

Lesson 26

Key sentence どうして おくれたんですか。 バスが 来なかったんです。

Why were you late? Because the bus did not come.

Key points Informal form + ん です → stress, justification for some action or asking for explanation;

Note 「んです」 can be added to almost any ending to stress the preceding elements.

Key sentence こちらへ 来て いただけませんか。

Would you mind coming here, please.

Key points Verb -て いただけませんか。 → Use this to ask your teacher to do something for you.

Note This is a politer version of 「Verb-て ください。」

Key sentence あしたのパーティーは 何時に 来たら いいですか。

What time should I come to the party tomorrow?

Key points 何時(なんじ)に Verb-た ら いいですか。 → Use this to ask for advice from your friends.

Note Respond to this with 「そうですね、9時ごろ 来てください。」, for example.

Key sentence ひらがなは 好きですが、かんじは 嫌いです。

I like hiragana, but I hate kanji.

Key points 「は」 in negative sentences → to make a contrast.

Note 「が」 instead of 「は」 is not appropriate.

Lesson 27

Key sentence わたしは 漢字(かんじ)が 100も 書けます。

I can write as many as 100 kanji .

Key points 書(か)く (G1) → 書(か)ける → can write (potential)

Note Potential form-verbs usually take 「が」 to denote a subject. See 72 to refer to も.

Key sentence 朝(あさ) なつとうは 食べられません。

I cannot eat natto in the morning.

Key points 食(た)べる (G2) → 食べられる / 食べれる → can eat (potential)

Note Notice 「は」 is used to make contrast.

Key sentence おとうとは テニスが じょうずに できます。

My younger brother can play tennis well.

Key points 来(く)る, する → 来(こ)られる, できる (G3) → can come, can do (potential)

Note These are irregular verbs.

Key sentence 富士山(ふじさん)が まどから 見える。

Mt Fuji is visible from the window. Music is audible.

Key points 見(み)える, 聞(き)こえる → visible, audible

Note Distinguish between 見える and 見られる, 聞こえる and 聞ける.

Key sentence 大きい スーパーが できました。

The big supermarket has been completed.

Key points できる → to be finished, to be completed

Note できる can mean "can do" and "to be completed".

Lesson 28

Key sentence 音楽を 聞きながら, 勉強(べんきょう)が できます。

I can study while listening to music.

Key points Verb-Preます+ながら → two actions at the same time

Note The subject of these two actions has to be the same.

Key sentence 毎朝(まいあさ), ジョギングを して います。

I jog every morning.

Key points Verb て いる → habit or something you always do

Note 「～ て いました」 to express your habit in the past.

Key sentence ワット先生は、熱心(ねっしん)だし、まじめだし、経験(けいけん)もあります。
Professor Watt is enthusiastic and diligent and has experience.

Key points plain form + し,,, → To link adjectives/verbs to explain one's view

Note

Key sentence 駅から 近いし、車でも 来られるし、この 店は とても 便利(べんり)です。
This shop is very convenient. It's near the station, and you can also come here by car.

Key points plain form + し,,, → To state causes or reasons when there is more than one cause or reason

Note

Lesson 29

Key sentence 電気(でんき)が ついて います。
The light is on.

Key points Verb て + いる → Continued state

Note The present progressive construction is often used to describe a continued state. cf. 11.

Key sentence 宿題(しゅくだい)を して しまいました。
I have completed my homework.

Key points Verb -て + しまう → completed action

Note The statement above implies that you are free of homework now.

Key sentence パスポートを なくして しまいました。
I have lost my passport.

Key points Verb て + しまう → embarrassment or regret

Note 「てしまう」 has two functions - completed action (13) and regret/embarrassment.

Key sentence どこかに 電話(でんわ)が ありませんか。
Is there a pay-phone somewhere?

Key points どこかに → somewhere

Note 「はい」 or 「いいえ」 can be response to this question. cf: 「電話は どこに ありますか。」

Key sentence パスポートを なくしちゃった。

I've lost my passport.

