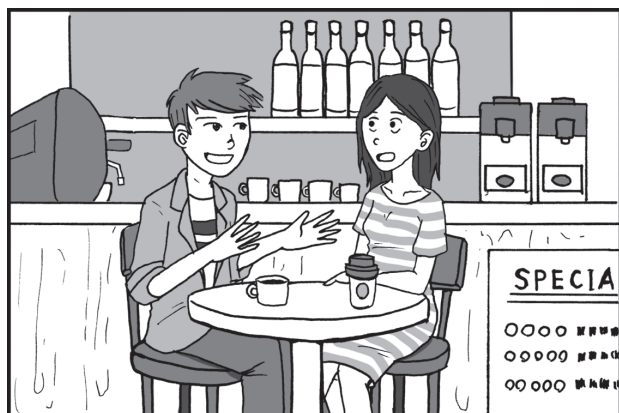


09 Grammar L7 Answers

Lesson Conversation (Kanji Edition)



ゆう：旅行は どうでしたか。

マツト：大阪から 名古屋までは 大丈夫でした。名古屋に 着いた後で、問題が ありました。

ゆう：そうですか。問題ですか。

マツト：はい、名古屋で バスが 止まりましたから、私は 何か 飲みものを 買いにバスを 降りました。飲みものを 買って お店を 出ました。携帯電話を 見ながら バスに 早く 帰りました。でも、顔を 上げると バスが ありません。

ゆう：バスが なくなりましたね。大変です。

マツト：バスを 降りる前に 自転車が 何か 言いました。

ゆう：自転車が 何か 言いましたか。

マツト：はい、そうです。

ゆう：自転車は 話しませんよ。

マツト：自転車は バスを 運転しますね。

ゆう：いいえ、運転手が バスを 運転します。

から and まで

れい) 田中さんは 名古屋(から) 来ました。

Tanaka-san wa nagoya (kara) kimashita.

Mr. Tanaka came from Nagoya.

1 わたしは この本を 西村さん(に) 上げました。

Watashi wa kono hon o Nishimura-san (ni) agemashita.

I gave this book to Ms. Nishimura.

2 わたしは 電車(から) おりました。

Watashi wa densha (kara) orimashita.

I got off the train.

- 3 6 時はんに 電車で 東京に 行きます。6 時(まで) まっています。
Roku-ji-han ni densha de Tōkyō ni ikimasu. Roku-ji (made) matte imasu.
(I) am going to Tokyo by train at 6:30. (I) am waiting until 6.
- 4 今日、12 時から 6 時まで はたらきます。6 時(まで) いそがしいです。
Kyō, jūni-ji kara roku-ji made hatarakimasu. Roku-ji made isogashii desu.
Today, (I) work from 12 until 6. (I) am busy until 6.
- 5 アメリカ(から) 来ました。
Amerika (kara) kimashita.
(I) came from America.
- 6 田中さんは わたし(より) はやく はしります。
Tanaka-san wa watashi (yori) hayaku hashirimasu.
Ms. Tanaka runs faster than me.

なる and する

- れい 1) 西村さんは 新しいしごとが 始まったので いそがしくなりました。
Nishimura-san wa atarashii shigoto ga hajimatta node isogashiku narimashita.
Mr. Nishimura started his new job, so (he) got busy.
- 1 このカレーは つめたいです。あつくして ください。
Kono karē wa tsumetai desu. Atsuku shite kudasai.
This curry is cold. Make it hot, please.
- 2 シャーさんが 来た後で パーティーは おもしろく なりました。
Shā-san ga kita ato de pātii wa omoshiroku narimashita.
After Mr. Shah came, the party got interesting.
- 3 こどもが ねているので、しずかに して ください。
Kodomo ga nete iru node, shizuka ni shite kudasai.
The kids are asleep, so be quiet, please.
- 4 A 「あなたの 日本語は 上手に なりましたね。」
"Anata no Nihongo wa jōzu ni narimashita ne."
"Your Japanese got better."
- B 「いいえ、いいえ、まだ 下手ですよ。」
"lie, iie, mada heta desu yo."
"No, no, (it) is still bad."
- 5 スーパーが できてから このへんが にぎやかに なりました。
Sūpā ga dekite kara kono hen ga nigiyaka ni narimashita.
After (they) opened the supermarket, this area became noisier.
- 6 ミラーさんは 本を 書いた後で、ゆうめいに なりました。
Mirā-san wa hono kaita ato de, yūmei ni narimashita.
After Mr. Miller wrote a book, (he) became famous.

