

LESSON NOTES

JLPT #2

JLPT Level 4 Last Minute Prep Course 2

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GRAMMAR

In this lesson, you'll see what the particle questions of the Reading-Grammar section are like.

どっかい・ぶんぽう

Reading-Grammar Section

Time: 50 minutes

Number of questions: 47 questions

Total points: 200 points

Calculation formula: (your total points) ÷ 47 × 200

The どっかい・ぶんぽう section has six parts. The first part, もんだい 1, tests how much you know about Japanese particles. Here are the instructions and the sample questions.

もんだい 1

15 questions / 2 points each

____の ところに なにを いますか。

1・2・3・4から いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらびなさい。

Fill in the blank to complete the sentence.

Choose the best answer from 1 to 4.

Example: わたしは、あね____ テニスをしました。

1. と
2. を
3. に
4. が

Answer: 1. と

How Do You Prepare for the Test?

Here are the Top five particles you must know for the JLPT level 4.

Particle	Meaning	Sample Sentence
を	Indicates the direct object of an action	すみません。これをください。 "Excuse me. Can I have this?"
に	Indicates time or location - "in, on, at"	あした わたしは うちにいます。 "I'll be staying at home tomorrow."
で	Indicates the reason for something - "because of"	インフルエンザでかいしやを やすみました。 "I didn't go to work because I had the flu."
が	Indicates the object of verbs and adjectives of emotion	私は すしがだいすきです。 "I love sushi."
と	"with, together"	わたしは あねとテニスをしました。 "I played tennis with my sister."

Usage of the Particle を

Indicates the direct object of an action.

- すみません。みずをひとつください。"Excuse me. Can I have a (glass of) water?"
- すみません。タクシーをよんでください。"Excuse me. Can you call a cab?"

Indicates the movement from a smaller space to a larger place.

- 1:00にうちをでました。"I left home at one."
- あそこで、タクシーをおりました。"I got out of the cab there."

Indicates the place of an action. Use with motion verbs such as *magaru* ("to turn"), *aruku* ("to walk"), or *oyogu* ("to swim").

- そのかどをまがってください。"Please turn at the corner."
- よくこうえんをあるきます。"I often walk in the park."

Usage of the Particle に

Indicates movement toward a place, meaning, "to" or "toward."
You can replace に with the particle へ.

- カナダにいきます。"I'll go to Canada."

Indicates the purpose of a movement, meaning, "to do something" or "in order to do something."

- デパートにかいものにいきました。"I went to a department store for shopping."

Indicates the location of something or someone, meaning, "in," "on," or "at."

- トイレは2かいにあります。"There's a restroom on the second floor."
- いま父は、うちにいます。"My father is at home now."

Indicates the time something takes place, meaning, "in," "on," or "at."

- なんじにうちをでましたか。 "What time did you leave home?"
- 水曜日に、かいしゃにいきます。 "I'll go to work on Wednesday."

Indicates the movement from a larger space to a smaller place.

- よく、タクシーにのります。 "I often take a taxi."

Indicates an indirect object, meaning, "to" or "for."

- 友だちに電話をしました。 "I called my friend."
- 母にメールをしました。 "I emailed my mother."

Indicates the result of a change. Often, you use it with the verbs **なる** ("to become") and **する** ("to do").

- おとうとは先生になりました。 "My brother became a teacher."
- サンドイッチをはんぶんにする。 "I cut the sandwich in half."

Usage of the Particle と

Use **と** to make a list of nouns, meaning, "and."

- 私は、サンドイッチとコーヒーをかいしました。 "I bought a sandwich and coffee."

Meaning "with" or "together."

- 私は友だちとはなしました。 "I talked with my friend."

- 父は母とけっこんしました。 "My father got married to my mother."

Indicates a quote. When you use it in an "A という B" sentence structure, it means, "B which is called A" or "B which is known as A."

- ふじさんというおみせをしていますか。 "Do you know the shore called Fujisan?"
- ピーターという人とはなしました。 "I talked with a person called Peter."

Usage of the Particle で

Indicates the place of an action.

- えきで、友だちとあいました。 "I met my friend at the station."
- こうえんでテニスをします。 "I play tennis at the park."

Indicates a tool or means.

- タクシーでこうえんへいきました。 "I went to the park by taxi."
- サンドイッチをナイフで切ります。 "I cut the sandwich with a knife."

Indicates a reason.

- かげでがっこうをやすみました。 "I didn't go to school because I had a cold."

Indicates the mode or condition of the action.

- 一人でカナダに行きます。 "I'll go to Canada alone."

- じぶんでかいしゃをつくりました。 "I made a company by myself."

Indicates an amount, meaning, "for" or "in."

- これは、ひとつ、百えん。みっつで二百えん。 "One of these is one-hundred yen. You can get three for two-hundred yen."

Usage of the Particle が

Indicates the object of certain verbs or adjectives.

Use it with a verb that indicates existence, such as ある or いる ("to exist" or "to have").

- おとうとがいます。 "I have a brother."
- おかねがありません。 "I don't have money."

Use it with a verb to indicate ability, such as できる ("can do"), or わかる ("to understand"), or with the potential form of a verb.

- えいごがわかります。 "I understand English."
- ひらがながよめます。 "I can read Hiragana."

Use it with an adjective to indicate desire such as ほしい ("want") or with a verb to mean -たい, "in" or "from."

- あたらしいくるまがほしい。 "I want a new car."
- みずがのみたいです。 "I want to drink water."

Use it with an adjective to indicate emotion such as, すき ("like") or きらい ("hate").

- テニスが好きです。 "I like tennis."
- 魚がきらいです。 "I hate fish."

The particle *ga* follows question words.

- だれがきますか。 "Who is coming?"
- いつがいいですか。 "When is good for you?"

We use the particle *ga* in a choice question.

- どちらがかんたんですか。 "Which one is easier?"
- どの人がピーターさんですか。 "Which person is Peter?"