# CBSE Class 10 Japanese 2026-27

## Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

**Time Allowed: 3 hours** **Maximum Marks: 80**

### General Instructions

**(i)** The question paper is divided into **two sections**: **Part A: Objective type (Grammar and Kanji) - 40 marks** and **Part B: Descriptive type (Creative writing and unseen passage) - 40 marks**.

**(ii)** **All questions are compulsory** (within the 'do any' choices printed against each question).

**(iii)** You may attempt any section at a time.

**(iv)** All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

**(v)** **Part A** has Q. 1 to Q. 6: Q. 1 and Q. 2 (do any **6**, 1 x 6 = 6 each), Q. 3 (join sentences, do any **3**, 1 x 3 = 3), Q. 4 (do any **5**, 1 x 5 = 5), Q. 5 and Q. 6 (kanji/hiragana, do any **10**, 1 x 10 = 10 each).

**(vi)** **Part B** has Q. 7 to Q. 14 carrying **5 marks** each: comprehension (do any 5 of 6), cloze, comprehension (do any 5 of 6), picture description (5 sentences using ています), matching (any 5), an essay (any one topic), conversation completion and an Instagram caption (one topic).

**(vii)** Syllabus: Lesson 13 - 20 of Minna no Nihongo Part II, Kanji: 51 - 100.

**(viii)** There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

## Part A (40 marks)

*Objective type (Grammar and Kanji) - 40 marks.*

**1(i). Choose correct option to complete the sentences. Do any 6. (1x6=6)**

**やすみにあそびに きてください。** [1 mark]

(A) よく

(B) ぜひ

(C) なかなか

(D) そろそろ

**Correct Answer:** (B) ぜひ

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: やすみに ぜひ あそびに きてください。
- Reading: Yasumi ni zehi asobi ni kite kudasai.
- Meaning: Please be sure to come and visit me (come to play) during the holidays.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule ぜひ (zehi) means 'by all means' or 'please do'. It is used with a request (te kudasai) or a wish (tai desu) to show strong encouragement.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) ぜひ: this is the word that adds 'by all means' to the request, so the sentence reads as a friendly invitation.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) よく: yoku means 'often' or 'well'. 'Often please come' does not fit one invitation.
Option (C) なかなか: nakanaka means 'quite' with a positive verb or 'not easily' with a negative verb. It does not strengthen a request.
Option (D) そろそろ: sorosoro means 'it is about time to'. We use it when we ourselves are about to leave or start, not when we invite someone.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), ぜひ. Please be sure to come and visit me (come to play) during the holidays.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The sentence ends with a polite request (kite kudasai), so the blank needs a word that makes an invitation warm and strong.

**1(ii). インドは 日本よりおおきいです。** [1 mark]

(A) いつも

(B) ゆっくり

(C) なかなか

(D) ずっと

**Correct Answer:** (D) ずっと

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: インドは 日本より ずっと おおきいです。
- Reading: Indo wa Nihon yori zutto ookii desu.

- Meaning: India is much bigger than Japan.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule ずっと before a comparison means 'far' or 'by a long way'. Pattern: A は B より ずっと (adjective) です.

**Step 2:** Why option (D) is correct Option (D) ずっと: ずっと raises the degree of the comparison, so 'much bigger than Japan' is exactly the meaning wanted.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) いつも: itsumo means 'always'. It talks about habits, not about size.
Option (B) ゆっくり: yukkuri means 'slowly'. It describes how an action is done, not how big something is.
Option (C) なかなか: nakanaka means 'quite' or, with a negative, 'not easily'. It does not add degree to a comparison with より.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (D), ずっと. India is much bigger than Japan.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The sentence compares two countries with より (than). The blank sits just before the adjective おおきい, so it must show how much bigger.

**1(iii). ディワリですね。なにを しますか。** [1 mark]

(A) もうすぐ

(B) だんだん

(C) すこし

(D) すぐ

**Correct Answer:** (A) もうすぐ

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: もうすぐ ディワリですね。なにを しますか。
- Reading: Mou sugu Diwari desu ne. Nani o shimasu ka.
- Meaning: Diwali is coming soon, isn't it? What will you do?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule もうすぐ (mou sugu) means 'very soon'. It is used for an event or season that is about to arrive, for example もうすぐ はるです.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) もうすぐ: this word tells us the festival is only a little way off, which suits the question about plans.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) だんだん: dandan means 'gradually' and describes a slow change, not an approaching event.
Option (C) すこし: sukoshi means 'a little' and talks about amount, not time.
Option (D) すぐ: sugu means 'at once' and describes an action done immediately, for example すぐ いきます. It does not describe a festival that is coming.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), もうすぐ. Diwali is coming soon, isn't it? What will you do?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The speaker says Diwali is near and then asks about plans. The blank must mean 'in a short time from now'.

**1(iv). パソコンを つかった ことが ありません。** [1 mark]

(A) いちども

(B) いつまで

(C) いちど

(D) ぜひ

**Correct Answer:** (A) いちども

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: いちども パソコンを つかった ことが ありません。
- Reading: Ichido mo pasokon o tsukatta koto ga arimasen.
- Meaning: I have never used a computer.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule いちども + negative = 'not even once, never'. It goes with ことが ありません to say the number of times is zero.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) いちども: いちども is the correct word to say 'never' with ことが ありません.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) いつまで: itsumade means 'until when' and is a question word.
Option (C) いちど: ichido means 'once' and is used in positive sentences, for example いちど いったことが あります. With a negative ending we need いちども.
Option (D) ぜひ: zehi means 'by all means' and belongs to requests and wishes.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), いちども. I have never used a computer.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The sentence ends with ことが ありません (have never done). It needs a word that means 'not even once'.