Key points ちゃう = Verb て + しまう → colloquial version of ~てしまう

Note 「ちゃう」、「ちゃった」 correspond to 「てしまう」、「てしまった」

Key sentence ドアが 10時 開きます。わたしが ドアを 開けます。

The door opens at 10. / I open the door.

Key points ドアが あく, ドアを あける → in-transitive / transitive

Note An in-transitive verb without an object / A transitive verb with an object.

Lesson 30

Key sentence 旅行(りょこう)の 前(まえ)に きっぷを 買(か)って おきます。

I'll buy the ticket before the trip.

Key points Verb て おく → Somebody has done something for future convenience;

Note a state achieved intentionally for some future purpose
cf. 18.

Key sentence ホテルは もう 予約(よやく)して あります。

I have already reserved the hotel.

Key points Verb て ある → Something has been done for future convenience

Note cf.17.

Key sentence 雨(あめ)が まだ ふって います。

It is still raining.

Key points まだ Verb-affirmative → something is still happening

Note cf. 25.

Key sentence いっしょに コーヒーでも 飲もう (か)。

Let us have a coffee or something together.

Key points Volitional (informal) -form of verbs or Shall we/I...? → I suggest that I/we should

Note G1 verb: kaU → kaOO / G2: tabeRU → tabeYOO, G3: kuru - KOYOO, suru - SHIYOO

Key sentence 週末(しゅうまつ) は 海に 行こうと 思っています。

I am thinking of going to the beach at the weekend.

Key points ~と 思(おも)う → To express your thought

Note Volitional forms are often employed with this construction.

Key sentence 来月(らいげつ) 車を 買う つもりです。

I intend to buy a car next month.

Key points Verb - informal form + つもり です → one's intention to do (or not to do) something in the future

Note たばこは 吸(す)わないつもりです。(intend NOT to smoke)
「つもり」 is a noun. so that you form an adjective clause for this noun.

Key sentence あしたの 午後は 京都に 行く 予定です。

I'm scheduled to visit Kyoto tomorrow afternoon.

Key points Verb - informal form + 予定(よてい) です → You are probably talking about your itinerary.

Note cf. 23.

Key sentence レポートは まだ 書いて いません。

The report is not completed yet.

Key points まだ,,Verb-て form + いません → Something is NOT completed YET.

Note The example above implies that you are going to write and to complete it sometime in future. See 19.

Key sentence 今朝(けさ)から 勉強しつづけて、疲(つか)れました。

I feel tired as I have been studying since this morning.

Key points Verb-premasu form + つづける → continue to do something

Note This structure is not well-discussed in the textbook, but it is important.

Key sentence 家を 出ようとしたとき、友だちから 電話が かかって きました。

My friend rang me when I was leaving home.

Key points Volitional (informal) form of verbs + としたとき → Something that you did not expect to happen actually happened just before/when you were about to do something

Note

Lesson 32

Key sentence 毎日 運動(うんどう)したほうがいいですよ。

I suggest that you do some exercise everyday.

Key points Verb - た form + ほうが いいです. → You make a suggestion or give advice to your friends.

Note Note that a verb takes た-form.

Key sentence あまり おさけは 飲まないほうが いいですよ。

I suggest that you do not drink too much sake.

Key points Verb - ない form (non-past negative) + ほうが いいです. → You make suggestion or advice to your friends

Note Note that a verb takes ない-form.

Key sentence あしたは 雪(ゆき)が ふるでしょう。

It will snow tomorrow.

Key points weather-related verb/noun + でしょう. → Use this for weather forecast.

Note cf. 87,88 and 89.

Key sentence あしたは 雪(ゆき)が ふるかもしれません。

It might snow tomorrow.

Key points Verb - informal form + かもしれません → The probability of some event is lower than でしょう.

Note You are less certain than でしょう. Cf. 29,89,90 and 91.

Key sentence あしたは きっと 雨でしょう。

It will undoubtedly rain tomorrow.

Key points きっと + positive ending → This adverb is used to support your statement emphatically.

Note 「きっと」 is often used with でしょう.

Lesson 33

Key sentence 買え。 見ろ。 来い。

Buy (it). Look! Come here!

