

## Lesson 1

1 わたしは マイク・ミラーです。

I am Mike Miller.

Notes: は (wa) → a topic marker

You can make almost anything/anybody a topic to describe with this particle.

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2 わたしは マイク・ミラーです。

I am Mike Miller.

Notes: です → am / is / are

The dictionary form of です is だ。

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3 わたしは 学生(がくせい) じゃありません。

I am not a student.

Notes: じゃありません → am not / is not / are not

では ありません is more formal than じゃ ありません. The informal forms of です are だ、じゃない、だった、じゃなかった。

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4 山田(やまだ)さんは 先生(せんせい) ですか。

Is Mr. Yamada a teacher?

Notes: か → a question marker

Place か at the end of a sentence to denote questions.

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5 田中(たなか)さんは 会社員(かいしゃいん)です。吉田さんも 会社員です。

Mr. Tanaka is a company worker. Mr. Yoshida is also a company worker.

Notes: も → as well as / also / too

も can be added to the topic, in which case you must drop は as they cannot coexist.

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## Lesson 2

6 これは わたしの 辞書(じしょ)です。

This is my dictionary.

Notes: これ / それ / あれ → this / the one near the listener / that one over there  
These cannot be used to refer to people.

7 この 本(ほん)は わたしの です。

This book is mine.

Notes: この / その / あの → These refer to the noun near the speaker, near the listener, and over there respectively.  
Notice the Japanese こ - そ - あ - ど-system.

8 これは 「あ」です か、「お」です か。

Is this あ or お?

Notes: Sentence 1 か、Sentence 2 か → Sentence 1 or Sentence 2  
Notice that です is used twice in this structure.

9 これは コンピューターの 本(ほん)です。

This is a book on computers.

Notes: の → of, belonging to / working for, about  
Notice that の can establish a lot of relationships between two objects/people.

## Lesson 3

10 お手洗(てあら)いは あそこ です。

The bathroom is over there.

Notes: ここ / そこ / あそこ / どこ → the place near the speaker, near the listener, away from both of them and where respectively.  
Can you relate these to the こ - そ - あ - ど system?

- 11 エスカレーターは あちら です。

There is an elevator over there.

Notes: こちら / そちら / あちら / どちら → the politer forms of ここ / そこ / あそこ / どこ

These polite forms are often used by shop assistants in a department store.

## Lesson 4

- 12 今(いま)、なん時(じ) ですか。－ 午後(ごご) 5時(じ) です。

What time is it now? - It is 5pm.

Notes: じ → o'clock, なんじ = what time / 5 じ = 5 o'clock

はん as in 9じはん means half an hour - i.e. 30 minutes.

- 13 けさ 7時(じ)に おきました。

I got up at 7 this morning.

Notes: おきます → to get up / An informal form of this verb is おきる.

The opposite of おきる is ねる.

- 14 けさ 6時(じ)に おきました。

I got up at six this morning.

Notes: に → a time marker

ごろ as in 6時ごろ means "about 6 o'clock".

- 15 9時(じ) から 10時(じ) まで 勉強(べんきょう)します。

I study from 9 to 10.

Notes: から ~ まで → from (9 o'clock) to (10 o'clock)

Do not put them in the other way around - ie. 10時まで 9時から。

- 16 土曜日(どようび) と 日曜日(にちようび)は 休(やす)みです。

My days off are Saturday and Sunday.

Notes: と → and

と can not join two sentences, two verbs, two adjectives.

- 17 仕事(しごと)は 大変(たいへん) です ね。

You are busy, aren't you?

Notes: ね → Place ね at the end of the sentence to seek agreement.

ね、よ、か are all placed at the end of the sentence.

## Lesson 5

- 18 京都(きょうと) へ いきます。

I will go to Kyoto.

Notes: へ(e) → a destination marker

に can sometimes be used as a destination marker as well.

- 19 きのは どこへも いきませんでした。

I did not go anywhere yesterday.

Notes: どこへも → nowhere / do not go, come anywhere

どこへも requires a negative ending as だれも / なにも do.

- 20 タクシーで 駅(えき)へ いきます。

I will go to the station by taxi.

Notes: で → means of transport

When you walk somewhere, say 「あるいて いきます」.

21 ともだち と 大阪(おおさか)へ いきます。

I will go to Osaka with my friend.

Notes: と → with somebody

と いっしょに is also possible instead of と.

22 ひとりで 東京(とうきょう)へ いきます。

I will go to Tokyo on my own.

