05 Grammar L3 Answers

Lesson Conversation (Kanji Edition)



Matt: 週末に 何を しますか。

Yu: 山に 登ります。

Matt: 先週末は どこに 行きましたか。

Yu: 富士山に 登りました。

Matt: 寒かったですか。

Yu: いいえ、寒くなかったです。写真を 見たいですか。

Matt: はい、見たいです。

Yu: ここは 富士山の 上です。

Matt: 猫と 一緒に 登りましたか。

Yu: はい、私の 猫は 山が 好きです。

Polite Past Tense

れい) Q: おとといは つまらなかったですか。(いいえ)

Ototoi wa tsumaranakatta desu ka. (iie)

Wasn't the day before yesterday boring? (no)

A: いいえ、つまらなくなかったです。

lie, tsumaranaku nakatta desu.

No, (it) was not boring.

1 Q: せんしゅうは ゆきではなかったですか。(いいえ)

Senshū wa yuki dewa nakatta desu ka. (iie)

Wasn't there snow last week? (no)

A: いいえ、ゆきでは なかったです。

lie, yuki dewa nakatta desu.

No, there was no snow.

Q: きのうは いそがしかったですか。(いいえ) Kinō wa isogashikatta desu ka. (iie) Were (you) busy yesterday? (no)

A: いいえ、ひまでした / いいえ、いそがしくなかったです。

lie, hima deshita / lie, isogashiku nakatta desu. No, (I) was free. / No, (I) wasn't busy.

- **3** Q: せんげつは りょこうを しましたか。(いいえ) Sengetsu wa ryokō o shimashita ka. (iie) Did (you) go on a trip last month? (no)
 - A: いいえ、りょこうを しませんでした。 lie, ryokō o shimasen deshita. No, (I) didn't go on a trip.
- 4 Q: きのう、何を れんしゅう しましたか。(日本語) Kinō, nani o renshū shimashita ka. (Nihongo) What did (you) practice yesterday? (Japanese)
 - A: 日本語を れんしゅう しました。
 Nihongo o renshū shimashita.
 (I) practiced Japanese.
- **5** Q: せんしゅうまつは どこに 行きましたか。(きょうと) Senshū-matsu wa doko ni ikimashita ka. (Kyōto) Where did (you) go last weekend? (Kyoto)
 - A: きょうとに 行きました。 **Kyōto ni ikimashita.**(I) went to Kyoto.
- **6** Q: いつ ばんごはんを 食べましたか。(7時) **Itsu bangohan o tabemashita ka. (shichi-ji)** When did (you) eat dinner? (7:00)
 - A: 7時に ばんごはんを 食べました。
 Shichi-ji ni bangohan o tabemashita.
 (I) ate dinner at 7.

ほしい and ~たい

れい)Q: ペットが ほしいですか。
Petto ga hoshii desu ka.
Do (you) want pet(s)?

A: <u>はい、ペットが ほしいです。</u> **Hai, petto ga hoshii desu.** *Yes, (I) want a pet [pets].*