Key points Gp 1 verbs: Kau → Kaえ / Gp 2: Miru → Miろ / Gp 3: Kuru → 来(こ)い, Suru → しろ → Imperative forms

Note Be careful not to employ this form as it often sounds very RUDE.

Key sentence 買うな。 見るな。 来るな。

Don't buy! / Don't look! / Don't come!

Key points Gp 1 verbs: Kau → Kau-な / Gp 2: Miru → Miru-な / Gp 3: Kuru → Kuru-な, Suru → Suru-な - Negative imperative or prohibitive forms

Note Be careful using this as you would sound very bossy!

Key sentence あそこに「止(と)まれ」と書いてあります。

"Tomare" is written over there.

Key points 「と」 as a quotation marker → This particle denotes what is quoted.

Note Imperative verbs, see 32 and 33, are employed here sensibly.

Key sentence 田中さんは「あした 休みます」と 言っていました。

Mr. Tanaka said, "I will take a day off tomorrow."

Key points 「と」 as a quotation marker in direct/indirect speech. → When you report somebody's message, this quotation marker is in need

Note Quotate what somebody exactly say/said, which can be formal or informal.

Lesson 34

Key sentence わたしが 言うとおりに 書いて ください。

Please write in the way I tell you to.

Key points Verb dictionary form+ とおりに → Something should take place in the same way as X.

Note This construction is often used in a recipe in which you have to cook something as instructed.

Key sentence 見たとおりに、話して ください。

Tell me exactly how you saw. it

Key points Verb -た form + とおりに → Something takes place in the same way as X.

Note Note that the verb-た form denotes what has already happened or what will happen. cf. 36.

Key sentence 説明書の とおりに 組み立てました。

I assembled it according to the handbook.

Key points Noun の + とおりに → in the same way as

Note cf. 36 and 37.

Key sentence 昼ごはんを 食べたあとで、歯(は)を みがきます。

I brush my teeth after lunch.

Key points Verb た あとで / Noun の あとで → after you do/did something or after some activity

Note Note that the tense of the verb, regardless of the tense in the main verb, always remain in the た-form.

Key sentence コーヒーは さとうを 入れないで 飲みます。

I have coffee without taking sugar.

Key points Verb -ないで → without doing (something)

Note Verb-ないで can change into Verbずに if it retains the original meaning. cf. 41.

Key sentence コーヒーは さとうを 入れずに 飲みます。

I have coffee without taking sugar.

Key points Verb -ずに → without doing (something) / cf. 40 and 105.

Note 「ここで 食べずに ください。」 is wrong. 「ここで 食べないでください。」 is correct.

Lesson 35

Key sentence 天気が 良ければ、むこうに 島が 見えます。

When/if it is fine, an island can be seen over there.

Key points Verb ば → conditional / If Event X takes place, Event B happens.

Note 買う→買えば、食べる→食べれば、する→すれば、来る→来れば
cf. 43, 44,45 and 46.

Key sentence ここを 押(お)すと、ドアが 開きます。

Whenever you press this, the door always open.

Key points Verb dictionary form + と → Whenever A takes place, B always follows.

Note With ば, which stresses continuity, you can NOT state your wish/judgment/ permission / hopes / requests, etc. cf. 42, 44,45,46, and 47.

Key sentence 東京へ 来たら、ぜひ 連絡(れんらく)してください。

Please contact me when you come to Tokyo.

Key points Verb た + ら → you can express your wish, judgement, permission, hopes, requests, etc.

Note たら can mean "when" or "if" with non-past verbs in the main clause. cf.45.

Key sentence どこか いい温泉(おんせん)がありませんか。ー温泉なら、白馬(はくば)が いいです

Do you know any good *onsen*? - If you mean an *onsen*, Hakuba would be nice.

Key points Verb informal form + なら → Employ this when you give advice based on what other people said.

Note You make a suggestion/give advice provided somebody asks for it. cf. 38,39,40.

Key sentence 結婚式のスピーチは 短ければ 短いほど いいです。

The shorter a wedding speech is, the better it is.

Key points adj / adverb / verb + ば,,,ばほど → to that degree

Note This structure is the Japanese version of 'The shorter, the better.'

