

08 Grammar L6 Answers

Lesson Conversation (Kanji Edition)



父：もしもし。

ゆう：今、何をしていますか。

父：テレビを見ています。

ゆう：そうですか。もう花に水をあげましたか。

父：まだあげていません。すみませんね。

ゆう：大丈夫ですよ。あのう、財布を忘れました。

父：ああ、大変。どこにありますか。ベッドの近くにありますか。

ゆう：ベッドの近くにあるか、ないかわかりません。たぶん、猫の本棚の中にあります。

父：いいえ、ありません。

ゆう：猫の机の上にありますか。

父：ああ、ありました。猫の下にありました。

ゆう：猫は私の財布が好きですから。

The Negative Casual Form

れい1) そのひこうきに のるか のらないか わかりません。

Sono hikōki ni noru ka noranai ka wakarimasen.

(I) don't know whether or not (we) are taking that plane.

れい2) そのワインを 飲まないで ください。

Sono wain o nomanaide kudasai.

Don't drink that wine, please.

1 テストで 本を あけないで ください。

Tesuto de hon o akenaide kudasai.

During the test, don't open (your) book, please.

- 2** ともだちに お金を かすか かさないか わかりません。
Tomodachi ni okane o kasu ka kasanai ka wakarimasen.
(I) don't know whether (I) am going to borrow money from (my) friend or not.
- 3** そのいけで およがないで ください。
Sono ike de oyoganaide kudasai.
Don't swim in that pond, please.
- 4** 12時です。うちへ かえるか かえらないか わかりません。
Jūni-ji desu. Uchi e kaeru ka kaeranai ka wakarimasen.
(It) is 12 o'clock. (I) don't know whether (I) am going to go home or not.
- 5** 今日は さむいです。うわぎを きるか きないか わかりません。
Kyō wa samui desu. Uwagi o kiru ka kinai ka wakarimasen.
(It) is cold today. (I) don't know whether to wear a jacket or not.
- 6** ふじさんに のぼるか のぼらないか わかりません。
Fuji-san ni noboru ka noboranai ka wakarimasen.
(I) don't know whether (I) am going to climb Mt. Fuji or not.
- 7** 今日は 雨が ふっているから、かさを わすれないで ください。
Kyō wa ame ga futte iru kara, kasa o wasurenaide kudasai.
(It) is raining today, so don't forget (your) umbrella, please.
- 8** このおかしを 食べないで ください。
Kono okashi o tabenaide kudasai.
Don't eat these sweets, please.

The よ, わ and ね Particles

- れい) A 「あしたは えいがを 見ませんか。」
"Ashita wa eiga o mimasen ka."
"Won't (you) see a movie tomorrow?"
- B 「テストが ありますよ。」
"Tesuto ga arimasu yo."
"There is a test!"
- A 「ああ、そうか。ざんねんですね。」
"Ā, sō ka. Zannen desu ne."
"Oh, that's right. That's too bad, huh?"
- 1** A 「田中さんが 日本語を 話していますね。」
"Tanaka-san ga Nihongo o hanashite imasu ne."
"Mr. Tanaka is speaking Japanese, isn't he?"
- B 「はい。じょうずですね。」
"Hai. Jōzu desu ne."
"Yes, (he) is skilled, isn't he?"

- 2** A 「西村さんは おすしが きらいですね。」
"Nishimura-san wa osushi ga kirai desu ne."
"Ms. Nishimura hates sushi, doesn't she?"
- B 「いいえ、西村さんは おすしが だいすきですよ。」
"lie, Nishimura-san wa osushi ga daisuki desu yo."
"No, Ms. Nishimura loves sushi."
- 3** A 「この花は うつくしいですね。」
"Kono hana wa utsukushii desu ne."
"This flower is beautiful, isn't it?"
- B 「はい、うつくしいですね。どこで 買いましたか。」
"Hai, utsukushii desu ne. Doko de kaimashita ka."
"Yes, (it) is beautiful, isn't it. Where did (you) buy it?"
- 4** A 「もうねる 時間ですよ。」
"Mō neru jikan desu yo."
"(It) is already time that (we) sleep."
- B 「はい、はい、ねますよ。」
"Hai, hai, nemasu yo."
"Yeah, yeah, (I) will go to sleep."

ている and である

れい) まいばん、山田さんは ビールを 飲んで います。
Mai-ban, Yamada-san wa biiru o nonde imasu.
Every night, Mr. Yamada is drinking beer.

