を **24** 読んだり したいです。今は しごとが たくさん ありますから、じかんが ありません。

(2) ガルシアさんの ぶんしょう

どこか たのしいところに 行きたいです。2年前に 札幌へ行って 食べものを たくさん 食べました。 **25** しかし、あめがふって あまりたのしくなかったです。だから、今年は ふじさんに のぼります。ふじさんの **26** 上から 母に てがみを おくりたいです。 たのしいですね。

ROMAJI

Nihon de benkyō shite iru gakusei ga "Ikitai tokoro" no bunshō o kaite, kurasu no minna no mae de yomimashita.

(1) Jin-san no bunshō

Kyonen wa Kanada ni ikimashita. Kanada wa sukoshi samukatta desu kara, kotoshi wa atatakai tokoro ni **22** ikitai desu. Ōsutoraria **23** ya Okinawa ni ikitai desu. Umi de netari hon o **24** yondari shitai desu. Ima wa shigoto ga takusan arimasu kara, jikan ga arimasen.

(2) Garushia-san no bunshō

Doko ka tanoshii tokoro ni ikitai desu. Ni-nen mae ni Sapporo e itte tabemono o takusan tabemashita. **25** Shikashi, ame ga futte amari tanoshiku nakatta desu. Dakara, kotoshi wa Fuji-san ni noborimasu. Fuji-san no **26** ue kara haha ni tegami o okuritai desu. Tanoshii desu ne.

ENGLISH

Students studying in Japan wrote a "Place I Want to Go" composition.

(1) Ms. Son's Composition

Last year, (I) went to Canada. Canada was a little cold, so this year (I) want to go to a warm place. I want to go to Australia, Okinawa or a place like that. (I) want to sleep on the beach, read books and stuff like that. Now, (I) have a lot of work, so (I) don't have time.

(2) Mr. Garcia's Composition

(I) want to go to someplace fun. Two years ago, (I) went to Sapporo and ate a lot of food. However, it rained, so it wasn't very fun. That's why, this year (I) am climbing Mt. Fuji. (I) want to send my mother a letter from the top of Mt. Fuji. (It) will be fun!

22

1 行きました
ikimashita

2 行きたくないです
ikitaku nai desu

3 行きませんでした
ikimasen deshita

4 行きたいです
ikitai desu.

The correct answer is #4- 行きたいです .

We can't use answers 1 and 3 because the sentence has 今年 (**kotoshi**, this year), so we are not talking about the past. The beginning of the sentence is talking about Canada being a little cold, and then から (**kara**, so). Since the writer seems to be complaining about the cold, it would make sense that they want to go to somewhere warm instead. That makes answer 4, 行きたいです (**ikitai desu**, want to go), the best answer.

Other Answers

行きました and 行きませんでした – These are both in the past tense, but the sentence is talking about this year and the composition is titled “Place I Want to Go” so it wouldn't make sense to talk about the past here.

行きたくないです – This is the negative form of 行きたいです (want to go) :

行きたい - い + くない = 行きたくない

Given the context (the writer complaining about the cold in Canada), it would make sense that they want to go to a warmer place.

23

1 が
ga

2 や
ya

3 を
o

4 も
mo

The correct answer is #2- や .

In the previous sentence, the writer is talking about wanting to go somewhere warm. オーストラリア (Australia) and 沖縄 (Okinawa) are two warm places so it would make sense that the writer is listing possible places they want to go. The や particle can be used to list nouns inexhaustively. It is used to give some, but not all the examples of warm places, in this exercise, somebody wants to go to.

Other Answers

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of the sentence. Here is an example of the が particle in use.

A 「だれが ケーキを 食べましたか。」

Dare ga kēki o tabemashita ka.
Who ate the cake?

B 「あきこさんが 食べました。」

Akiko-san ga tabemashita.
Ms. Akiko (specifically and no one else) ate (it).

If we used が in the sentence above, it kind of sounds like we are talking about Australia wanting to go to Okinawa.

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence. But, the verb used in the sentence is 行く, which doesn't take an object.

も – The も particle is used to mean 'too' or 'also'. When you use the も particle you are adding to something previously stated or implied, usually stated in a previous sentence. That is not the case here, so we can't use the も particle.

わたしは ねこが すきです。

Watashi wa neko ga suki desu.

I like cats.

妹も ねこが すきです。

Imōto mo neko ga suki desu.

My younger sister also likes cats.

24

1 読んで
yonde

2 読んだ
yonda

3 読んだり
yondari

4 読む
yomu

The correct answer is #3– 読んだり.

Earlier in the sentence we see ねたり (**netari**, sleep) and after this answer space we see したい (**shitai**, want to do) which is formed from the する verb. According to the sentence pattern ～たり ～たりする, we learned in lesson 8 (p. 163), we know that the verb in this space needs to be in the form of masu-stem + たり.

Other Answers

読んで, 読んだ, 読む – No other form of a verb can fit in this pattern, so none of these can be the right answers.

25

1 それでは
sore dewa

2 しかし
shikashi

3 だから
dakara

4 それから
sore kara

The correct answer is #2– しかし.

The sentence that comes before this one sounds like a lot of fun. Who doesn't love to eat a ton of food on vacation. But, this sentence talks about it raining and the trip not being fun. There is a contrast here, so しかし (**shikashi**, however) is the best answer.

Other Answers

それでは – This can be used to change the topic in a conversation or to refocus one's attention on something. Since the two sentences above are on the same topic, we can't use this here.

それでは お名前を カードに 書いて ください。

Sore dewa onamae o kādo ni kaite kudasai.

Now then, write (your) name on the card please.

だから – If you are giving a lengthy reason for something, you can use **だから** to show the result. You can think of it as ‘That’s why’ in English.

今日 いい天気です。だから、こうえんを さんぽに 行きたいです。

Kyō ii tenki desu. Dakara, kōen o sanpo ni ikitai desu.

It's nice out today. That's why (I) want to go for a walk in the park.

それから – You can use **それから** to link two sentences together chronologically. Generally speaking, both sentences need to have some kind of action in them.

はを みがきました。それから、ねました。

Ha o migakimashita. Sore kara, nemashita.

(I) brushed my teeth. And then, (I) went to bed.

26

1 上で 母まで
ue de haha made

2 上から 母に
ue kara haha ni

3 上に 母まで
ue ni haha made

4 上に 母に
ue ni haha ni

The correct answer is #2–上から 母に.

The writer is sending the letter from (から, **kara**) the top (上, **ue**) of the mountain to (に, **ni**) his mother (母, **haha**).

Other Answers

上に 母まで and 上に 母に – The **に** particle is used to mark the location being traveled to, or the place of something or somebody’s existence. However, we are sending the letter *from* the top, not *to*, so we can’t use either of these answers.

上で 母まで – We can use **まで** (**made**, until) with **おくる** (**okuru**, to send) to talk about the point we are sending something to. However, **まで** should mark a physical location being traveled to, not a person.

The **で** particle can be used to mark the location of where an action occurs. However, when we use a verb that involves a destination and a origin like **行く**, **おくる** or **来る**, we need to use **から** to mark the location the object or person is traveling from (the origin) and not the **で** particle. This makes a lot of sense if you consider the whole action isn’t taking place in the same location.

Short Passage

(1) ほんやは がっこうの ちかくに あります。がっこうを 出て 左に まがって ください。びょういんが あるかどを 右に まがって ください。ゆうびんきょくの むかいの 道の ひだりがわに ほんやが あります。

27 ほんやは どこですか

ROMAJI

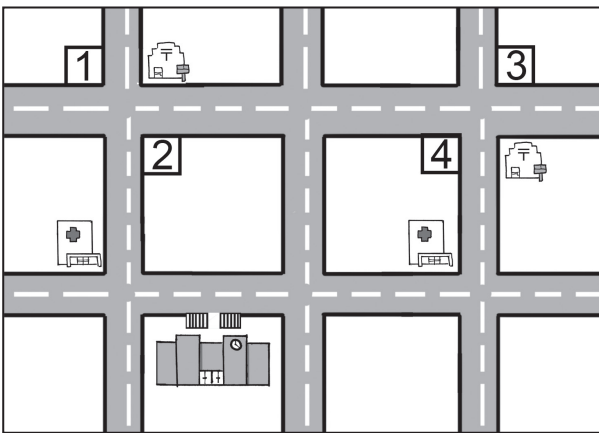
Honya wa gakkō no chikaku ni arimasu. Gakkō o dete hidari ni magatte kudasai. Byōin ga aru kado o miy ni magatte kudasai. Yūbinkyoku no mukai no michi no hidarigawa ni honya ga arimasu.