**1(v). ダイエットを したことが あります。** [1 mark]

(A) なんかい

(B) おおきい

(C) なんかいも

(D) すこし

**Correct Answer:** (C) なんかいも

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: なんかいも ダイエットを したことが あります。
- Reading: Nankai mo daietto o shita koto ga arimasu.
- Meaning: I have been on a diet many times.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule なん + かい + も gives 'many times'. The particle も after a counter word stresses a large amount. Plain なんかい means 'how many times?' and is used in questions.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) なんかいも: なんかいも means 'many times', so the sentence says the speaker has dieted many times.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) なんかい: nankai alone means 'how many

times?'. It needs a question ending such as ですか, but this is a statement ending in あります.
Option (B) おおきい: ookii is an adjective meaning 'big'. It talks about size, not frequency.
Option (D) すこし: sukoshi means 'a little' and talks about amount, not the number of times.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), なんかいも. I have been on a diet many times.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ことが あります tells us about past experience, and the blank should tell how many times: 'many times'.

**1(vi). きょうはいい てんき です。** [1 mark]

(A) けど

(B) あとで、

(C) とても

(D) それでも

**Correct Answer:** (C) とても

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: きょうは とても いい てんき です。
- Reading: Kyou wa totemo ii tenki desu.
- Meaning: Today is very nice weather.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule とても means 'very' and stands before an adjective: とても いい, とても おいしい.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) とても: とても is the adverb that makes the adjective いい stronger.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) けど: kedo means 'but' and joins two sentences. It cannot stand before an adjective.
Option (B) あとで、: atode means 'later' and tells the time of an action.
Option (D) それでも: soredemo means 'even so' and starts a new sentence.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), とても. Today is very nice weather.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The blank is directly before the adjective いい, so an adverb of degree is needed.

**1(vii). 9 じいかなければなりません。** [1 mark]

(A) までに

(B) また

(C) まで

(D) それから

**Correct Answer:** (A) までに

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: 9 じまでに いかなければなりません。
- Reading: Kuji made ni ikanakereba narimasen.

- Meaning: I must go by 9 o'clock.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Time + までに means 'by (a deadline)' and goes with an action that must be finished or done before that time. Time + まで means 'until' and goes with an action that continues, for example 9 じまで ねます.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) までに: までに gives the deadline 'by 9 o'clock' for the one-time action of going.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) また: mata means 'again'. It does not mark a time limit.
Option (C) まで: made means 'until' and fits a continuing action. 'Go' is a single action, so a deadline word is needed.
Option (D) それから: sorekara means 'after that'. It joins two sentences and does not follow a time word.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), までに. I must go by 9 o'clock.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A time (9じ) is followed by 'must go'. This is a deadline, so we need the word for 'by'.

**1(viii). もうやすいのは ありませんか。** [1 mark]

(A) すこし

(B) ほう

(C) のほうが

(D) から

**Correct Answer:** (A) すこし

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: もう すこし やすいのは ありませんか。
- Reading: Mou sukoshi yasui no wa arimasen ka.
- Meaning: Is there not a slightly cheaper one?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule もう すこし + adjective means 'a little more ...'. Shoppers use it to ask for a cheaper or bigger one. In やすいの, the の stands for the noun 'thing'.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) すこし: もう すこし is the fixed phrase for asking for 'a bit more', here a bit cheaper.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) ほう: hou is used in the comparison pattern A より B のほうが. It cannot follow もう in this way.
Option (C) のほうが: nohouga is also part of the comparison pattern, and it would make the sentence ungrammatical here.
Option (D) から: kara means 'from' or 'because'. It does not give the meaning 'a little more'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), すこし. Is there not a slightly cheaper one?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word もう at the start of the blank is the clue. もう plus an amount word is used when asking for a little more.

**2(i). Fill in the particles in the sentences below. Any 6 blanks. (1x6=6)**

**インド日本ひこうきで 8 じかん ぐらい かかります。** [1 mark]

(A) （も、が）

(B) （と、が）

(C) （から、まで）

(D) （に、が）

**Correct Answer:** (C) （から、まで）

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: インドから 日本まで ひこうきで 8 じかん ぐらい かかります。
- Reading: Indo kara Nihon made hikouki de hachi jikan gurai kakarimasu.
- Meaning: It takes about 8 hours by plane from India to Japan.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule A から B まで means 'from A to B' for places and times. The particle で after ひこうき shows the means of travel.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) （から、まで）: から marks where the trip starts and まで marks where it ends, which is the meaning wanted.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) （も、が）: も means 'also' and が marks a subject. Neither shows a start and an end point.
Option (B) （と、が）: と means 'and' or 'with', and が marks a subject. 'India and Japan takes 8 hours' makes no sense.
Option (D) （に、が）: に marks a place of arrival or existence and が marks a subject, so the route from one place to another is lost.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), （から、まで）. It takes about 8 hours by plane from India to Japan.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The sentence names a starting place (インド), an end place (日本) and the time it takes (かかります).