1 毎週まつ わたしは ギターを ひいて います。
Mai-shū-matsu watashi wa gitā o hiite imasu.
Every weekend, I play my guitar.

2 A 「田中さんは 今 何を していますか。」
"Tanaka-san wa ima nani o shite imasu ka."
"Where is Ms. Tanaka now?"

B 「今、ともだちと 話して います。」
"Ima, tomodachi to hanashite imasu."
"(She) is talking to (her) friend now."

3 きのうは うたを おぼえて いました。
Kinō wa uta o oboete imashita.
Yesterday, (I) was memorizing a song.

4 中川さんは 東京に すんで います。
Nakagawa-san wa Tōkyō sunde imasu.
Ms. Nakagawa lives in Tokyo.

- 5 スミスさんは 本を 読んで います。
Sumisu-san wa hon o yonde imasu.
Mr. Smith is reading a book.
- 6 川口さんは 新しいぼうしを かぶって います。
Kawaguchi-san wa atarashii bōshi o kabutte imasu.
Ms. Kawaguchi is wearing a new hat.
- 7 田中さんは うわぎを きて います。
Tanaka-san wa uwagi o kite imasu.
Mr. Tanaka is wearing a jacket.
- 8 だれが その大きいブーツを はいて います。
Dare ga sono ōkii bŭtsu o haite imasu.
Who is wearing those big boots?
- 9 車は みがいて あります。
Kuruma wa migaite arimasu.
The car is polished.
- 10 あした ともだちが わたしのいえへ 来ますので ビールが 買ってあります。
Ashita tomodachi ga watashi no ie e kimasu node biiru ga katte arimasu.
(My) friend is coming to my house tomorrow, so the beer is bought.

もう and まだ

れい1) A 「かいぎは もう おわりましたか。」

"Kaigi wa mō owarimashita ka."

"Is the meeting already finished?"

B 「はい、もう おわりました。」

"Hai, mō owarimashita."

"Yes, (the meeting) is already finished."

れい2) A 「何か 食べたいです。」

"Nani ka tabetai desu."

"(I) want to eat something."

B 「くだものが まだ あります。」

"Kudamono ga mada arimasu."

"There is still fruit."

1 5月です。しかし、まださむいです。

Go-gatsu desu. Shikashi, mada samui desu.

(It) is May. However, (it) is still cold.

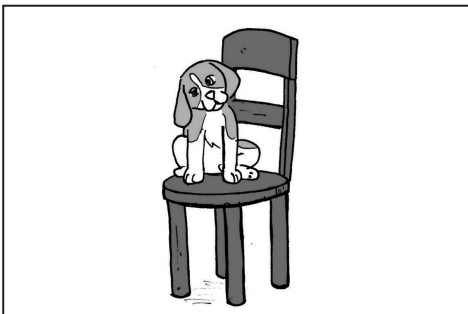
2 田中さんは まだいすに すわっています。

Tanaka-san wa mada isu ni suwatte imasu.

Ms. Tanaka is still sitting in the seat.

- 3 あしたの しゅくだいは、もう ぜんぶ しました。
Ashita no shukudai wa, mō zenbu shimashita.
(I) already did all of yesterday's homework.
- 4 おふろに もう 入りました。
Ofuro ni mō hairimashita.
(I) already took a bath.
- 5 食べものを もう たくさん 食べました。
Tabemono o mō takusan tabemashita.
(I) already ate a lot of food.
- 6 お父さんは まだ おきていません。
Otōsan wa mada okite inai desu.
Father isn't awake yet.
- 7 コーヒーを 飲みました。しかし、まだ ねむたいです。
Kōhii o nomimashita. Shikashi, mada nemutai desu.
(I) drank coffee. However, (I) am still sleepy.
- 8 田中さんに もう 電話を かけません。
Tanaka-san ni mō denwa o kakemasen.
(I) still haven't called Mr. Tanaka.

Location words



れい) いぬは いすの(上) にいます。

Inu wa isu no (ue) ni imasu.

The dog is on [top of] the chair.

