Review for Test 3

L30		meaning	Example
1.	Abstract noun 2		a. I am about to eat.
	3		b. I am in the middle of eating.
			c. I just ate.
			d. The telephone rang as I was just about to go
			out.
2.	Sかもしれない。		a. I may not decide.
			b. It may be that my brother has come.
3.	~によると		a. According to the weather forecast, it will
			snow.
			b. According to a rumor
			c. According to the story I heard
4.	Counters		a. One $[3.3 \text{ m}^2] \rightarrow$
	for PROPERTY and ROOM		b. 4.5 <i>tatami</i> mats →
5.	~ぐらい		a. There is no better country than Canada.
			b. I am pretty much the only person who cannot speak Japanese.

L31		meaning	Example
1.	FACTIVE abstract noun こと		a. Is there an occasion in which you go back to your country?
			b. Have you ever studied German?
			c. I didn't know that Marry was coming.
2.	~する前 ~した後		a. I ate before I came to the university.
			b. What would you like to do after we watch a movie?
3a.	~間		While I am studying, please wait there.
3b.	~間に		I'll take a bath while the kids are playing.
3c.	~ながら		Don't listen to the music while studying.
4.	~や~や~など		a. There are things like books, textbooks, and
	~や~や~など (/なんか)		dictionaries in the library.
	~など		b. (Someone like) my child is no good.
5.	~方		書< → 話す →
			する→ 〈る→
			Please tell me how to use this dictionary.

め 目	a. The first person→
	b. The 2^{nd} presentation \rightarrow
	c. The 5 th year→
	d. On the third day (of the trip), we went to the
	famous temple.
	が目

T		P 1
	meaning	Example
ば CONDITIONAL		a. If it is cheap, I may rent the room.
		b. If I could not get a job, I will go to a graduate school.
		c. I hope it won't snow today.
		d. I'd appreciate it if you could tell me (that.)
なければならない /なくては(なくち		行く→ あきらめる→
ゃ)いけない·なら ない。		する → <る →
		a. I must go home by 3:00 today.
		b. Do I have to memorize all?
なくてもいい		
	なければならない /なくては(なくち ゃ)いけない・なら ない。	なければならない /なくては(なくちゃ)いけない・ならない。

		c. You don't have to work tomorrow.
		d. You didn't have to come today.
3.	X – ば X ほど Y	a. The more I eat, the rounder my face becomes.
		b. The bigger the room is, the rent goes up (literally, "becomes expensive").
4.	~にする	a. I'll have coffee.
	~ことにする	b. I have decided to study German.
		c. I have decided not to apply for the JET program.
5.	Xことは X (で す・ます)が Y	a. I do like to go, but it is too far.
		b. The volume (of the <i>raamen</i>) IS large but it tastes horrible.
6.	Abstract Noun:	a. I use to practice Japanese a lot, but these days, I don't at all.

7.	~について	b. What do you think of a female emperor?

L33		meaning	Example
1.	CAUSATIVE		a. Please let me do it.
			b. I would let Taro study abroad.
			c. I had my husband go (permissive).
			d. I made my brother go to the bank (coercive).
2.	ک		a. When I sat at my seat, the quiz started
			immediately.
			b. When we entered the aquarium, there was a fish that looked like a snake (へび). c. It would be nice if my salary goes up.
3.	うちに		Let's go to the store before it closes.
4.	~ないことはない		It's not that I don't like fish but I am just full
			now.
5.	ずつ		If you study 2 Kanji each every day, you would
			be able to write 500 <i>Kanji</i> 's within a year.

L34		meaning	Example
1a.	PASSIVE (regular)		In that factory, 1000 TVs are made every day.
1b.	PASSIVE (adversative)		a. Tama died on me. b. I got my bike stolen. (steal:ぬすむ)
2.	CAUSATIVE PASSIVE		I was made to eat all the vegetables by my mother.
3.	以外		a. Please make the bag within 3 days.b. I can come any days except for Monday.
4.	以上		a. The population of that country is less than 100 million.b. The professor has been teaching more than 30 years.
5.	番地		This side of the street is #1-banchi
6.	倍		The price of oil has doubled in two years.