27 Honya wa doko desu ka.

ENGLISH

The bookstore is close to the school. Go out of the school and turn left please. At the corner with the hospital, turn right please. The bookstore is across from the post office, on the left side of the street.

27 Where is the bookstore?



The correct answer is #1.

This question is just a matter of following the directions. Go out the gate, turn left. Then at the corner with the hospital turn right. And the bookstore is on the left side of the street. Directions come up a lot on the reading section and the listening section.

(2) あやのさんは、くみこさんから メールを もらいました。

あやのさん、クラスは どうですか。

木요일は 姉が 東京から 大阪に 来ます。金요일の テストの 後で 姉と えいがを 見ます。あやのさんは いそがしくないですか。いっしょに 見たいです。

28 くみこさんは、何を したいですか。

- 1 姉さんと いっしょに 大阪へ 行きたいです。
- 2 あやのさんと えいがを 見たいです。
- 3 テストの後で ひとりで えいがを 見たいです。
- 4 姉さんと あやのさんと えいがを 見たいです。

ROMAJI

Ayano-san wa, Kumiko-san kara mēru o moraimashita.

Ayano-san, kurasu wa dō desu ka.

Mokuyōbi wa ane ga tōkyō kara Ōsaka ni kimasu. Kinyōbi no tesuto no ato de ane to eiga o mimasu. Ayano-san wa isogashiku nai desu ka. Issho ni mitai desu.

28 Kumiko-san wa, nani o shitai desu ka.

- 1 Ane-san to issho ni Ōsaka e ikitai desu.
- 2 Ayano-san to eiga o mitai desu.
- 3 Tesuto no ato de hitori de eiga o mitai desu.
- 4 Ane-san to Ayano-san to eiga o mitai desu.

ENGLISH

Ayano received an email from Kumiko.

Ayano, how is class?

Thursday, my older sister is coming to Osaka from Tokyo. After Friday's test, **(I) am watching a movie with my older sister.** Is Ayano not busy? **(I) want to watch it together.**

28 What does Kumiko want to do?

- 1 (She) wants to go to Osaka together with her older sister.
- 2 (She) wants to watch a movie with her older sister.
- 3 After the test, (she) wants to see a movie by herself.
- 4 (She) wants to see a movie with her older sister and Ayano.

The correct answer is #4- 姉さんと あやのさんと えいがを 見たいです .

Kumiko talks about going to the movie with her older sister, and then later asks if Ayano wants to go with her. From context we can guess that Kumiko is inviting Ayano to the movie.

(3) だいどころの テーブルの 上に メモが あります。

おかえりなさい。

今日は おそくかえりますから ゆうごはんを 先に 食べてください。カレーは れいぞう
こに あります。

はじめに お風呂に はいって、そして せんたくを して ください。 それから、カレー
を 食べてくださいね。

すみませんね。

29 「あなた」は、かえってから、はじめに 何を しますか。

- 1 カレーを つくります。
- 2 ゆうごはんを 食べます。
- 3 せんたくを します。
- 4 おふろに 入ります。

ROMAJI

Daidokoro no tēburu no ue ni memo ga arimasu.

Okaerinasai.

Kyō wa osoku kaerimasu kara yūgohan o saki ni tabete kudasai. Karē wa reizōko ni arimasu.

Hajime ni ofuro ni haitte, soshite sentaku o shite kudasai. Sore kara, karē o tabete kudasai ne. Sumimasen ne.

29 “Anata” wa, kaette kara, hajime ni nani o shimasuka.

- 1 Karē o tsukurimasu.
- 2 Yūgohan o tabemasu.
- 3 Sentaku o shimasu.
- 4 Ofuro ni hairimasu.

ENGLISH

There is a memo on the kitchen table.

Welcome home.

Today, since (I) am returning home late, eat dinner before (me) please. There is curry in the refrigerator.

First, take a bath, and do the laundry please. After that, eat the curry please, yeah?

Sorry.

29 Once “you” returns, what is (“you”) going to do first?

- 1 Make curry.
- 2 Eat dinner.
- 3 Do laundry.
- 4 Take a bath.

The correct answer is #4- おふろに 入ります .

It seems like this might be a note from a wife that is getting home late and won't be able to cook and eat with her husband. Although the note starts off by apologizing and asking the husband to eat before the wife comes home, the last part goes on to tell us what he should be doing first — take a bath.

Mid-length Passage

わかいとき、小さい町に すんでいました。がっこうの 後で ともだちと いっしょに きっさてんに よく 行きました。そこで はたらいていた人を よくしています。毎日 話したり べんきょうしたり していました。きっさてんの方は 「もう しゅくだいを しましたか。」と いつも ききました。そして、したしゅくだいを 見せた後で アイスクリームを もらいました。

今、大きいまちに すんでいます。こどもは じゅっさいです。がっこうが おわった後 いつも 家で テレビゲーム はじめます。わたしは 「もう しゅくだいを しましたか。」を ききますが、何も 言いません。今は ちがいます。

30 なぜ きっさてんの 人が アイスクリームを くれましたか。

- 1 しゅくだいを したからです。
- 2 しつもんを したからです。
- 3 毎日 きっさてんに 行っていたからです。
- 4 テレビゲームを しなかったからです。

ROMAJI

Wakai toki, chiisai machi ni sunde imashita. Gakkō no ato de tomodachi to issho ni kissaten ni yoku ikimashita. Soko de hataraitte ita hito o yoku shitte imasu. Mai-nichi hanashitari benkyō shitari shite imashita. Kissaten no hito wa "Mō shukudai o shimashita ka." to itsu mo kikimashita. Soshite, shita shukudai o miseta ato de aisū kuriimu o moraimashita.

Ima, ōkī machi ni sunde imasu. Kodomo wa jussai desu. Gakkō ga owatta ato itsu mo ie de terebi gēmu hajimemasu. Watashi wa "Mō shukudai o shimashita ka." o kikimasu ga, nani mo iimasen. Ima wa chigaimasu.

30 Naze kissaten no hito ga aisukurīmu o kuremashita ka.

- 1 Shukudai o shita kara desu.
- 2 Shitsumon o shita kara desu.
- 3 Mai-nichi kissaten ni itte ita kara desu.
- 4 Terebi gēmu o shinakatta kara desu.

ENGLISH

When (I) was young, (I) lived in a small town. After school, (I) usually went to a cafe together with my friends. (I) knew the people that worked there really well. Every day, (we) talked, studied, etc... The cafe people always asked "Did you do your homework yet?" **And after (I) showed (them my) homework, (I) received ice cream.**

Now, (I) live in a big city. My kid is 10. After school finishes he always starts video games at home. I ask (him) "Did you do (your) homework yet?", but **(he) doesn't say anything**. Now is different.

- 30** Why did the cafe people give ice cream (to the author) ?
- 1 Because (he) did (his) homework.
 - 2 Because (he) made a question.
 - 3 Because every day they go to the cafe.
 - 4 Because (he) didn't play video games.

The correct answer is #1- しゅくだいを したからです .

The author writes that the store staff would give them ice cream after they showed them the homework they did. From that we can infer that the cafe staff gave the author ice cream because he did his homework.

- 31** 何が ちがいますか。
- 1 こどもは いえに かえってきます。
 - 2 しゅくだいが すきです。
 - 3 かぞくは あまり 話しません。
 - 4 みなさんは アイスクリームを 食べません。

ROMAJI

- 31** Nani ga chigaimasu ka.
- 1 Kodomo wa ie ni kaette kimasu.
 - 2 Shukudai ga suki desu.
 - 3 Kazoku wa amari hanashimasen.
 - 4 Minasan wa aisu kurimu o tabemasen.

ENGLISH

- 31** What is different (from the reading)?
- 1 Kids return home.
 - 2 (Kids) like homework.
 - 3 Families don't talk much.
 - 4 Everybody doesn't eat ice cream.