Key sentence きのう 公園(こうえん)に 行ったら、昔(むかし)の友だちに 会いました。

When I went to the park yesterday, I unexpectedly met an old friend .

Key points Verb た + ら, → surprise or unexpectedness when the tense in the main clause is past.

Note たら-construction with past-tense verb in a main clause can be always interpreted as "when". Compare 43.

Key sentence くつが 高かったら、買わないで ください。

If shoes are expensive, don't buy. / If you find cheap ones, please buy them.

Key points Verb た + ら → you can express your wish, judgement, permission, hopes, requests, etc.

Note When adjectives, ある、いる are employed, たら always mean "if".

Key sentence 速(はや)く 泳げるように 毎日 練習(れんしゅう)しています。

I practise everyday so that I can swim fast.

Key points Verb potential informal form + ように → purpose / in order to

Note The potential form of verbs is usually employed in this construction. cf. 69 and 70.

Key sentence やっと 自転車(じてんしゃ)に 乗れるようになりました。

I've finally mastered to ride a bicycle.

Key points Verb-potential informal form + ようになる → have/has become able to ...

Note やっと implies that you struggled, but you made it eventually. Compare 「なかなか」 in 52.

Key sentence 毎日 運動(うんどう)して、何でも 食べるように しています。

I try to take exercise every day and eat a variety of foods.

Key points Verb potential informal form + ようにする → You make sure that you do something.

Note You make an effort to make something happen.

Key sentence テニス とか 水泳(すいえい)が 好きです。

I like tennis, swimming, and so on.

Key points Noun X とか+ Noun Y とか,, → to give some examples

Note Distinguish とか、など、や、と. All of these join more than two nouns.

Key sentence なかなか 自転車(じてんしゃ)に 乗れるようになりません。

I haven't mastered to ride a bicycle.

Key points なかなか Verb potential informal form + ようにならない → You are still struggling despite a huge effort

Note cf. 49.

Key sentence よく 聞こえるように 大きい声(こえ)で 話してください。

Please speak out loud so that I can hear.

Key points Verb potential informal form + ように ~て ください → Ask somebody to do something so that you can

Note

Lesson 37

Key sentence 子どものとき、よく 母に しかられました。

When I was a child, I was often told off by my mother.

Key points kau - kawa(nai) - kawaleru (G1), miru - mirareru(G2), suru-される, kuru-こられる (G3) → The indirect passive voice is employed to express your annoyance.

Note Make sure that the victim, usually the speaker, is the subject of this construction.

Key sentence (わたしは) 弟に パソコンを 壊(こわ)されました。

My personal computer was broken by my younger brother.

Key points 壊(こわ)されました,踏(ふ)まれました → A disaster!

Note Compare this with 弟は わたしのパソコンを 壊しました。

Key sentence 休みに、雨に 降られました。

I was rained on all through the holiday.

Key points 降(ふ)られる,行かれる,来られる → These intransitive verbs can be employed indirect passive construction as well.

Note This is a very important usage of the passive construction.

Key sentence わたしは、学校で 先生に ほめられました。

I was praised by a teacher in school.

Key points ほめられる → This verb is probably the only verb, in the passive construction, which conveys the happiness of the speaker.

Note 「ほめる」 is a dictionary form.

Lesson 38

Key sentence テニスを 見るのは 好きですが、するのは あまり 好きじゃありません。

I like watching tennis, but do not like playing.

Key points Verb informal form + の → の nominalizes verbs or makes a noun out of verbs.

Note 食べること and 食べるの are both nouns, but can you tell the difference?

Key sentence ニュースを聞いて、びっくりしました。

I was surprised to hear the news.

Key points Verb -て form / ない- form → Cause and effect in spoken language

Note から・ので is a more formal way to state cause/effect.
ないで・なくて, both negative て- forms, are different in use. See 40.

Key sentence 土曜日は 都合(つごう)が 悪くて、行けません。

Saturday is inconvenient for me, so I cannot come.

Key points いadjective→くて, なadjective→で → Cause and effect in spoken language

Note Distinguish between 高くて and 高く、元気に and 元気で.

