MIT Japanese 1
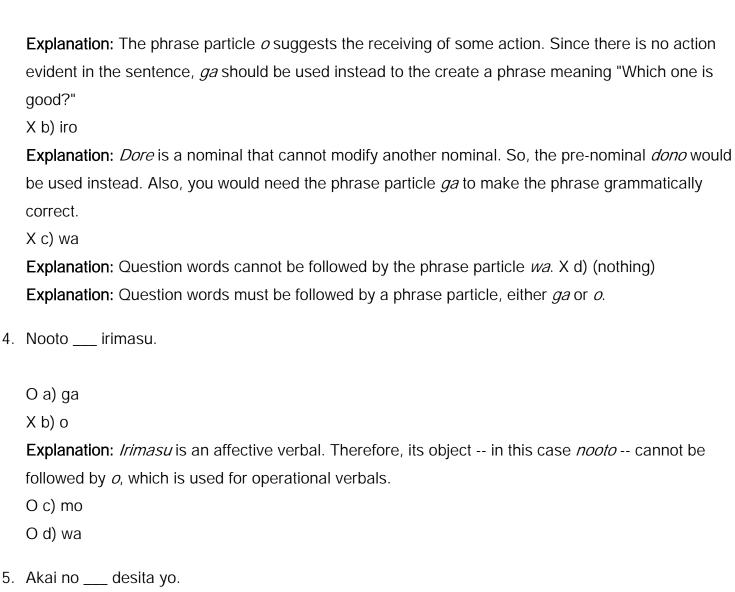
Hourly Exam Practice Quiz Answer

Indicate a possible combination with O. For each set, none or some or all of the choices may be possible. **For each possible choice, provide an English equivalent of the entire sentence**.

1. ___ no kasa desu ka.

    X a) Konna

    Explanation: Pre-nominal *konna* already modifies its nominal, without the use of *no*.

    X b) Onazi

    Explanation: *Onazi* is a special kind of nominal that links with other nominals directly, i.e. *no* is omitted.

    O c) Dare

    O d) Midori

    X e) Akai

    Explanation: Adjectivals like *akai* modify their nominals without the use of *no*.

2. Tanaka san ___ desita.

    O a) no

    X b) ga

    Explanation: The use of *ga* suggests Tanaka-san is performing an action. However, there are no verbals in this phrase.

    X c) yokatta

    Explanation: The correct way to form the perfective tense in this phrase is *yokatta desu*.

    X d) zya nai

    Explanation: The correct way to form the perfective tense in this phrase is *zya nakatta desu* or *zya arimasen desita*.

    X e) arimasen

    Explanation: *Arimasen* cannot be used to refer to the absence of Tanaka-san. Instead, another verbal, which you will learn later, must be used.

3. Dore ___ ii desu ka.

    X a) o

Explanation: The phrase particle *o* suggests the receiving of some action. Since there is no action evident in the sentence, *ga* should be used instead to the create a phrase meaning "Which one is good?"

X b) iro

Explanation: *Dore* is a nominal that cannot modify another nominal. So, the pre-nominal *dono* would be used instead. Also, you would need the phrase particle *ga* to make the phrase grammatically correct.

X c) wa

Explanation: Question words cannot be followed by the phrase particle *wa*. X d) (nothing)

Explanation: Question words must be followed by a phrase particle, either *ga* or *o*.

4. Nooto ___ irimasu.

    O a) ga

    X b) o

Explanation: *Irimasu* is an affective verbal. Therefore, its object -- in this case *nooto* -- cannot be followed by *o*, which is used for operational verbals.

    O c) mo

    O d) wa

5. Akai no ___ desita yo.

    X a) zya nai

Explanation: The correct way to form the perfective tense is *zya nakatta desu* or *zya arimasen desita*.

    X b) kuruma

Explanation: *Akai* modifies kuruma directly, so you would have to omit *no*.

    X c) to siroi

Explanation: *Siroi* cannot be followed by *desita*. To correct this problem, you insert *no* after *siroi* to create a phrase meaning "They were a red one and a white one."

    O d) no mukoo

    X e) tonari

Explanation: *Akai* in its current form modifies only nominals; thus, *no* is a nominal. To make *akai no* modify *tonari*, you would need another *no* -- *Akai no no tonari desita yo*.