7 わたしの コーヒーは つめたくなったので、新しいコーヒーを つくりました。
Watashi no kōhii wa tsumetaku natta node, atarashii kōhii o tsukurimashita.
My coffee got cold, so (I) made new coffee.

8 わたしの スーツは 小さくなったので、大きくして ください。
Watashi no sūtsu wa chiisaku natta node, ōkikushite kudasai.
My suit got smaller, so please make (it) bigger.

前に, 後で and てから

Part 1

れい 1) ②ねる / ①はを みがく → ねる前に はを みがきました。

② neru / ① ha o migaku → neru mae ni ha o migakimashita.

② to sleep / ① to brush one's teeth → Before (I) went to sleep, (I) brushed (my) teeth.

れい 2) ①ばんごはん / ②ともだちに 電話を する
 → ばんごはんの 後で ともだちに 電話を しました。

① bangohan / ② tomodachi ni denwa o suru

→ bangohan no ato de tomodachi ni denwa o shimashita

① dinner / ② to call (one's) friend → After dinner, (I) called (my) friend.

1 ①ばんごはん / ②しゅくだい する → ばんごはんの 後で しゅくだい しました。

① bangohan / ② shukudai suru → Bangohan no ato de shukudai shimashita.

① dinner / ② to do homework → After dinner, (I) did (my) homework.

2 ②りょこう / ①かぜを ひく → りょこうの 前に かぜを ひきました。

② ryokō / ① kaze o hiku → Ryokō no mae ni kaze o hikimashita.

② trip / ① to catch a cold → Before the trip, (I) caught a cold.

3 ①3年間 日本語を べんきょうする / ②日本に 行く

① san-nen-kan Nihongo o benkyō suru / ② Nihon ni iku

① to study Japanese for 3 years / ② to go to Japan

→ 3年間 日本語を べんきょう した後で 日本に 行きました。

San-nen-kan Nihongo o benkyō shita ato de Nihon ni ikimashita.

After (I) studied Japanese for 3 years, (I) went to Japan.

4 ②いえに つく / ①かぞくが ねる → いえに つく前に かぞくが ねました。

② ie ni tsuku / ① kazoku ga neru → ie ni tsuku mae ni kazoku ga nemashita.

② to arrive home / ① family sleeps → Before (I) arrived home, (my) family went to bed.

5 ①おきる / ②そうじする → おきた後で そうじしました。

① okiru / ② sōji suru → Okita ato de sōji shimashita.

① to wake up / ② to clean → After (I) woke up, (I) cleaned (the house).

- 6 ①田中さんが 来る / ②西村さんに 電話を する
 ① **Tanaka-san ga kuru** / ② **Nishimura-san ni denwa o suru**
 ① *Mr. Tanaka comes* / ② *to call Ms. Nishimura*

→ 田中さんが 来た後で 西村さんに 電話を しました。
Tanaka-san ga kita ato de Nishimura-san ni denwa o shimashita.
After Mr. Tanaka came, (I) called Ms. Nishimura.

- 7 ①しごと / ②えいがを 見る → しごとの後で えいがを 見ました。
 ① **shigoto** / ② **eiga o miru** → **Shigoto no ato de eiga o mimashita.**
 ① *work* / ② *to watch movies* → *After work, (I) watched a movie.*

- 8 ①ドアを あける / ②へやは さむく なる
 ① **doa o akeru** / ② **heya wa samuku naru**
 ① *to open a door* / ② *the room becomes cold*

→ ドアを あけた後 へやは さむく になりました。
Doa o aketa ato heya wa samuku narimashita.
After (I) opened the door, the room got cold.

Part 2

- れい) ベルが なる / ミラーさんは がっこうに つく
beru ga naru / **Mirā-san wa gakkō ni tsuku**
the bell rings / *Mr. Miller arrived at the school*

→ ベルが なってから ミラーさんは がっこうに つきました。
Beru ga natte kara Mirā-san wa gakkō ni tsukimashita.
Right after the bell rang, Mr. Miller arrived at the school.