Notes: ひとりで → on my / your / her / his / their own / alone

ひとりで can also mean "without anybody's help".

23 いつ 日本(にほん)へ 来(き)ましたか。

When did you come to Japan?

Notes: いつ → when?

なんじ / なんにち / なんようび / なんがつ / なんねん

24 タバコは 体(からだ)に よく ないです よ。

Smoking is not good for your health, I insist.

Notes: よ → Place よ at the end of the sentence to stress / emphasize

A good linguistic tool to stress a message.

## Lesson 6

25 ジュースを 飲(の)みます。

I drink some juice.

Notes: を → an object marker

An object in grammar refers to the noun that is affected by the other noun which is usually a subject.

26 公園(こうえん)で テニスを します。

I play tennis in the park.

Notes: で → A marker to denote a place where an action takes place

When you do some activity at a place, then で should be your choice rather than に.

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27 いっしょに コーヒーを 飲(の)みませんか。

Why don't we have a coffee together?

Notes: ませんか → Won't you ...?

In declining an offer, you say すみませんが、ちょっと、、、

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28 ちょっと きっさてんで 休(やす)みましょう。

Let's have a break and go to a coffee shop.

Notes: ましょう → Let's do ...

すみませんが、ちょっと、、、 can be said to decline.

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29 おくに、おなまえ (cf. おちや、おかね)

Your country, your name

Notes: お → a honorific prefix, as is ご.

When you talk about your country/name, drop お.

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## Lesson 7

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30 はしで ごはんを 食(た)べます。

We eat cooked rice with chopsticks.

Notes: で → a tool marker

ごはん is cooked rice and こめ is uncooked rice - ie. just grains.

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31 わたしは よしこさんに 花(はな)を あげました。

I gave some flowers to Yoshiko.

Notes: に → a recipient marker

に in this usage is also called an indirect object marker.

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32 わたしは よしこさんに 花(はな)を もらいました。

I received flowers from Yoshiko.

Notes: に → the agent

に here refers the a person whom I received some flowers from.

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33 もう この 本(ほん) 買(か)いましたか。

Have you already bought this book?

Notes: もう → already

Notice that も means "also".

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34 ひるごはんを もう たべましたか。 いいえ、まだ です。

Have you already had lunch? - No, not yet.

Notes: まだ → not yet

まだ implies that some action is going to be completed at a later time.

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## Lesson 8

35 おいしい / おいしくない / おいしかった / おいしくなかった

delicious / not delicious / was delicious / was not delicious

Notes: い-adjective → These adjectives conjugate like verbs

Learn いい / よくない / よかった / よくなかった.

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36 おいしくありません

is not tasty (politer than おいしくなかったです)

Notes: おいしくありません、おいしくありませんでした → Politer forms of negative い-adjjectives  
-くありません / -くありませんでした are better in negative statements.

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## 37 きれいな くるま (くるまは きれいです。)

a beautiful car

Notes: な adjectives → な drops when no noun follows  
Notice when な remains and when not.

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38 とても 有名(ゆうめい)な 大学(だいがく)です。

a very famous university

Notes: とても → very (in a positive sense)  
あまり is used in negative sentences to mean "very".

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39 これは あまり おいしくありませんね。

This is not very tasty.

Notes: あまり → very (in a negative sense)  
とても is used in positive sentences to mean "very".

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40 おしごとは どう ですか。- とても いそがしいですよ。

How is your work? - I am very busy.

Notes: どう → how (is it?) = to ask an impression / an opinion  
Employ adjectives to respond to どう-questions.

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- 41 京都(きょうと)は どんな まちですか。 - とても きれいな ところです。

What kind of town is Kyoto? - It is a beautiful place.

Notes: どんな → What kind of (Noun)..? = to ask an impression / an opinion

Notice that the response to this どう contains an adjective - きれいな.

- 42 おすしは おいしいです が, ちょっと 高(たか)い ですね。

Sushi is delicious, but it is quite expensive.

Notes: が → but

This is not a subject marker, but a conjunction to join two sentences where the content is contradictory.

- 43 よしおさんの かさは どれですか。

Which is Yoshio's umbrella?

Notes: どれ → which one (out of more than three things)?

## Lesson 9

- 44 わたしは デジタルカメラが 2だい あります。

I have two digital cameras.

Notes: ～は ～が あります / わかります / 好(す)きです → have, own / understand / like

Notice both は and が are employed.

- 45 リンダさんは 漢字(かんじ)が すこし 分(わ)かります。

Linda understands kanji a little.