Key sentence 地震(じしん)で、ビルが 倒(たお)れました。

Because of the earthquake, a building collapsed.

Key points Noun + で → で, て-form of です, indicates cause.

Note なadjective construction to denote "cause" takes the same construction as this one.

Key sentence 体の調子(ちょうし)が 悪いので、病院へ 行きました。

I don't feel well, so I'll go to hospital.

Key points ので,, → a cause that is acceptable to others

Note から is not as formal/official as ので to state the cause.

Key sentence ここに 来る途中で、事故が ありました。

On my way here, there was a traffic accident.

Key points 途中(とちゆう)で → on my way to, en route for/to

Note You need this phrase to state that something happened on your way to some place.

Lesson 40

Key sentence 台風(たいふう)が 来るかどうか 調べています。

I am checking whether a typhoon is coming or not.

Key points ~か どうか 分かりません・調べています. → Yes/No - Question in indirect speech

Note cf. 65.

Key sentence あしたの パーティーは 何時か 分かりますか。

Do you know what time the party tomorrow starts?

Key points ~か 分かりません・調べています. → Information- seeking question in indirect speech

Note Compare with 65.

Key sentence 買う前に、くつを はいて みてください。

Please make sure you try on shoes before you buy them.

Key points ~て みます → try and see by doing something

Note 必ず means that you do something without fail.

Lesson 41

Key sentence 友だちに 本を 買ってあげました。

I bought a book for my friend.

Key points ~て やる,もらう,あげる,くれる → giving and receiving favours among friends

Note 「~て くれる」 is employed only when you are a recipient of some favour.

Key sentence わたしは お土産(みやげ)に 人形(にんぎょう) を 買いました。

I bought a doll as a souvenir.

Key points Noun + に → as a token of / in memory of

Note

Lesson 42

Key sentence 健康(けんこう)のために、毎日 走っています。

For health reasons, I jog every morning.

Key points Verb dictionary form / Noun + のために → purpose / in order to

Note ために is more directly associated with achieving one's goal than ように. See 49,50 and 51.

Key sentence この はさみは 花を 切るのに 使います。

We use this pair of scissors for cutting flowers.

Key points Verb dictionary form + のに → purpose / in order to

Note のに stresses the process through which one can achieve a goal.

Key sentence 駅まで 行くのに 2時間も かかりました。

It took as long as two hours to get to the station.

Key points Noun/Quantifier/counter + も → a stress marker

Note も means "even" if it is employed in a negative statement as in 「2時間もかからなかった。」

Lesson 43

Key sentence これから 雨が 降(ふ)り そうです。

It seems that it will rain from now on.

Key points Verb pre-masu form / i - adj (い) / na-adj (な)+ そうです → looks like / appears to be

Note a speaker's conjecture based on what s/he sees/hears. cf. 90.

Key sentence ちょっと 電話を かけて 来ます。

I will telephone and then come back here.

Key points Verb-て form + 来ます・行きます・帰ります → to go somewhere, do something and come back/continue to go / return

Note Direction-oriented verbs such as 来る・行く・帰る can be employed in this construction.

Key sentence これから だんだん あたたかく なって 行きます。

It is going to get warmer and warmer from now on.

Key points adverbial form of adjective + 行く → Some states or actions keep taking place from when the speaker first mentions them

Note あたたかい→あたたかく、元気な→元気に

Key sentence だんだん あつく なって 来ましたね。

It is gradually becoming warmer.

Key points adverbial form of adjective + 来る → a change affects you.

Note Employ this when you, a speaker, feel that you are involved in the change that is taking place.

Lesson 44

Key sentence お酒(さけ)を 飲みすぎました。本は 高すぎる。

I had too much *sake*. The book is too expensive.

Key points 飲み /高(たか, i-adj) / ずか (na-adj) +すぎます → an action/state being excessive

Note Therefore you ended up with an undesirable state.

Key sentence この パソコンは 使い やすいです。

This personal computer is easy to use.

Key points Verb-premasu form + やすい → easiness in processing something (somebody)

Note 「使うやさしい」 is incorrect. Compare with 79.