The correct answer is #3- かぞくは あまり 話しません .

In the first paragraph, the author is talking about what things were like when he was younger. He lived in a small town, and people talked to each other. He gives the example of the cafe staff asking about his homework. Later, he contrasts that with what his life is like now. Instead of his kid staying out and being social, he is home playing video games. On top of that he doesn't respond to the author asking about his homework. So, answer 3 is the best answer here.

Information Retrieval

- 32** さくら駅で 12:15 に ともだちに あいます。かわぐち駅から さくら駅まで 25 分 かかります。今日は とても あついですから まつ時間が みじかく したいです。どの電車に のりますか。

- 1 11:10
- 2 11:25
- 3 11:40
- 4 11:55

かわぐち駅から みどり駅へ				
10	0	15 ※	30	45
11	10	25	40 ※	55
12	20	40		
13	5	25 ※	40	
14	10	40		
15	15	25	40 ※	55
16	10	25 ※	35	50
17	30			

※ にしかわ駅、きたぐち駅、おおやま駅だけ とまります。

ROMAJI

- 32** Sakura eki de jūni-ji jūgo-fun ni tomodachi ni aimasu. Kawaguchi eki kara sakura eki made nijūgo-fun kakarimasu. Kyō wa totemo atsui desu kara matsu jikan ga mijikaku shitai desu. Dono densha ni norimasu ka.

- 1 Jūichi-ji juppun
- 2 Jūichi-ji nijūgo-fun
- 3 Jūichi-ji yonjuppun
- 4 Jūichi-ji gojūgo-fun

Kawaguchi eki kara midori eki e				
10	0	15 ※	30	45
11	10	25	40 ※	55
12	20	40		
13	5	25 ※	40	
14	10	40		
15	15	25	40 ※	55
16	10	25 ※	35	50
17	30			

※ Nishikawa eki, Kitaguchi eki, Ōyama eki dake tomarimasu.

ENGLISH

33 (You) are meeting a friend at Sakura Station at 12:15 pm. From Kawaguchi Station until Sakura Station it takes 25 minutes. Today is really hot, so (you) want to make the waiting time short. Which train do you ride?

- 1 11:10 am
- 2 11:25 am
- 3 11:40 am
- 4 11:55 am

From Kawaguchi Station toward Midori Station	
10	0 15 ※ 30 45
11	10 25 40 ※ 55
12	20 40
13	5 25 ※ 40
14	10 40
15	15 25 40 ※ 55
16	10 25 ※ 35 50
17	30

※ (These trains) only stop at Nishikawa, Kitaguchi, and Oyama Stations.

The correct answer is #2– 11:25.

It takes 25 minutes to get to Sakura station from Kawaguchi station, and you want to catch the latest train you can because it is hot out and you don't want to stand outside for very long. Your first pick might be 11:40 because $11:40 + 25 \text{ minutes} = 12:05$. 12:05 will get you there to meet your friend on time.

But, the note on the bottom says that trains marked with the 'kome' mark, ※, only stop at Nishikawa, Kitaguchi and Ōyama stations. So, we can't take that train; we need to take the earlier train.

Listening

Explanation

SCRIPT

日本語能力試験 聴解 エヌゴ これから エヌゴの 聴解試験を 始めます。メモを 取っても いいです。問題用紙を 開けて ください。問題用紙の ページが ないときは手を あげて ください。問題が よく 見えないときも 手を あげて ください。いつでも いいです。

ROMAJI

Nihongo nōryoku shiken chōkai enugo kore kara enugo no chōkai shiken o hajimemasu. Memo o tottemo ii desu. Mondai yōshi o akete kudasai. Mondai yōshi no pēji ga nai toki wa te o agete kudasai. Mondai ga yoku mienai toki mo te o agete kudasai. Itsu demo ii desu.

ENGLISH

JLPT Listening N5. From now, the N5 listening test will begin. It's okay to take notes. Please open the test booklet. If there are no pages in the test booklet, please raise your hand. Also if you cannot see the questions clearly, please raise your hand. Anytime is okay.

Task-based Comprehension

SCRIPT

もんだい 1

もんだい1では はじめに、しつもんを きいてください。それから はなしを きいて、もんだい ようしの 1から4の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

Mondai ichi

Mondai ichi dewa hajime ni, shitsumon o kiite kudasai. Sore kara hanashi o kiite, mondai yōshi no ichi kara yon no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

Questions 1

For Question 1, first, listen to the question. Then listen to the conversation, and choose the the best answer from 1 through 4 on the problem sheet.

1 ばん

SCRIPT

クラスで 先生が 話しています。学生は、今日、家で どこを 勉強しますか。

女：今日の 宿題は 31 ページから 35 ページまで です。

男：先生、先週 31 ページと 32 ページを やりました。

女：はい、しています。しかし、そこは 難しいので もう 一度 やりましょう。

男：はい。分かりました。

女：ああ、そして、36 ページも 勉強して ください。

男：ええ…

学生は、今日、家で どこを 勉強します。

ROMAJI

Kurasu de sensei ga hanashite imasu. Gakusei wa, kyō, ie de doko o benkyō shimasu ka.

Onna: Kyō no shukudai wa sanjūichi pēji kara sanjūgo pēji made desu.

Otoko: Sensei, senshū sanjūichi pēji to sanjūni pēji o yarimashita.

Onna: Hai, shitte imasu. Shikashi, soko wa muzukashii node mō ichi do yarimashō.

Otoko: Hai. Wakarimashita.

Onna: Ā, soshite, sanjūroku pēji mo benkyō shite kudasai.

Otoko: Ē…

Gakusei wa, kyō, ie de doko o benkyō shimasu.

ENGLISH

A teacher is talking in class. What are the students studying tonight at home?

Woman: Today's homework is from page 31 to page 35.

Man: Teacher, last week we did page 31 to page 32.

Woman: Yes, (I) know. However, that is difficult so, let's do (it) one more time.

Man: Okay, (I) understand.

Woman: Ah, and, study page 36, too, please.

Man: Ehh?

What are the students studying tonight at home?

The correct answer is #4- 31 ページから 36 ページまで .

Although the teacher starts by saying the homework is from page 31 to page 35, she later adds one more page to make it page 31 to page 36. Be careful of diversions like the one in the middle. This is a common pattern in the listening section; one of the speakers refutes, questions or clarifies what the other is saying and they either decide on something else or confirm what was said before.

In this case, the teacher confirms that the homework indeed includes pages 31 and 32 despite the fact that they went over those last week. In the end, the teacher remembers that they need to do page 36 as well and uses the も particle to add more to what has already been said.

- 1 33 ページから 36 ページまで
sanjūsan pēji kara sanjūroku pēji made
from page 33 to page 36
- 2 31 ページから 35 ページまで
sanjūichi pēji kara sanjūgo pēji made
from page 31 to page 35
- 3 33 ページから 35 ページまで
sanjūsan pēji kara sanjūgo pēji made
from page 33 to page 35
- 4 31 ページから 36 ページまで
sanjūichi pēji kara sanjūroku pēji made
from page 31 to page 36

2 ばん

SCRIPT

女の人と 男の人が 写真を 見て 話しています。女の人 の 妹は、どの 人ですか。

女：私の 旅行の 写真を 見ませんか。

男：はい、見せてください。

女：これは 山の 上で 写真を 取りました。

男：いいですね。背が 高い人は 妹さんですか。

女：いいえ、妹は 低いほうですよ。

男：ああ そうですか。帽子を 被っている人ですね。

女の人 の 妹は、どの 人ですか。

ROMAJI

Onna no hito to otoko no hito ga shashin o mite hanashite imasu. Onna no hito no imōto wa, dono hito desu ka.

Onna: Watashi no ryokō no shashin o mimasen ka.

Otoko: Hai, misete kudasai.

Onna: Kore wa yama no ue de shashin o torimashita.

Otoko: Ii desu ne. Se ga takai hito wa imōto-san desu ka.

Onna: Iie, imōto wa hikui hō desu yo.

Otoko: Ā sō desu ka. Bōshi o kabutte iru hito desu ne.

Onna no hito no imōto wa, dono hito desu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are looking at a picture and talking. Which person is the woman's younger sister?

Woman: Won't you see my trip pictures?

Man: Yeah, show (me) please.