Notes: よく / だいたい / たくさん / すこし+, 、,、, ます → very well / almost / a lot / a little

These are usually employed in positive constructions.

- 46 吉田(よしだ)さんは 中国語(ちゅうごくご)が ぜんぜん 分(わ)かりません。

Yeshida knows little Chinese.

Notes: あまり、ぜんぜん+、、ません → hardly / not at all

These are employed in negative constructions.

- 47 時間(じかん)が ありませんから、勉強(べんきょう) しませんでした。

I did not study because I did not have time.

Notes: から → because (to establish a casual relationship between two sentences.)

Don't confuse this with から which denotes the starting time/place.

- 48 どうして パーティーに 来(き)ませんか。- いそがしいからです。

Why did you not come to the party? - Because I was busy.

Notes: どうして → why

なぜ can also be used to mean 'why'.

## Lesson 10

- 49 公園(こうえん)に 桜(さくら)が あります。

There are some cherry trees in the park.

Notes: あります → existence of inanimate things

This cannot be used to refer to existence of the animate such as people.

- 50 公園(こうえん)に こどもが 3人(にん) います。

There are three children in the park.

Notes: います → existence of the people, animals, birds, fish, etc.

Compare this with あります.

51 部屋(へや)に だれが いますか。

Who is in the room?

Notes: に → a location marker where something/somebody exist.

に can be a time / destination / recipient marker.

52 テーブルの 上(うえ)に 電話(でんわ)が あります。

There is a telephone on the table.

Notes: うえ / した / まえ / うしろ → on / under / in front of / behind

Notice that a place marker に is employed with these position-related nouns.

53 机(つくえ)の 下(した)に ラジオや 雑誌(ざっし)が あります。

There are magazines and a radio, etc. under the desk.

Notes: や → to make a list in an inexhaustive manner

と makes an exhaustive list of things/people.

## Lesson 11

54 りんごを 4つ ください。

Give me four apples.

Notes: ひとつ / ふたつ、、、 → an universal counter for anything

ひとつ / ふたつ / みっつ / よっつ / いつつ / むっつ / ななつ / やっつ / ここのつ / とお

55 りんごを いくつ 買(か)いますか。

How many apples will you buy?

Notes: いくつ → how many things

Never use this to count people.

56 二人(ふたり)で へやは いくらですか。

How much is a room for two people?

Notes: ひとり、ふたり、さんにん → one person, two people, three people

なんにん means "how many people?".

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57 ついたち / ふつか / みっか

the 1st, 2nd, 3rd ( of a month )

Notes: ついたち / ふつか / みっか / よっか / いつか / むいか / なのか / ようか / ここのか / とおか

→ the first 10 days of a month

なんにち means "what day of the month is it?".

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58 どのくらい 日本語(にほんご)を 勉強(べんきょう) しましたか。

How long did you study Japanese?

Notes: どのくらい → how long

With どのくらい、you are talking about duration of time.

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59 1ヶ月(いっかげつ)に 2回(かい)ぐらい 映画(えいが)を 見(み)ます。

I see a film about twice a month.

Notes: に → per

どのくらい 映画(えいが)を 見ますか。 is the question for the answer above.

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60 休(やす)みは 日曜日(にちようび)だけです。

I have a day off only on Sundays.

Notes: だけ → only used in positive constructions

りんご だけ 食べます。 / りんご しか 食べません。しか is used in negative constructions.

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## Lesson 12

61 としょかんは しずかでした。

The library was quiet.

Notes: しずかでした → was quiet

Can you conjugate です formally and informally?

62 このコーヒーは あの コーヒーより おいしいですね。

This coffee is nicer than that one.

Notes: より → than

Notice where より is placed.

63 東京(とうきょう)の ほうが 大阪(おおさか)より 大(おお)きいです。

Tokyo is larger than Osaka.

Notes: ほう → more than / ほう literally means direction as in "in the direction of Tokyo".

Notice that both ほう and より are employed in comparative constructions.

64 日本の たべもので てんぷらが いちばん すきです。

Tempura is my favourite Japanese food.

Notes: いちばん → the most

Never employ いちばん in comparing two things/people.

## Lesson 13

65 わたしは 友達(ともだち)が ほしいです。

I want some friends.

Notes: ほしい → (I) want ...(ほしい is an i-adjective, so it can conjugate.)

ほしい is not employed to describe somebody else's wish.

66 (わたしは) てんぷらが 食(た)べたいです。

I want to eat some tempura.

