

11 Grammar L9 Answers

Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs

JLPT-Style Questions

1 ここで 車を (とめて) ください。
Koko de kuruma o (tomete) kudasai.
Stop the car here, please.

- | | | | |
|--------|------|--------|---------|
| 1 とまで | 2 とめ | 3 とめて | 4 とまって |
| tomate | tome | tomete | tomatte |

The correct answer is #3-とめて .

There is an object in this sentence, so we need a transitive verb. とめる (tomeru, to stop; transitive), in answer 3 is in て-form, which is what usually goes before ください .

Other Answers

とまって – This is the て-form of とまる (tomaru, to stop; intransitive). We can't use this verb with an object. When we use this verb, the subject is doing the stopping.

ここで 車が とまりました。
Koko de kuruma ga tomarimashita.
The car stopped here.

とめ and とまで – These are both in incorrect form, so we cannot use them here.

2 テレビを (つけて) ごはんを つくります。
Terebi o (tsukete) gohan o tsukurimasu.
(I) am going to turn on the TV and make some food.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 つって | 2 つきて | 3 ついて | 4 つけて |
| tsutte | tsukite | tsuite | tsukete |

The correct answer is #4-つけて .

This sentence has an object in it, so the best choice is to use a transitive verb. We can use つける (tsukeru, to turn on) with テレビ .

Other Answers

つって – This is actually the て-form for つる (tsuru, to fish or to hang). So, probably not a good choice for this sentence.

つきて – This is the incorrect form, so we can't use this for this sentence.

ついて – This is the て-form of つく (tsuku, to arrive), which won't work for the sentence above.

3 電車を まっているとき、みなさんは (ならんでいました)。

Densha o matte iru toki, minasan wa (narande imashita).

When waiting for the train, everybody lined up.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | ならびましょう | 2 | ならべていました | 3 | ならんでいました | 4 | ならべました |
| | narabimashō | | narabete imashita | | narande imashita | | narabemashita |

The correct answer is #3-ならんでいました.

ならべる (**naraberu**, to line up; transitive) means that someone is lining up some objects. Whereas ならぶ (**narabu**) is intransitive so the subject is lining up by themselves. In the sentence above, the people are lining up because they are marked with は, the topic marking particle. So, the best answer is ならんでいました, the past polite ている form of ならぶ.

Other Answers

ならびましょう – This is the polite ましょう, or volitional, form of ならぶ, which is intransitive, so it could be used with people, but it sounds strange here. It sounds like you are suggesting that everyone should line up, but if you use とき with ている, it sounds like you are talking about a specific time in the past and not now or in the future.

ならべていました and ならべました – In the sentence above, no one is lining up the people because they are not marked with the を particle. Instead, they are lining up by themselves. Because of that, we can't use ならべる in any form.

4 電車が 京都駅に(とまった)とき、田中さんは おりました。

Densha ga kyōto eki ni (tomatta) toki, Tanaka-san wa orimashita.

When the train stopped at Kyoto station, Mr. Tanaka got off.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|--------|---|---------|---|--------|
| 1 | とまって | 2 | とめた | 3 | とまった | 4 | とめて |
| | tomatte | | tometa | | tomatta | | tomete |

The correct answer is #3-とまった.

The subject of the sentence is the train, so using とまる (**tomaru**, to stop; intransitive) is the best choice. We are not talking about someone stopping the train, but rather the train stopping.

Other Answers

とめた and とめて – These are both forms of とめる (**tomeru**, to stop; transitive), which take an object. There is no object in the sentence above, so we cannot use either of them here. Also, we can't use the て-form in front of とき.

とまって – This is the correct *kind* of verb – intransitive, but not in the right form. We can't use the て-form directly in front of とき.

5 えいがを (はじめる) 前に 電気を けしました。

Eiga o (hajimeru) mae ni denki o keshimashita.

Before the movie started, (they) turned out the lights.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|--------------|
| 1 | はじまっている | 2 | はじめる | 3 | はじまる | 4 | はじめている |
| | hajimate iru | | hajimeru | | hajimaru | | hajimete iru |

The correct answer is #2- はじめる .

There is an object in this clause, so we should use a transitive verb. That leaves us with answers 2 and 4. We can't actually use the ている form before 前に, so that eliminates answer 4. That leaves us with answer 2.

Other Answers

はじまっている and はじめている – You can use a verb in the non-past casual form before 前に or a noun with the の particle, but you cannot use ている .

はじまる – If the clause before とき marked えいが with the は or が particle, it would be possible to use はじまる, which is intransitive. However, it is marked with the を particle, making it an object being acted on. In that case, we need the transitive verb – はじめる .

Suffixes

JLPT-Style Questions

1 わたし(たち)は 来月 けっこんします。
Watashi (tachi) wa raigetsu kekkon shimasu.
We will get married next month.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|-------|
| 1 すぎ | 2 たち | 3 中 | 4 ずつ |
| sugi | tachi | chū | zutsu |

The correct answer is #2- たち .

The suffix たち is a plural marker that can change a pronoun or noun into plural form. Here we changed わたし (*watashi*, I) into わたしたち (*watashitachi*, we). That is the only answer choice that we can use with a pronoun.

Other Answers

すぎ – The suffix すぎ can be used after an amount of time or specific time to have the meaning 'past' or 'after'.

今 9時 15分すぎです。
Ima kyu-ji jūgo-fun sugi desu.
Now, (it) is 15 past 9.

中 – The 中 suffix can be used after a period of time in order to talk about an action occurring during that time.

午前中に はしります。
Gozen-chū ni hashirimasu.
(I) run in the morning.

ずつ – The ずつ suffix is used to talk about the distribution of an amount of something.

日本語が 少しずつ 上手に になりました。

Nihongo ga sukoshi zutsu jōzu ni narimashita.

(My) Japanese has gotten better bit by bit.

- 2** バスが 3時30分に 来ます。今、3時3分すぎですから、あと(27分) まちましょう。
Basu ga san-ji sanjūpun ni kimasu. Ima, sanji sanpun sugi desu kara, ato (nijūnana-fun) machimashō.
The bus comes at 3:30. Now, (it) is 3 minutes past, so let's wait for 27 minutes.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 27分
nijū-fun | 2 17分
jūnana-fun | 3 33分
sanjūsanpun | 4 23分
nijūsanpun |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|

The correct answer is #1– 27分 .