6. Yon-hon ___ kaimasu.

O a) dake

X b) motto

Explanation: *Motto* affects **degree** or **extent** and thus would not be proper in this phrase. Instead, *moo* can be used to amplify **quantity**. Furthermore, *moo* must precede the extent expression *yon-hon*, i.e. *Moo yon-hon kaimasu.*

O c) (nothing)

O d) hodo

O e) zutu

7. Enpitu mo binsen ___ onegai simasu.

X a) (nothing)

Explanation: Because *enpitu mo* precedes *binsen* in this request predicate, a phrase particle is necessary to make the phrase grammatically correct. Note that *Binsen Z onegai simasu* is acceptable since there is only one object.

X b) ga

Explanation: The phrase particle *ga* cannot be used in this style of request.

O c) mo

X d) o

Explanation: Because there is more than one object present, the use of *o* would be grammatically incorrect. So only answer (c) *mo* is possible. To use Z or to, the phrase would have to be *Enpitu to binsen Z/o onegai simasu.*

8. ___ mittu kudasai.

X a) Motto

Explanation: *Motto* amplifies degree or extent, not quantity. X b) Konna

Explanation: *Konna* is a pre-nominal and must precede a nominal. O c) Sore

O d) Moo

9. Mukoo ni ___.

X a) to kotira desu

Explanation: *To* links only nominals in conjunction. *Mukoo ni* is not a nominal, so the phrase is grammatically incorrect. A possible modification would be *Atira to kotira desu.*

O b) mo arimasu

X c) desu

Explanation: The copula *desu* cannot follow location expressions that use *ni*. The correct phrase would be *Mukoo ni arimasu*.

O d) wa arimasen

X e) eki desu

Explanation: This phrase is grammatically incorrect. Two possibilities are: *Mukoo ni eki Z arimasu* or *Mukoo no eki desu*.

X f) zya nai desu

Explanation: In answer (c), *mukoo ni* cannot be followed by a copula. The same is true for negative forms of the copula. A possible correction would be *Mukoo ni eki Z arimasen*.

10. Sore ___ desu ne.

    O a) zya nai

    O b) to kore

    X c) no kaban*

    X d) wa*

11. ___ zassi desu ka.

    X a) San-satu

    Explanation: Numeral modifiers come **after** the nominal they modify -- *Zassi Z san-satu desu ka*.

    X b) Dono yasasii kankokugo

    Explanation: To make this phrase grammatically correct, you would insert *no* so that *kankokugo* can modify *zassi*.

    X c) Kiree

    Explanation: *Kiree* is a *na*-nominal, requiring *na* to modify nominals -- *Kiree na zassi desu ne*.

    X d) Motto*

12. Eki ___ arimasu.

    O a) ni

    O b) ga

    O c) mo

    Od) ni mo

13. ___ tabemasita.

X a) Totemo

Explanation: *Totemo* describes the quality something. Instead, *takusan* is used to express "a lot" in terms of quantity.

O b) Hotondo

O c) Motto

X d) Zenzen

Explanation: *Zenzen* modifies predicates that are either negative or have a negative connotation. A possible correction is *Zenzen tabemasen desita*. O e) Yoku

X f) Amari

Explanation: Like *zenzen*, *amari* appears with negative predicates -- *Amari tabemasen desita*.

14. Nani ga ___.

O a) tumaranai desu ka

X b) tukaimasu ka

Explanation: Instead of *ga*, the particle *o* should be used to create the phrase meaning "What will you use?" or "What do you use?" O c) wakarimasu ka

O d) yorosii desu ka

15. ___ onegai simasu.

O a) Tyotto

O b) Sugu

X c) Tukatte

Explanation: The gerund form of verbals cannot be linked with *onegai simasu* to make requests. O d) Hatiman-en

16. ___ mo nominasita ka?

O a) wain to biiru

X b) wain to biiru wa

Explanation: *Wa* and *mo* cannot both appear after a phrase. The only way to correct this phrase is to eliminate the *wa* as in answer (a).

O c) wain mo biiru

O d) Tanaka-san to Yamamoto-san

O e) Tanaka-san mo Yamamoto-san

17. Tyairo no ___.

     O a) zya nai desu ka

     O b) no mae desu yo

     O c) ga ii desu ka

     O d) wa nai desu nee