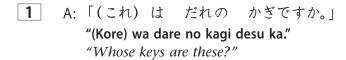
- 1 Q: どんなペットがほしいですか。
 Donna petto ga hoshii desu ka.
 What kind of pet do (you) want?
 - A: いぬが ほしいです。
 Inu ga hoshii desu.
 (I) want a dog(s).*
- **2** Q: たんじょうびに 何が ほしいですか。 Tanjōbi ni nani ga hoshii desu ka. What do (you) want for (your) birthday?
 - A: かわいい スカートが ほしいです。
 Kawaii sukāto ga hoshii desu.
 (I) want a cute skirt.*
- **3** Q: こんしゅうまつは 何を したいですか。 Konshū-matsu wa nani o shitai desu ka. What do (you) want to do this weekend?
 - A: <u>えいがを 見たいです。</u> **Eiga o mitai desu.** (*I*) want to watch a movie.*
- **4** Q: こんしゅうまつは 何を したくないですか。 Konshū-matsu wa nani o shitaku nai desu ka. What do (you) not want to do this weekend?
 - A: <u>しごとを したくないです。</u>
 Shigoto o shitaku nai desu.
 (I) don't want to work.*
- **5** Q: きょねんの たんじょうびは 何が ほしかったですか。 **Kyōnen no tanjōbi wa nani ga hoshikatta desu ka.** What did (you) want for last year's birthday?
 - A: ふゆの うわぎが ほしかったです。
 Fuyu no uwagi ga hoshikatta desu.
 (I) wanted a winter jacket.*
- **6** Q: せんしゅうまつは おおさかに 行きたかったですか? Senshū-matsu wa Ōsaka ni ikitakatta desu ka. Did (you) want to go to Osaka last weekend?
 - A: はい、行きたかったです。/ いいえ、行きたく[なかったです。/ ありませんでした] Hai, ikitakatta desu. / lie, ikitaku [nakatta desu. / Arimasen deshita.] Yes, (I) wanted to. / No, (I) didn't want to.

^{*}Many answers are possible. This is just one example.

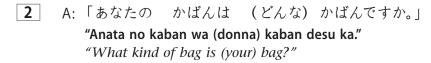
こそあど

れい) A:「(これ) は、いい本です。」 "(Kore) wa, ii hon desu." "This is a good book."

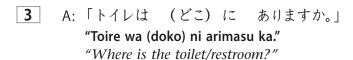
> B: 「ほんとうですか。」 **"Hontō desu ka."** *"Really?"*



B:「(それ) は 田中さんの かぎです。」 "(Sore) wa Tanaka-san no kagi desu." "Those are Mr. Tanaka's keys."



B: 「しろい かばんです。」 **"Shiroi kaban desu."** *"A white bag."*

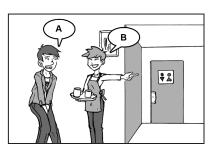


B:「(こちら) です。」
"(Kochira) desu."
"This way."









Although 'toilet' sounds a little uncouth to native speakers, this is actually the most common way to refer to the restroom or bathroom in Japanese.

4 A: 「(あれ) は スミスさんの いえですか。」
"(Are) wa Sumisu-san no ie desu ka."
"Is that Mr. Smith's house?"

B: 「いいえ、スミスさんの いえは (あそこ) に あります。」 "lie, Sumisu-san no ie wa (asoko) ni arimasu." "No, Mr. Smith's house is over there."



5 A: 「(この) くつは いくらですか。」
"(Kono) kutsu wa ikura desu ka."
"How much are these shoes?"

B: 「15,600 円です。」

"Ichi-man go-sen roppyaku-en desu." "15,600 yen."

6 A:「きのう、こうべに 行きました。」

"Kinō, kōbe ni ikimashita."

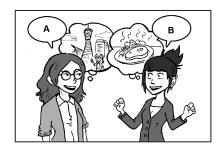
"Yesterday, (I) went to Kobe."

B: 「(そこ) に いいレストランは ありますか。」

"(Soko) ni ii resutoran wa arimasu ka."

"Are there (any) good restaurants there?"





JLPT-Style Questions

1 A: 「だいじょうぶですか。 いしゃを (よびましたか)。」

"Daijōbu desu ka. Isha o (yobimashita ka)."

"Are (you) okay? Did (you) call a doctor?"

B: 「はい、いしゃは 来ますよ。」

"Hai, isha wa kimasu yo."

"Yes, a doctor is coming."

1 よんでか

2 よびましたか

3 よみましたか

4 よびほしいか

yonde ka

yobimashita ka

yomimashita ka

yobihoshii ka

The correct answer is #2-よびましたか.

Looking at all the answers, 1 and 4 are grammatically incorrect, so you can rule those out. That leaves us with answer 2 "called", or 3 "read". You can't really read a doctor, so that leaves us with answer 2.

