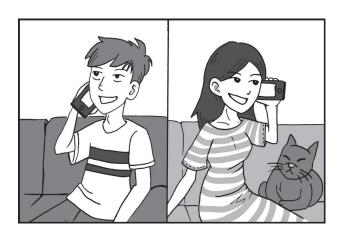# 07 Grammar L5 Answers

Lesson Conversation (Kanji Edition)

Matt:　今週末は　お寿司を　食べに　行きませんか。

Yu:　　いいですね。アイスクリームも　食べたいです。

Matt:　私も。どんなアイスクリームが　好きですか。

Yu:　　りんごと　バナナが　すきです。

Matt:　りんごと　バナナですか。

Yu:　　はい、バニラや　チョコレートより　おいしいです。

Matt:　それでは、りんごと　バナナの　アイスクリームを　食べましょうか。

Yu:　　私の　猫も　来るでしょう。

Matt:　猫も　来ますか。

Yu:　　ええ、猫も　りんごと　バナナの　アイスクリームが　好きですから。猫は　いつも　バナナを　食べています。

The を particle

れい1) わたしは　かいぎで　日本語（が）　話したいです。
Watashi wa kaigi de Nihongo (ga) hanashitai desu.
I want to speak Japanese in the meeting.

れい2) わたしは　かいぎで　日本語（を）　話します。
Watashi wa kaigi de nihongo(o) hanashimasu.
I speak Japanese in meetings.

1　あしたは　おすし（が）　食べたいです。
Ashita wa osushi (ga) tabetai desu.
(I) want to eat sushi tomorrow.

2　しゃしん（を）　とります。
Shashin (o) torimasu.
(I) take pictures.

3 トムの　名前（を）　よびました。
Tomu no namae (o) yobimashita.
(I) called Tom's name.

4 新しい　カメラ（が）　買いたいです。
Atarashii kamera (ga) kaitai desu.
(I) want to buy a new camera.

The と，や，and か particles

れい）田中さん / 川口さん / 来ます / パーティー / に / が / と
Tanaka-san / Kawaguchi-san / kimasu / pātii / ni / ga / to

→ 田中さんと　川口さんが　パーティーに　来ます。
Tanaka-san to Kawaguchi-san ga pātii ni kimasu.
Ms. Tanaka and Mr. Kawaguchi are coming to the party.

1 が / や / すきです / いぬ / ねこ →
ga / ya / suki desu / inu / neko

いぬや　ねこが　すきです。
Inu ya neko ga suki desu.
(I) like dogs, cats as well as other pets.

2 コーヒー / きって / と / にまい / ください / ふたつ →
kōhii / kitte / to / ni-mai / kudasai / futatsu

コーヒー　ふたつと　きって　にまい　ください。 /
Kōhii futatsu to kitte ni-mai kudasai.
Two coffees and two stamps, please.

きって　にまいと　コーヒー　ふたつ　ください。
Kitte ni-mai to kōhii futatsu kudasai.
Two stamps and two coffees, please.

3 か / を / ねこ / 買います / いぬ →
ka / o / neko / kaimasu / inu

ねこか　いぬを　買います。 / いぬか　ねこを　買います。
Neko ka inu o kaimasu. / Inu ka neko o kaimasu.
(I) am going to buy a cat or a dog. / (I) am going to buy a dog or a cat.

4 と / 西村さん / しました / を / テニス →
to / Nishimura-san / shimashita / o / tenisu

西村さんと　テニスを　しました。
Nishimura-san to tenisu o shimashita.
(I) played tennis with Ms. Nishimura.

5 月よう日 / 金よう日 / に / はしります / や →
Getsuyōbi / kin'yōbi / ni / hashirimasu / ya

月よう日や　金よう日に　はしります。 /
Getsuyōbi ya kin'yōbi ni hashirimasu.
(I) run on Mondays, Fridays, as well as other days.

金よう日や　月よう日に　はしります。
Kin'yōbi ya getsuyōbi ni hashirimasu.
(I) run on Fridays, Mondays, as well as other days.

The も particle

れい）やさしい / です / も / 神戸 / の / 人
yasashii / desu / mo / Kōbe / no / hito

→ 神戸の　食べものは　おいしいです。　そして　神戸の　人も　やさしいです。
Kōbe no tabemono wa oishii desu. Kōbe no hito mo yasashii desu.
Kobe food is delicious. Also, people in Kobe are nice.

1 も / に / そこ / 新聞 / は / 本 / も / あります
mo / ni / soko / shinbun / wa / hon / mo / arimasu

→ そこには　本も　新聞も　あります。
Soko ni wa hon mo shinbun mo arimasu.
There are books as well as newspapers there.