Woman: (I) took this picture on the top of the mountain.

Man: That's great. **Is the tall person your younger sister?**

Woman: No, **the shorter one is my younger sister.**

Man: Ah, is that right? **The person wearing the hat, right?**

Which person is the woman's younger sister?

The correct answer is #3.

Looking over the picture, you can easily see what the difference is between the people. First, they differ in height. Second, they differ in the fact that they are wearing or not wearing a hat. Before the listening starts, try to think of the keywords that the speakers could use to describe these differences:

せが 高い

se ga takai
tall

せが ひくい

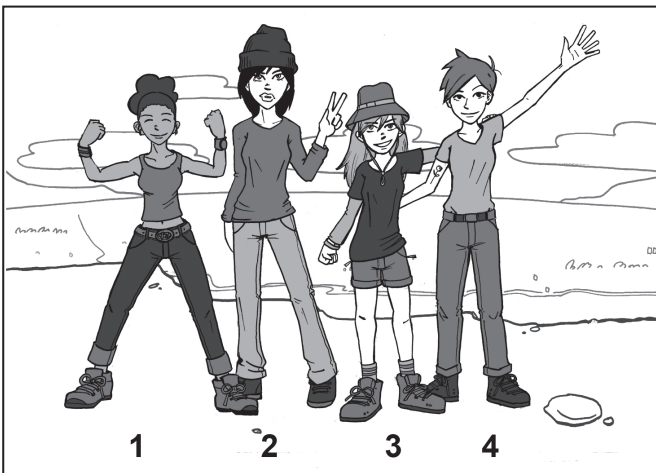
se ga hikui
short

ぼうしを かぶっています・いません

bōshi o kabutte imasu・imasen

wearing a hat / not wearing a hat

This is a very common pattern that you will see in this section of the test. One speaker checks some information, the other either confirms the information or provides more clarification.



3 ばん

SCRIPT

メガネのお店で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。男の人は 何を 買いますか。

男：黒いのが いいですね。

女：私は フランスの そのメガネが すきです。

男：いいですね。たぶん、高いですよ。

女：ええ、25,000 円です。

男：25,000 円は 払いたくないです。

女：日本の メガネは どうですか。8,000 円です。

男：おお、それを 買います。

男の人は 何を 買いますか。

ROMAJI

Megane no omise de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa nani o kaimasu ka.

Otoko: **Kuroi no ga ii desu ne.**

Onna: Watashi wa furansu no sono megane ga suki desu.

Otoko: Ii desu ne. Tabun, takai desu yo.

Onna: Ē, nimangosen-en desu.

Otoko: Nimangosen-en wa haraitaku nai desu.

Onna: **Nihon no megane wa dō desu ka.** Hassen-en desu.

Otoko: **Ō, sore o kaimasu.**

Otoko no hito wa nani o kaimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking in a glasses store. What does the man buy?

Man: **The black ones are nice, aren't they?**

Woman: I like those French glasses.

Man: Those are great. Probably expensive.

Woman: eh? 25,000 yen.

Man: (I) don't want to pay 25,000 yen.

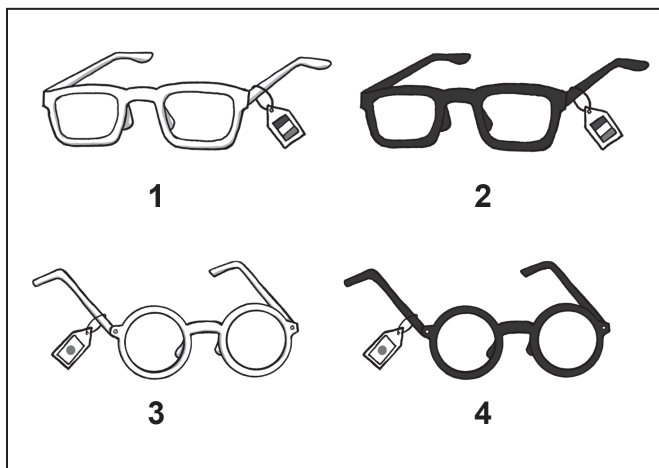
Woman: **How about Japanese glasses.** (They) are 8,000 yen.

Man: Oh, (I) will buy those.

What does the man buy?

The correct answer is #4.

Looking over our options, it looks like we will have black (くろい, **kuroi**) and white (白い, **shiroi**) glasses, and French (フランスの, **Furansu no**) and Japanese (にほんの, **Nihon no**) glasses. Listen for these keywords while the conversation is taking place, so that you can track which pair the speaker decides on.



4 ばん

SCRIPT

学校で先生と 学生が 話しています。山に 何を もっていきますか。

男の先生：来週は 山に 登ります。みなさんは 水と タオルを もってきてくださいね。

女の学生：せんせい！食べ物はいりますか。

男の先生：山の上に レストランが ありますから いりません。しかし、お菓子や りんごなどは いいですね。

女の学生：ああ、いいですね。山に 登りながら、何か 食べたいです。

男の先生：ああ、忘れていました。来週は 晴れるから 帽子も もってきてください。

山に 何を もってきますか。

ROMAJI

Gakkō de sensei to gakusei ga hanashite imasu. Yama ni nani o motte ikimasu ka.

Otoko no sensei: Raishū wa yama ni noborimasu. Minasan wa mizu to taoru o motte kite kudasai ne.

Onna no gakusei: Sensei! Tabemono wa irimasu ka.

Otoko no sensei: Yama no ue ni resutoran ga arimasu kara irimasen. Shikashi, okashi ya ringo nado wa ii desu ne.

Onna no gakusei: Ā, ii desu ne. Yama ni noborinagara, nani ka tabetai desu.

Otoko no sensei: Ā, wasurete imashita. Raishū wa hareru kara bōshi mo motte kite kudasai.

Yama ni nani o motte kimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A teacher and a student are talking in a school. What are (they) bringing to the mountain?

Male Teacher: Next week, (we) are climbing a mountain. Everybody, **bring water and a towel, yeah?**

Female Student: Teacher! Do (we) need food?

Male Teacher: There is a restaurant at the top of the mountain so (we) don't need (food). However, **candies, apples or stuff like that is fine.**

Female Student: Ah, that sounds good. While (I) climb that mountain, (I) want to eat something.

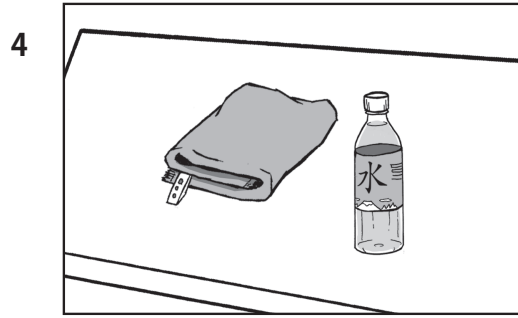
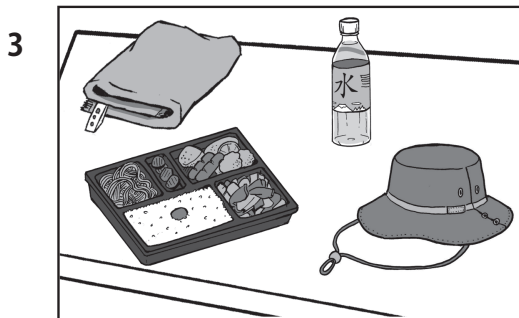
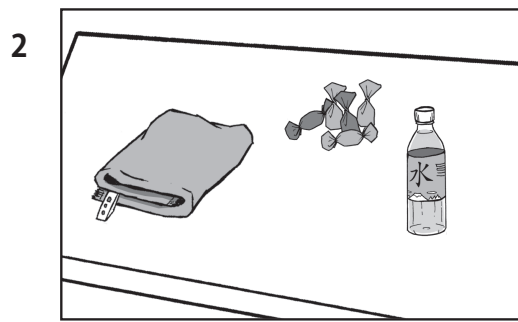
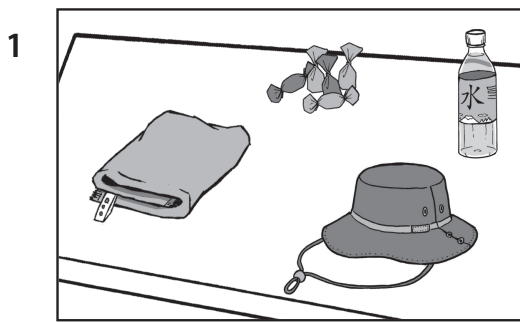
Male Student: Ah, (I) forgot. Next week (it) is going to be sunny so **bring a hat, too, please.**

What are (they) bringing to the mountain?

