

03 Grammar L1 Answers

Lesson 1 - JLPT Test Questions

1 The correct answer is #2- いらっしゃいませ .



SCRIPT

男：店に おきやくさんが 来ました。何と 言いますか。
女：1 よろしくおねがいします
2 いらっしゃいませ。
3 しつれいします。

ROMAJI

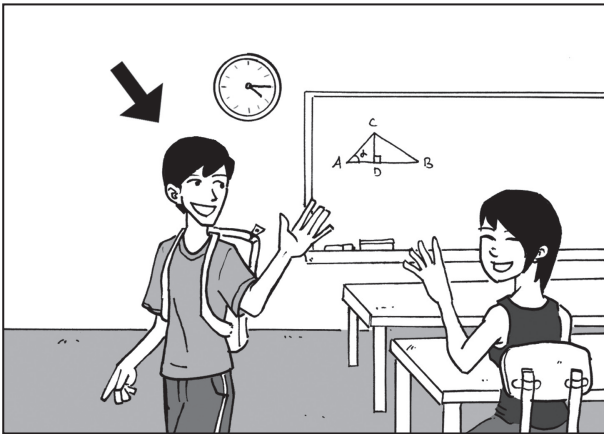
Otoko: Mise ni okyaku-san ga kimashita. Nan to iimasu ka.
Onna: 1 Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
2 Irasshaimase.
3 Shitsurei shimasu.

ENGLISH

Male: A customer came to the store. What does (she) say?
Female: 1 It's a pleasure to meet you.
2 Welcome.
3 Excuse me.

You will often hear 'いらっしゃいませ' when you enter a store or even when you walk past a store. It is sometimes not directed at anyone in particular.

2 The correct answer is #3- じゃあ、また .



SCRIPT

女: 男の人は かえります。何と 言いますか。

男: 1 おねがいします。

2 おさきに どうぞ。

3 じゃあ、また。

ROMAJI

Onna: Otoko no hito wa kaerimasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Onegai shimasu.

2 Osaki ni dōzo.

3 Jā, mata.

ENGLISH

Female: A man leaves to go home. What does (he) say?

Male: 1 Please.

2 Go ahead.

3 See you. (lit., well, later.)

じゃあ、また can be used in casual situations to say goodbye. You can also say じゃあ、またね **Jā, mata ne**, (I'll see you again, yeah?) or simply じゃあ (Well, ...) to mean goodbye.

3 The correct answer is #2- おはようございます .



SCRIPT

女: 男の人は しごとに つきました。何と 言いますか。

- 男: 1 こんにちは。
2 おはようございます。
3 こんばんは。

ROMAJI

Onna: **Otoko no hito wa shigoto ni tsukimashita. Nan to iimasu ka.**

- Otoko: 1 **Konnichiwa.**
2 **Ohayō gozaimasu.**
3 **Konbanwa.**

ENGLISH

Female: A man arrived at work. What does (he) say?

- Male: 1 Good day.
2 Good morning.
3 Good evening.

ございます is the polite version of ある (**aru**, to exist [for inanimate objects]), so this has the literal meaning of '(polite) It's early.' The greetings こんにちは (lit., as for today) and こんばんは (lit., as for tonight) are shortenings of much longer implied sentences (e.g. ... is a great day.).

4 The correct answer is #1- 行って きます。



SCRIPT

女: 男の人は しごとへ 行きます。何と 言いますか。

男: 1 行って きます。

2 行って かえります。

3 行って きました。

ROMAJI

Onna: Otoko no hito wa shigoto e ikimasu. Nan to iimasu ka.

Otoko: 1 Itte kimasu.

2 Itte kaerimasu.

3 Itte kimashita.

ENGLISH

Female: A man is going to work. What does he say?

Male: 1 (I'll) be back (lit., I'll go and come.)

2 (I'll) go and go home.

3 (I) went and came.

You can change this phrase depending on the situation. Take a look at the following examples:

コーヒーを 買って きます。

Kōhii o katte kimasu.

(I'll go buy coffee and be back.

帰って きます。

Kaette kimasu.

I'll be back.

Also note that when two verbs are used like this, the second verb is often written without the kanji.

○ 行って きます。

X 行って 来ます。

5 The correct answer is #3- こちらは たなかさんです .



SCRIPT

男：新しい人が 来ました。女の方は 何と 言いますか。

女：1 あれは たなかさんです。

2 このは たなかさんです。

3 こちらは たなかさんです。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Atarashii hito ga kimashita. Onna no hito wa nan to iimasu ka.

Onna: 1 Are wa Tanaka-san desu.

2 Kono wa Tanaka-san desu.

3 Kochira wa Tanaka-san desu.

ENGLISH

Male: A new person came. What does the woman say?

Female: 1 That (over there) is Mr. Tanaka.

2 This (thing) is Mr. Tanaka.

3 (In) this direction is Mr. Tanaka.

こちら (**kochira**, this way), そちら (**sochira**, that way; toward the listener), あちら (**achira**, that way, away from both speaker and listener) and どちら (**dochira**, which way) can be used to politely talk or ask about directions. They can also refer to people in an indirect way in formal conversations. In more casual situations you can talk about directions and people with こっち (**kocchi**, this way), そっち (**sochi**, that way; toward the speaker), あっち (**acchi**, that way; away from both speaker and listener) and どっち (**docchi**, which way).