そこには　新聞も　本も　あります。
Soko ni wa shinbun mo hon mo arimasu.
There are newspapers as well as books there.

2 ざっし / も / あります / 2さつ
zasshi / mo / arimasu / ni-satsu

→ 新聞が　2さつ　あります。ざっしも　2さつ　あります。
Shinbun ga ni-satsu arimasu. Zasshi mo ni-satsu arimasu.
There are two newspapers. There are two magazines as well.

3 て / おすし / 食べます / は / も / で
te / osushi / tabemasu / wa / mo / de

→ おすしは　てでも　食べます。
Osushi wa te de mo tabemasu.
(I) eat sushi even with my hands.

4 も / 月よう日 / も / 休み / 今週 / 火よう日 / です
mo / getsuyōbi / mo / yasumi / konshū / kayōbi / desu

→ 今週　月よう日も　火よう日も　休みです。
Konshū getsuyōbi mo kayōbi mo yasumi desu.
This week, both Monday and Tuesday are (days) off.

5　いしゃ / も / 田中さん / 西村さん / も / です
isha / mo / Tanaka-san / Nishimura-san / mo / desu

→ <u>西村さんも　田中さんも　いしゃです。</u>
Nishimura-san mo Tanaka-san mo isha desu.
Mr. Nishimura and Ms. Tanaka are doctors.

6　に / わたし / ください / おなじ / も / もの / を
ni / watashi / kudasai / onaji / mo / mono / o

→ <u>わたしにも　おなじものを　ください。</u>
Watashi ni mo onaji mono o kudasai.
The same thing for me too, please.

ましょうか And ませんか

れい1) A 「くだものを　食べたいです。」
　　　"Kudamono o tabetai desu."
　　　"(I) want to eat fruit."

　　 B 「わたしも　食べたいです。<u>食べましょうか。</u>」
　　　"Watashi mo tabetai desu. Tabemashō ka."
　　　"(I) do, too. Let's go eat."

れい2) A 「つぎの　火よう日は　スキーに　<u>行きませんか。</u>」
　　　"Tsugi no kayōbi wa sukii ni ikimasen ka."
　　　"Do (you) want to go skiing next Tuesday?"

　　 B 「いいですね。」
　　　"Ii desu ne."
　　　"Sounds great."

1　A 「あした　どこで　あいますか。」
　　　"Ashita doko de aimasu ka."
　　　"Where do (you) want to meet tomorrow?"

　　 B 「としょかんで　<u>あいましょうか。</u>」
　　　"Toshokan de aimashō ka."
　　　"Let's meet at the library."

2　A 「ばんごはんを　何か　<u>食べませんか。</u>"
　　　"Bangohan o nani ka tabemasen ka."
　　　"Won't (you) eat something for dinner?"

　　 B 「じゃあ、おすしを　<u>食べましょうか。</u>」
　　　"Jā, osushi o tabemashō ka."
　　　"Well, let's eat sushi."

3　A 「おつかれました。しごとは　たいへんでしたね。」
　　　"Otsukaremashita. Shigoto wa taihen deshita ne."
　　　"(I) am tired. Work was tough, wasn't it?"

B 「天気も　わるかったです。ビールを　飲みましょうか。」
"Tenki mo warukatta desu. Biiru o nomimashō ka."
"The weather is bad, too. Let's go have a beer."

4　A 「なつ休みは　どこか　行きませんか。」
"Natsu yasumi wa doko ka ikimasen ka."
"Won't (you) go somewhere for summer holiday?"

B 「いいえ、どこにも　行きません。」
"Iie, doko ni mo ikimasen."
"No, (I) am not going anywhere."

5　メールの　ともだちに　なりませんか。
Mēru no tomodachi ni narimasen ka.
Would (you) be my penpal?

に + 行く

れい）うどんを　食べに　行きたいです。
Udon o tabe ni ikitai desu.
(I) want to go and eat udon.

1　いい天気です。こうえんへ　さんぽに　行きませんか。
Ii tenki desu. Kōen e sanpo ni ikimasen ka.
Nice weather. Why don't (we) go stroll around the park?

2　おととい、新しいじでんしゃを　買いに　行きました。
Ototoi, atarashii jidensha o kai ni ikimashita.
The day before yesterday, (I) went and bought a new bike.

3　あしたは　プールへ　およぎに　行きます。
Ashita wa pūru e oyogi ni ikimasu.
Tomorrow, (I) am going to go swim in the pool.

4　しゅうまつは、駅まで　ともだちに　あいに　行きます。
Shū-matsu wa, eki made tomodachi ni ai ni ikimasu.
On the weekend, (I) am going to the station to meet my friend.