1 前

mae

in front

2 上

ue

up

3 下

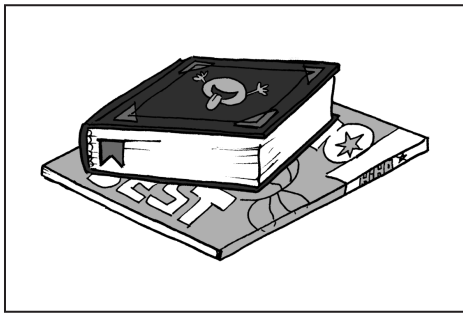
shita

down

4 後ろ

ushiro

behind



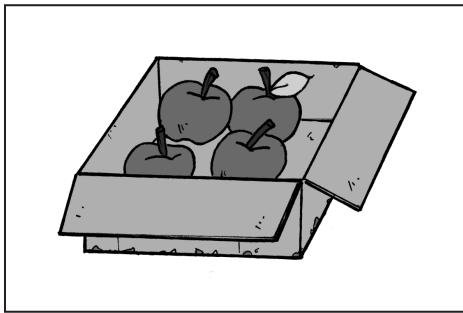
1 んは 本の(下)に あります。
Zasshi wa hon no (shita) ni arimasu.
The magazine is under the book.

1 うしろ
ushiro
behind

2 下
shita
below

3 上
ue
on top of

4 前
mae
in front of



2 りんごは はこの(中)です。
Ringo wa hako no (naka) desu.
The apples are inside the box.

1 そと
soto
outside

2 そば
soba
next to

3 ちかく
chikaku
near

4 中
naka
inside



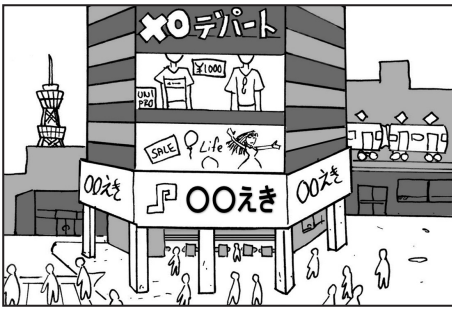
3 田中さんは 西村さんの (後ろ)に たっています。
Tanaka-san wa Nishimura-san no (ushiro) ni tatte imasu.
Ms. Tanaka is standing behind Mr. Nishimura.

1 下
shita
down

2 前
mae
in front of

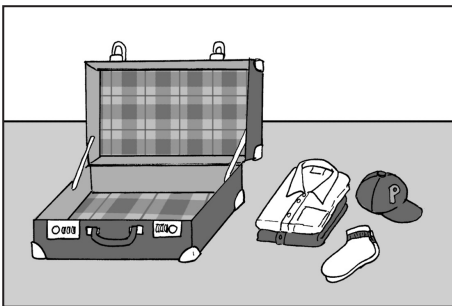
3 後ろ
ushiro
in back of

4 上
ue
on top of



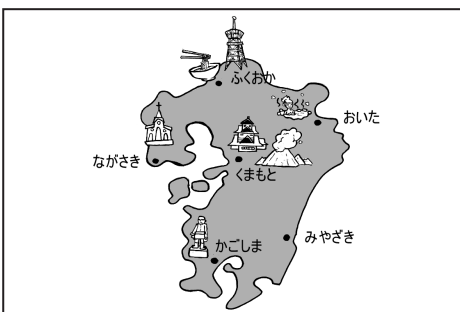
- 4 デパートは 駅の上) です。
Depāto wa eki no (ue) desu.
The department store is above the station.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 上 ue on top of | 2 うしろ ushiro behind | 3 前 mae in front of | 4 下 shita below |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|



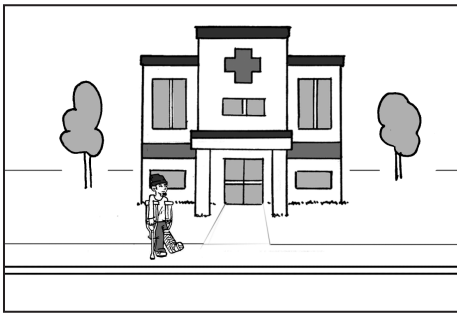
- 5 ふくは スーツケースの(外) に あります。
Fuku wa sūtsukēsu no (soto) ni arimasu.
The clothes are outside of the suitcase.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 中 naka inside | 2 外 soto outside | 3 上 ue on top of | 4 間 aida in-between |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|