**2(ii). おおさかは たべものおいしいです。** [1 mark]

(A) を

(B) が

(C) に

(D) で

**Correct Answer:** (B) が

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: おおさかは たべものが おいしいです。
- Reading: Oosaka wa tabemono ga oishii desu.
- Meaning: In Osaka the food is delicious.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Pattern: topic は + thing が + adjective, for example ぞうは はなが ながいです. が marks the thing that the adjective describes.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) が: が links たべもの to the adjective おいしい, so the

food is what is called delicious.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) を: wo marks the direct object of a verb, for example たべものを たべます. おいしいです is not an action verb.
Option (C) に: ni marks a place of existence, a time or a target. It does not link a noun to an adjective.
Option (D) で: de marks the place of an action or a means. It does not link a noun to an adjective.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), が. In Osaka the food is delicious.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** おいしい is an adjective, and the thing that is delicious is たべもの.

**2(iii). インディア ゲートデリー あります。** [1 mark]

(A) （は、が）

(B) （は、に）

(C) （で、で）

(D) （に、も）

**Correct Answer:** (B) （は、に）

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: インディア ゲートは デリーに あります。
- Reading: Indea Geeto wa Derii ni arimasu.
- Meaning: India Gate is in Delhi.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Pattern: thing は place に あります means 'X is at place'. は makes the thing the topic and に marks the place where it exists.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) （は、に）: は makes India Gate the topic and に marks Delhi as the place where it stands.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) （は、が）: Here が after デリー would make Delhi the subject, as if 'Delhi exists'. A place of existence takes に.
Option (C) （で、で）: で marks the place of an action. For existence with あります we use に.
Option (D) （に、も）: に after インディア ゲート is wrong because the thing should be the topic, and も means 'also' so it adds an extra meaning.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), （は、に）. India Gate is in Delhi.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The verb あります tells us that something exists. The first blank follows the thing and the second follows the place.

**2(iv). そこはさみが ある。** [1 mark]

(A) で

(B) を

(C) に

(D) へ

**Correct Answer:** (C) に

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: そこに はさみが ある。
- Reading: Soko ni hasami ga aru.
- Meaning: There are scissors there.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Pattern: place に + thing が ある/あります shows where a non-living thing exists.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) に: に marks the place where the scissors exist.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) で: de marks the place where an action happens. Existence is not an action.
Option (B) を: wo marks the object of an action verb. ある does not take an object.
Option (D) へ: e marks a direction of movement (go, come, return). ある shows existence, not movement.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), に. There are scissors there.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ある is a verb of existence. The blank follows the place word そこ.

**2(v). この でんしゃは しんじゅくいきますか。** [1 mark]

(A) が

(B) で

(C) を

(D) へ

**Correct Answer:** (D) へ

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: この でんしゃは しんじゅくへ いきますか。
- Reading: Kono densha wa Shinjuku e ikimasu ka.
- Meaning: Does this train go to Shinjuku?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Place へ + いきます/きます/かえります shows the direction of movement. (に can also be used, but it is not among the options.)

**Step 2:** Why option (D) is correct Option (D) へ: へ marks Shinjuku as the destination of the train.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) が: ga would mark the subject, but the subject is already the train (でんしゃは).
Option (B) で: de marks the place of an action or a means such as 'by train'. It does not mark a destination.

Option (C) を: wo marks an object. A destination does not take を with いきます.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (D), へ. Does this train go to Shinjuku?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The verb いきます (go) follows the blank, so the particle must show the direction or destination.

**3(i). Join the following sentences. Do any 3. (1x3=3)**
**れい：きょう ともだちに あいました。いっしょにモールへいきました。**
**きょうともだちにあって、いっしょににモールへいきました。**
**シータさんは インドじん です。ギータさんも インドじん です。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence 1: シータさんは インドじん です (Sita is Indian). Sentence 2: ギータさんも インドじん です (Gita is also Indian).
- Both are noun sentences that end in です. We have to make one sentence from them.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule for joining noun sentences To join two noun or na-adjective sentences, change the です of the first sentence into で and keep a comma. The last sentence keeps its normal ending.
Pattern: Noun1 は Noun2 で、Noun3 は Noun4 です.

**Step 2:** Join the sentences First part: シータさんは インドじん です becomes シータさんは インドじん で、
Second part stays the same: ギータさんも インドじん です。
Joined: シータさんは インドじん で、ギータさんも インドじん です。

**Step 3:** Check the meaning Reading: Shiita san wa Indojin de, Giita san mo Indojin desu.
Meaning: Sita is Indian and Gita is Indian too.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The two sentences are joined by changing the first です into で.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Change the first です into で and put a comma.

**3(ii). きのう えいがを みました。その えいがは とても おもしろかった です。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence 1: きのう えいがを みました (I saw a movie yesterday). Sentence 2: その えいがは とても おもしろかった です (That movie was very interesting).
- Both sentences are about the same movie. The word その えいが repeats it.

**Step 1:** Recall the idea When the second sentence repeats the noun of the first, we can drop the repeated noun and put the time word before the noun with の. Here きのう (yesterday) + の + えいが gives きのうの えいが, 'yesterday's movie'.