- 1 あかるく なる / でかける → あかるく なってから 出かけました。
akaruku naru / **dekakeru** → **Akaruku natte kara dekakemashita.**
to get bright / *to go out* → *Right after (it) got bright, (I) went out.*

- 2 きっぷを 買う / 電車に のる → きっぷを 買ってから 電車に のりました。
kippu o kau / **densha ni noru** → **Kippu o katte kara densha ni norimashita.**
to buy a ticket / *to get on a train* → *Right after (I) bought a ticket, (I) got on the train.*

- 3 がっこうが おわる / およぐ → がっこうが おわってから およぎました。
gakkō ga owaru / **oyogu** → **Gakkō ga owatte kara oyogimashita.**
school finishes / *to swim* → *Right after school finished, (I) went swimming.*

- 4 西村さんは 入る / ドアを しめる
Nishimura-san wa hairu / **doa o shimeru**
Ms. Nishimura enters / *to close a door*

→ 西村さんは 入ってから ドアを しめました。
Nishimura-san wa haitte kara doa o shimemashita.
Right after Ms. Nishimura entered (the room), (she) closed the door.

ながら and とき

れい1) いつも きぶんが わるい / いつも くすりを 飲む

itsumo kibun ga warui / itsumo kusuri o nomu
always feel unwell / always take medicine

→ きぶんが わるいとき いつも くすりを 飲みます。

Kibun ga warui toki itsumo kusuri o nomimasu.
When (I) feel unwell, (I) always take medicine.

れい2) ときどき うたを うたう / そうじする。

tokidoki uta o utau / sōji suru
sometimes (I) sing a song / (I) clean

→ ときどき うたを うたいながら そうじします。

Tokidoki uta o utainagara sōji shimasu.
Sometimes (I) sing a song while (I) clean.

1 わたしは ビールを 飲む / お父さんは テレビで スポーツを 見る

watashi wa biiru o nomu / otōsan terebi de supōtsu o miru
I drink beer / my father watches sports on TV

→ わたし はビールを 飲むとき お父さんテレビで スポーツを 見ました。

Watashi wa biiru o nomu toki otōsan terebi de supōtsu o mimashita.
I drank beer while my father watched sports on TV.

2 ともだちと あるく / 話す → ともだちと あるきながら 話しました。

tomodachi to aruku / hanasu → Tomodachi to arukinagara hanashimashita.
(I) walk with (my) friend / (I) talk → (I) walked with my friend while (we) talked.

3 コーヒーでも 飲む / まちましょうか。 → コーヒーでも 飲みながら まちましょうか。

kōhii demo nomu / machimashō ka. → Kōhii demo nominagara machimashō ka.
(I) even drink coffee / shall we wait → Let's drink coffee while (we) wait.

4 いもうとは なく / いえに かえる → いもうとは なきながら いえに かえりました。

imōto wa naku / ieni kaeru → Imōto wa nakinagara ie ni kaerimashita.
My younger sister cries / (she) returns home → My younger sister cried while (she) returned home.

5 あるく / スマホを つかわないで ください。

aruku / sumaho o tsukawanaide kudasai.
to walk / not to use smartphone, please.

→ あるきながら スマホを つかわないで ください。

Arukinagara sumaho o tsukawanaide kudasai.
Don't walk while using (your) smartphone please.

6 わたしは こども / 上手に およぐ → わたしは こどものとき 上手に およぎました。

watashi wa kodomo/jōzu ni oyogu → Watashi wa kodomo no toki jōzu ni oyogimashita.
I was a child / swim well → When I was a child, (I) swam well.

- 7** おとうとは 学生 / 毎日 べんきょうする
otōto wa gakusei / mai-nichi benkyō suru
My younger brother was a student / (he) studied every day
 → おとうとは 学生 のとき 毎日 べんきょうしました。
Otōto wa gakusei no toki mai-nichi benkyō shimashita.
When my younger brother was a student, (he) studied every day.
- 8** しずか / 本を 読みたい → しずかなとき 本を 読みたいです。
shizuka / hon o yomitai → Shizuka na toki hon o yomitai desu.
quiet / (I) want to read book(s) → When (it) is quiet, (I) want to read books.
- 9** 天気が いい / 山に のぼる → 天気が いいとき 山に のぼります。
tenki ga ii / yama ni noboru → Tenki ga ii toki yama ni noborimasu.
weather is good / (I) climb mountains → When the weather is good, (I) climb mountains.
- 10** いえに 入る / くつを ぬいてください
ie ni hairu / kutsu o nuide kudasai
enter the house / take off shoes please
 → いえに 入るとき くつを ぬいてください。
ie ni hairu toki kutsu o nuide kudasai.
When (you) enter the house, take off (your) shoes, please.