The correct answer is #1.

All of the pictures include a towel and water, so we don't need to listen for that. Instead, while doing this listening question you just need to be on the lookout for the other key items – a hat (ぼうし, **bōshi**), sweets (おかし, **okashi**), and bento (べんと, **bento**).

Be careful about the speaker adding one more item in the final line. Often times in the listening section, the last line can be the most important and change the answer completely.



5 ばん

SCRIPT

空港で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の人の 荷物は どんな荷物ですか。

女：私の 荷物を お願いします。

男：はい、どちらの荷物ですか。

女：大きいのです。

男：これですか。

女：いいえ、その小さな 黒い荷物の 隣です。

男：白いのですか。

女：いいえ、黒いのです。

女の人の 荷物は どんな荷物ですか。

ROMAJI

Kūkō de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito no nimotsu wa onna nimotsu desu ka.

Onna: Nimotsu o motte kudasaimasen ka.

Otoko: Hai, dochira no nimotsu desu ka.

Onna: Ōkii no desu.

Otoko: Kore desu ka.

Onna: Iie, sono chiisa na kuroi nimotsu no tonari desu.

Otoko: Shiroi no desu ka.

Onna: Iie, kuroi no desu.

Onna no hito no nimotsu wa onna nimotsu desu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at the airport. Which piece of luggage is the woman's?

Woman: Could you bring me my bag, please?

Man: Okay, which bag is it?

Woman: **The big one.**

Man: Is (it) this one?

Woman: No, **next to that small black one.**

Man: Is (it) the white one?

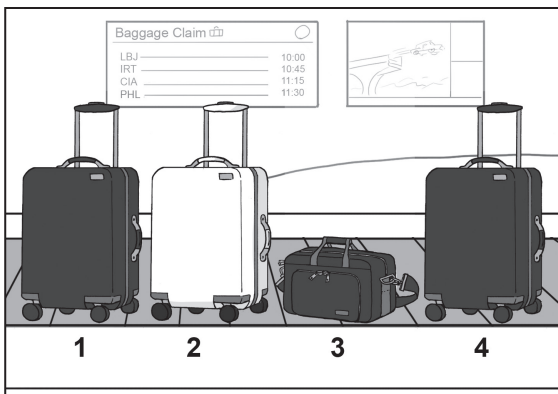
Woman: No, (it) is **the black one.**

Which piece of luggage is the woman's?

The correct answer is #4.

If you look at the bags, you can see that there is not much variation. What are the features of these bags? They are black (くろい, **kuroi**), white (白い, **shiroi**), big (大きい, **ōkii**) and small (小さい, **chiisai**).

Looking at the picture though, you can see that there are two big black bags. So, how can they identify the two? The only way they can do that is by location, so the woman uses となり (**tonari**, next to) to describe the location of the bag. Scanning the picture quickly before the question starts can help prime your listening so that you are able to quickly answer the question and move on.



6ばん

SCRIPT

二人のともだちが話しています。この週末は何をしますか。

女：週末は何をしたいですか。

男：映画を見たいです。でも、映画館ではいい映画がありません。

女：お店でDVDを借りますか。

男：でも、DVDプレーヤーがありません。公園でひるごはんを食べませんか。

女：ちょっともう寒いですよ。新しいフランスレストランに行きたいです。

男：そのレストランはちょっと高いでしょう。あっ、そのそばにも映画館がありますね。

女：ああ、そうだ。その映画館では古い有名な映画をやっています。

男：そうですね。そこに行きましょうか。

この週末は何をしますか。

ROMAJI

Futari no tomodachi to hanashite imasu. Kono shūmatsu wa nani o shimasu ka.

Onna: Shūmatsu wa nani o shitai desu ka.

Otoko: Eiga o mitai desu. Demo, eigakan dewa ii eiga ga arimasen.

Onna: Omise de diibuidii o karimasu ka.

Otoko: Demo, diibuidii purēyā ga arimasen. Kōen de hirugohan o tabemasen ka.

Onna: Chotto mō samui desu yo. Atarashii Furansu resutoran ni ikitai desu.

Otoko: Sono resutoran wa chotto takai deshō. Ah, soko no soba ni mo eigakan ga arimasu ne.

Onna: Ā, sō da. Sono eigakan de wa furui yūmei na eiga o yatte imasu.

Otoko: Sō desu ne. Soko ni ikimashō ka.

Kono shūmatsu wa nani o shimasu ka.

ENGLISH

Two friends are talking. What are (they) doing this weekend?

Woman: What do (you) want to do this weekend?

Man: (I) want to watch a movie. But, there aren't good movies at the theater.

Woman: Are (you) renting a DVD?

Man: But, (I) don't have a DVD player. Why don't (we) eat lunch in the park?

Woman: (It) is already cold (these days). I want to go to the new French restaurant.

Man: That restaurant is a little expensive, right? Ah, there is a movie theater near there.

Woman: Aa, yeah. That theater shows old famous movies.

Man: That's right. Let's go there.

What are (they) doing this weekend?

The correct answer is #1- えいがを みます .

This is a very common pattern you will see in the listening section. The two speakers will cross off the possibilities one by one until finally deciding on something at the end of the conversation. As they go through the conversation you can cross off the possibilities one by one on your answer sheet. Just keep in mind that they *may* change their mind and go back to something they previously mentioned.

1 えいがを みます。

Eiga o mimasu.

Watch a movie.

2 DVDを かります。

Diibuidii o karimasu.

Rent a DVD.

3 フランスの レストランに いきます。

Furansu no resutoran ni ikimasu.

Go to French restaurant.

4 こうえんで ひるごはんを たべます。

Kōen de hirugohan o tabemasu.

Eat lunch in the park.

7 ばん

SCRIPT

駅前で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 何番のバスに 乗りますか。

女：すみません、このバスは さくら学校に 行きますか。

男：いいえ、2番、5番、9番が さくら学校に 行きます。しかし、5番は、月曜日と木曜日だけです。

女：2番と 9番の バスは 何時に ですか。

男：2番は 1時20分です。9番は 2時10分です。

女：分かりました。ここで ともだちと 2時に 会ってから 一緒に バスを 乗ります。

女の方は 何番バスに 乗りますか。

ROMAJI

Eki mae de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa nan-ban no basu ni norimasu ka.

Onna: Sumimasen, kono basu wa sakura gakkō ni ikimasu ka.

Otoko: Iie, ni-ban, go-ban, kyū-ban ga sakura gakkō ni ikimasu. Shikashi, go-ban wa, getsuyōbi to mokuyōbi dake desu.

Onna: Ni-ban to kyū-ban no basu wa nan-ji ni demasu ka.

Otoko: Ni-ban wa ichi-ji nijūpun desu. Kyū-ban wa nijijūpun desu.

Onna: Wakarimashita. Koko de tomodachi to ni-ji ni atte kara issho ni basu o norimasu.

Onna no hito wa nan-ban basu ni norimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking in front of the station. What number bus does the woman ride?

Woman: Excuse me, does this bus go to Sakura School?

Man: No, #2, #5 and #9 go to Sakura School. However, #5 is for Mondays and Thursdays only.

Woman: When do the #2 and #9 buses depart?

Man: #2 is 1:20. #9 is 2:10.

Woman: (I) see. (I) will meet my friend here at 2:00 and then (we)'ll ride the bus together.

What number bus does the woman ride?

The correct answer is #1-9 ばん .

Even though we don't know what day it is, the woman asks about the #2 and #9, so we can assume that it is not Monday or Thursday. That narrows it down to just those two. Then the man gives her the two times. Normally, a person would take the first bus, but in the last line she says she will meet her friend at 2, which means she has to take the later bus. Be carefully to not let your preconceptions of what the correct answer should be affect you.