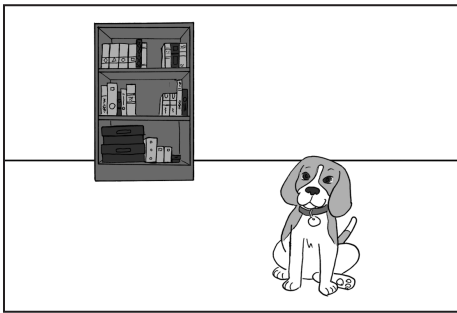
- 6 長崎は 熊本の(西) に あります。
Nagasaki wa Kumamoto no (nishi) ni arimasu.
Nagasaki is west of Kumamoto.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 南 minami south | 2 東 higashi east | 3 西 nishi west | 4 北 kita north |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|



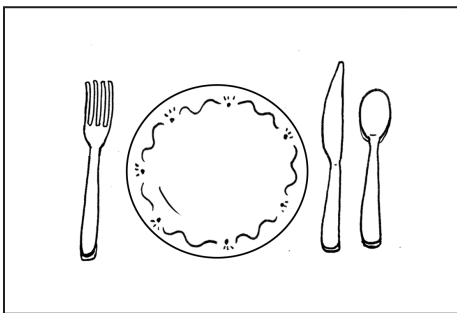
- 7** 山田さんは びょういんの(前)に います。
Yamada-san wa byōin no (mae) ni imasu.
Mr. Yamada is in front of the hospital.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 前 mae <i>In front of</i> | 2 うしろ ushiro <i>behind</i> | 3 上 ue <i>on top of</i> | 4 となり tonari <i>next to</i> |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|



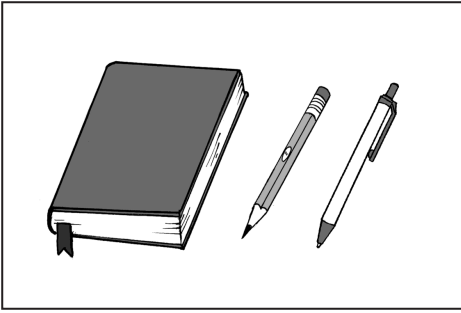
- 8** いぬは ほんだなの(そば)にいます。
Inu wa hondana no (soba) ni imasu.
The dog is near the bookshelf.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 となり tonari <i>next to (in a line)</i> | 2 上 ue <i>on top of</i> | 3 下 shita <i>below</i> | 4 そば soba <i>near / next to</i> |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|



- 9** フォークは さらの(となり)に あります。
Fuōku wa sara no (tonari) ni arimasu.
The fork is next to the plate.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 後ろ ushiro <i>behind</i> | 2 前 mae <i>in front of</i> | 3 となり tonari <i>next to</i> | 4 右 migi <i>right</i> |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|



- 10 えんぴつは 本と ペンの(間) です。
Enpitsu wa hon to pen no (aida) desu.
The pencil is between the book and the pen.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 そば | 2 近く | 3 間 | 4 となり |
| soba | chikaku | aida | tonari |
| <i>next to</i> | <i>near</i> | <i>in-between</i> | <i>next to</i> |

JLPT-Style Questions

- 1 ガス(は) しまっていますか。
Gasu (wa) shimatte imasu ka.
Is the gas shut off?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 を | 2 で | 3 は | 4 か |
| o | de | wa | ka |

The correct answer is #3- は .

We want to talk about the state of something, we will typically use は or が and an intransitive verb (a verb that does not take an object). しまる (**shimaru**) is intransitive. If the verb were しめる (**shimeru**, transitive) we could use the を particle like in the following sentence.

ガスを しめています。

Gasu o shimete imasu.

(I) am shutting off the gas.

Other Answers

を - The を particle usually marks the object of the sentence. However, since the verb is intransitive, it cannot take an object, so we cannot use the を particle.

で - The で particle marks the way or tool that we use to do something. We are not using the gas to shut off 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.

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. We want to specifically talk about the gas, so the か particle doesn't work here.

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.

2 田中さんは 赤いぼうしを (もっています)。

Tanaka-san wa akai bōshi o (motte imasu).

Mr. Tanaka is carrying a red hat.

1 もます

momasu

2 もっています

motte imasu

3 もたています

motate imasu

4 もちます

mochimasu

The correct answer is #2- もっています .

We want to talk about the state of carrying the red hat, so it makes the most sense to say もっています.

Other Answers

もます and もたています - These are both incorrect forms for もつ (**motsu**, to hold).

もちます - This is the non-past form of もつ, but it is not used to talk about someone carrying something. We need to use the ている form (page 116)

3 スミスさんとは (会っていません)。どんな人ですか。

Sumisu-san to wa (atte imasen). Donna hito desu ka.