**Step 2:** Join the sentences Take きのうの えいがは as the topic and keep the comment of sentence 2. Joined: きのうの えいがは とても おもしろかった です。

**Step 3:** Check the meaning Reading: Kinou no eiga wa totemo omoshirokatta desu.
Meaning: The movie (of) yesterday was very interesting.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The joined sentence is きのうの えいがは とても おもしろかった です。

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Join the time word to the noun with の and drop the repeated noun.

**3(iii). ともだちの うちへ いきます。その まえに でんわを かけます。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence 1: ともだちの うちへ いきます (I will go to a friend's house). Sentence 2: その まえに でんわを かけます (Before that I will make a phone call).
- The word その まえに links the second action to the first.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Verb in dictionary form + まえに means 'before doing'. The verb before まえに always stays in the dictionary form: いきます becomes いく.

**Step 2:** Join the sentences Change いきます to the dictionary form いく and use it in place of その: ともだちの うちへ いく まえに,
Then add the second action: でんわを かけます。
Joined: ともだちの うちへ いく まえに でんわを かけます。

**Step 3:** Check the meaning Reading: Tomodachi no uchi e iku mae ni denwa o kakemasu.
Meaning: Before I go to my friend's house, I make a phone call.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Use the dictionary form of いきます with まえに.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Dictionary form + まえに.

**3(iv). きのう しゃしんを とりました。それは この しゃしんです。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence 1: きのう しゃしんを とりました (I took a photo yesterday). Sentence 2: それは この しゃしんです (That is this photo).
- それ ('that') only points back to the photo of sentence 1. Both sentences are about one photo.

**Step 1:** Recall the idea When two sentences talk about the same thing, we replace the pointing word (それ) by the real noun phrase (この しゃしん) and make it the topic of one sentence.

**Step 2:** Join the sentences Topic: この しゃしんは
Comment: きのう とりました (taken yesterday).
Joined: この しゃしんは きのう とりました。

**Step 3:** Check the meaning Reading: Kono shashin wa kinou torimashita.
Meaning: I took this photo yesterday.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The joined sentence is この しゃしんは きのう とりました。

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace それ by この しゃしん and make it the topic.

**4(i). Choose correct option to make a meaningful sentence. Do any 5. (1x5=5)**
**れい：にほんじんの うちにことが あります。（とまります）**
**A) とまる B) とまります C) とまった D) とめ ANS: C) とまった**
**あかちゃんはいますから、おおきい こえで はなさないで ください。** [1 mark]

(A) ねる

(B) ねて

(C) ねた

(D) ねない

**Correct Answer:** (B) ねて

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: あかちゃんは ねて いますから、おおきい こえで はなさないで ください。
- Reading: Akachan wa nete imasu kara, ookii koe de hanasanai de kudasai.
- Meaning: The baby is sleeping, so please do not talk in a loud voice.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule て-form + います shows an action that is going on or a state that continues. ねています means 'is sleeping'.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) ねて: ねて is the て-form of ねる, and ねています fits 'the baby is sleeping'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) ねる: neru is the dictionary form. It cannot join with います.
Option (C) ねた: neta is the past plain form. It cannot join with います.
Option (D) ねない: nenai is the plain negative. It cannot join with います, and 'is not sleeping' would not explain 'talk quietly'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), ねて. The baby is sleeping, so please do not talk in a loud voice.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The blank is followed by いますから, so the verb must be in the て-form.

**4(ii). わたしは いつもまえに おふろに はいります。** [1 mark]

(A) ねる

(B) ねて

(C) ねた

(D) ねない

**Correct Answer:** (A) ねる

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: わたしは いつも ねる まえに おふろに はいります。
- Reading: Watashi wa itsumo neru mae ni ofuro ni hairimasu.
- Meaning: I always take a bath before going to bed.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Verb in dictionary form + まえに means 'before doing'. The verb before まえに stays in the dictionary form, whatever the tense of the main verb.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) ねる: ねる is the dictionary form of the verb 'sleep', so ねる まえに means 'before sleeping'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) ねて: nete is the て-form. It is not used before まえに.
Option (C) ねた: neta is the past form. It goes with あとで ('after'), not with まえに.
Option (D) ねない: nenai is the negative form and does not join まえに in this pattern.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), ねる. I always take a bath before going to bed.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word まえに ('before') follows the blank, and it needs a particular verb form in front of it.

**4(iii). はやく、はやく おきるのは からだに いいです。** [1 mark]

(A) ねる

(B) ねて

(C) ねた

(D) ねない

**Correct Answer:** (B) ねて

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: はやく ねて、はやく おきるのは からだに いいです。
- Reading: Hayaku nete, hayaku okiru no wa karada ni ii desu.
- Meaning: Sleeping early and getting up early is good for the body.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule The て-form links actions one after another: ねて、おきる means 'sleep and (then) get up'.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) ねて: ねて links the action 'sleep early' to 'get up early' as one habit.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) ねる: neru in the dictionary form cannot connect to the next action before a comma in this pattern.
Option (C) ねた: neta is past, but the sentence is a general statement ending in です, so the past form is wrong.
Option (D) ねない: nenai means 'do not sleep'. It turns the meaning upside down because sleeping early is the good habit.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), ねて. Sleeping early and getting up early is good for the body.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A comma follows the blank and then comes another action, はやく おきる. The blank must be a form that links two actions.