1 9 ばん
kyū-ban

2 2 ばん
ni-ban

3 5 ばん
go-ban

4 4 ばん
yon-ban

Point Comprehension

SCRIPT

もんだい 2

もんだい2では、はじめに しつもんを きいて ください。それから はなしを きいて、もんだいようしの 1から4の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

ROMAJI

Mondai ni

Mondai ni dewa, hajime ni shitsumon o kiite kudasai. Sore kara hanashi o kiite, mondai yōshi no ichi kara yon no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Question 2

For Question 2, first listen to the question. Then, listen to the conversation, from 1 through 4 on the answer sheet, choose the the one best answer please.

1 ばん

SCRIPT

女の人と 男の人が 話しています。男の人は 来週末に 誰と ゴルフを しましたか。

女：週末は 楽しかったですか。

男：そうですね。いい天気で ゴルフを しました。

女：弟と 一緒に ですか。

男：いつも 弟と ゴルフを しますが、先週は 病気だったんです。

女：そうですね。じゃあ、一人で ゴルフを しましたか。

男：いいえ。今 両親は 日本に いますから 父と 一緒に ゴルフを しました。

女：いいですね。

男の人は 来週末に 誰と ゴルフを しましたか。

ROMAJI

Onna no hito to otoko no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa raishūmatsu ni dare to gorufu o shimashita ka.

Onna: Shūmatsu wa tanoshikatta desu ka.

Otoko: Sō desu ne. Ii tenki de gorufu o shimashita.

Onna: Otōto to isshoni desu ka.

Otoko: Itsu mo otōto to gorufu o shimasu ga, senshū wa byōki dattan desu.

Onna: Sō desu ka. Jā, hitori de gorufu o shimashita ka.

Otoko: Iie. Ima ryōshin wa Nihon ni imasu kara chichi to issho ni gorufu o shimashita.

Onna: Ii desu ne.

Otoko no hito wa raishūmatsu ni dare to gorufu o shimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A woman and a man are talking. Who did the man go golfing with this weekend?

Woman: Was the weekend fun?

Man: That's right. (I) went golfing in the nice weather.

Woman: With your younger brother?

Man: (I) always go golfing with my younger brother, but (he) was sick last week.

Woman: Oh, really? Well, did (you) go golfing by yourself?

Man: No. My parents are in Japan now, so (I) went golfing with my father.

Woman: That sounds good.

Who did the man go golfing with this weekend?

The correct answer is #4- ちち .

Although the man usually goes golfing with his younger brother (おとうと, **otōto**), he was sick last week. However, the man's parents were in Japan, so he says he went golfing with his dad.

1 はは
haha
mother

2 りょうしん
ryōshin
parents

3 おとうと
otōto
younger brother

4 ちち
chichi
father

2 ばんSCRIPT

男の学生と 女の学生が 話しています。 女の方は 何を なくしましたか。 女の方です。

男：ボールペンを なくしました。ボールペンを 貸してください。

女：はい、どうぞ。あれ、財布が ありません。

男：本当ですか。今日 財布を 使いましたか。

女：はい、喫茶店で コーヒーを 買いました。コーヒーを 買った後で... 。ああ、この ポケットに ありました。よかったです。でも、喫茶店で した宿題が ありません。

男：かばんに 入れませんでしたか。

女：たぶん、喫茶店の テーブルに あります。

女の方は 何を なくしましたか。 女の方です。

ROMAJI

Otoko no gakusei to onna no gakusei ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa nani o naku shimashita ka. Onna no hito desu.

Otoko: Bōrupen o naku shimashita. Bōrupen o kashite kudasai.

Onna: Hai, dōzo. Are, saifu ga arimasen.

Otoko: Hontō desu ka. Kyō saifu o tsukaimashita ka.

Onna: Hai, kissaten de kōhī o kaimashita. Kōhī o katta ato de... Aa, kono poketto ni arimashita. Yokatta desu. Demo, kissaten de shita shukudai ga arimasen.

Otoko: Kaban ni iremasen deshita ka.

Onna: Tabun, kissaten no tēburu ni arimasu.

Onna no hito wa nani o naku shimashita ka. Onna no hito desu.

ENGLISH

A male student and a female student are talking. What did the woman lose? The woman.

Man: (I) lost my ballpoint pen. Lend (me your) ballpoint pen, please.

Woman: Okay, here you go. Huh, (my) wallet is not here.

Man: Really? Did (you) use (your) wallet today?

Woman: Yes, (I) bought coffee at the cafe. After (I) bought coffee... Aaa, (it) was in this pocket.

Great. But, **the homework (I) did at the cafe is not here.**

Man: (It) isn't in your bag?

Woman: Probably, (it) is on the table in the cafe.

What did the woman lose? The woman.

The correct answer is #2- しゅくだい .

The man seems to have lost his pen, but the question is about the woman. At first, she misplaced her wallet, but she found it in a pocket. However, she realizes she doesn't have the homework she did at the cafe, so the answer is 2, しゅくだい (**shukudai**, homework).

1 ボールペン
bōrupen
ballpoint pen

2 しゅくだい
shukudai
homework

3 さいふ
saifu
wallet

4 かばん
kaban
bag

3 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。どこで 昼ごはんを 食べますか。

男：今日は、デパートで おいしいお弁当を 買って 公園で 昼ごはんを 食べませんか。

女：ああ、いいですね。でも、今日は 風が 強いです。

男：そうですか。じゃあ、公園の そばの イタリアンレストランに 行きましょうか。

女：きのう パスタを 食べましたから おすしは どうですか。

男：それに しましょう。

どこで 昼ごはんを 食べますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Doko de hirugohan o tabemasu ka.

Otoko: Kyō wa, depāto de oishii obentō o katte kōen de hirugohan o tabemasen ka.

Onna: Ā, ii desu ne. Demo, kyō wa kaze ga tsuyoi desu.

Otoko: Sō desu ka. Jā, kōen no soba no itarian resutoran ni ikimashō ka.

Onna: Kinō pasuta o tabemashita kara osushi wa dō desu ka.

Otoko: Dore ni shimashō.

Doko de hirugohan o tabemasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. Where are (they) going to eat?

Man: Today, why don't (we) buy a delicious bento at the department store and eat lunch in the park?

Woman: Ah, that sounds great. But, today the wind is strong.

Man: I see. Well, let's go to the Italian restaurant next to the park.

Woman: (I) ate pasta yesterday, so **how about sushi?**

Man: Let's do that.

Where are (they) going to eat?

The correct answer is #1- すしや.

It's windy, so they decide to not eat in the park, maybe somewhere inside. The woman doesn't want to go to the Italian restaurant because she ate pasta yesterday, so they decide on the sushi restaurant.

1 すしや

sushiya
sushi restaurant

2 イタリアンレストラン

itarian resutoran
Italian restaurant

3 こうえん

kōen
park

4 デパート

depāto
department store

4 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。明日の 会議に 何人 来ますか

男：明日の 会議には 全部で 何人くらい 来ますか。

女：みなと電気の 会社から 3人 来ます。そして、西村さんと 田中さんが 来ます。

男：本当ですか。先週 みなと電気の 会社から 4人 来ました。

女：ああ そうですね。しかし、今回 1人は 忙しいですから。

男：そうですか。北村さんも 来ますか。

女：はい、わたしは いきますよ。

明日の 会議に 何人 来ますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Ashita no kaigi ni nan-nin kimasu ka.

Otoko: Ashita no kaigi ni wa zenbu de nan-nin kurai kimasu ka.

Onna: **Minato Denki no kaisha kara san-nen kimasu. Sōshite, Nishimura-san to Tanaka-san ga kimasu.**

Otoko: Hontō desu ka. Senshū Minato Denki no kaisha kara yon-nen kimashita.

Onna: Ā Sō desu ne. Shikashi, kon-kai hitori wa isogashii desu kara.

Otoko: Sō desu ka. Kitamura-san mo kimasu ka.

Onna: **Hai, watashi wa ikimasu yo.**

Ashita no kaigi ni nan-nin kimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. How many people are coming to tomorrow's meeting?

Man: About how many people are coming to the meeting tomorrow in total?

Woman: **Three people are coming from Minato Electronics. And Mr. Nishimura and Mr. Tanaka are coming.**

Man: Really? Last week, 4 people came from Minato Electronics.

Woman: Ah, that's right. However, this time one person is busy, so (only three people are coming).

