

Particles 1

1. 先生<sup>せんせい</sup>、この町<sup>まち</sup>の歴史<sup>れきし</sup>（ ）教<sup>おし</sup>えてください。  
この町<sup>まち</sup>の歴史<sup>れきし</sup> is the direct object of 教<sup>おし</sup>える. Please note that “teach/tell X(person) Y(thing)” is Xに Yを 教<sup>おし</sup>える. “Teacher, please teach (tell) me the history of this town.”
2. ドア（ ）閉<sup>し</sup>めてください。  
ドア is the direct object of 閉<sup>し</sup>める. “Please close the door.”
3. お風呂（ ）入<sup>はい</sup>って、それから、寝<sup>ね</sup>ました。  
‘Enter into X’ in Xに 入<sup>はい</sup>る (X = final goal of ‘entering’). “I took a bath, and then, I went to bed.”
4. この部屋<sup>へや</sup>でたばこを吸<sup>す</sup>って（ ）いけませんか。  
The expression of prohibition is ～てはいけません ‘One may not do ...’ “Am I not allowed to smoke in this room?”
5. 熱<sup>あつ</sup>いコーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>みました。寒<sup>さむ</sup>かったです（ ）。  
‘It was cold’ is apparently the reason this person had hot coffee. “I drank hot coffee. Because it was cold.”
6. その漢字<sup>かんじ</sup>の辞書<sup>じしょ</sup>を使<sup>つか</sup>って（ ）いいですか。  
The expression of permission is ～てもいいです ‘One may do...’ “May I used that kanji dictionary?”
7. すみませんが、宿題<sup>しゅくだい</sup>（ ）手伝<sup>てつだ</sup>ってください。  
Help X (person) with Y(task)’ is Xの Yを手伝<sup>てつだ</sup>う. “Excuse me, please help me with my homework.”
8. あそこ（ ）座<sup>すわ</sup>りましょう。  
‘Sit down on X’ is Xに 座<sup>すわ</sup>る (X=destination of the action 座<sup>すわ</sup>る). “Let’s sit down over there.”
9. 今日<sup>きょう</sup>は出<sup>で</sup>かけません。家<sup>うち</sup>の犬<sup>いぬ</sup>（ ）死<sup>し</sup>にましたから。

いぬ <sup>し</sup> 犬 is the subject of 死ぬ, and が is the only particle that can indicate subject among the choices. (We'll learn more about が in Lesson 8.) "I am not going out today. Because my dog died."

10. いそ <sup>い</sup> 急いで ( ) <sup>じかん</sup> 行きましょう。あまり 時間 がありませんから。

**When the first て form of Verb describes the manner, it should not be followed by any particle. "Let's hurry up and go (Let's go in a hurry). Because we don't have much time."**

11. クラスを <sup>やす</sup> 休んで ( ) すみません。

**The pattern of apology is [the situation for which the apology is made] て、すみません. Therefore, there is no need to insert から or any other particles. "I am sorry for missing the class / Having missed the class, I am sorry."**

12. あと ( ) <sup>えいが</sup> 映画 <sup>み</sup> を見ましょうか。

**'Later' is <sup>あと</sup> 後 で. "Shall we see a movie later?"**

13. あの <sup>かど</sup> 角 ( ) <sup>ま</sup> 曲がってください。

**'Turn at the place X is X を <sup>ま</sup> 曲がる is (X=place that you move over). Please note that で is also possible. "Please turn at the corner."**

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