**4(iv). わたしは 日本語をことが できます。** [1 mark]

(A) はなして

(B) はなす

(C) はなさない

(D) はなした

**Correct Answer:** (B) はなす

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: わたしは 日本語を はなす ことが できます。
- Reading: Watashi wa nihongo o hanasu koto ga dekimasu.
- Meaning: I can speak Japanese.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Verb in dictionary form + ことが できます means 'can do'. はなす becomes はなす ことが できます.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) はなす: はなす is the dictionary form, which is the form required before ことが できます.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) はなして: hanashite is the て-form. It is not used before ことが.
Option (C) はなさない: hanasanai is the negative form. It would need ことが できません and a different meaning.
Option (D) はなした: hanashita is the past form. Past + ことが あります gives 'have experience of', not 'can'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), はなす. I can speak Japanese.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ことが できます follows the blank. This pattern tells what a person is able to do.

**4(v). わたしは うまにことが あります。** [1 mark]

(A) のった

(B) のって

(C) のり

(D) のら

**Correct Answer:** (A) のった

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: わたしは うまに のった ことが あります。
- Reading: Watashi wa uma ni notta koto ga arimasu.
- Meaning: I have ridden a horse.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Verb in past (た) form + ことが あります means 'have done'. のる becomes のった.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) のった: のった is the た-form of のる (ride), so のった ことが あります means 'have ridden'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) のって: notte is the て-form. It does not join

ことが あります.
Option (C) のり: nori is the stem. It is used with ます or たい, not with ことが.
Option (D) のら: nora is the negative stem and needs ない after it.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), のった. I have ridden a horse.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ことが あります tells about an experience in the past, for example 'I have done X'.

**4(vi). Aさん: おかねが ある？**
**Bさん: ううん、。** [1 mark]

(A) あらない

(B) ありない

(C) ない

(D) あって

**Correct Answer:** (C) ない

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: Aさん: おかねが ある？ Bさん: ううん、ない。
- Reading: A san: Okane ga aru? B san: Uun, nai.
- Meaning: A: Do you have money? B: No, I do not.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule The negative of ある (to exist, to have) is not あらない. It is the irregular word ない. In casual speech we answer ううん、ない.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) ない: ない is the correct plain negative of ある, so it means 'I do not have any'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) あらない: aranai is wrong because ある has the irregular negative ない. It is not conjugated like other verbs.
Option (B) ありない: arinai mixes the polite stem あり with ない. It is not a word.
Option (D) あって: atte is the て-form and leaves the sentence unfinished.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), ない. A: Do you have money? B: No, I do not.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The two friends talk in casual (plain) style: ある? and ううん. B says 'no', so a plain negative of ある is needed.

**4(vii). Aさん: Cさんは どくしん？**
**Bさん：ううん、けっこん。** [1 mark]

(A) している

(B) してない

(C) する

(D) しら

**Correct Answer:** (A) している

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: Aさん: Cさんは どくしん？ Bさん：ううん、けっこんしている。
- Reading: A san: C san wa dokushin? B san: Uun, kekkon shite iru.
- Meaning: A: Is C single? B: No, (he or she) is married.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule けっこんして います (casual: けっこん している) means 'is married'. We use the て-form + いる for a state that has resulted from an action (marrying).

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) している: している says that C is married, which agrees with ううん ('no, not single').

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) してない: shite nai means 'is not married'. It contradicts ううん, because answering 'no' to 'single?' means married.
Option (C) する: suru is the dictionary form and would mean 'will do'. It does not describe the state of being married.
Option (D) しら: shira is only a stem and cannot end a sentence.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), している. A: Is C single? B: No, (he or she) is married.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A asks if C is single. B says ううん ('no'), so C is married. The blank needs the word for 'is married'.

**5(i). Choose the correct kanji option of the underlined Hiragana words. Do any10 (1X10=10)**
**れい：ちちの しゅみは ゴルフです。**
**A) 母 B) 日 C) 父 D) 目 Ans: C) 父**
**はやく たべて ください。** [1 mark]

(A) 食

(B) 飲

(C) 書

(D) 言

**Correct Answer:** (A) 食

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: はやく 食べて ください。
- Reading: Hayaku tabete kudasai.
- Meaning: Please eat quickly.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 食 is read た(べる) or しょく and means 'eat' or 'food'.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) 食: 食 is the kanji of たべる (eat).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) 飲: 飲 is read の(む) and means 'drink'.
Option (C) 書: 書 is read か(く) and means 'write'.
Option (D) 言: 言 is read い(う) and means 'say'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), 食. Please eat quickly.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The underlined hiragana is the beginning of たべて, the verb 'eat'. We need the kanji for 'eat'.

**5(ii). ナイルがわは とても ながい かわです。** [1 mark]

(A) 短い

(B) 早い

(C) 長い

(D) 安い

**Correct Answer:** (C) 長い

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: ナイルがわは とても 長い かわです。
- Reading: Nairu gawa wa totemo nagai kawa desu.
- Meaning: The River Nile is a very long river.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 長い (ながい) means 'long'. Its opposite is 短い (みじかい) 'short'.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) 長い: 長い is read ながい and means 'long'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 短い: 短い is read みじかい and means 'short', the opposite.
Option (B) 早い: 早い is read はやい and means 'early'.
Option (D) 安い: 安い is read やすい and means 'cheap'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), 長い. The River Nile is a very long river.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ながい is an adjective that describes the river. The Nile is famous for its length, so the meaning is 'long'.