The suffix **すぎ** means past, and it can be assumed that we are talking about the current hour if none is given. So once we know that, this is basically a math problem. If the bus leaves at 3:30, and it is 3 past now, that gives us 27 more minutes.

- 3** A 「北村さんは どこですか。」
“Kitamura-san wa doko desu ka.”
“Where is Ms. Kitamura?”
- B 「午前(ちゅう) ぎんこうに 行って、まだかえっていません。」
“Gozen (chū) ginkō ni itte, mada kaette imasen.”
“In the morning, (she) went to the bank, and hasn’t come back yet.”
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 すぎ
sugi | 2 ちゅう
chū | 3 じゅう
jū | 4 ずつ
zutsu |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

The correct answer is #2– ちゅう .

To talk about an action happening during a period of time we can use 中, which can be pronounced ちゅう (chū) or じゅう (jū). Often times, these are interchangeable but for 午前 (gozen, morning), we have to use ちゅう. じゅう does not work here.

Other Answers

すぎ – The suffix **すぎ** can be used after an amount of time or specific time to have the meaning ‘past’ or ‘after’.

今 9時 15分すぎです。

Ima kyu-ji jūgo-fun sugi desu.

Now, (it) is 15 past 9.

じゅう – The じゅう (中) suffix can be used after a period of time in order to talk about an action occurring during that time. However, with 午前 (gozen, morning), ちゅう is usually used.

午前中に はしります。

Gozen-chū ni hashirimasu.

(I) run in the morning.

ずつ – The ずつ suffix is used to talk about the distribution of an amount of something.

日本語が 少しずつ 上手に になりました。

Nihongo ga sukoshi zutsu jōzu ni narimashita.

(My) Japanese has gotten better bit by bit.

4 A 「きのうは たいへんでしたね。」

"Kinō wa taihen deshita ne."

"Yesterday was terrible, wasn't it?"

B 「そうですよ。一日(じゅう) かいぎでした。」

"Sō desu yo. Ichi-nichi (jū) kaigi deshita."

"That's right. The meeting was all day."

1 ずつ

zutsu

2 じゅう

jū

3 ちゅう

chū

4 すぎ

sugi

The correct answer is #2-じゅう.

When talking about an action that continues during the entire time period, it is more common to read 中 as じゅう. Since the meeting wasn't a quick event (like turning off the lights), we should use the じゅう pronunciation.

Other Answers

ずつ – The ずつ suffix is used to talk about the distribution of an amount of something.

日本語が 少しずつ 上手に になりました。

Nihongo ga sukoshi zutsu jōzu ni narimashita.

(My) Japanese has gotten better bit by bit.

ちゅう – The ちゅう(中) suffix *can* be used after a period of time in order to talk about an action occurring during that time. It sounds unnatural here though, because the activity continued all day.

午前中に はしります。

Gozen-chū ni hashirimasu.

(I) run in the morning.

すぎ – The suffix すぎ can be used after an amount of time or specific time to have the meaning 'past' or 'after'.

今 9時 15分すぎです。

Ima kyu-ji jūgo-fun sugi desu.

Now, (it) is 15 past 9.

5 バナナを (一つずつ) 食べました。

Banana o (hitotsu zutsu) tabemashita.

(They) ate one banana each.

1 ずつ一つ

zutsu hitotsu

2 一つずつ

hitotsu zutsu

3 一つのうち

hitotsu no zutsu

4 ずつの一つ

zutsu no hitotsu

The correct answer is #2- 一つずつ.

The only answer in correct form is answer 2. We don't usually use the の particle with ずつ and ずつ needs to go *after* an amount.

Sentential Grammar 2 (Sentence Composition)

- 1 A 「きのうは こうえんに 行きました。」
 "Kinō wa kōen ni ikimashita."
 "Yesterday (I) went to the park."
- B 「わたしは このしゅうまつ は どこ へ も 行きませんでした。」
 "Watashi wa kono shū-matsu wa doko e mo ikimasen deshita."
 "I didn't go anywhere this weekend."
- | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 どこ | 2 は | 3 も | 4 へ |
| doko | wa | mo | e |

The correct answer is #4 (2143).

We can't use the は particle directly after a question word like どこ, so that should go after しゅうまつ. We can't use the へ or も particles after time so those must go after どこ. The へ particle goes before the も particle (page 103)

- 2 A 「えいがは どうでしたか。」
 "Eiga wa dō deshita ka."
 "How was the movie?"
- B 「話し が つまらなくて はやく かえりました。」
 "Hanashi ga tsumaranakute hayaku kaerimashita."
 "The story was boring, (so) (I) went home early."
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------|-----|
| 1 話し | 2 つまらなくて | 3 はやく | 4 が |
| hanashi | tsumaranakute | hayaku | ga |

The correct answer is #2 (1423).

We have the が particle which is used to mark the subject. The only other part that could be the subject is 話し, so we can put the が particle after that. Then, we just need to sort out つまらなくて and はやく. つまらなくて is the て-form of the い-adjective つまらない (**tsumaranai**, boring) (page 81) while はやく is the adverb form of the adjective はやい (**hayai**, fast; early) (page 139).

The adverb has to describe the verb, so it is best to place it at the end before the verb. While つまらなくて is an adjective that describes the story. So, we will put that in the 3rd position.

- 3 A 「今日は 電話が ありましたか。」
 "Kyō wa denwa ga arimashita ka"
 "Were there any phone calls today?"

B 「はい、電話 が 一本 だけ ありました。」

"Hai, denwa ga ippon dake arimashita."

"Yes, there was just one phone call."

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-----|
| 1 一本 | 2 電話 | 3 だけ | 4 が |
| ippon | denwa | dake | ga |

The correct answer is #1 (2413).

Speaker A specifically asks about the phone calls, so that should be our subject marked with the が particle. Then, we have a counter – 一本 (**ippon**, one call). We aren't talking about only phone calls. We want to talk about the fact that there was only one call. So, it is best to put だけ (**dake**, only) after the counter, and the counter goes after the item it is counting (電話, **denwa**, phone calls).

4 A 「今日は 何も しませんでしたか。」

"Kyō wa nani mo shimasen deshita ka."