5　来月、パリへ　りょこうに　行きます。
Raigetsu, pari e ryokō ni ikimasu.
Next month, (I) am taking a trip to Paris.

6　こどもは　そとへ　あそびに　行きました。
Kodomo wa soto e asobi ni ikimashita.
The kids went outside to play.

JLPT-Style Questions

1 ピザを　食べました。そして、ビール（も）飲みました。
Piza o tabemashita. Soshite, biiru (mo) nomimashita.
(I) ate pizza. And, (I) also drank beer.

1 か	2 も	3 や	4 と
ka	**mo**	**ya**	**to**

The correct answer is #2–も.

Although, these are two separate actions – eating and drinking – they are similar enough that we can still use the も particle for the second item to mean 'too' or 'also'.

Other Answers

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

や – The や particle is very similar to the か particle in that it shows options, but it's 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.

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 as the subject, as an object etc. We can't use it in the answer above because there are two sentences that contain two different actions. Also, if you use と, both nouns usually have the particle after them, and the first one in the first sentence does not. 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.

2 今日は　田中さん（にも）あいました。
Kyō wa Tanaka-san (ni mo) aimashita.
Today (I) met Mr. Tanaka, too.

1 にも	2 をも	3 で	4 を
ni mo	**o mo**	**de**	**o**

The correct answer is #1– にも .

The verb あう (**au**, to meet) is usually used with the に particle. I try to think of it like you are *going* to meet someone. You are moving toward them, so you need the に particle. あう cannot be used with で or を , so those answers are invalid.

Other Answers

を – The を particle is used to mark the object of the sentence. It might seem like you can use the を particle with あう , but あう only uses the に particle. You also can't normally combine the を and も particles.

で – The で particle can mark the way or tool you use to do an action. That is not relevant here, you can't use poor Mr. Tanaka to do something.

3   りんごは　3つ　あります。バナナ (も)　3つ　あります。
   Ringo wa mittsu arimasu. Banana (mo) mittsu arimasu.
   There are 3 apples. There are 3 bananas, too.

1 も	2 が	3 と	4 を
mo	**ga**	**to**	**o**

The correct answer is #1– も .

Even though we are talking about two different items – apples and bananas – the quantity of them is the same so we can still use the も particle to mean 'also' or 'too'.

Other Answers

が – The が particle is often used for sentences that involve existence like this one. However, it is not the most natural answer here.

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 as the subject, as an object etc. We can't use it in the answer above because there are two sentences that contain two different actions. Also, if you use と , both nouns usually have the と particle after them, and the first one in the first sentence does not. 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.

を – The を particle is used to mark the object of the sentence. You can't use the を particle with ある (**aru**, to exist). The particles は , が , or も are often used with ある (to exist for inanimate objects) and いる (to exist for animate objects).

4 ばんごはんは　よく　魚や　にく（を）　食べます。

Bangohan wa yoku sakana ya niku (o) tabemasu.

As for dinner, (I) usually eat fish, meat or something like that.

1 を	2 や	3 も	4 と
o	**ya**	**mo**	**to**

The correct answer is #1– を .

When using the や particle to list possible items, typically the last item in the list does not use the や particle, instead you must use the particle that is normally used to mark that noun's role. For example, if the items are objects, you use the を particle.

Other Answers

や – The や particle is not usually used for the last item listed. In more casual situations, it is okay to use など for the last item listed.

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.

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, either in the same sentence or 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.

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 as the subject, as an object etc. We can't use it in the answer above because if you use と for the second item, the items that come before usually have a と particle after them as well, and the first one in the sentence does not. 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.

5 あさごはんには　ぎゅうにゅう（が）　飲みたいです。

Asagohan ni wa gyūnyū (ga) nomitai desu.

(I) want to drink milk for breakfast.

1 が	2 も	3 と	4 に
ga	**mo**	**to**	**ni**

The correct answer is #1– が .

When talking about something we want to do, we can use the が particle instead of the を particle to mark the object. We can also use the を particle in the sentence above, but not with ほしい or すき.

O あさごはんは　ぎゅうにゅうを　飲みたいです。
Asagohan wa gyūnyū o nomitai desu.
(I) want to drink milk for breakfast.

O あさごはんは　ぎゅうにゅうが　ほしいです。
Asagohan wa gyūnyū ga hoshii desu.
(I) want milk for breakfast.

X あさごはんは　ぎゅうにゅうを　ほしいです。
Asagohan wa gyūnyū o hoshii desu.
(I) want milk for breakfast.

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, either in the same sentence or 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.

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. We can't use it in the answer above because there aren't two items. 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.

に – The に particle can be used to mark the time or frequency something happens, the location of something, or a location being traveled to. That is not the case in this sentence though.