Adverbs

- れい) だいすきな うたを いつも げんきに うたいます。
Daisuki na uta o itsu mo genki ni utaimasu.
(I) always sing (my) favorite song energetically.
- 1** この本は 古いですから、たいせつに 読んで ください。
Kono hon wa furui desu kara, taisetsu ni yonde kudasai.
This book is old, so read (it) carefully.
- 2** こどもが ねているので、しずかに して ください。
Kodomo ga nete iru node, shizuka ni shite kudasai.
The children are sleeping, so please be quiet.
- 3** いもうとは ピアノを 上手に ひきます。
Imōto wa piano o jōzu ni hikimasu.
My younger sister can play the piano well.
- 4** わたしの あねを わるく 言わないで ください。
Watashi no ane o waruku iwanaide kudasai.
Don't speak badly about my older sister, please.

5 田中さんは てがみに わたしの名前を 大きく 書きました。
Tanaka-san wa tegami ni watashi no namae o ōkiku kakimashita.
Mr. Tanaka wrote my name on the letter in big letters.

6 今日は かぜが つよく ふきます。
Kyō wa kaze ga tsuyoku fukimasu.
The wind is strong today.

JLPT-Style Questions

1 かいぎは (ちょうど) 六時に おわりました。
Kaigi wa (chōdo) roku-ji ni owarimashita.
The meeting finished right at 6.

1 まっすぐ
 massugu

2 だんだん
 dandan

3 ちょうど
 chōdo

4 ちょっと
 chotto

The correct answer is #3-ちょうど。

We use the adverb ちょうど – ‘just’ with amounts of things (time, money, etc.) so it is the best fit in this sentence.

Other Answers

まっすぐ – The adverb まっすぐ means ‘straight’ as in ‘straight ahead.’ It is usually used to describe something that is physically straight.

まっすぐ 行って ください。

Massugu itte kudasai.

Go straight, please.

だんだん – The adverb だんだん means ‘gradually’ and is typically used to describe some kind of change.

田中さんは だんだん よくなっています。

Tanaka-san wa dandan yoku natte imasu.

Mr. Tanaka is gradually getting better.

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.

2 かみを (ぜんぶ) つかいました。
Kami o (zenbu) tsukaimashita.
(I) used all the paper.

1 ぜんぶ
 zenbu

2 たいへん
 taihen

3 あまり
 amari

4 とても
 totemo

The correct answer is #1- **ぜんぶ** .

The adverb **ぜんぶ** means 'entire' or 'whole', as in to do something completely.

Other Answers

たいへん – We usually use **たいへん** to talk about a tough or difficult situation. Using the paper is probably not going to be a tough situation.

今日 わたしは たいへん いそがしいです。

Kyō watashi wa taihen isogashii desu.

Today, I was terribly busy.

あまり – The adverb **あまり** is most often used with negative forms of verbs.

日本語を あまり べんきょうしません。

Nihongo o amari benkyō shimasen.

(I) don't study Japanese very much.

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.

3 しゅうまつは (ときどき) ゴルフを します。

Shūmatsu wa (tokidoki) gorufu o shimasu.

(I) sometimes play golf on weekends.

1 ときどき

tokidoki

2 もう

mō

3 だんだん

dandan

4 たいへん

taihen

The correct answer is #1- **ときどき** .

ときどき is an adverb of frequency that means 'sometimes.' None of the other answers make sense in the above sentence.

Other Answers

もう – The **もう** particle is used to mean 'again' in English and is usually followed with an amount.

ビールを もういっぱい ください。

Biiru o mō ippai kudasai.

Another beer, please. (lit., beer again one cupful please.)

だんだん – The adverb **だんだん** means 'gradually' and is typically used to describe some kind of change. We are not talking about a change in the above sentence, so it cannot be used.

田中さんは だんだん よくなっています。

Tanaka-san wa dandan yoku natte imasu.

Mr. Tanaka is gradually getting better.

たいへん – We usually use **たいへん** to talk about a tough or difficult situation. Playing golf is probably not a tough situation.

今日 わたしは **たいへん** いそがしいです。

Kyō watashi wa taihen isogashii desu.

Today, I was terribly busy.

4 車に お金を (**たくさん**) かけます。

Kuruma ni okane o (takusan) kakemasu.

Cars take a lot of money.

1 おおぜい
ōzei

2 **たくさん**
takusan

3 **たいへん**
taihen

4 あまり
amari

The correct answer is #2- **たくさん**.

We can use **たくさん** to talk about the amount of something. Here we are talking about the amount of money being used.

Other Answers

おおぜい – おおぜい is usually used for large crowds of people, not for things like money.

大阪には 外国人が おおぜい います。

Ōsaka ni wa gaikokujin ga ōzei imasu.

There are a lot of foreigners in Osaka.

たいへん – We usually use **たいへん** to talk about a tough or difficult situation.