"Did (you) not do anything today?"

B 「いいえ、わたしは へや の そうじ を しました。」

"Iie, watashi wa heya no sōji o shimashita."

"No, I did the room cleaning."

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-------|
| 1 の | 2 を | 3 へや | 4 そうじ |
| no | o | heya | sōji |

The correct answer is #4 (3142).

The object of the sentence is marked with the を particle in Japanese, and at first you might think that へや (**heya**, room) is the object of this sentence. That is, after all, what we are cleaning right? However, we cannot have two を particles to one verb. We need the を particle for そうじ because it is a する verb.

That means instead of talking about doing the cleaning to an object, we need to talk about the kind of cleaning. In this case, we are doing 'room cleaning'. Room, へや, is a noun so we use the の particle to change it into an adjective that describes the type of cleaning we are doing.

5 A 「あさって クラス に 来て ください。」

"Asatte kurasu ni kite kudasai."

"Come to class the day after tomorrow, please."

B 「でも、いそがしいんですよ。」

"Demo, isogashii n desu yo."

"But, (I) am busy!"

- | | | | |
|--------|------|-----|--------|
| 1 クラス | 2 来て | 3 に | 4 あさって |
| kurasu | kite | ni | asatte |

The correct answer is #1 (4132).

Words for 'times' usually go first in a sentence, so we can put that in the first space. How about the に particle? We could put it after the time, but we don't need to. When using a verb of motion like 来る (kuru, to come) however, we can mark the location being traveled to with the に particle. The location in this sentence is クラス so we can put it after that. Also, when using ください with a verb, we usually put the verb in て-form directly in front of ください.

- 6 A 「このまちは いつも にぎやかですね。」
 "Kono machi wa itsu mo nigiyaka desu ne."
 "Is this city always lively?"
- B 「はい、でも、 わたし が わかい とき は しずかでした。」
 "Hai, demo, watashi ga wakai toki wa shizuka deshita."
 "Yes but, when I was young, it was quiet."
- | | | | |
|-------|-----|---------|------|
| 1 わかい | 2 が | 3 わたし | 4 とき |
| wakai | ga | watashi | toki |

The correct answer is #1 (3214).

We can work back from the は particle, which marks the topic. Is the topic わたし? It doesn't make much sense to say 'I was quiet'. So, it must be とき (toki, time). What kind of とき? It was some time in the past because we are using the past tense. 'わたしが わかい' is the only combination that makes sense and that is about the past, so we can go with that.

- 7 A 「ゆうべは 何を しましたか。」
 "Yūbe wa nani o shimashita ka."
 "What did (you) do last night?"
- B 「きのう 買った DVD を 見た 後で ねました。」
 "Kinō katta diibuidii o mita ato de nemashita."
 "After (I) watched the DVD (I) bought yesterday, (I) went to bed."
- | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|-------------|
| 1 買った | 2 見た | 3 後で | 4 DVD を |
| katta | mita | ato de | diibuidii o |

The correct answer is #2 (1423).

We have 後で (ato de, after) which needs a verb in casual past tense before it, and we have two to choose from 見た (mita, saw) or 買った (katta, bought). We could either buy or watch a DVD, but what would we most likely do before going to bed? Probably watch it. That makes the most sense here. So, we can put that word (見た) before 後で and then the object, DVD with を before that. And finally, 買った describes the DVD, so we will put that first.

- 8 A 「こうえん へ あそび に 行って きます。」
 "Kōen e asobi ni itte kimasu."
 "(I) am going to the park to play. (I) will be back."

B 「いってらっしゃい」

"Itte rasshai"

"See you later."

1 行って

itte

2 あそび

asobi

3 に

ni

4 へ

e

The correct answer is #2 (4231).

Looking at the particles, we have the に particle and the へ particle. Both of these can mark こうえん (kōen, park), a location. However, the に particle can be used with あそび and こうえん, while へ cannot. So, we will use the へ particle, which marks the direction we are moving toward, with こうえん. We can then use に with あそび. あそび is the V-stem of あそぶ (asobu, to play). We can use the form V-stem + に + 行く that we learned about in lesson 5 (page 107).

9 A 「わたしの いえは 4000 万円 かかりました。」

"Watashi no ie wa yon-sen man-en kakarimashita."

"My house cost 40 million yen."

B 「日本 で は いえ は 高いですね。」

"Nihon de wa ie wa takai desu ne."

"Houses in Japan are expensive, aren't they?"

1 は

wa

2 いえ

ie

3 は

wa

4 で

de

The correct answer is #2 (4321).

We have two は particles in this question, which is possible if they serve different purposes. The first は is used for contrast.

日本では

As for in Japan / Speaking of in Japan (compared to other countries)

The second は is to mark the topic of houses.

So, we can't use two は particles on the same noun, which means we just have to determine where to put the で particle. This で particle marks where it costs so much to buy a house, so we need to put it after 日本 (Nihon, Japan).

10 A 「ビールを 飲みますか。」

"Biiru o nomimasu ka."

"Do (you) drink beer?"

B 「いいえ、ぎゅうにゅう と 水 だけ を 飲みます。」

"Iie, gyūnyū to mizu dake o nomimasu."

"No, (I) only drink milk and water."

1 を

o

2 水

mizu

3 と

to

4 だけ

dake

The correct answer is #4 (3241).

When we list items with the と particle, the first item needs to be marked with the と particle, but the second item does not and often takes another particle. So, the と particle needs to go first, then the second item. How about だけ and を? The を particle can't go before だけ. That leaves us with だけを.

- 11** A 「そのえいがを 見ましたか。」
"Sono eiga o mimashita ka."
"Did (you) watch that movie?"
- B 「田中先生が おしえている 大学 に 行った 後で 見ました。」
"Tanaka-sensei ga oshiete iru daigaku ni itta ato de mimashita."
"After (I) went to the university where Tanaka Sensei teaches (I) watched (the movie)."
- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|-----|
| 1 行った | 2 おしえている | 3 大学 | 4 に |
| itta | oshiete iru | daigaku | ni |

The correct answer is #3 (2341).