6 The correct answer is #2- ごちそうさまでした .



SCRIPT

女: 男の人と 女の人が ばんごはんを 食べました。女の人が はらいました。男の人は 何と言いますか。

- 男: 1 いただきます。
 2 ごちそうさまでした。
 3 おねがいします。

ROMAJI

- Onna: Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga bangohan o tabemashita. Onna no hito ga haraimashita. Otoko no hito wa nan to iimasu ka.
 Otoko: 1 Itadakimasu.
 2 Gochisōsama deshita.
 3 Onegai shimasu.

ENGLISH

- Female: A man and a woman ate supper. The woman paid. What does the man say?
 Male: 1 Thank you for giving us this meal.
 2 That was delicious.
 3 Please.

The phrase いただきます is a humble version of 'to receive' so this has the meaning of receiving something from someone greater than yourself. This is usually directed at the person who made the meal even if you paid for it.

The phrase ごちそうさまでした, originally, was a phrase that meant you must have done a lot of work to prepare the meal. But now, it basically means 'the meal was delicious.'

7 The correct answer is #3- ありがとうございます .

SCRIPT

女: おたんじょび おめでとう ございます。

男: 1 おねがいします。

2 すみません。

3 ありがとうございます。

ROMAJI

Onna: Otanjōbi omedetō gozaimasu.

Otoko: 1 Onegai shimasu.

2 Sumimasen.

3 Arigatō gozaimasu.

ENGLISH

Female: Happy Birthday.

Male: 1 Please.

2 Excuse me.

3 Thank you.

It is common, in other situations, to say すみません to mean 'thank you'. In this particular situation though, the most natural response is to thank the person who wishes you a happy birthday.

8 The correct answer is #3- おつかれさまでした .

SCRIPT

女: お先に しつれいします。

男: 1 しつれいします。

2 おじゃまします。

3 おつかれさまでした。

ROMAJI

Onna: Osaki ni shitsurei shimasu.

Otoko: 1 Shitsurei shimasu.

2 Ojama shimasu.

3 Otsukare-sama deshita.

ENGLISH

Female: Excuse me for leaving early.

Male: 1 Excuse me.

2 Sorry for disturbing you.

3 Thank you for your hard work.

おつかれさまでした is very similar to ごちそうさまでした in that both have taken verbs and made them super polite with the formal prefix お and the suffix さま. つかれ is the **masu**-stem of つかれる (**tsukareru**, to be tired). This has a literal meaning of ‘honorably tired.’ So, it has the meaning of “you must be tired from all the great, hard work you’ve done.”

9 The correct answer is #1– こちらこそ、どうぞ よろしくおねがいします .

SCRIPT

女: はじめまして。にしまらです。どうぞ よろしくおねがいします。

男: 1 こちらこそ、どうぞ よろしくおねがいします。

2 どういたしまして。

3 どうも。

ROMAJI

Onna: Hajimemashite. Nishimura desu. Dōzo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Otoko: 1 Kochira koso, dōzo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

2 Dō itashimashite.

3 Dōmo.

ENGLISH

Female: Nice to meet you. I’m Nishimura. I’m looking forward to working with you.

Male: 1 Likewise. I look forward to working with you.

2 You’re welcome.

3 Hi.

こそ has the basic meaning of ‘for sure’ and acts as an amplifier for the noun that precedes it.

これこそは わたしのほしいものです。

Kore koso wa watashi no hoshii mono desu.

This is the very thing I want. (lit., This very thing, is my wanted thing.)

10 The correct answer is #3– お元気で .

SCRIPT

男: 東京に 行って きます。

女: 1 はい、ありがとうございます。

2 おかえりなさい。

3 お元気で。

ROMAJI

- Otoko:** Tōkyō ni itte kimasu.
Onna: 1 Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.
2 Okaerinasai.
3 Ogenki de.

ENGLISH

- Male:** I'm going to Tokyo and coming back.
Female: 1 Yes, thank you.
2 Welcome back.
3 Take care.

元気 (**genki**, lively) can have a variety of different meanings, depending on the context in which it is used. Here, the speaker uses the particle で which can refer to the way something is done. So, literally, this means 'do it lively' or 'do it in a lively manner.' Here are a few other ways you can use 元気:

- お元気ですか。
Ogenki desu ka.
Are you okay?/Are you feeling well?
- 元気 だして。
Genki dashite.
Cheer Up!
- 元気に なって。
Genki ni natte.
Get well!

11 The correct answer is #2- ああ、ありがとうございます。

SCRIPT

- 男: どうぞ。
女: 1 はい、どうぞ よろしくおねがいします。
2 ああ、ありがとうございます。
3 どういたしまして。

ROMAJI

- Otoko:** Dōzo.
Onna: 1 Hai, dōzo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
2 Ā, arigatō gozaimasu.
3 Dō itashimashite.

ENGLISH

Male: Here you go.

Female: 1 Yes, I look forward to working with you.

2 Ahh, thank you.

3 You're welcome.

The word どうぞ can mean 'here you go' as well as 'go ahead.' For example, you can respond to a request this way:

A 「タバコを すいたいです。」

"Tabako o suitai desu."

"(I) want to smoke."

B 「ああ、はい、どうぞ。」

"Ā, hai, dōzo."

"Oh, yeah, go ahead."

12 The correct answer is #3- どうぞ .

SCRIPT

男: ドアを あけましょうか。

女: 1 すみません。

2 どういたしまして。

3 どうぞ。

ROMAJI

Otoko: Doa o akemashō ka.

Onna: 1 Sumimasen.

2 Dō itashimashite.

3 Dōzo.

ENGLISH

Male: Let's shut the door.

Female: 1 Sorry.

2 You're welcome.

3 Go ahead.

Here is another example (see question 11) of using どうぞ to respond to a request. Instead of saying yes or no, you can tell someone simply 'go ahead.'