Other Answers

よんでか – よんで is the te-form of よぶ (**yobu**, to call). But we can't use the te-form with the か particle.

よみましたか – This is the polite past form of よむ (**yomu**, to read). You can't really read a doctor. よびほしいか – ほしい is usually used with objects we want, not with actions we want to do.

2 A: 「金よう日はどうでしたか。」

"Kin'yōbi wa dō deshita ka."

"How was Friday?"

B:「(おもしろかったです)。」

"(Omoshirokatta desu)."

"(It) was fun."

- 1 おもしろいでした omoshiroi deshita
- 3 おもしろかったです omoshirokatta desu

- 2 おもしろいです omoshiroi desu
- 4 おもしろくないです omoshiroku nai desu

The correct answer is #3-おもしろかったです.

Speaker A is asking about a past event that happened on Friday. The answer to such a question will usually match the tense. Answer 3 is in the past tense and is properly conjugated, so that has to be the right one.

Other Answers

おもしろいでした – If we want to talk about something in the past that was fun, we will usually say おもしろかったです. Conjugate the adjective and not です.

おもしろいです – This is the correct form, but the form (non-past) doesn't match Speaker A's question (which is in the past form).

おもしろくないです – This is also the correct form, but again the form doesn't match Speaker A's question.

- **3** A: 「先週まつは あそびましたか。」
 - "Senshū-matsu wa asobimashita ka."
 "Did (you) have fun last weekend?"
 - B: 「いいえ、(あそびませんでした)。」 "lie, (asobimasen deshita)."

"No, (I) didn't have fun."

- 1 あそびました **asobimashita**
- 3 あそびません asobimasen

- 2 あそびませんでした asobimasen deshita
- 4 あそびます asobimasu

The correct answer is #2-あそびませんでした.

Speaker A's question is about the past, and Speaker B starts the sentence with いいえ (iie, no). The answer then has to be a negative past form.

Other Answers

あそびました – This is the polite past affirmative form, but it doesn't match the first part of Speaker B's answer.

あそびません – This is the polite non-past negative form but we need the past tense form to match the question.

あそびます – This is the polite non-past affirmative but we need the past negative form.

4 ゆうべは パーティーに (行きましたか)。

Yūbe wa pātii ni (ikimashita ka).

Did (you) go to the party last night?

1 行きましたか 2 行きますか

ikimashita ka ikimasu ka

3 行きませんか 4 行っていますか

ikimasen ka itte imasu ka

The correct answer is #1- 行きましたか.

In questions like these you will have to look out for the time expressions they use, like ゆうべ. These time expressions will help you decide what tense the sentence should be in. In this case, it should be in the past tense, and there is only one answer in the past tense – 行きましたか.

Other Answers

行きますか – This is in the polite non-past, which is not what we are looking for.

行きませんか – This is in the polite negative non-past, which is not what we are looking for.

行っていますか – This is in the present progressive form (e.g. I am going to the party.) We are going to learn about this form a little later in lesson 6.

5 A: 「先月は いそがしかったですか。」

"Sengetsu wa isogashikatta desu ka?"

"Were (you) busy last month?"

B: 「いいえ、(ひまでした)。」

"lie, (hima deshita)."

"No, ([I] was free.) "

1 ひまかったです

hima katta desu

3 ひまです

hima desu

2 ひまでした

hima deshita

4 ひまでは あります

hima dewa arimasu.

The correct answer is #2-ひまでした。.

Speaker A is asking a question about the past, so Speaker B's answer needs to also be in the past tense. Ut is a t-adjective, so we have to conjugate it differently than an t-adjective. To talk about the affirmative past, we just add t-t.

Other Answers

ひまかったです – You only use the かった ending with い -adjectives. Since ひま is a x -adjective, this is the incorrect ending.

ひまです – This is the proper form for the non-past, but we are looking for an answer using the past tense.