To the right of the answer spaces, we have 後で (ato de, after) and before that we can put a verb in casual past tense or a noun with the の particle. There is no の particle, so that means 行った goes in the last spot. There is also a に particle which marks the place we are going to. Which of the rest of the answers is a place? 大学. So we put that in front of the に particle and おしえている describes it so that will go first.

- 12** A 「今日は すずしくて いい 天気です ね。」
"Kyō wa suzushikute ii tenki desu ne."
"(It)'s cool today, and the weather is nice, isn't it?"
- B 「さんぽを しませんか。」
"Sanpo o shimasen ka."
"Why don't (we) go for a stroll?"
- | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------|-----|
| 1 天気です | 2 いい | 3 すずしくて | 4 ね |
| tenki desu | ii | suzushikute | ne |

The correct answer is #1 (3214).

The ね particle will always go at the end of the sentence. Then, since 天気です (tenki desu, weather) has the copula at the end of it, we can put that before ね. That leaves us with いい and すずしくて. Based on what we learned in lesson 8 about linking adjectives together (page 155), we know that すずしくて goes first.

- 13** A 「この本は どこに おきますか。」
"Kono hon wa doko ni okimasu ka."
"Where do (I) put this book?"

B 「わたし の つくえ には おかないで ください。」

"*Watashi no tsuke ni wa okanaide kudasai.*"

"*Don't put it on my desk, please.*"

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| 1 の | 2 に | 3 つくえ | 4 は |
| no | ni | tsukue | wa |

The correct answer is #2 (1324).

The verb in Speaker B's response is おかないで (**okanaide**, don't place) and we have a に particle. We need to put the に particle behind a location. It would seem strange for Speaker B to tell Speaker A not to place the book on himself, so let's assume he is talking about the desk (つくえ).

Now, where do we put the の particle? We can't put it after つくえに, so it must go before that. Remember, when we want to show possession we use the の particle. So, we can put the の particle between わたし and つくえに, which gives us わたしの つくえに. And the only place for the は particle to go is at the end.

14 A 「その本は いくらですか。」

"*Sono hon wa ikura desu ka.*"

"*How much is that book?*"

B 「この 本は にさつ で 100円 です。」

"*Kono hon wa ni-satsu de hyaku-en desu.*"

"*These books are 100 yen each.*"

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|-----|
| 1 本は | 2 100円 | 3 にさつ | 4 で |
| hon wa | hyaku-en | nisatsu | de |

The correct answer is #4 (1342).

The word この is a 'pre-noun adjectival', which means it has to go before a noun and not before amounts like にさつ (two volumes) or 100円. So that means 本は has to go first. Then, when we talk about a price per something we need to use the form 'counter + で + price.' Since the で particle usually marks the tool or method you use to do something, you can think of it as the way you are buying them (e.g. by the 2s).

15 A 「りょこうで パリへ 行きましたか。」

"*Ryōkō de Pari e ikimashita ka.*"

"*Did (you) go to Paris on a trip?*"

B 「ええ、そうして ローマ へ も 行きました。」

"*Ē, sōshite Rōma e mo ikimashita.*"

"*Yes, and (I) also went to Rome.*"

- | | | | |
|---------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1 そうして | 2 も | 3 ローマ | 4 へ |
| sōshite | mo | rōma | e |

The correct answer is #4 (1342).

We can link two ideas or sentences together with そうして. Speaker B first says yes that she went to Paris and then adds to that by saying she also went to Rome. We mark places being traveled to with the に or the へ particle. In this case, we can use the へ particle after Rome to mark that Speaker B went there. Then, we add the も particle because we are adding to the list of cities Speaker B has been to.

16 A 「田中さんは おすしが すきですか。」

"Tanaka-san wa osushi ga suki desu ka."

"Does Mr. Tanaka like sushi?"

B 「いいえ、何でも 食べますが おすし だけ は 食べません。」

"Iie, nan de mo tabemasu ga osushi dake wa tabemasen."

"No, (he) eats anything, but (he) doesn't eat sushi."

1 だけ
dake

2 は
wa

3 食べますが
tabemasuga

4 おすし
osushi

The correct answer is #1 (3412).

Looking at what comes before the answer spaces on the left, we see 何でも. The only thing we can put after that is 食べますが, since we can't put any more particles, like だけ or は, and おすし doesn't really work there either. We can put the は particle after おすし. Now what do we do with だけ? We can't put it after 食べますが, but we can put it between おすし and は. Remember, only に and と can go before だけ. See Lesson 8 for more details on だけ (page 162).

17 A 「じゅぎょうは いつですか。」

"Jūgyō wa itsu desu ka."

"When is class?"

B 「じゅぎょうは 9時 から 11時 まで です。」

"Jūgyō wa ku-ji kara jūichi-ji made desu."

"Class is from 9 until 11."

1 9時
ku-ji

2 11時
jūichi-ji

3 まで
made

4 から
kara

The correct answer is #4 (1423).

Usually, the start time will go first in a sentence. 9時 comes before 11時, so we can put that first and mark it with から, which marks start points. We can then mark the end point, 11時, with まで.

18 日本語を れんしゅうを しながら りょうりを して います。

Nihongo o renshū o shinagara ryōri o shite imasu.

(I) practice Japanese while (I) am cooking.

1 しながら
shinagara

2 して
shite

3 りょうりを
ryōri o

4 れんしゅうを
renshū o

The correct answer is #3 (4132).

Looking at the verb at the end, *います*, we can tell that we either need a verb in *て*-form or an animate object since *います* can be used to talk about the existence of animate objects like pets and people. In our case, there is a verb in *て*-form – *して*. Before that, we can put *れんしゅうを* or *りょうりを*. *れんしゅうを* probably goes in the first space though because you can't cook Japanese. Then, we put *しながら* in the one last place in the middle and we are finished.

19 A 「大きい にわですね。」

“*Ōkii niwa desu ne.*”

“*Big garden, isn't it?*”

B 「そうですね。それに、ここは しずか で いい まち です。」

“*Sō desu ne. Sore ni, koko wa shizuka de ii machi desu.*”

“*Yea, that's right. Moreover, this is a quiet nice town.*”

1 しずか

2 まち

3 で

4 いい

shizuka

machi

de

ii

The correct answer is #4 (1342).