**5(iii). みちは こんで います。** [1 mark]

(A) 車

(B) 道

(C) 石

(D) 門

**Correct Answer:** (B) 道

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: 道は こんで います。
- Reading: Michi wa konde imasu.
- Meaning: The road is crowded.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 道 (みち) means 'road' or 'way'.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) 道: 道 is read みち and means 'road'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 車: 車 is read くるま and means 'car'.
Option (C) 石: 石 is read いし and means 'stone'.
Option (D) 門: 門 is read もん and means 'gate'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), 道. The road is crowded.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** みち is a noun that can be crowded (こんで います). It means 'road'.

**5(iv).** きょうは **おおあめ** ですね。 [1 mark]

(A) 大き雨

(B) 雨犬

(C) 犬雨

(D) 大雨

**Correct Answer:** (D) 大雨

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: きょうは 大雨 ですね。
- Reading: Kyou wa ooame desu ne.
- Meaning: Today there is heavy rain, isn't there?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 大 (おお) + 雨 (あめ) = 大雨 (おおあめ). Inside the compound 大 is written alone, without き.

**Step 2:** Why option (D) is correct Option (D) 大雨: 大雨 is the correct kanji compound for おおあめ.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 大き雨: 大き雨 is not a word. おおきい is written 大きい, but inside this compound there is no き.
Option (B) 雨犬: 雨犬 would be あめいぬ 'rain dog'. It is meaningless.
Option (C) 犬雨: 犬雨 would be いぬあめ 'dog rain'. It is meaningless in Japanese.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (D), 大雨. Today there is heavy rain, isn't there?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** おおあめ is a compound noun made of おお (big) and あめ (rain): 'heavy rain'.

**5(ix).** きょうの てんきは よかったです。 [1 mark]

(A) 先生

(B) 天気

(C) 外国

(D) 人気

**Correct Answer:** (B) 天気

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: きょうの 天気は よかったです。
- Reading: Kyou no tenki wa yokatta desu.
- Meaning: Today's weather was good.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 天気 (てんき) means 'weather'. 天 is 'sky' and 気 is 'air, spirit'.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) 天気: 天気 is the kanji spelling of てんき.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 先生: 先生 is read せんせい and means 'teacher'.
Option (C) 外国: 外国 is read がいこく and means 'foreign country'.
Option (D) 人気: 人気 is read にんき and means 'popularity'. It looks similar but the first kanji is different.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), 天気. Today's weather was good.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The sentence talks about today and says it was good. てんき means 'weather'.

**5(v). まいあさ ニュースを きいて います。** [1 mark]

(A) 聞

(B) 書

(C) 行

(D) 木

**Correct Answer:** (A) 聞

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: まいあさ ニュースを 聞いて います。
- Reading: Maiasa nyuusu o kiite imasu.
- Meaning: I listen to the news every morning.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 聞 (き-く) means 'listen' or 'hear'.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) 聞: 聞 is read き in きく, and listening to the news fits the sentence.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) 書: 書 is read か and means 'write'.
Option (C) 行: 行 is read い(く) and means 'go'.
Option (D) 木: 木 is also read き, but it is a noun meaning 'tree'. It cannot be the stem of the verb きく.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), 聞. I listen to the news every morning.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** きいて is the て-form of きく 'listen, hear'. The underlined part き is the stem of the verb.

**5(vi). うそを いわないで ください。** [1 mark]

(A) 買わない

(B) 言わない

(C) 払わない

(D) 書かない

**Correct Answer:** (B) 言わない

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: うそを 言わないで ください。
- Reading: Uso o iwanai de kudasai.
- Meaning: Please do not tell lies.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 言う (いう) means 'say, tell'. Its negative form is 言わない (いわない). ない-form + で + ください means 'please do not ...'.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) 言わない: 言わない is the negative of 言う, so the sentence means 'please do not tell lies'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 買わない: 買わない is read かわない 'do not

buy'.
Option (C) 払わない: 払わない is read はらわない 'do not pay'.
Option (D) 書かない: 書かない is read かかない 'do not write'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), 言わない. Please do not tell lies.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** うそ is a lie, and the verb that goes with it is 'say' (いう), here in the negative: いわない.

**5(vii). あの ふるい たてものは なんですか。** [1 mark]

(A) 安い

(B) 高い

(C) 古い

(D) 新しい

**Correct Answer:** (C) 古い

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: あの 古い たてものは なんですか。
- Reading: Ano furui tatemono wa nan desu ka.
- Meaning: What is that old building?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 古い (ふるい) means 'old' for things. Its opposite is 新しい (あたらしい) 'new'.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) 古い: 古い is read ふるい and means 'old'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 安い: 安い is read やすい and means 'cheap'.
Option (B) 高い: 高い is read たかい and means 'high' or 'expensive'.
Option (D) 新しい: 新しい is read あたらしい and means 'new', the opposite.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), 古い. What is that old building?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ふるい describes a building. It means 'old', that is not new.

