

Ch. 10 L1: Short Forms - Present, Affirmative

Verbs	Same as dictionary form
-adjectives	Same as dictionary form
-adjectives	replace with
noun+	replace with

Short forms are used for:

- * In casual conversations
- * In represented or quoted speech ("I think...", "She said...")
- * In making negative requests ("Please don't...")
- * In expressing ideas like "I like doing..." or "I am good at doing..."

Informal Speech

- * Questions do not end with , but with rising intonation.
- * The ending of -adjectives and noun+ constructions is usually dropped at the very end of a sentence.

I think that . . .

short form +

They said . . .

short form +

Please don't . . .

negative short form +

Question Word with

When there is a question trying to fill in a blank in the information sheet using a question word like and :

Who went to Okinawa?
The answer also uses

New Piece of Information with

What if we both know that someone went to Okinawa recently, and I know that it was Robert, but you don't. I will say:

ROBERT went to Okinawa.

The word for "something":

The word for "something" is

The cat has brought something.

The word for "anything?":

is used in questions as "anything?":

"Not.. anything" with + negative

To say "Not... anything" use + negative:

No, the cat did not eat anything.

Past Tense Short Forms

	Past tense, affirmative	Past tense, negative
Verbs	replace / in te-forms with /	replace in the present tense negative with
- adjectiv es	drop the final in the long forms	<- same
- adjectiv es	replace in the long forms with	drop the final in the long forms
noun +	replace in the long forms with	drop the final in the long forms

Someone said

Sue said that she wore glasses in high school.

Think something in the past

I think Tom did it.

Qualifying Nouns with Verbs and Adjectives

The student who is reading a book over there is Michiko.

The short form of verbs can be used to qualify nouns.

have not ... yet

have not ... yet

Sue has not woken up yet.

I haven't eaten yet.



(reason) (statement)

(explanation) (situation) = (situation), because (explanation). = (explanation), therefore, (situation).

We will have an exam tomorrow, therefore I will study this evening.

We didn't go out, because it was cold.

You can use the long or short form before The long form before is more polite

Ch. 10 L1: Comparison between Two Items

Making a statement:

A B (property) = A **is more** (property) than B.

Ex. 1

China is larger than Japan.

Asking a question:

A B (property) Between A and B, which is more (property)?

Ex. 2

Which is cheaper, (going by) bus or train?

Ch. 10 L2: Comparison among Three or More Items

To compare 3 or more items:

[(class of items)] A (property) =

A is *the most* (property) [**among** (a class of items)].

Ex. 1

Between Russia, France, and Japan, which country has the coldest climate?

Russia is the coldest, I think.

Ex. 2

What season do you like best?

I like fall the most.

=

Ch. 10 L3: adjective/noun +

Adjective +

When a noun follows an adjective, and when it is clear what you are referring to, you can replace the noun with the pronoun .

-adjective + noun -> -adjective +

-adjective + noun -> -adjective +

Ex. 1

I have a black sweater. I have a red one, too.

Noun +

A noun following another noun can be reduced. A sequence like "noun¹ noun²" can be reduced to "noun¹ ."

Ex. 2

Is this Sue's bag?

No, that is Mary's ____.

Ch. 10 L4: - I intend to do.

verb(present, short) + = (I) intend to do. . .

I intend to play tennis with Takeshi this weekend.

verb(negative, short) + = (I) intend not to do. . .

Professor Yamashita does not intend to come to school tomorrow.

Ch. 10 L5: - "to become"

The verb means "to become," indicating a change. follows nouns and both types of adjectives.

With adjectives, the final is dropped and is added:

-> to become warm/warmer

With adjectives, the final is dropped and is added:

() -> to become quiet/quieter

With nouns, is added:

-> to become a company employee

Ch. 10 L6: /

something =

not anything =

someone =

not anyone =

somewhere =



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Ch. 10 L6: / (cont)

not anywhere =
the particle used

Ex.1

Did you see anybody?

No, I didn't see anybody.

Ex. 2

Did you do anything?

No, I didn't do anything.

Ch. 11 L1: "I want to do" using ~

Use the verb stem (the verb that goes before) + to describe your hope or aspiration.

Grammar Rule:

verb stem + I want to do...

Example 1:

I want to see a film this weekend.

The combination of a verb and conjugates as an -adjective.

Negative Example:

I don't want to see that person.

Past Tense Example:

I went to a department store, because I wanted to buy a sweater.

Ch. 11 L2:

To connect clauses as examples, and in no set order, you can use the form

Rule:

(activity A) (activity B)

do such things as A and B

In Osaka, I will **do such things as** shopping, **and** eating dinner.

Ch. 11 L3:

The past tense short form of a verb + describes that you did something, or something happened, in earlier times.

Grammar Rule:

verb(short, past, affirmative) +

have the experience of ...

Example 1:

I have had the experience of climbing Mt. Fuji.

Example 2:

Takeshi has never been absent from classes (in his life).

Ch. 11 L4: noun A noun B

connects two nouns, as does . suggests that the things referred to are proposed as examples, and that you are not citing an exhaustive list.

Grammar Rule:

A B

A and B, for example

Example 1:

I went to Kyoto and Nara (for example, and may have visited other places as well).

Ch. 12 L1: Explaining things using ~

Explain things using

goes after the short form(affirmative or negative; present or past).

I have an exam tomorrow.(So I can't go out tonight.)

The exam is over. (That's why I'm smiling.)

When it follows a noun or -adjective, comes in between.

Ch. 12 L2: "too much" using

Verb stems may be followed by the helping verb , which means "too much."

conjugates as a regular ru-verb.

I got up too early.

You must not eat too much.

To use with and adjectives, you drop the and and add .

This book is expensive.



Ch. 12 L3: Advice using

Use `should` to say that it is advisable to do something.

`should` follows different tense forms, depending on whether the advice is given in the affirmative or negative.

When the advice is in the affirmative, `should` follows the past tense short form of a verb.

When the advice is negative, the verb is in the present tense short form.

You'd better eat more vegetables.

It is better not to skip classes.

Ch. 12 L4: formal "because" using `because`

`because` is just like `so`, but it sounds more formal.

My Japanese has improved, because I always speak Japanese.

The reason part ends in short form present verb. When `because` follows a - adjective or noun, `is` comes in between .

I do not like that person, because he is mean.

(reason) (situation)
situation, because (reason).

Ch. 12 L5: "must" using `must`

Use short form present, but drop the `is` and add `must`.

I have to study, because there will be an exam.

short form present - `must` +
must do something.

Ch. 12 L6: Prediction using `will`

Use `will` when making a guess or a prediction. `will` follows verbs and - adjectives in short forms, in the affirmative and in the negative.

It will probably rain tomorrow.

It will probably not rain tomorrow.



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