Notes: たい (です) → (I) would like to ....

Employ this for your wish or to ask if the listener would like to do something.

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67 神戸(こうべ)へ インド料理(りょうり)を 食(た)べに 行(い)きます。

I go to Kobe in order to eat Indian food.

Notes: 食(た)べに → in order to eat

に in this usage denotes a purpose of going / coming/ returning.

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68 神戸(こうべ)へ お祭(まつり)に 行きます。

I go to Kobe to see a festival.

Notes: お祭(まつり)に → to see a festival

に is placed just after the activity-related noun to express the purpose of the speaker.

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69 7時に うちを 出(で)ましょう。

Let's leave home at 7pm.

Notes: を → a particle that denotes movement

を here is not used as an object marker.

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70 どこかに 行(い)きましたか。 - 図書館(としょかん)に 行(い)きました。

Did you go somewhere? - I went to a library.

Notes: どこか → somewhere

Notice the difference between どこか and どこ.

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## Lesson 14

71 かう、かえる、まつ、いく、かく、はなす、よぶ、のむ、いそぐ

to buy, to return, to wait, to go, to write, to speak, to call, to drink, to hurry

Notes: Group 1 verbs → Non-る ending verbs + some る-ending verbs  
Refer to a Japanese alphabet chart to conjugate these.

72 たべる、みる

to eat, to see

Notes: Group 2 verbs → Ru-ending verbs

Drop る to conjugate informally and formally.

73 くる、する

to come, to do

Notes: Group 3 verbs → Irregular verbs

Learn the conjugations of these (formal and informal) by heart.

74 ぜひ あそびに きて ください。

Please come to my place.

Notes: Verb て-ください → Please do...

Drop ください for informal versions.

75 山田(やまだ)さんは 今(いま) コーヒーを 飲(の)んでいます。

Mr. Yamaha is having coffee now.

Notes: Verb て-います → is/am/are ...V ing = present progressive form

てる /でる is very informal versions of ている / ている as in 飲んでる.

76 荷物(にもつ)を 持(も)ちましょうか。

Shall I carry your parcel?

Notes: Verb-ましょうか → Shall I/we...?

This can mean "Shall I ...?" or "Shall we...?", ie. context- ridden.

77 すみませんが、さとうを とって ください。

Excuse me, but can you pass me the sugar?

Notes: が → but

が is employed to join two sentences without any clear reason to give just a sense of continuity.

## Lesson 15

78 ここで 写真(しゃしん)を とつても いいですよ。

You can take some photographs here.

Notes: Vても いいです → permission

The negative form of this is とつては いけません。

79 ここで たばこを すつては いけません。

You can not smoke here.

Notes: Vては いけません → prohibition

Say すいません when you are told off with this phrase.

80 わたしは 結婚(けっこん)して います。

I am married.

Notes: Vています。 → continued state

The grammatical formation of this is the Present progressive form.



81 妹(いもうと)は 大学(だいがく)で 勉強(べんきょう)して います。

My younger sister studies at university.

Notes: Vて います。 → habitual action

This is also Present Progressive form.

## Lesson 16

82 ジョギングをして、シャワーをあびて パーティーに 行(い)きます。

I will go jogging, take a shower then go to a party.

Notes: ～て、～て V-します → some actions take place in succession

Limit the number of verbs in this construction up to three.

83 この おべんとうは やすくて おいしいですね。

This bento is cheap and delicious.

Notes: くて → join an い-adjective to other adjective

と cannot join two adjectives.

84 ハンサムで 親切(しんせつ)です。

handsome and kind

Notes: で → join a な-adjective to other adjective

と can not be used to join two adjectives.

85 友達(ともだち)に あってから、食事(しょくじ)を しました。

I had a meal after I met my friend.

Notes: Vて から → after doing something

から can denote "a starting point" or "reason" or "after", depending on the context.

86 大阪(おおさか)は おこのみやきが おいしいです。

Okonomi yaki in Osaka is good.

Notes: は、、、が、、、、です → to describe something/somebody

Notice that both は (a topic marker) and が (a subject marker) are employed.

87 大学(だいがく)まで どうやって 行(い)きますか。

How do you get to the university?

Notes: どうやって → how / method

With どうやって、you are talking about a method to achieve some object.

88 田中(たなか)さんは どの 人(ひと)ですか。

Which person is Mr Tanaka?

Notes: どの → which (person / book / etc)

You are talking about one specific person out of more than three people.

## Lesson 17

89 心配(しんぱい) しないで ください。

Don't worry.