**5(viii). あの ねている しょうねんは だれ ですか。** [1 mark]

(A) 少年

(B) 少う年

(C) 小とし

(D) 小い年

**Correct Answer:** (A) 少年

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: あの ねている 少年は だれ ですか。
- Reading: Ano nete iru shounen wa dare desu ka.
- Meaning: Who is that sleeping boy?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 少年 (しょうねん) means 'boy, youth'. 少 is read しょう in this word and 年 is read ねん.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) 少年: 少年 is the right two-kanji spelling of しょうねん.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) 少う年: 少う年 puts a hiragana う inside the word. In kanji words the う is part of the reading of 少 and is not written.
Option (C) 小とし: 小とし is not a word for 'boy'.
Option (D) 小い年: 小い年 is not a word and has a wrong ending い.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), 少年. Who is that sleeping boy?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** しょうねん is a noun meaning 'boy'. It is a two-kanji word written 少年.

**5(x). がっこうは <u>ごぜん</u> 9 じからです。** [1 mark]

(A) 午前

(B) 午後

(C) 後

(D) 前

**Correct Answer:** (A) 午前

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: がっこうは 午前 9 じからです。
- Reading: Gakkou wa gozen kuji kara desu.
- Meaning: School starts at 9 in the morning.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 午前 (ごぜん) means 'a.m., morning' and 午後 (ごご) means 'p.m., afternoon'.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) 午前: 午前 is read ごぜん and means 'a.m.'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) 午後: 午後 is read ごご and means 'p.m.'.
Option (C) 後: 後 is read あと or ご and means 'after, behind'.
Option (D) 前: 前 is read まえ and means 'before, front'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), 午前. School starts at 9 in the morning.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ごぜん means 'a.m.' and goes before a clock time.

**5(xi). インドは がっこうが あさ <u>はやい</u> です。** [1 mark]

(A) 高い

(B) 多い

(C) 少い

(D) 早い

**Correct Answer:** (D) 早い

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: インドは がっこうが あさ 早い です。
- Reading: Indo wa gakkou ga asa hayai desu.
- Meaning: In India, school is early in the morning.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 早い (はやい) means 'early'.

**Step 2:** Why option (D) is correct Option (D) 早い: 早い is read はやい and means 'early'.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 高い: 高い is read たかい and means 'tall, expensive'.
Option (B) 多い: 多い is read おおい and means 'many'.
Option (C) 少い: 少い is read すくない and means 'few'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (D), 早い. In India, school is early in the morning.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** はやい describes the time of school in the morning, so it means 'early'.

**5(xii). この むらに すいぎゅうが たくさん います。** [1 mark]

(A) 近年

(B) 水年

(C) 水牛

(D) 火牛

**Correct Answer:** (C) 水牛

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: この むらに 水牛が たくさん います。
- Reading: Kono mura ni suigyuu ga takusan imasu.
- Meaning: There are many water buffaloes in this village.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 水牛 (すいぎゅう) is 水 'water' + 牛 'cow'. 牛 is read ぎゅう after すい.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) 水牛: 水牛 is the spelling of すいぎゅう, the animal.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 近年: 近年 is read きんねん and means 'recent years'.
Option (B) 水年: 水年 is not a word.
Option (D) 火牛: 火牛 is read かぎゅう and is not the word for water buffalo.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), 水牛. There are many water buffaloes in this village.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** すいぎゅう is an animal (it is followed by います). The word means 'water buffalo'.

**5(xiii). でぐちが わかりません。** [1 mark]

(A) 入り口

(B) 出入

(C) 出口

(D) 北口

**Correct Answer:** (C) 出口

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: 出口が わかりません。

- Reading: Deguchi ga wakarimasen.
- Meaning: I do not know where the exit is.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 出口 (でぐち) means 'exit'. 出 is で(る) 'go out' and 口 is くち, which becomes ぐち after another word.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) 出口: 出口 is the correct spelling of でぐち.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) 入り口: 入り口 is read いりぐち and means 'entrance', the opposite.
Option (B) 出入: 出入 is read でいり and means 'going in and out'.
Option (D) 北口: 北口 is read きたぐち and means 'north exit'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), 出口. I do not know where the exit is.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** でぐち means 'exit'. We need the kanji for 'go out' and 'mouth'.

**6(i). Choose the correct hiragana option of the underlined kanji. Do any 10. (1*10)**
**れい：きれいな 花 ですね。**
**A) はな B) なな C) きた D) たな Ans: B) はな**
**ことしの 見学は おもしろかったです。** [1 mark]

(A) みがっく

(B) けんがく

(C) けんらく

(D) みがく

**Correct Answer:** (B) けんがく

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: ことしの 見学は おもしろかったです。
- Reading: Kotoshi no kengaku wa omoshirokatta desu.
- Meaning: This year's study visit (field trip) was interesting.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 見学 (けんがく) means 'a visit to observe and learn'. 見 is read けん and 学 is read がく in this word.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) けんがく: けんがく is the right reading of 見学.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) みがっく: みがっく is not a word. It mixes the kun reading み with a wrongly doubled く.
Option (C) けんらく: けんらく is not a word, because 学 is not read らく.
Option (D) みがく: みがく is the verb 'to polish'. It is not a word for a study visit.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), けんがく. This year's study visit (field trip) was interesting.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 見学 is a two-kanji word. Both kanji use their on readings (Chinese readings): けん + がく.