Looking at all the pieces we have two adjectives, a noun, and the *で* particle. The *で* particle can only really go after the *な*-adjective, *しずか*. And *いい* can only go in front of *まち*. We can't put *しずか* before *です*. Usually an adjective or a noun goes before *です*, so we will just put *いいまち* last.

20 A “MONY で はたらいていますか。」

“*MONY de hataraitte imasu ka.*”

“*Are (you) working for MONY?*”

B 「いいえ、田中さん が はたらいていた 会社 に つとめています。」

“*lie, Tanaka-san ga hataraitte ita kaisha ni tsutomete imasu.*”

“*No, (I) work for the company Mr. Tanaka works for.*”

1 はたらいていた

2 に

3 会社

4 が

hataraitte ita

ni

kaisha

ga

The correct answer is #3 (4132).

We have *はたらいていた* which can only go one place – in front of *かいしゃ*. The verb *つとめています*, which is the *ている* form of *つとめる*, usually uses the *に* particle to mark the person or thing the subject is working for. After *かいしゃ* looks like a good place to put that. And then we just have the *が* particle, which should go after *田中さん*. Remember, the subject of a clause is marked with the *が* particle.

Using Grammar in Context (3rd Set of Grammar Questions)

Passage 1

日本で べんきょうして いる 学生が 「毎日 あさに する こと」の ぶんしょうを 書きました。

6時に おきて シャワーを あびてから メールを 読みます。それから、はを
みがいて あさごはんを 食べます。いつも あさごはん に パンを 食べます。
7時に いえを 出ます。ときどき 7時5分ごろに 家を出て 駅まで はしります。プ
ラットホームで 電車を まちます。ふゆの あさは さむくて たいへんです。7
時15分の 電車に のります。毎日 人が たくさん のっていますから しご
との 駅で おりるときには もう つかれています。だから、ときどき お店で コーヒー
を 買います。そうして、そのコーヒーを 飲みながら しごとへ あるいていきます。

ROMAJI

Nihon de benkyō shite iru gakusei ga “mai-nichi asa ni suru koto” no bunshō o kakimashita.

Roku-ji ni okite shawā o abite kara mēru o yomimasu. Sore kara, ha o migaite asagohan o
tabemasu. Itsu mo asagohan ni pan o tabemasu. Nana-ji ni ie o demasu. Tokidoki nana-ji go
fun goro ni ie o dete eki made hashirimasu. Purattohōmu de densha o machimasu. Fuyu no asa wa
 samukute taihen desu. Nana-ji jūgo-fun no densha ni norimasu. Mai-nichi hito ga takusan
 notte imasu kara shigoto no eki de oriru toki ni wa mō tsukarete imasu. Dakara, tokidoki
omise de kōhii o kaimasu. Sōshite, sono kōhii o nominagara shigoto e aruite ikimasu.

ENGLISH

Students studying in Japan wrote a “Things (I) do in the morning” composition.

(I) wake up at 6, take a shower, and then read mail. After that, (I) brush (my) teeth and eat breakfast. (I) always eat bread at breakfast. At 7, (I) leave the house. Sometimes (I) leave the house around 7:05 and (I) run to the station. (I) wait for the train on the platform. Winter mornings are cold and terrible. (I) get on the train at 7:15. Every day, a lot of people ride the train so, when (I) get off at (my) job’s station, (I) am tired. That’s why, sometimes (I) buy coffee at the store. And, while drinking that coffee (I) walk to work.

1

1 あびるから
abiru kara

2 あびてから
abite kara

3 あびる後で
abiru ato de

4 あびて後で
abite ato de

The correct answer is #2- あびてから .

This is the only answer in the correct form. You can use て-form + から to emphasize that one action happened shortly after the other without a break:

わたしは 日本に 来てから 15 年に なります。

Watashi wa Nihon ni kite kara jūgo-nen ni narimasu.

(It) has been 15 years since I came to Japan.

Other Answers

あびる後で and あびて後で – When using 後で, we need to have a verb in casual past tense before it, even if the main verb of the sentence is in non-past.

ひるごはんを 食べた後で さんぽしましょう。

Hirugohan o tabeta ato de sanpo shimashō.

After (we) eat lunch, let's go for a stroll.

あびるから – To emphasize that one action happened shortly after another we need to use the て-form before から .

2

1 を
o

2 に
ni

3 とき
toki

4 が
ga

The correct answer is #2- に .

The に particle can be used for a couple of things like marking the time something occurs, talking about how frequently something happens, or marking a place that is being traveled to (page 86). Here the に particle is being used to mark the time you eat the bread.

Other Answers

を – The を particle marks the object in the sentence. あさごはん (**asagohan**, breakfast) is not the object of the sentence, パン (**pan**, bread) is. Also, we can't have two objects to a verb, can we?

とき – We can use とき to talk about when something happens. We *can* use a noun with とき if we put a の particle between the noun and とき .

こどもの とき あまいものが だいすきでした。

Kodomo no toki amai mono ga daisuki deshita.

When I was a child, (I) loved sweets.

However, it sounds odd to use this with あさごはん since it already implies a time.

が – The が particle marks the subject of a sentence. It marks the doer in the sentence. So, if we use it here, it means *breakfast* eats bread, which would be an interesting sight.

3

1 さむいで
samui de

2 さむく
samuku

3 さむい
samui

4 さむくて
samukute

The correct answer is #4- さむくて .

さむくて is the て-form of さむい (samui, cold). When we want to string together two adjectives, we need the て-form to connect them together.

Other Answers

さむいで – We can add the で particle to a な -adjective to make the て-form. However, さむい is an い -adjective, so we need to follow a different form.

さむい – い + くて = さむくて

さむく – If we remove the final い and add く to an い -adjective, we get the adverb form, which we can use to form the negative or talk about a change.

わたしは さむくありません。

Watashi wa samuku arimasen.

(I) am not cold.

さむくなっています。

Samuku natte imasu.

(It) is getting colder and colder.

さむい – This is the non-past casual form of さむい, which can't normally be used before another adjective like たいへん.

4

1 あるから
aru kara

2 のっていますから
notte imasu kara

3 のりましたから
norimashita kara

4 あったから
atta kara

The correct answer is #2- のっていますから .

This whole composition is about what happens every morning, so we need to use the non-past form. We can't use ある because we are talking about people, and ある is used for inanimate objects only.

