

Particles 1

1. あ、猫 () いますよ。

猫 is the one that exists, so it should be marked with が. "Oh, there is a cat!"

2. 田中 さんの 大学 には、アメリカ人 の 学生 () いますか。

アメリカ人の学生 are the one that exist, hence it should be marked with が. "In Tanaka's university, are there American students?"

3. パンは、机 () 上 でしたね。

You need [NOUN の location word] structure to indicate the location of パン relative to 机. "The bread was on top of the desk, right?"

4. 公園 () 犬 の 写真 を 撮 りました。

写真を撮る is an action, and で is the one to mark the place where an action is pursued. "I took photos of a dog in the park."

5. 昨日 () 何時 ごろ 寝 ましたか。

Normally, time words are followed by に. However, 昨日 is a relative time word, hence it should not be followed by に. "Around what time did you go to bed yesterday?"

6. 昨日 は 六時間 () 勉強 しましたよ。

6時間 is duration, and quantity expressions like duration are usually not followed by any particle. "Yesterday, I studied six hours!"

7. デパートで 帽子 () 靴 を 買 いました。

"I bought a hat and a pair of shoes at the department store."

8. 私 は 自転車 () ありますよ。

Please note that ある can describe one's possession. 'have/own X' is X がある. "I have/own a bicycle (lit. As for me, a bicycle exists)."

9. リーさんは 中国人 () です。チェンさん () 中国人 () です。

The second subject チェンさん shares a common attribute "中国人です" with the first, hence も is the desirable choice. "Ms. Lee is Chinese. Ms. Chen is Chinese, too."

10. おととい 勉強 しました。でも、昨日 () しませんでした。

きのう does not share a common attribute with おととい; rather, きのう's attribute is contrastive. Thus, 「きのう should be marked with は. "I studied the day before yesterday. However, I didn't study yesterday (lit. as for yesterday, I didn't)."

11. よく ^{うち}家 ^のでコーヒーを飲 ^{まち}みます。 ^{きっさてん}町の喫茶店 () よく ^の飲 ^のみますよ。

You need to use も in addition to で to say 'at the coffee shop in town, too.' Please note that **で cannot be replaced by も, hence multiple particle でも should be used.** "I often drink coffee at home. I often drink (coffee) at the coffee shop in town as well."

12. ^{せんしゅう}先週 ^{もくようび}の木曜日 ^{きょうと}に京都 ^いへ行きました。 ^{おおさか}大阪 () ^い行 ^いきません
でした。

You need to use は in addition to へ to indicate 'to Osaka' is a contrasted item to 'to Kyoto'. Also note that **へ cannot be replaced by は, hence multiple particle へは should be used.** "I went to Kyoto last Thursday. I didn't go to Osaka (lit. As for to Osaka, I didn't)."

13. ^{きょう}今日 ^{れきし}は歴史 ^{ぶんがく}のクラスがありました。 ^{ぶんがく}文学 ^{れきし}のクラス () あり ^{れきし}ました。

ぶんがく文学 ^{れきし}のクラス shares the same attribute with **れきし**歴史 ^{れきし}のクラス, hence it should be marked with **も**. "Today there was a history class. There was a literature class, too."

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21F.501 / 21F.551 Foreign Languages and Literatures
Fall 2012

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