今日 わたしは **たいへん** いそがしいです。

Kyō watashi wa taihen isogashii desu.

Today, I was terribly busy.

あまり – The adverb **あまり** is most often used with negative forms of verbs.

日本語を あまり **べんきょう**しません。

Nihongo o amari benkyō shimasen.

(I) don't study Japanese very much.

5 中川さんは (**たぶん**) 来ないでしょう。

Nakagawa-san wa (tabun) konai deshō.

Ms. Nakagawa probably won't come.

1 とても
totemo

2 **ちょうど**
chōdo

3 **たぶん**
tabun

4 **たいへん**
taihen

The correct answer is #3- **たぶん**.

You can see **でしょう** at the end of the sentence, which means we are making a supposition or guess about the future. That makes an adverb of certainty like **たぶん** the best choice.

Other Answers

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

とても いたかったです。

Totemo itakatta desu.

(It) was very painful.

ちょうど – You can use ちょうど to talk about an exact amount of something (e.g. time, money, etc.). In the sentence above we are making a supposition and not talking about amounts so it does not fit above.

山田さんは ちょうどわたしと おなじ年です。

Yamada-san wa chōdo watashi to onaji toshi desu.

Mr. Yamada is just the same age as me.

たいへん – We usually use たいへん to talk about a tough or difficult situation.

今日 わたしは たいへん いそがしいです。

Kyō watashi wa taihen isogashii desu.

Today, I was terribly busy.

6 A 「ゆうべは こどもが ないていたので、ひとばん中 おきていました」

“Yūbe wa kodomo ga naite ita no de, hito-ban-chū okite imashita.”

“Last night, (my) kids were crying, so (I) was awake all night.”

B 「それは (たいへん) でしたね。」

“Sore wa (taihen) deshita ne.”

“That was terrible, right?”

1 けっこう
kekkō

2 たいへん
taihen

3 ぜんぶ
zenbu

4 ちょっと
chotto

The correct answer is #2- たいへん .

It sounds like Speaker A had a terrible night, so the best answer is たいへん .

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?

ぜんぶ – ぜんぶ can mean ‘totally’ or ‘completely’ and is usually used with a verb, not by itself.

おすしを ぜんぶ 食べました。

Osushi o zenbu tabemashita.

(I) ate all the sushi.

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 ってください。

Chotto matte kudasai.

Wait a moment, please.

7 わたしは (もう) にかい テストが あります。

Watashi wa (mō) ni-kai tesuto ga arimasu.

I have two more tests.

1 ちょっと

chotto

2 もう

mō

3 とても

totemo

4 もっと

motto

The correct answer is #2- もう .

The adverb もう , meaning ‘again,’ is often used with the number of times, often times with the counters かい (kai) and ど (do), which both mean ‘times an action has occurred’.

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 ってください。

Chotto matte kudasai.

Wait a little, please.

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

とても いたかったです。

Totemo itakatta desu.

(It) was very painful.

もっと – Whereas もう is used to talk about more times, もっと is used to talk about more of something, so it can’t be used in the sentence above.

もっと 大きくしてください。

Motto ōkiku shite kudasai.

Bigger/louder, please.

8 わたしは ロンドンに りょこうしたいです。

Watashi wa rondon ni ryokō shitai desu.

I want to take a trip to London.

(でも)、ともだちは ロンドンが きらいです。

(Demo), tomodachi wa rondon ga kirai desu.

But, (my) friends hate London.

1 それに

sore ni

2 でも

demo

3 それでは

sore dewa

4 だから

dakara

The correct answer is #2- **でも** .

The two sentences are in contrast to each other. One says that the speaker wants to go to London. The next sentence contrasts that by saying that the speaker's friends hate London. The best choice is **でも** because it shows contrast.

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 いました。

Tanaka-san wa midori no shatsu o kite imashita.

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.

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、こうえんへ さんぽに 行きたいです。

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

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

9 かいぎは ちょうど 1時に はじまります。

Kaigi wa chōdo ichi-ji ni hajimarimasu.

The meeting starts at exactly 1:00.

(しかし)、山下さんは まだ ひるごはんを 食べていません。

(Shikashi), Yamashita-san wa mada hirugohan o tabete imasen.

However, Ms. Yamashita hasn't eaten lunch yet.

1 そして
soshite

2 から
kara

3 それから
sore kara

4 しかし
shikashi

The correct answer is #4- **しかし** .

These two sentences contrast with each other. The first says the meeting starts at exactly 1. The second sentence says poor Ms. Yamashita hasn't eaten, so it is probably not the best time for the meeting.