Other Answers

あるから and あったから – We can only use ある for inanimate (i.e. not living) things. If we want to talk about animate objects, we should use いる .

電車の中に 人が たくさん います。

Densha no naka ni hito ga takusan imasu.

There are a lot of people on the train.

のりましたから – We can't use the past tense because we are talking about regular activities, or what happens every morning

5

1 飲むとき
nomu toki

2 飲んだとき
nonda toki

3 飲みながら
nominagara

4 飲んだから
nonda kara

The correct answer is #3- 飲みながら .

The student wants to talk about doing something while they are walking, so we should use ながら (nagara, while) that we learned in lesson 7 (page 136).

Other Answers

飲むとき – If we use 飲むとき, it sounds like you are talking about a regular habit. In other words, it sounds like you are saying “Whenever I drink coffee, I walk to work,” which is probably not what is meant here.

飲んだとき – If we use the past tense, it makes it sound like we are talking about a specific incident, but we are talking about regular morning routines.

飲んだから – We can't use the casual past tense before から like this to talk about the sequence of events. We can use it to give a reason for something though.

ビールを たくさん 飲んだから 今 気分が わるいです。

Biiru o takusan nonda kara ima kibun ga warui desu.

Since (I) drank a lot of beer, (I) now feel unwell.

Passage 2

日本で べんきょうして いる 学生が 「かぞく」の ぶんしょうを 書きました。

父は 今 55さい 1 で パンやを しています。母も ときどき そのパンやで はたらいています。パンやで はたらく前は 父は 20年間 えいご 2 の 先生 をしていました。今でも、上手に えいごを 話します。子どものときに 毎日 学校の後 で 父と いっしょに えいごを べんきょう 3 していました。しかし、兄は あまり べんきょう しませんでした。兄は 大学へは 4 行かないで 父と パンや で はたらいています。そして、父は しごと中 えいごだけを 話します。兄のしごとは 5 むずかしくて たいへんです。

ROMAJI

Nihon de benkyō shite iru gakusei ga “kazoku” no bunshō o kakimashita.

Chichi wa ima gojūgo-sai 1 de panya o shite imasu. Haha mo tokidoki sono panya de hataraitte imasu. Panya de hataraku mae wa chichi wa nijū-nen-kan Eigo 2 no sensei o shite imashita. Ima demo, jōzu ni Eigo o hanashimasu. Kodomo no toki ni mai-nichi gakkō no ato de chichi to issho ni Eigo o benkyō 3 shite imashita. Shikashi, ani wa amari benkyō shimasen deshita. Ani wa daigaku e wa 4 ikanaide chichi to panya de hataraitte imasu. Soshite, chichi wa shigoto-chū Eigo dake o hanashimasu. Ani no shigoto wa 5 muzukashikute taihen desu.

ENGLISH

Students studying in Japan wrote a “Family” composition.

My father, now 55 years old, has a bakery. My mother also sometimes works at the bakery. Before my father worked at the bakery, (he) was an English teacher for 20 years. Even now, (he) speaks English well. When (I) was a child, every day after school, my father and (I) studied English together. However, my older brother hardly studied. My older brother didn't go to school and works with my father at the bakery. And, my father, during work, speaks only English. My older brother's work is difficult and hard.

1

1 に
ni2 より
yori3 へ
e4 で
de

The correct answer is #4-で.

The で here is actually the て-form of the copula (です, **desu**), not the で particle. Since 55 さい (**gojūgo-sai**, 55 years old) is considered a noun, it is best to use this て-form to describe the father. We can also put this another way:

55 さいの 父は パンやを しています。

Gojūgo-sai no chichi wa panya o shite imasu.

My 55 year old dad runs a bakery.

Other Answers

に – The に particle is used to mark the time something happens. An age, like 55 さい, is not considered a time in Japanese. So, we can't normally use the に particle with an age to talk about when something happened.

より – We can use より to make comparisons. It is similar to 'than' in English

田中さんは 山田さんより いそがしいです。

Tanaka-san wa Yamada-san yori isogashii desu.

Ms. Tanaka is busier than Mr. Yamada.

へ – The へ particle marks the direction something is going toward. This sentence is about the father running a bakery and not heading to 55 years old, so we can't use it here.

外国へ 行きたいです。

Gaikoku e ikitai desu.

(I) want to go overseas.

2

1 が
ga2 で
de3 の
no4 を
o

The correct answer is #3- の .

The word えいご (Eigo, English) is a noun, so we need to use the の particle after it to describe せんせい (sensei, teacher).

Other Answers

が – The が particle is used to mark the subject of a sentence. However, 'English' isn't the subject in this sentence.

で – The で particle can mark the way or tool we use to do something. In the sentence above, we are talking about father's role or job, not the way he is doing the job. If we want to use the で particle, we can say something like the following.

父は えいごで おしえています。

Chichi wa Eigo de oshiete imasu.

Father teaches in English.

を – The を particle marks the object of a sentence. In the sentence above though, we are not talking about using English, we are talking about the father's role as a teacher.

3

1 します
shimasu

2 していました
shite imashita

3 しています
shite imasu

4 したいです
shitai desu

The correct answer is #2- していました .

The sentence starts with こどもの ときに (kodomo no toki, when (I) was a child), so we are talking about the past. The only answer in the past tense is 2.

Other Answers

します, しています and したいです - These are all in non-past tense, so we can't use them in this sentence.

4

1 行かないで
ikanaide

2 行く
iku

3 行かない
ikanai

4 行きたくて
ikitakute

The correct answer is #1- 行かないで .

To link verbs together we need to use the て -form (page 81).

Other Answers

行く and 行かない – These two answers are in casual form, but we can't link verbs together like this. They need to be in て -form.

行きたくて – This is the て-form of 行きたい (*ikitai*, want to go). Although it is in the correct form, it doesn't make sense in this situation. We would need to add something to show a contrast like **でも** (*demo*, but) or **しかし** (*shikashi*, however).

5

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 やさしくて
yasashikute | 2 かんたんで
kantan de | 3 たのしくて
tanoshikute | 4 むずかしくて
muzukashikute |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|

The correct answer is #4 – むずかしくて.