Notes: V-しないで ください → Please do not (Verb).

Drop ください to be informal.

90 薬(くすり)を 飲(の)まなければなりません。

You must take some medicine.

Notes: V-なければなりません → must

Informal - 飲まなければならない → 飲まなくちゃだめ → 飲まなくちゃ/飲まなきゃ

91 あしたは 来(こ)なくても いいです。

You don't have to come tomorrow.

Notes: V-なくても いいです → You do not have to do...

Informal version: 来なくてもいい(よ・ね)。

92 やさい ジュースは よく 飲(の)みます。

I often drink vegetable juice.

Notes: は → topic marker

This implies that you do not drink other kind of juice such as banana juice, for instance.

93 来週(らいしゅう)までに、この 本(ほん)を 読(よ)まなければなりません。

I must read this book by next week.

Notes: までに → deadline

Distinguish the usgage of までに and まで.

## Lesson 18

94 ミラーさんは 漢字(かんじ)を 読(よ)むことが できます。

Mr Miller can read kanji.

Notes: V-dictionary form + ことが できる → ability to do something

Verb-dictionary forms + こと can make verbs into noun - or the idea of doing something.

95 兄は フランス語が できます。

My brother can speak French.

Notes: Noun + が できる → ability to do something

できます, which means "can do", is a potential form of する.

96 わたしの 趣味(しゅみ)は 音楽(おんがく)を 聞(き)くことです。

My hobby is listening to music.

Notes: Verb - dictionary form + こと → Verb-turned into noun

"Listening" here functions as a noun, not a verb.

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97 ねるまえに 日記(にっき)を 書(か)きます。

I write my diary before I go to bed.

Notes: Verb - dictionary form + まえに → before one does something

Regardless of the tense of the main verb at the end of the sentence, employ a dictionary form to mean "before".

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98 漢字(かんじ)が なかなか 分(わ)かりません。

I do not understand kanji (despite my effort to do so).

Notes: なかなか～ません → cannot do something despite your huge effort

An element of frustration is implied in this construction.

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99 ぜひ パーティーに 行きたいですね。

I really like going to a party

Notes: ぜひ～たいです/Vて ください → earnestly / with pleasure

Your willingness is implied here.

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## Lesson 19

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100 馬(うま)に 乗(の)ったことが あります。

I have been a horse riding before (, so I know a bit about it).

Notes: Vた ことが ある → your experience

This implies that you have some idea of what the horse riding is like.

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101 週末(しゅうまつ)は、テニスを したり、友達(ともだち)に 会(あ)ったりしました。

At the weekend I played tennis, saw my friend and so on.

Notes: V1たり、V2たり する → do this and that, etc.

This usually requires two different verbs.

102 ひこうきは 高(たか)く なりましたね。

The air fare has gone up!

Notes: たかく なる → to become expensive (い-adjecive) / なる means "to become".

This implies that some change has taken place - price has gone up.

103 寒(さむ)く なりましたね。

It has got cold, hasn't it!

Notes: 寒(さむ)く なる → to become cold (な-adjecive) / なる means "to become".

A change in temperature takes place.

## Lesson 20

104 コーヒー 飲(の)む? - うん、飲むよ、どうも。

Would you like some coffee? - Yeah, thanks.

Notes: うん / ううん → Informal はい / いいえ

はい / いいえ sometimes sound too formal in informal conversations.

105 コーヒー 飲(の)む? - ううん、飲(の)まない、どうも。

Would you like some coffee? - No, thanks.

Notes: コーヒー飲(の)む? → Never place か in informal questions.

の as in "コーヒー飲むの?" can also employed in informal questions.

106 あしたは、ひま だよ。

Tomorrow, I am free.

Notes: だ → An informal form of です.

Informal form of です → だ、じゃない、だった、じゃなかった

106 カレーは からいけど、好(す)き。

Curry is hot, but I like it.

Notes: けど → Informal が

カレーは からいですが、好(す)きです。 is a formal version of the sentence above.

107 あしたは、ひま だよ。

Tomorrow, I was free.

Notes: だ → informal form of です

Make sure of the formal/informal forms of だ.

## Lesson 21

108 あしたは 雨だと 思(おも)う。

I think it will rain tomorrow.

Notes: と 思(おも)います → I think that... / と as a quotation marker

Keep a verb that precedes と informal.

109 この くつは 高いと 思(おも)いますか。

Do you think these shoes are expensive?