Key sentence 東京は 住(す)み にくいです。

Living in Tokyo is difficult.

Key points Verb-premasu form + にくい → difficulty in processing something (somebody)

Note The opposite of this expression is 「住みやすい」。Compare with 77.

Key sentence 部屋(へや)を きれいに します。

I will make this room clean. (I will clean my room.)

Key points 大きく(i-adj) / きれいに (な-adj)・Noun に + します → Somebody turn something into a certain state so that a change takes place

Note する, a transitive, implies that a speaker makes a conscious effort to achieve something.

Key sentence 晩ご飯(ばんごはん)は カレーライスに します。

I will have curry rice for supper.

Key points Noun に します → selection / decision

Note Learn this skillful use of に to express your decision.

Key sentence 楽しく 歌う / 水を 大切に 使う。

sing happily / do not waste water

Key points 楽しく ・ 大切に → adverbial forms of い - / な - adjectives to modify verbs

Note Distinguish between 楽しい、楽しく、and 楽しくて / 大切な、大切に and 大切に。

Lesson 45

Key sentence 時間に 遅(おく)れた 場合は、連絡してください。

In case you are late, please let me know.

Key points Verb / adj / Noun の + 場合(ばあい)は, → hypothetical situation / in case

Note 「遅れた場合」 implies you are not sure whether you are late or not at the time of this statement.

Key sentence 約束(やくそく)したのに、彼女(かのじょ)は 来ませんでした。

She did not come, even though she promised.

Key points Verb / adj / Noun のに → even though, despite the fact...

Note Something takes place against the speaker's expectation. See lesson 20 of Book 1 for 「けど」 (although).

Lesson 46

Key sentence 昼ごはんを これから 食べる ところです。

I am going to have lunch (now).

Key points Verb - dictionary form + ところ です → Somebody is about to do something or something is about to start

Note Notice the subtle difference in meaning according to the tense of the preceding verbs.

Key sentence 昼ごはんを 今 食べている ところです。

I am having lunch now.

Key points Verb - て いる + ところ です → be in the midst of doing something

Note 食べている+ところ denotes the fact that you are in the midst of having lunch.

Key sentence 昼ごはんを たった 今 食べた ところです。

I have just finished lunch now.

Key points Verb - た + ところ です → You just completed something.

Note 食べた+ところ denotes that you just completed having lunch.

Key sentence さっき 昼ごはんを 食べた ばかりです。

I had lunch some time ago (, which implies that I am not hungry yet).

Key points Verb - た + ばかり です → The speaker's subjective feeling that not much time has passed since s/he has done something

Note たところ (85) denotes the time right after something was completed.

Key sentence 田中さんは 今日 パーティーに 来るはずです。

I am sure that Mr. Tanaka is coming to the party today.

Key points Verb / adj / Noun + はず です → I am fairly certain ...

Note You have some clues to support this statement.

Lesson 47

Key sentence 天気予報(てんきよほう)に よると、明日は 雨が 降(ふる)る そうです。

According to the weather forecast, it will rain tomorrow.

Key points informal form + そうです → rumour / hearsay

Note Distinguish this and 雨が 降(り)そうです cf. 73.

Key sentence せきも 出るし、頭も 痛い。かぜを ひいたようだ。

I have a cough and a headache. It seems I've caught a cold.

Key points Verb / adj / Noun + ようです → speaker's subjective conjecture that is more reliable than そう (88)

Note cf. 73

Key sentence 変な音がしますね。
I can hear a strange sound (I have never heard it before.)

Key points が → a new phenomenon that is experienced by a speaker is denoted by が.

Note A new information is usually dealt with with the particle が .

Lesson 48

Key sentence 息子を イギリスへ 留学させます。
I will send my son to Britain to study.

Key points Noun を Intransitive Verb + せる ・ させる → Causative expression= make somebody do something

Note Particle を is employed with intransitive verbs such as 行く、歩く、遊ぶ、etc.

Key sentence 息子に 友だちの 送別会(そうべつかい)に 行かせて やりました。
I did a favour to my son by allowing him to go to a friend's farewell party.

Key points Person に Intransitive Verb + せる ・ させる → allow somebody to do something - (permissive)

Note cf. 92.