When we link adjectives together like this using the て-form, they need to have a similar feeling. Since the adjective at the end of the sentence is **たいへん** (*taihen*, terrible), which is something negative, it sounds strange to have something positive before it. Answer 4, むずかしくて (*muzukashikute*, difficult) makes the most sense and matches the negative mood.

Other Answers

やさしくて, かんたんで and たのしくて – These are all positive adjectives, so they can't be linked to a negative adjective like **たいへん** (*taihen*, terrible).

Passage 3

日本で べんきょうして いる 学生が 「日本語を べんきょうする」の ぶんしょうを 書きました。

ことばを たくさん しりたいです。きょねんは 日本の えいがを たくさん 見ました。いろいろな ことばを ききました。でも、そのことばを あまり おぼえていません。えいがの ことばは むずかしいです。だから、今年は 日本語の 本を 読みます。おととい、ほんやで こどもが 読む本を 買いました。その本は かんじを あまり つかわないので やさしいです。その本の中のことばを べんきょうした後で 新しいそのことばを つかって 日本人と 話したいです。

ROMAJI

Nihon de benkyō shite iru gakusei ga "Nihongo o benkyō suru" no bunshō o kakimashita.

Kotoba o takusan shiritai desu. Kyonen wa Nihon no eiga o takusan mimashita. Iroiro na kotoba o kikimashita. Demo, sono kotoba o amari oboete imasen. Eiga no kotoba wa muzukashii desu. Dakara, kotoshi wa Nihongo no hon o yomimasu. Ototoi, honya de kodomo ga yomu hon o kaimashita. Sono hon wa kanji o amari tsukawanai node yasashii desu. Sono hon no naka no kotoba o benkyō shita ato de atarashii sono kotoba o tsukatte Nihon-jin to hanashitai desu.

ENGLISH

Students studying in Japan wrote a “To study Japanese” composition.

(I) want to know a lot of words. Last year, (I) watched a lot of Japanese movies. (I) heard a lot of words. But, (I) don't really remember those words. The words in the movie (lit., movie's words) are difficult. That's why, this year (I) read Japanese books. The day before yesterday, at the bookstore (I) bought a book that children read. That book doesn't use a lot of kanji, so (it) is easy. After (I) study the words in that book, (I) want to talk to a Japanese person using those new words.

1

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 していました
shitte imashita | 2 しりたくないです
shiritaku nai desu | 3 しりたいです
shiritai desu | 4 しります
shirimasu |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|

The correct answer is #3 – しりたいです .

Reading through the entire passage, we can understand that the writer wants to learn words and is trying different study methods to learn more words. That makes answer 3, しりたいです (**shiritai desu**, want to know), the best answer.

Other Answers

していました – This is the て-form of 知る (**shiru**, to know) in past formal tense. It is not clear if the writer knew a lot of words before, but it seems like the rest of the passage discusses the ways the writer is using to improve his vocabulary.

しりたくないです – This is the negative form of しりたい (**shiritai**, want to know). Reading the rest of the passage, we can understand that the writer wants to learn more vocabulary, so this is not correct.

しります – This is the formal non-past form of 知る (**shiru**, to know). In truth, this form is rarely used. It is much more common to talk about the state of knowing by using the ている form – しています (**shitte imasu**, knowing).

2

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 おぼえていません
oboete imasen | 2 おぼえました
oboemashita | 3 おぼえます
oboemasu | 4 おぼえています
oboete imasu |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|

The correct answer is #1 – おぼえていません .

It is very common to use a negative verb with あまり (**amari**, very). When used in an affirmative sentence, it often has the meaning of ‘excessive’ or ‘too much’. In other words, even though the sentence is affirmative, the meaning isn't a positive one. That doesn't seem to be the case here because the writer does not seem to be complaining about remembering an excessive amount of words.

Other Answers

おぼえました, おぼえます and おぼえています – These are all affirmative. It's uncommon to use affirmatives with あまり. When you do use あまり with an affirmative sentence, it has a negative

meaning, as if you are complaining about the excess of something.

3

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 読みます
yomimasu | 2 読みました
yomimashita | 3 読みたくないです
yomitaku nai desu | 4 読んでいました
yonde imashita |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|

The correct answer is #1 – 読みます .

In the first part of this sentence, you can see 今年 (**kotoshi**, this year), so we are talking about now, not the past. That means the two answers using the past tense cannot be used. And, the rest of the passage hasn't given any indication that the writer doesn't want to read books. That leaves us with 1 as the answer.

Other Answers

読みました and 読んでいました – These are both in the past tense. Since the sentence starts with 今年 (**kotoshi**, this year), we cannot use the past tense. Be on the lookout for keywords that will help determine what tense you should use.

読みたくないです – Reading the rest of the passage, it seems like the writer wants to improve his Japanese and continue learning new vocabulary, so this doesn't seem like the best answer.

4

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 こどもは 読みます本
kodomo wa yomimasu hon | 2 こどもが 読みます本
kodomo ga yomimasu hon |
| 3 こどもが 読む本
kodomo ga yomu hon | 4 こどもは 読む本
kodomo wa yomu hon |

The correct answer is #3 – こどもが 読む本 .

This is the only answer that uses the proper form of a clause. Remember that the verb should be in casual form and the subject of a clause should be marked with the が particle or the の particle.

Other Answers

こどもは 読みます本 and こどもが 読みます本 – Both of these answers use the polite form of the verb. We cannot use the polite form in a clause. We must use the casual form.

こどもは 読む本 – We cannot use the は particle to mark the subject of a clause. It has to be marked by the が particle.

5

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 つかってから
tsukatte kara | 2 つかって
tsukatte |
| 3 つかっていないので
tsukattei nai node | 4 つかう
tsukau |

The correct answer is #3 – **つかっていないので** .

Answer 3 is the only one with the correct form. The sentence finishes with やさしい (**yasashii**, easy), so it makes sense to give a reason why it is easy. We can use the conjunction **ので** to point to the reason for something.

Other Answers

つかってから and つかって – We are not talking about a sequence of events, which is what we commonly use these two patterns for, so this answer is invalid. Also, the word **あまり** is used in this clause, so it is best to use a negative verb.

つかう – We cannot put a verb in casual form like this directly in front of an adjective.