As for Mr. Smith, (I) haven't met him. What kind of person is (he)?

1 会いません

aimasen

2 会いました

aimashita

3 会っています

atte imasu

4 会っていません

atte imasen

The correct answer is #4- 会っていません .

We want to talk about the state of not meeting Mr. Smith, so we should use the ている form. Since we are talking about the fact that we did not meet him, we need to use the negative.

Other Answers

あいません - To talk about the state of something, we need to use the ている form of a verb. With some special exceptions like しる (**shiru**, to know), which commonly uses the regular negative form.

○ わたしは 山田さんを しりません。

Watashi wa Yamada-san o shirimasen.

X わたしは 山田さんを しっていません。*

Watashi wa Yamada-san o shitte imasen.

I don't know Mr. Yamada.

* Less common usage.

あいました – Since the speaker asks ‘どんな人ですか,’ it doesn’t seem like they know him. So, it wouldn’t make sense for him to say that he met Mr. Yamada. Look out for context clues like this on the test.

あっています – This would mean that the speaker is meeting Mr. Tanaka right now. It wouldn’t make much sense to be asking what kind of person he was if he was in the process of meeting him.

4 パーティーで 新しい くつを (はくか はかないか) わかりません。

Pātii de atarashii kutsu o (haku ka hakanai ka) wakarimasen.

(I) don't know whether to wear my new shoes to the party or not.

1 くるか こないか
kuru ka konai ka

2 はくか はかないか
haku ka hakanai ka

3 きるか きないか
kiru ka kinai ka

4 かぶるか かぶらないか
kaburu ka kaburanai ka

The correct answer is #2– はくか はかないか .

The correct verb to use with くつ (**kutsu**, shoes) is はく (**haku**, to put on something you pull up, like pants).

Other Answers

くるか こないか – We are not talking about coming or not coming to the party. We have an object here, くつ, that we are doing something with, so we cannot use this answer.

きるか きないか – The verb きる does mean ‘to put on,’ but this is usually used for things above the waist like a t-shirt or jacket. It is not the best answer here.

かぶるか かぶらないか – The verb かぶる also means ‘to put on,’ but it means to put something on your head and not pull something on.

5 A 「テストは どうでしたか。」

“Tesuto wa dō deshita ka.”

“How was the test?”

B 「そうです (ね)、 かんたんでした。」

“Sō desu (ne), kantan deshita.”

“That’s right, (it) was easy.”

1 か
ka

2 ね
ne

3 わ
wa

4 よ
yo

The correct answer is #2– ね .

The phrase そうです can be combined with different particles to have different meanings. In this case, そうですね means ‘that’s correct’ or ‘that’s right.’ It might sound like it doesn’t really fit here, but think about the following exchange in English

A: How was the party?

B: Oh, that’s right – the party. I forgot to tell you about it. It was a blast. You missed out.

Speaker B is suddenly remembering that she went to the party and so that is why she responds the way she does.

Other Answers

か – The phrase ‘そうですか’ means ‘really?’, which doesn’t make a lot of sense here.

よ and わ – The phrase ‘そうですよ’ or ‘そうですわ’ are used to assure someone that something is correct.

A 「石川さんは モデルと けっこんしました。」
“Ishikawa-san wa moderu to kekkon shimashita.”
“Mr. Ishikawa married a model.”

B 「ほんとうですか。」
“Hontō desu ka.”
“Really?”

A 「そうですよ。」
“Sō desu yo.”
“It’s true!”

6 A 「でんしゃは 9時に 出ます(ね)。」
“Densha wa kyū-ji ni demasu (ne).”
“The train leaves at 9, right?”

B 「いいえ、8時に 出ます(よ)。」
“Iie, hachi-ji ni demasu (yo).”
“No, (it) leaves at 8.”

1 ね / ね
ne/ne

2 よ / ね
yo/ne

3 よ / か
yo/ka

4 ね / よ
ne/yo

The correct answer is #4- ね / よ .

Speaker A is checking the departure time of the train with the ね particle. Speaker B is giving speaker A new information, so Speaker B wants to make sure Speaker A listens and understands that it is something new. So, the よ particle is the best answer for the second space.

Other Answers

ね / ね and よ / ね – It sounds a bit strange for Speaker B to be checking on information in this way after Speaker A has either checked on the information (using the ね particle) or told Speaker B rather directly what time the train leaves (using the よ particle).