6 　毎日、　日本語の　本（を）　読みます。
Mai-nichi, Nihongo no hon (o) yomimasu.
Every day, (I) read a Japanese book.

1 も	2 や	3 と	4 を
mo	**ya**	**to**	**o**

The correct answer is #4– を .

The を particle marks the object of a sentence. In the question above, the object is the book, so we need to mark it with を .

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, either in the same sentence or 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.*

や – The や particle is used to list possible options inexhaustibly, meaning there might be more options that are not listed. There is only one item in the sentence, so we are not listing possible options.

> 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.*

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 as the subject, as an object etc. We can't use it in the answer above because there aren't two items. 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.*

7	りょこうで　名古屋や　東京（に）　行きました。

Ryokō de Nagoya ya Tokyō ni ikimashita.
(I) went on a trip to Nagoya and Tokyo as well as some other places.

1 に	2 と	3 や	4 も
ni	**to**	**ya**	**mo**

The correct answer is #1– に .

You can use the や particle to list nouns anywhere nouns go in a sentence. The last noun listed then uses the particle that is normally used to mark the role of the nouns listed. For example, if you are listing objects, you would use the を particle. If you were listing locations being traveled to, you would use the に particle like in this sentence.

Other Answers

と – The と particle is used to link two nouns together in the same sentence. The linked nouns can occur anywhere that nouns normally appear in a sentence as the subject, as an object etc. We can't use it in the answer above because the first item in the list doesn't have a と particle. You can't mix and match や, か, and と. 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.*

や – When listing items with the や particle, the last item listed is usually not marked with the や particle. Instead, there is another particle that marks the list of nouns' role in the sentence.

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, either in the same sentence or 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.*

8　田中「西村さんは　先生ですか。」
Tanaka "Nishimura-san wa sensei desu ka. "
Mr. Tanaka "Is Ms. Nishimura a teacher?"

山田「いいえ。そして中村さん（も）　先生では　ありません。」
Yamada "Iie. Soshite Nakamura-san (mo) sensei ja arimasen."
Ms. Yamada "No. And, Ms. Nakamura is not a teacher either."

1 も	2 と	3 や	4 を
mo	**to**	**ya**	**o**

The correct answer is #1– 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 already said that Ms. Nishimura is not a teacher, and we want to add to our list of people that aren't teachers, so we can use the も particle.

Other Answers

と – The と particle is used to link two nouns together in the same sentence. The linked nouns can occur anywhere that nouns normally appear in a sentence in the subject, as an object etc. We can't use it in the answer above because the two nouns are in different sentences. 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.*

や – The や particle is used to list possible options inexhaustibly, meaning there might be more options that are not listed. In this situation though we want to add to the previous statement, not list a series of options.

> 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.*

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence, but when we use ある (**aru**) or いる (**iru**) to talk about the existence of something, we typically use は or が to mark the noun that exists.

9　わたしは　くつしたや　スカート（が）　ほしいです。
Watashi wa kutsushita ya skāto (ga) hoshii desu.
(I) want socks, a skirt, or something like that.

1 が	2 を	3 も	4 や
ga	**o**	**mo**	**ya**

The correct answer is #1–が.

When using certain adjectives like ほしい (**hoshii**, wanted) or すき (**suki**, liked) we usually use the が particle to mark what is wanted or liked. We can also use it with verbs modified with the auxiliary verb 〜たい, but we don't need to. Both of the following sentences are correct.

> ビールが　飲みたいです。
> **Biiru ga nomitai desu.**
> *(I) want to drink beer.*

> ビールを　飲みたいです。
> **Biiru o nomitai desu.**
> *(I) want to drink beer.*

Other Answers

を – The を particle marks the object of the sentence, but when we use ほしい or すき to talk about what we want, we must use the が particle to mark the noun we want.

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, either in the same sentence or 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.*

や – When listing items with the や particle, the last item listed is usually not marked with the や particle. Instead, there is another particle that marks the list of nouns' role in the sentence.

10　わたしは　ねこ（も）　いぬ（も）　すきです。

Watashi wa neko (mo) inu (mo) suki desu.

(I) like cats and dogs, too.

1　も／も	2　も／が	3　と／と	4　が／と
mo/mo	**mo/ga**	**to/to**	**ga/to**

The correct answer is #1– も／も.

When using the も particle in this situation both items listed need to be marked with も. Note that if you used the と particle here, the second item, いぬ, would have to be marked with the が particle. This is a little quirk of the も particle that you will have to keep in mind for the test.

Other Answers

も／が – When using the も particle, you must use も for both nouns. You can't use が for the second one.

と／と and が／と – If you are going to use the と particle in this sentence, the second item listed will need the が particle.