Passage 4

日本で べんきょうして いる 学生が 「いちばん わるかった 日」の ぶんしょうを 書きました。

4年 **1** 前に、ともだちから プレゼントに 12本の 花をもらいました。その花を げんかんの かびんに **2** 入れてから だいどころに 行きました。パンを トースターに 入れたとき 何か おとを **3** 聞いたので、げんかんに 行きました。わたしの いぬが その花を **4** 食べていました。げんかんを そうじした後で だいどころに 行きました。パンは ぐろく になっていました。その日は しごとに **5** 行きたくなかったです。だから、いえを 出ないで テレビを 見て ねていました。

ROMAJI

Nihon de benkyō shite iru gakusei ga "ichi-ban warukatta nichi" no bunshō o kakimashita.

Yon-nen **1** mae ni, tomodachi kara purezento ni jūnipon no hana o moraimashita. Sono hana o genkan no kabin ni **2** irete kara daidokoro ni ikimashita. Pan o tōsutā ni ireta toki nani ka oto o **3** kiita no de, genkan ni ikimashita. Watashi no inu ga sono hana o **4** tabete imashita. Genkan o sōji shita ato de daidokoro ni ikimashita. Pan wa kuroku natte imashita. Sono hi wa shigoto ni **5** ikitaku nakatta desu. Dakara, ie o denaide terebi o mite nete imashita.

ENGLISH

Students studying in Japan wrote a "The Worst Day" composition.

Four years ago, (I) received a present of 12 flowers from a friend. (I) put those flowers in a vase in the entranceway and went to the kitchen. When (I) put some bread in the toaster, (I) heard some kind of noise, so (I) went to the entranceway. My dog was eating the flowers. After (I) cleaned the entranceway, (I) went to the kitchen. The bread had turned black. That day, (I) didn't want to go to work. That's why, (I) didn't leave the house, (instead I) watched TV and laid around.

1

1 ごろ
goro2 ぐらい
gurai3 前に
mae ni4 後で
ato de

The correct answer is #3- 前に .

This sentence is in the past tense and so we should use a time phrase that points to the past. Answer 3 is the only answer that points to the past.

Other Answers

ごろ – The suffix ごろ can only be used with points in time, like we learned in lesson 8 (page 159). 4 年 is not a point in time though. Here is an example of how to use it:

山田さんは 6 時ごろに かえりました。

Yamada-san wa roku-ji goro ni kaerimashita.

Mr. Yamada went back home around 6:00.

ぐらい – The suffix ぐらい can be used to talk about approximate amounts of something. We can use it with 4 年間ぐらい (**yon-nen-kan gurai**, a *period* of about 4 years), and in conversation the 間 (**kan**) can be dropped 4 年ぐらい (**yon-nen gurai**, about 4 years).

However, if we use 4 年ぐらい by itself without 前に or 後で, it is referring to something we are continuing to do, not an action that has completed, like receiving a present.

4 年ぐらい ここに すんでいます。

Yon-nen gurai koko ni sunde imasu.

(I) have been living here for about four years.

後で – The adverb 後で (**ato de**, after) can be used here, but it would be talking about the future:

4 年後で いえを 買います。

Yon-nen ato de ie o kaimasu.

After 4 years, (I) am going to buy a house.

2

1 入れてから
irete kara2 入れる前に
ireru mae ni3 入ってから
haitte kara4 入れる後で
ireru ato de

The correct answer is #1- 入れてから .

Through the process of elimination this is the best answer. From context, we can tell that the writer put the flowers in the vase, then went into the kitchen. Also, 入れる (**ireru**, to put in) is the proper verb to be used.

Other Answers

入れる前に – It doesn't make sense that the author would go into the kitchen *before* putting the flowers in the vase since we later find out that the vase is in the entranceway.

入ってから – This is actually the て-form of 入る (**hairu**, to enter), which is intransitive. Since there is an object in the sentence, it wouldn't make sense to use an intransitive verb, which don't take objects. Also, if we use 入る here, it might sound like the poor writer is squeezing herself into the flower vase.

入れる後で – We always need to put the verb before 後で in the past tense (i.e. 入れた後で), so this answer is invalid.

3

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1 しましたので | 2 聞いていたので | 3 したので | 4 聞いたので |
| shimashita node | kiite ita node | shita node | kiita node |

The correct answer is #4– 聞いたので .

The object here is おと (**oto**, sound), and the best verb to use with that is 聞く (**kiku**, to listen). We actually can't use する with おと .

Other Answers

しましたので and したので – We can't use する with おと (**oto**, sound), so both of these answers are invalid.

聞いていたので – This is the past tense of ている . In English, this can be translated as '(I) was listening...', which it sounds strange to say that about a sound. From context, we can guess that the writer didn't listen for very long, but in fact went into the entranceway to see what the noise was.

4

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 食べたいです | 2 食べていました | 3 食べています | 4 食べたくないです |
| tabetai desu | tabete imashita | tabete imasu | tabetaku nai desu |

The correct answer is #2– 食べていました .

We usually cannot talk about what another person (or even a dog) wants to do using ～たい , so that rules out 1 and 4. This whole passage is in the past tense, so answer 3 doesn't fit. That leaves us with answer 2.

Other Answers

食べたいです and 食べたくないです – These two answers use ～たい and we can not normally use ～たい to talk about what another person or animal wants to do.

食べています – This is in the non-past form, but the rest of the passage is in the past tense.

5

1 行っていました
itte imashita

2 行きました
ikimashita

3 行きたかったです
ikitakatta desu

4 行きたくなかったです
ikitaku nakatta desu

The correct answer is #4- 行きたくなかったです .

Reading the last sentence of the passage:

だから、いえを 出ないで テレビを 見て ねていました。

Dakara, ie o denaide terebi o mite nete imashita.

That's why, (I) didn't leave the house, (instead I) watched TV and laid around.

So, the writer didn't leave the house. That rules out 1 and 2. It also doesn't seem like she wanted to go to work, so answer 3 is out as well. That leaves just 4.

Other Answers

行っていました and 行きました – Judging from the last sentence, it seems like she didn't make it to work that day, so these answers can't be correct.

行きたかったです – This is the past tense of 行きたい (**ikitai**, want to go).

行きたい – い + かったです = 行きたかったです

But this seems like a weird reason to sit around the house and do nothing all day, like how the writer describes in the last sentence. So, this answer is invalid as well.