Other Answers

そして – The conjunction *そして* can be used to link two similar sentences together.

日本語を 話します。そして、日本に すんでいます。

Nihongo o hanashimasu. Soshite, Nihon ni sunde imasu.

(I) speak Japanese, and live in Japan.

から – You can use *から* to show the reason for something. It is very similar to ‘so’ in English.

今月は たいへんいそがしいから、あまり 出かけません。

Kongetsu wa taihen isogashii kara, amari dekakemasen.

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

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.

10 おなかが いたい (から) あまり 食べませんでした。

Onaka ga itai (kara) amari tabemasen deshita.

(My) stomach hurts, so (I) didn't eat much.

1 しかし
shikashi

2 が
ga

3 だから
dakara

4 から
kara

The correct answer is #4- から .

Through the process of elimination we can see that *から* is the best answer. *しかし* and *が* are used to show contrasts, and the sentences are not contrasting each other. *だから* cannot be used in the middle of such a sentence like this unless the previous word is a *な* -adjective or noun.

Other Answers

しかし and *が* – These two conjunctions show contrast, so we can't use them here.

だから – The conjunction *だから* cannot be used mid-sentence if the word preceding it is an *い* -adjective.

11 今日は、6 時に おきて 山に のぼって 4 時に かえって 8 時に おさけを 飲みました。(だから) つかれました。

Kyō wa, roku-ji ni okite yama ni nobotte yon-ji ni kaette hachi-ji ni osake o nomimashita. (dakara) tsukaremashita.

Today, (I) woke up at 6, climbed a mountain, came home at 4, and drank alcohol at 8. That's why I'm tired.

1 それに
sore ni

2 から
kara

3 だから
dakara

4 しかし
shikashi

The correct answer is #3- **だから** .

The first sentence gives us a very lengthy reason for why the speaker is tired. So, **だから** is the best answer 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 いました。

Tanaka-san wa midori no shatsu o kite imashita.

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.

から – You can use **から** to show the reason for something. It is very similar to 'so' in English.

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。

Kongetsu wa taihen isogashii kara, amari dekakete imasen.

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

しかし – We can use the conjunction **しかし** 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.

12 A 「今日は 何を しましたか。」

"Kyō wa nani o shimashita ka."

"What did (you) do today?"

B 「わたしは せんたくをしました。(そして)、 姉は そうじをしました。」

"Watashi wa sentaku o shimashita. (soshite), ane wa sōji o shimashita."

"I did the laundry. And, my older sister cleaned."

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1 それに | 2 それでは | 3 だから | 4 そして |
| sore ni | sore dewa | dakara | soshite |

The correct answer is #4- **そして** .

We want to link together two sentences with a similar topic here – cleaning. So, the best answer is **そして** .

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 いました。

Tanaka-san wa midori no shatsu o kite imashita.

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.

だから – *だから* is used to show the reason for something. It's highly unlikely that the reason the speaker's older sister is cleaning is because the speaker did the laundry at least without more context.

13 A 「京都は どうでしたか。」

"Kyōto wa dō deshita ka."

"How was Kyoto?"

B 「たのしかったです。おちゃを 飲みました。(それから)、四条へ 買い物に 行きました。」

"Tanoshikatta desu. Ocha o nomimashita. (Sorekara), Shijō e kaimono ni ikimashita."

"(It) was fun. (I) drank tea. (And then), (I) went shopping in Shijō."

1 では	2 しかし	3 から	4 それから
dewa	shikashi	kara	sore kara

The correct answer is #4- それから .

We want to show a chronological sequence of events in the two sentences. First, the speaker drank tea. Then, the speaker went shopping. The best answer is *それから* .

Other Answers

では – You can use *では* to change the topic of conversation or to refocus the listener's attention on something. Since the two sentences are on the same topic, we can't use this here.

しかし – We can use the conjunction *しかし* 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.

から – You can use から to show the reason for something. It is very similar to ‘so’ in English.

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。

Kongetsu wa taihen isogashii kara, amari dekakete imasen.

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

14 A 「なぜ 気分が わるいですか。」

“Naze kibun ga warui desu ka.”

“Why do you feel unwell?”

B 「ええと、今日は、ピザ 二つと ハンバーグ 一つを 食べました。(それに)、
ケーキ 二つを 食べました。」

“Ēto, kyō wa, piza futatsu to hanbāgu hitotsu o tabemashita. (Sore ni), kēki futatsu o tabemashita.”

“Well, today, (I) ate two pizzas and a hamburg steak. Moreover, (I) ate two cakes.”