Man: Really? Is Ms. Kitamura coming too?

Woman: **Yes, I am going.**

How many people are coming to tomorrow's meeting?

The correct answer is #4- ろくにん .

The woman first says there are three people coming from the other company. And then two more people (Mr. Nishimura and Mr. Tanaka) are also coming. In the end, the man asks if she, Ms. Kitamura, will be coming and she replies yes.

3 people from Minato Denki + Mr. Nishimura + Mr. Tanaka + Ms. Kitamura = 6 people

1 ふたり	2 さんにん	3 ごにん	4 ろくにん
futari	san-nin	go-nin	roku-nin
2 people	3 people	5 people	6 people

5 ばん

SCRIPT

男の学生と 女の学生が 話しています。今日 男の人は 何時間 ゲームを しましたか。

女：ゲームが すきですね。

男：はい、毎日 2時間ぐらい ゲームを します。あなたは ゲームを しますか。

女：あまり ゲームを しません。いつも いそがしいです。毎日、3時間ぐらい 日本語を 勉強しますから、ときどき 30分ぐらい ゲームを します。

男：本当ですか。でも、今日は 3時から テストがあるので 1時間だけ しました。

女：私は 2時から テストがあります。

今日 男の人は 何時間 ゲームを しましたか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no gakusei to onna no gakusei ga hanashite imasu. Kyō otoko no hito wa nan jikan gēmu o shimashita ka.

Onna: Gēmu ga suki desu ne.

Otoko: Hai, mai-nichi ni jikan gurai gēmu o shimasu. Anata wa gēmu o shimasu ka.

Onna: Amari gēmu o shimasen. Itsu mo isogashii desu. Mai-nichi, san-jikan gurai Nihongo o benkyō shimasu kara, tokidoki sanjūpun gurai gēmu o shimasu.

Otoko: Hontō desu ka. Demo, kyō wa san-ji kara tesuto ga aru no de ichi-jikan dake shimashita.

Onna: Watashi wa ni-ji kara tesuto ga arimasu.

Kyō otoko no hito wa nan-jikan gēmu o shimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A male student and a female student are talking. How many hours did the man play video games today?

Woman: (You) love games, don't you?

Man: Yes, every day (I) play games for around 2 hours. Do you play games?

Woman: (I) don't play games that much. (I) am always busy. Every day, (I) study Japanese for about 3 hours, so (I) sometimes play games for around 30 minutes.

Man: Really? But, **today there was a test from 3:00, so (I played games) for only an hour today.**

Woman: I have a test from 2.

How many hours did the man play video games today?

The correct answer is #2- 1じかん .

The man usually plays video games for around 2 hours a day. Today he played video games for only an hour because of a test.

1 30 ぶん
sanjūpun
30 minutes

2 1じかん
ichi-jikan
1 hour

3 2じかん
ni-jikan
2 hours

4 3じかん
san-jikan
3 hours

6ばん

SCRIPT

病院で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は こんど いつ 病院に 行きますか。

男：今日は これで 終わりました。次は 再来週来て ください。

女：じゃあ、水曜日は どうですか。

男：すみません、水曜日は この病院は 休みです。月曜日は どうですか。

女：月曜日は、ちょっと…。

男：では その次の日の 午前は どうですか。

女：朝は ちょっと 難しいですが、午後は 大丈夫です。

男：いいですよ。

女の方は こんど いつ 病院に 行きますか。

ROMAJI

Byōin de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa kon-do itsu byōin ni ikimasu ka.

Otoko: Kyō wa kore de owarimashita. Tsugi wa saraishū kite kudasai.

Onna: Jā, suiyōbi wa dō desu ka.

Otoko: Sumimasen, suiyōbi wa kono byōin wa yasumi desu. Getsuyōbi wa dō desu ka.

Onna: Getsuyōbi wa, chotto....

Otoko: Dewa sono tsugu no hi no gozen wa dō desu ka.

Onna: Asa wa chotto muzukashii desu ga, gogo wa daijōbu desu.

Otoko: Ii desu yo.

Onna no hito wa kon-do itsu byōin ni ikimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at the hospital. When is the next time the woman is going to the hospital?

Man: That's all for today. Please come back next week.

Woman: Well, how about Wednesday?

Man: Sorry, the hospital is closed on Wednesday. **How about Monday?**

Woman: **Monday is a little ...**

Man: Well, **how about the next day in the morning?**

Woman: **The morning is a little difficult, but the afternoon is okay.**

Man: All right.

When is the next time the woman is going to the hospital?

The correct answer is #4- かようびの ごご .

First, the woman wants to come on Wednesday, but the clinic is closed that day. Her second choice is Monday, but the man politely says that is not available ちょっと (**chotto**, a little). She then requests the following day, which is Tuesday. He wants to schedule her appointment in the morning, but it looks like that time is a little difficult, because she is too busy. So, the same day's afternoon is better.

1 げつようびの ごぜん
getsuyōbi no gozen
Monday morning

2 すいようびの ごご
suiyōbi no gogo
Wednesday afternoon

3 かようびの ごぜん
kayōbi no gozen
Tuesday morning

4 かようびの ごご
kayōbi no gogo
Tuesday evening

Utterance Expressions

もんだい 3

もんだい3では、えを みなから しつもんを きいて ください。 → (やじるし) の ひとは なんと いますか。 1から3の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

ROMAJI

Mondaisan

Mondai san dewa, e o mina gara shitsumon o kiite kudasai. → (yajirushi) no hito wa nan to iimasu ka. Ichi kara san no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Question 3

For question 3, while looking at the picture listen to the question. What does the person with the (arrow) say? Choose one best answer from 1 to 3.

1 ばん

SCRIPT

もう 飲みたくないです。何と 言いますか。

女：1 お願いします。

2 すみません。

3 けっこうです。

ROMAJI

Mō nomitaku nai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Onegai shimasu.

2 Sumimasen.

3 Kekkō desu.

ENGLISH

(The woman) doesn't want to drink any more. What does (she) say?

Woman: 1 Please.

2 Sorry.

3 That's fine.

The correct answer is #3- けっこうです .

Using けっこう (*kekkō*, sufficient) here is a polite way to say 'no thank you' to an offer. おねがいます (*onegai shimasu*, please) is a polite way to make a request in a formal situation. And すみません (*sumimasen*, sorry) can be used to get someone's attention or say 'thank you', but neither of those uses are appropriate here.

2 ばん



SCRIPT

病院で 先生に 会って かえります。何と 言いますか。

男：1 じゃあ、またね。

2 おじゃまします。

3 お大事に。

ROMAJI

Byōin de sensei ni atte kaerimasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Jā, mata ne.

2 Ojama shimasu.

3 Odaijini.

ENGLISH

(A student) visited (his) teacher at the hospital and is leaving. What does (he) say?

Man: 1 Well, see you.

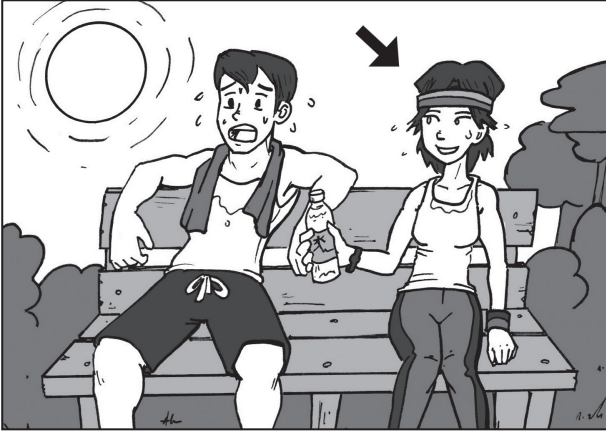
2 Sorry for the disturbance.

3 Take care.

The correct answer is #3- お大事に .

In a formal situation it is better to use おだいじに (**odaijini**, take care) to say goodbye to someone who is not well. じゃ、またね (**ja, mata ne**; well, see you) is used in more casual situations, but the boy is saying goodbye to a teacher, which calls for a little more politeness/formality. おじゃまします (**ojama shimasu**, sorry for the disturbance) can be said when entering a room in a formal situation, but not when leaving.