Key sentence 娘に ピアノを 習(なら)わせました。
I will make my daughter learn the piano.

Key points Noun を Transitive- Verb + せる ・ させる → The speaker makes somebody do something regardless of his/her will

Note Notice two particles に and を.

Key sentence 早退(そうたい)させて いただけませんか。
Would you allow me to leave earlier?

Key points Verb-causative + て いただけませんか. → The causative construction is often employed in super-polite constructions

Note Employ this construction when you ask for permission from your teacher, for example.

Key sentence もう 失礼(しつれい)しても かまいませんか。
Is it all right if I leave now?

Key points かまわない → don't/does not matter, it's all right

Note a tricky word as the negative form actually means positiveness.

Lesson 49

Key sentence 田中先生は もう お帰りになりました。

Professor Tanaka has already left.

Key points お+verb pre-masu + に なる・なります → Super-polite form to be used for your superior – teachers or bosses – Respect

Note The subject of the sentence is the person who you are supposed to pay respect to.

Key sentence 先生は まだ ケーキを めしあがって いません。

The professor has not had any cake yet.

Key points いらっしゃる,なさる(なさいます),めしあがる,ごらんになる,くださる → Special respectful verbs

Note 「いる(行く、来る)、する、食べる(飲む)、見る、くれる」 have specific respectful forms as above.

Key sentence 山田先生は 明日(あす) 来られるそうです。

It seems that Professor Yamada is coming tomorrow.

Key points 来られる,やめられる,帰られる → Passive verbs are also employed to express the speaker's respect.

Note These passive verbs express a lower degree politeness than 96 and 97.

Key sentence 雨が 降(ふ)り出す前に、帰りましょう。

Let's go home before it starts raining.

Key points Verb-Premasu form + 出す(出す) → start doing something

Note Compare: 降り始める = to begin to rain (Verb premasu form + 始(はじ)める)

Lesson 50

Key sentence 先生、(わたしは) かばんを お持ち しましょう。

Professor, I will carry your bag.

Key points お+Verb Pte masu form + します → Speaker humbles/belittles himself to show respect to other(s).

Note Make sure that you humble yourself to express your respect to your teacher/boss.

Key sentence (わたしは) 先生の おたくで、おすしを いただきました。

I had sushi at the professor's residence.

Key points まいる(行く,来る),いただく(食べる),もうす(言う),いたす(する)etc. → Specific verbs for humble expressions

Note You must remember these verbs.

Lesson 51

Key sentence ラジオを つけたまま、家を 出て しまいました。

I left home with the radio turned on.

Key points Verb-た (positive past tense) + まま → unchanged, as it is / as they were

Note cf. 104.

Key sentence 図書館で 借(か)りた本は、3週間以内(いない)に 返すことになっています。

I must return the book that I borrowed from the library within three weeks.

Key points Verb-dictionary form + ことにな る → a decision by a third party affects some people, usually the speaker

Note

Key sentence ネクタイの しめ方(かた)が 分かったら、教(おし)えてください。

Let me know if you know how to do a necktie.

Key points Verb Premasu form + 方(かた) → the way of doing something

Note

Key sentence 兄は 外国に 行きたがっています。

My elder brother would like to go abroad.

Key points Verbs + たがる → Third-person would like to do...

Note 両親は 友だちに 会えなくなるので さみしがっています。

Key sentence (わたしは)学校で みんなの前で 先生に よく 歌わされました。

I was made to sing by my teacher in front of everyone in school.

Key points させられる → Causative passive construction

Note This is causative + indirect passive construction - a disaster!

Key sentence 友だちは 新しい 辞書(じしょ)を ほしがっています。

My friend would like a new dictionary.

Key points がる → some adjective for the third person

Note 「さみしがる」 belongs to this group of adjectives.

Key sentence ドアを 閉(し)めないまま、出かけて しまいました。

I left my house with the door open.

Key points Verb-ない (negative non-past) + まま → unchanged, as it is / as they were

Note 「閉めないまま」 = 「閉めずに」 or 「閉めないで」、cf. 103 and 40.