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|---------|
| 1 それでは | 2 だから | 3 でも | 4 それに |
| sore dewa | dakara | demo | sore ni |

The correct answer is #4– それに .

The second sentence is adding more information to the first sentence, so the best answer here is それに (sore ni, moreover).

Other Answers

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.

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、こうえんへ さんぽに 行きたいです。

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

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

でも – You can use でも and しかし to show a contrast between two ideas or sentences, but the sentences above do not contrast with each other. Here is an example using でも .

買い物ものに 行きました。でも、何も 買いませんでした。

Kaimono ni ikimashita. Demo, nani mo kaimasen deshita.

(I) went shopping. But, (I) didn't buy anything.

15 コーヒーを 飲みました(が)、おちゃは 飲みませんでした。

Kōhii o nomimashita (ga), ocha wa nomimasen deshita.

(I) drank coffee, but (I) didn't drink tea.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|-----|
| 1 それから | 2 それに | 3 から | 4 が |
| sore kara | sore ni | kara | ga |

The correct answer is #4- が .

Using が mid-sentence like this can show a contrast or weak connection between the two clauses. In the sentence above, we are using が to show a contrast.

Other Answers

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.

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.

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. It can't normally be used after verbs in polite form.

今日いい天気です。だから、こうえんへさんぽに行きたいです。

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

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

16 はる(の前に)ふゆが来ます。

Haru (no mae ni) fuyu ga kimasu.

Before spring, winter comes.

1 の前に

no mae ni

2 の後で

no ato de

3 前に

mae ni

4 後で

ato de

The correct answer is #1- の前に .

This is really just a question about form. And when using 前に or 後で and a noun, like はる (haru, spring) we need to use the の particle.

Other Answers

前に and 後で – If we use a noun before 前に or 後で, we need the の particle, so these two answers are invalid.

の後で – The last time I checked, winter does not come after spring.

17 このうわぎを きる（前に） せたくして ください。

Kono uwagi o kiru (mae ni) sentaku shite kudasai.

Before (you) wear this jacket, wash (it) please.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 前に | 2 後で | 3 の後で | 4 の前に |
| mae ni | ato de | no ato de | no mae ni |

The correct answer is #1- 前に .

This is a question about the form of the conjunctions 前に and 後で . When you use them after a clause in Japanese, they don't require the の particle. If you use a noun before 後で or 前に , you need to use the の particle.

Other Answers

の後で and の前に – These are both in the wrong form. You cannot use the の particle after a clause before 前に or 後で in a sentence like the one above.

後で – Since the clause is in non-past form, and not past form, we cannot use 後で . All clauses before 後で are in past form.

テレビを 見た後で 寝ました。

Terebi o mita ato de nemashita.

After (I) watched TV, (I) went to bed.

18 かいぎ（の後で） いえに かえります。

Kaigi (no ato de) ie ni kaerimasu.

After the meeting, (I) returned home.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 1 に後で | 2 の後で | 3 後で | 4 な後で |
| ni ato de | no ato de | ato de | na ato de |

The correct answer is #2- の後で .

Pay attention to the form we use with 後で . The word かいぎ is a noun, so we should use the の particle which we place in front of 後で .

Other Answers

に後で and な後で – The only particle that normally goes before 後で is the の particle, so these are invalid.

後で – This would be possible if there was a clause with a past tense verb in front of 後で , but we have a noun, so we cannot use 後で without the の particle.

19 （ねた後で） げんきに なりますよ。

(Neta ato de) genki ni narimasu yo.

After I slept (I) got more energized.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 ねる後で | 2 ねる前に | 3 ねた後で | 4 ねた前に |
| neru ato de | neru mae ni | neta ato de | neta mae ni |

The correct answer is #3- **ねた後で**.

This question is about form, specifically how to use **前に** and **後で**. The verb that goes before **後で** needs to always be in the past tense. And it doesn't make any sense that you had a lot of energy *before* going to sleep, so **ねた後で** is the best answer.

Other Answers

ねる後で – This is in the wrong form, so it is invalid.

ねる前に and **ねた前に** – It doesn't make much sense that the speaker had energy before going to bed. Also, the past tense is very rarely used before **前に**.

20 りょこうは 何日(から) はじまりますか。

Ryokō wa nan nichi (kara) hajimarimasu ka.

What day does (your) trip start?

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|-------|---|------|---|-------|
| 1 | まで | 2 | にも | 3 | から | 4 | では |
| | made | | ni mo | | kara | | de wa |

The correct answer is #3- **から**.