ひまでは あります – では is used to negate な -adjectives – ひまでは ありません . However, it cannot be used with the affirmative form – あります .

6 わたしは こども (がほしい) です。

Watashi wa kodomo (ga hoshii) desu.

I want a kid(s).

1 がほしい

2 ができたい

3 をほしい

4 がありたい

ga hoshii

ga dekitai

o hoshii

ga aritai

The correct answer is #1-がほしい.

 $l \sharp U \cap U$ usually needs the m particle to mark what is wanted. And answers 2 and 4 cannot be used in this situation.

Other Answers

ができたい – You cannot say 'I want to be able to' in this way.

をほしい – ほしい cannot be used with the を particle.

がありたい – ありたい means 'I want to be', but we can't use it this way to talk about having kids.

7 わたしは 白いズボンを (買いたいです)。

Watashi wa shiroi zubon o (kaitai desu).

I want to buy white pants.

1 買いますほしいです

kaimasu hoshii desu

3 買いたいです

kaitai desu

2 買うほしいです

kau hoshii desu

4 買うがほしいです

kau ga hoshii desu

The correct answer is #3-買いたいです.

Since we can't use ILLI with actions, answer 3 is the best.

Other Answers

ほしい is used to talk about nouns we want. Its proper form is noun + が + ほしい.

- **8** A: 「パーティーで うたいましたか。」
 - "Pātii de utaimashita ka."

"Did (you) sing at the party?"

B: 「いいえ、でも (うたいたかったです)。」

"lie, demo (utaitakatta desu)."

"No, but (I) wanted to."

1 うたいたかったです

utaitakatta desu

3 うたいたくなかったです

utaitaku nakatta desu

2 うたいました

utaimashita

4 うたいたくないです

utaitaku nai desu

The correct answer is #1-うたいたかったです.

Speaker B uses \mathfrak{T}^{\sharp} (**demo**, but), which marks a contrast. Since the sentence starts with \mathfrak{LN}^{\sharp} (**iie**, no), we can't end it with a negative like answers 3 and 4 because of \mathfrak{T}^{\sharp} . Answer 2 means you sang, which doesn't make any sense because Speaker B already said that he didn't. That just leaves answer 1.

Other Answers

うたいました – Putting this in Speaker B's response sounds quite funny:

いいえ、でもうたいました。

lie, demo utaimashita.

No, but (I) sang.

うたいたくないです - This is the negative form of ~たい:

utau utaimasu masu utai

j = j + k =

utai tai utaitai

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

utaitai i kunai utaitaku nai

うたいたくなかったです – This is the past negative form of ~たい

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utakunai i katta utaitaku nakatta

These last two answers don't work in Speaker B's response because the speaker said \mathfrak{T} (**demo**, but). We need something that contrasts with \mathfrak{LV} (**iie**, no). We need an affirmative, not a negative.

9 新しいしごと(が) ほしいです。

Atarashii shigoto (ga) hoshii desu.

(I) want a new job.

1 は 2 が 3 の 4 を wa ga no o

The correct answer is #2-が.

When using $l \notin U$ we need the n particle to mark what is wanted. Other particles are not commonly used.

10 わたしは にくを (食べたくないです)。

Watashi wa niku o (tabetaku nai desu).

I don't want to eat meat.

- 1 食べたくないです tabetaku nai desu
- 3 食べたいでは ありません Tabetai dewa arimasen
- 2 食べりたくないです taberitaku nai desu
- 4 食べたいでした tabetai deshita

The correct answer is #1-食べたくないです.

食べたくないです is the negative form of 食べたい (want to eat). The other answers are not in the correct forms.

食べりたくないです - 食べる is a group 2 verb, so the masu stem is 食べ, not 食べり.

食べたいでは ありません – since 食べたい acts like an い -adjective, we cannot use this form, which is usually used for α -adjectives.

食べたいでした – You can use でした for な -adjectives but not for い -adjectives like 食べたい.