3 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人は 何か 飲みたいです。女の人は 何と 言いますか。

- 女：1 水を 飲みたいです。
 2 水を 飲んでください。
 3 水を お願いします。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito wa nani ka nomitai desu. Onna no hito wa nan to iimasu ka.

- Onna: 1 Mizu o nomitai desu.
 2 Mizu o nonde kudasai.
 3 Mizu o onegai shimasu.

ENGLISH

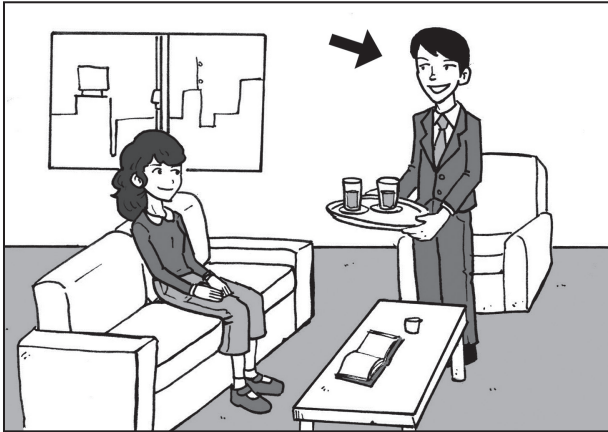
The man wants something to drink. What does the woman say?

- Woman: 1 (I) want to drink water.
 2 Drink water, please.
 3 Water please.

The correct answer is #2- 水を 飲んでください .

The woman is making a request for the man to drink by using ください (**kudasai**, please) and the て-form. She would like the man to drink. In answer 1, she is expressing the fact that she wants to drink, which is a little rude here. And in answer 3, she is making a request for water, which the man doesn't have.

4 ばん



SCRIPT

男の人は お茶を あげたいです。何と 言いますか。

- 男：1 お茶を お願いします。
2 お茶を 飲みたいです。
3 お茶は いかがですか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito wa ocha o agetai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Otoko: 1 Ocha o onegai shimasu.
2 Ocha o nomitai desu.
3 Ocha wa ikaga desu ka.

ENGLISH

The man wants to give (the woman) tea. What does (he) say?

- Man: 1 Tea please.
2 (I) want to drink tea.
3 How about tea?

The correct answer is #3- お茶は いかがですか .

いかが (ikaga, how) is the more polite form of どう (dō, how) and can be used to make polite offers like above. In answer 1, the man is actually requesting tea from the woman. In answer 2, he is talking about wanting tea himself.

5 ばん

SCRIPT

男の人は ベンチに 座りたいです。何と 言いますか。

- 男：1 ここに、座って ください。
 2 ここに、座りたいです。
 3 ここは、いいですか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito wa benchi ni suwaritai desu. Nan to iimasu ka.

- Otoko: 1 Koko ni, suwatte kudasai.
 2 Koko ni, suwaritai desu.
 3 Koko wa, ii desu ka.

ENGLISH

The man wants to sit on the bench. What does (he) say?

- Man: 1 Sit here please.
 2 (I) want to sit here.
 3 Is here good?

The correct answer is #3- ここは、いいですか .

The man is literally asking if here is good. It can be assumed from context, that he would like to sit down. In answer 1, he is requesting that the woman actually sit on the bench. And in answer 2, he is simply stating that he wants to sit on the bench, which is too direct for a situation like this.

Quick Response

もんだい 4

もんだい 4では、えなどが ありません。ぶんを きいて、1から3の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

ROMAJI

Mondai yon

Mondai yon dewa, e nado ga arimasen. Bun o kiite, ichi kara san no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

ENGLISH

Question 4

For question 4, there aren't pictures or other materials. Listen to the sentence, and choose the one best answer from 1 to 3 please.

1 ばん

女：その車は 高いですか。

男：1 いいえ、やすくないですよ。

2 んん、あまり。

3 そうですよ。背が 高いですね。

ROMAJI

Onna: Sono kuruma wa takai desu ka.

Otoko: 1 lie, yasuku nai desu yo.

2 Nn, amari.

3 Sō desu yo. Se ga takai desu ne.

ENGLISH

Woman: Is that car expensive?

Man: 1 No, (it) wasn't cheap.

2 Mmm, not really.

3 That's right. (It) is tall.

The correct answer is #2- んん、あまり .

The woman is asking about the price of the car. Answer 2 responds with just あまり because the rest of the sentence is inferred from context. The whole sentence might be something like the following:

あまり 高くなかったです。

Amari takakunakatta desu.

(It) is not that expensive.

Answer 1 contradicts itself, and answer 3 is talking about the physical height of someone, not the price of a car.

2 ばん

男：昼ごはんは どうでしたか。

女：1 おいしいですよ。

2 からかったですね。

3 新しいイタリアンレストランです。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Hirugohan wa dō deshita ka.

Onna: 1 Oishii desu yo.

2 Karakatta desu ne.

3 Atarashii itarian resutoran desu.

ENGLISH

Man: How was lunch?

Woman: 1 (It) is delicious.

2 (It) was spicy.

3 (It) is a new Italian restaurant.

The correct answer is #2- からかったですね .

The man asks 'How was lunch?' So we should be looking for a sentence about the past. Answer 2 tells us that the meal was spicy. Answer 1 is in non-past tense, so it would be about something she is eating now, but she isn't eating now. Answer 3 is a location, which is not what the man asks about.

3 ばん

男：この映画を 見ませんか。

女：1 はい、見ましょう。

2 いいえ、まだ 見ません。

3 はい、見ました。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Kono eiga o mimasen ka.

Onna: 1 Hai, mimashō.

2 Iie, mada mimasen.

3 Hai, mimashita.

ENGLISH

Man: Why don't we see this movie?

Woman: 1 Yes, let's watch (it).

2 No, (I) don't see (it) yet.

3 Yes, (I) watched (it).

The correct answer is #1- はい、見ましょう。

The man is inviting the woman to see a movie and not asking if she has seen it. She responds by saying that yes, they should go together. Answer 2 and 3 are talking about if she has seen the movie or not, but that is not what the man asked.

4 ばん

女：あなたの 車を 貸していただけますか。

男：1 いいえ、使ってください。

2 いいですよ。

3 はい、買います。

ROMAJI

Onna: Anata no kuruma o kashite kudasaimasen ka.

Otoko: 1 lie, tsukatte kudasai.

2 ii desu yo.

3 Hai, kaimasu.

ENGLISH

Woman: Could you possibly lend me your car?

Man: 1 No, use (it) please.

2 That's okay.

3 Yes, (I) will buy (it).

The correct answer is #2- いいですよ。

The woman is very politely asking to borrow the man's car. In answer 2, the man says that it is okay for her to use it. Answer 1 is contradictory. Answer 3 is about buying something, which wasn't mentioned in the question.

5 ばん

女：今日は 寒いですね。

男：1 そうでしたね。

2 そうですね。昨日も。

3 いえ、寒いですよ。

ROMAJI

Onna: Kyō wa samui desu ne.

Otoko: 1 Sō deshita ne.

2 Sō desu ne. Ashita mo.

3 Ie, samui desu yo.

ENGLISH

Woman: It is cold today, isn't it?

- Man: 1 Yes, it was.
 2 Yes, it is. Tomorrow, too.
 3 No, it's cold!

The correct answer is #2- そうですね。昨日も。

The woman is eliciting agreement on her opinion about today's weather. Answer 2, *そうですね*, is a good way to agree with someone's opinion. Answer 1 is talking about the past (*でした*, *deshita*), not today. Answer 3 is contradictory.

6 ばん

女：朝から 頭が 痛いです。

- 男：1 気を つけてね
 2 気分も 悪いです。
 3 大丈夫ですか

ROMAJI

Onna: *Asa kara atama ga itai desu.*

- Otoko: 1 *Ki o tsukete ne.*
 2 *Kibun mo warui desu.*
 3 *Daijōbu desu ka.*

ENGLISH

Woman: My head has been hurting since morning.

- Man: 1 Take care.
 2 My feeling is also bad.
 3 Are (you) okay?

The correct answer is #3- 大丈夫ですか。

The woman is complaining about her headache. The most natural response to this is to ask if someone is okay — *だいじょうぶですか*. Answer 1 is often used to say goodbye to someone. Answer 2 doesn't make much sense because the man probably doesn't know how she feels.