The speaker is asking about the start of the trip, so it makes sense that we use **から** (from).

Other Answers

まで – We use the **まで** particle to mark an end point in time or space. Since we are talking about the start of the trip, it doesn't make sense to ask about the end point.

パーティーは 9時までです。

Pātii wa kyū-ji made desu.

The party is until 9.

にも – Although you could use the **に** particle to mark the start of a trip, the combination of the **に** and **も** particles doesn't make sense. We usually use this structure in a negative sentence to mean 'nothing, nowhere, etc.'

だれにも あいませんでした。

Dare ni mo aimasen deshita.

(I) didn't meet anyone.

では – You can use **では** to change the topic of conversation or to refocus the listener's attention on something. Since the two sentences are on the same topic, we can't use this here.

21 スミスさんは アメリカ(から) 来ました。

Sumisu-san wa Amerika (kara) kimashita.

Mr. Smith came from America.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---------|---|------|---|------|
| 1 | にへ | 2 | までに | 3 | では | 4 | から |
| | ni e | | made ni | | dewa | | kara |

The correct answer is #4- から .

We usually talk about coming from a place, so から is the best answer here.

Other Answers

にへ – You could use the に particle here or the へ particle, but you can't use both.

までに – Placing the に particle after まで changes its meaning slightly. Instead of meaning 'until,' までに means 'by.' And that doesn't make sense in the sentence here.

では – The で particle marks the tool or method one uses to do an action. That is not the case here, so we cannot use this combination here.

- 22** 駅(まで) いっしょに 行きませんか。
Eki (made) issho ni ikimasen ka.
Will (you) go as far as the station with (me)?

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1 もへ | 2 では | 3 から | 4 まで |
| mo e | de wa | kara | made |

The correct answer is #4- まで .

We want to talk about traveling to a place, so we can use the に , へ , or まで particles. もへ is an incorrect form, so we can't use that. That leaves us with just answer 4.

Other Answers

もへ – This is an incorrect form, so we cannot use it.

では – The で particle is used to mark the way or the tool we use to do an action. Since 駅 (eki, train station) is not either, we cannot use this answer.

から – The から particle marks the start point or source of something.

- しごとは 9時からです。
Shigoto wa kyū-ji kara desu.
Work is from 9.

- 23** 今(まで) どこに いましたか。
Ima (made) doko ni imashita ka.
Until now, where were (you)?

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----------|
| 1 に | 2 から | 3 まで | 4 の前に |
| ni | kara | made | no mae ni |

The correct answer is #3- まで .

We can assume the listener was somewhere else before the speaker asked the question above, because the speaker probably knows where the listener is now since he is talking to them. That makes まで the best answer.

Other Answers

に – If we use the に particle in the sentence above, it means we are talking about right now. The speaker probably knows where the listener is right now, so this doesn't make sense.

から – We can't use から because 今から would be talking about the future and the sentence is in the past tense.

の前に – We cannot say 今の前に, so this answer is not possible either.

24 わたしは(ねながら)、本を 読みました。
Watashi wa (nenagara), hon o yomimashita.
While (I) was lying in bed, (I) read a book.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ねたとき
neta toki | 2 ねているとき
nete iru toki | 3 ねるながら
neru nagara | 4 ねながら
nenagara |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|

The correct answer is #4- ねながら .

The main task is 'lying in the bed', while the secondary task is 'reading a book'. とき is usually used to describe a time frame or situation when something occurred, and not to describe two actions happening at the same time. Answer 3 is in an incorrect form.

Other Answers

ねたとき and ねているとき – These are incorrect because they use とき, which is used to describe a time frame in which something occurs.

わたしは こどものとき、本を たくさん 読みました。
Watashi wa kodomo no toki, hon o takusan yomimashita.
I read a lot of books when I was young.

ねるながら – This is an incorrect form.

25 16 さい (のとき) あなたは どんな子 でしたか。
Jūroku-sai (no toki) anata wa donna ko deshita ka.
When (you) were 16, what kind of kid were you?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 の前に
nomaе ni | 2 のとき
no toki | 3 とき
toki | 4 前に
mae ni |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|

The correct answer is #2- のとき .

Much like 後で and 前に, we should use the の particle with a noun before とき. We can't use 前に because we are talking about a specific time and not a certain time before now.

Other Answers

の前に and 前に – We can use 前に to talk about a time relative to now. For example, we can talk about 16 years before now. But, when talking about periods of time we need to use 年 (nen, year) and not さい (sai), which is used to count a person's age.

とき – We need to use the の particle with this answer because of the noun 16 さい before とき.