Notes: 高(たか)い です → Informal form of い-adjectives

Note that informal い-adjectives take nothing after them, so do not place だ・です after them.

110 食(た)べる前(まえ)に「いただきます」といいます。

We say 'いただきます' before we eat.

Notes: と 言(い)います → と as a quotation marker  
と, as a quotation marker, quote what one quotes.

111 あした、パーティーに 行くでしょう。

I expect that you are going to the party tomorrow.

Notes: でしょう → To ask for the listener's agreement  
だろう is an informal version of でしょう。

112 東京で、あした テニスの 試合が あります。

There is a tennis match in Tokyo tomorrow.

Notes: ある → To describe that some event takes place  
ある、ない、あった、なかった are informal forms of ある。

113 コーヒーでも 飲みませんか。

What about a drink, for example, some coffee?

Notes: コーヒーでも → coffee or something else  
Use this to offer some drinks to your Japanese friends.

## Lesson 22

114 先週(せんしゅう) 見(み)た 映画(えいが)は おもしろかった。

The film I saw last week was interesting.

Notes: 先週(せんしゅう) 見(み)た 映画(えいが) → Adjective clause  
Master this construction for a quantum leap improvement.

115 わたし が 先週(せんしゅう) 見(み)た 映画(えいが)は おもしろかった。

The film I saw last week was interesting.

Notes: わたし が → the subject of adjective clauses is denoted by が

の instead of が is also possible here.

## Lesson 23

116 図書館(としょかん)で 本(ほん)を かりるとき、カードが いらいます。

When you borrow a book from the library, you need a card.

Notes: Verb-dictionary form+とき → when

とき is not a good tool to describe what you would like to do at a specific time. たら in Lesson 25 deals with this.

117 国(くに)へ 帰(かえ)ったとき、この 時計(とけい)を 買(か)いました。

When I went back to my country, I bought this watch.

Notes: Verb-た form+とき → completion of the action

Note that whether とき means when/or completion of action depends on the form of the verb that precedes とき.

118 この ボタンを 押(お)すと、冷(つめ)たい 水(みず)が できます。

Whenever you press this button, chilled water comes out.

Notes: と → whenever

The tense in this construction is always non-past.

119 まいにち、公園(こうえん)を 散歩(さんぽ)します。

Everyday I walk around the park.

Notes: を → a particle that denotes movement

を here is not an object maker as in 本(ほん) を 買(か)いました. Clear?



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**Lesson 24**

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120 友達(ともだち)が おいしい ケーキを くれました。

My friend gave ME a good cake.

Notes: くれる → Somebody give something to ME

Employ くれる only when somebody give/gave something to ME.

---

121 友達(ともだち)が おいしい ケーキを つくって くれました。

My friend cooked a good cake and thankfully gave it to me.

Notes: Verb-てform + くれる → Somebody did / do a favour for me

Employ くれる only when somebody do/did some favour to ME.

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122 あには 友達(ともだち)に 本(ほん)を 買(か)って もらいました。

My brother's friend kindly bought him a book .

Notes: Verb-てform + もらう → Somebody receiv(ed) a favour from somebody else.

Here you are talking about an action, not a noun, that somebody does/did for somebody.

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123 あねは 友達(ともだち)に 本(ほん)を 買(か)って あげました。

My elder sister kindly bought her friend a book.

Notes: Verb-てform + あげる → Somebody did/does a favour for somebody else/me.

Some action here an act of buying a book, is involved.

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**Lesson 25**

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124 お金が あったら、旅行(りょこう)を したいですね。

If I have money, I would like to travel.

Notes: Verb-た form + ら → if

This is the Japanese version of the subjunctive mood.

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125 10時になったら、宿題(しゅくだい)を します。

When it gets to 10 o'clock, I will do my homework.

Notes: Verb-た form + ら → when

たら can be interpreted either into "when" or "if", depending on the context.

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126 もし 時間が たくさん あったら、この 本を もういちど 読(よ)みたいですね。

If I have a lot of time, I would like to read this book again.

Notes: もし Verb-た form + ら → conditional

もし is to stress the degree of supposition.

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127 いくら 高くても、この 辞書(じしょ)が 買いたい。

No matter how expensive this dictionary is, I would like to buy it.

Notes: いくら adjective-ても → No matter how adjective

Keep the form of adjective a connective form for this construction.

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128 いくら 考(かんが)えても、分(わ)かりません。

No matter how much I think, I do not understand.

Notes: いくら Verb-ても → No matter how much

Verb-て form is required in this construction.

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