よ / か – This also sounds strange for Speaker B to be asking if the train leaves at 8, after Speaker A has clearly and confidently told him it leaves at 9.

- 7 西村さんを (もう) よびましたか。
Nishimura-san o (mō) yobimashita ka.
(I) already called Mr. Nishimura.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | どんな | 2 | まだ | 3 | あの | 4 | もう |
| | donna | | mada | | ano | | mō |

The correct answer is #4- もう .

The adverb まだ is usually only used with verbs in the non-past tense, and どんな and あの cannot be used in this way, so the best answer is もう .

Other Answers

どんな – The question word どんな means ‘what kind of’ and usually precedes a noun.

- A 「どんないろが すきですか。」
“Donna iro ga suki desu ka.”
“What kind of color do (you) like?”
- B 「みどりが好きです。」
“Midori ga suki desu.”
“(I) like green.”

まだ – The adverb まだ shows the state has not changed. It is very similar to ‘still’ or ‘yet’ in English.

- 妹は まだ 東京に すんでいます。
Imōto wa mada Tōkyō ni sunde imasu.
My younger sister still lives in Tokyo.

あの – The word あの is used to refer to an object that is distant from both speaker and listener or is known by both speaker and listener but not present.

- 先週 あのレストランに 行きましたか。
Senshū ano resutoran ni ikimashita ka.
Did (you) go to that restaurant (we talked about before) last week?

- 8 A 「父は どこですか。」
“Chichi wa doko desu ka.”
“Where is father?”
- B 「しりません、(まだ) かえっていません。」
“Shirimasen, (mada) kaette imasen.”
“(I) don’t know, he hasn’t returned yet.”

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|-----------|---|-------------|
| 1 | どこか | 2 | どこも | 3 | もう | 4 | まだ |
| | doko ka | | doko mo | | mō | | mada |

The correct answer is #4- まだ.

The adverb まだ, when used with a negative verb, means 'yet' in English. In Speaker B's line above, we are talking about the state of not returning, so we use the ている form (page 116). Notice the difference in the following two forms.

父は まだ かえっていません。

Chichi wa mada kaette imasen.

Father hasn't returned yet.

父は まだ かえりません。

Chichi wa mada kaerimasen.

Father didn't return yet.

Other Answers

どこか - どこか with an affirmative verb can mean 'somewhere'. This sentence uses a negative verb so we can't use this here.

どこも - どこも is usually used with negative verbs like in this sentence. However, it needs the に particle in this sentence to be grammatical.

もう - If you use the adverb もう, it means that the state has changed. So, using もう in the sentence above has a meaning of something like "Father hasn't returned already.", which doesn't make a lot of sense.

9 わたしは らいねん 大学に 行きたいです。今は お金に (こまっています)。

Watashi wa rainen daigaku ni ikitai desu. Ima wa okane ni (komatte imasu).

I want to go to university next year. Now, (I) am worried about money.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 こまっています | 2 こまります | 3 こまってあります | 4 こまりました |
| komatte imasu | komarimasu | komatte aru | komarimashita |

The correct answer is #1- こまっています.

Since the speaker is going to university next year, we can assume that they are still worried about money. The best answer is こまっています because it shows that the speaker is currently in a state of worry.

Other Answers

こまります - Since we use the word 今 (ima, now), using the non-past form can't be used in this context.

こまってあります - The form である is used to show the result of something that has completed. Typically, this is not used for feelings like 'to worry'. It is more often used when something has been done to something.

何と かいてありますか。

Nan to kaite arimasu ka.

What is written there?

こまりました – This is the polite past tense form of こまる . We can assume that he is still worrying and hasn't finished worrying. So this doesn't make much sense here.

10 新しい けいたい電話を 買うか (買わない) か わかりません。

Atarashii keitai denwa o kau ka (kawanai) ka wakarimasen.

(I) don't know if (I) am going to buy a new cell phone or not.

1 買わない
kawanai

2 買いません
kaimasen

3 買っていない
katte inai

4 買いたくない
kaitaku nai

The correct answer is #1– 買わない .

This is a sentence pattern that means [(I) don't know whether or not X]. The form is as follows.

Casual dictionary form + か + negative non-past casual form of the same verb + か + わかりません .

(I) don't know whether or not X.

For more details, check p.113.

Other Answers

買いません, 買っていない, 買いたくない – The negative non-past casual form of the verb that is used before the first か is used before the second か in the sentence pattern above. So none of the other answers will fit.