**6(ii).** かみは ふうとうに 入れて ください 。 [1 mark]

(A) はれて

(B) にれて

(C) いれて

(D) くれて

**Correct Answer:** (C) いれて

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: かみは ふうとうに 入れて ください。
- Reading: Kami wa fuutou ni irete kudasai.
- Meaning: Please put the paper in the envelope.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 入れる (いれる) means 'put in'. The て-form is いれて. 入る (はいる) is the different verb 'enter'.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) いれて: いれて is the correct て-form reading for 入れて.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) はれて: harete comes from はれる 'to clear up' or 'to swell'. The kanji 入 is not read は here.
Option (B) にれて: nirete is not a word.
Option (D) くれて: kurete comes from くれる 'to give (to me)'. It has a different kanji.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), いれて. Please put the paper in the envelope.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 入れて is the て-form of 入れる (いれる), 'put in'. The kanji 入 is read い in this verb.

**6(iii).** きょうは 立食 パーティーです。 [1 mark]

(A) りっしょく

(B) たちしょく

(C) りったべ

(D) りそく

**Correct Answer:** (A) りっしょく

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: きょうは 立食 パーティーです。
- Reading: Kyou wa risshoku paatii desu.
- Meaning: Today is a standing buffet party.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 立 becomes りっ before a し or k sound (りつ + しょく gives りっしょく). 立食 means 'standing meal', that is a buffet.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) りっしょく: りっしょく is the correct reading with the small っ sound change.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) たちしょく: tachishoku mixes the kun reading たち with the on reading しょく. Compounds use readings of the same type.
Option (C) りったべ: rittabe mixes an on reading り with the kun reading たべ.

Option (D) りそく: risoku is not the reading of 立食. It is the reading of 利息, 'interest'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), りっしょく. Today is a standing buffet party.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 立食 is a two-kanji compound, so both kanji take their on readings: 立 (りつ) and 食 (しょく).

**6(iv).** **<u>一年間</u> フランスごを べんきょう しました。** [1 mark]

(A) いちとしかん

(B) ひととしかん

(C) いちねんかん

(D) いちねんあいだ

**Correct Answer:** (C) いちねんかん

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: 一年間 フランスごを べんきょう しました。
- Reading: Ichinenkan Furansugo o benkyou shimashita.
- Meaning: I studied French for one year.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule A number + 年 + 間 gives a period of years: 一年間 (いちねんかん), 二年間 (にねんかん). 間 is read かん after a time word.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) いちねんかん: いちねんかん is the correct reading of 一年間.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) いちとしかん: ichitoshikan uses the kun reading とし for 年. It is not used for counting years.
Option (B) ひととしかん: hitotoshikan is also a wrong mix of kun readings.
Option (D) いちねんあいだ: ichinen aida uses あいだ for 間. After a time word 間 is read かん.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), いちねんかん. I studied French for one year.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 一年間 shows a length of time. 一 is read いち, 年 is read ねん and 間 is read かん.

**6(ix).** **でぐちに <u>立って</u> います。** [1 mark]

(A) きいて

(B) かって

(C) たって

(D) すわって

**Correct Answer:** (C) たって

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: でぐちに 立って います。
- Reading: Deguchi ni tatte imasu.
- Meaning: (Someone) is standing at the exit.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 立つ (たつ) means 'stand'. The て-form is たって.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) たって: たって is the て-form of たつ.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) きいて: kiite is from きく 'listen'.
Option (B) かって: katte is from かう 'buy' (or かつ 'win').
Option (D) すわって: suwatte is from すわる 'sit', the opposite of stand.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), たって. (Someone) is standing at the exit.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 立って is the て-form of 立つ (たつ), 'stand'. The pattern て + います shows the state of standing.

**6(v). おおきい こえで 話さないで ください。** [1 mark]

(A) かえさない

(B) ださない

(C) はなさない

(D) はなします

**Correct Answer:** (C) はなさない

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: おおきい こえで 話さないで ください。
- Reading: Ookii koe de hanasanai de kudasai.
- Meaning: Please do not talk in a loud voice.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 話す (はなす) means 'speak'. The negative is はなさない. はなさないで ください means 'please do not speak'.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) はなさない: はなさない is the negative of はなす, which fits with ないで.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) かえさない: kaesanai comes from かえす 'return'.
Option (B) ださない: dasanai comes from だす 'take out'.
Option (D) はなします: hanashimasu is the polite affirmative. The ないで pattern needs a negative form.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), はなさない. Please do not talk in a loud voice.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The underlined part is 話さないで. The kanji 話 reads はな- and the form is ない + で, 'please do not ...'.

**6(vi). これから 社長の おはなしが あります。** [1 mark]

(A) しゃちょう

(B) しゃながい

(C) しゃしゃ

(D) ちょうしゃ

**Correct Answer:** (A) しゃちょう

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: これから 社長の おはなしが あります。
- Reading: Korekara shachou no ohanashi ga arimasu.
- Meaning: From now there is a talk by the company president.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 社 (しゃ) + 長 (ちょう) = 社長 (しゃちょう), 'company president'.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) しゃちょう: しゃちょう is the correct reading.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) しゃながい: shanagai mixes しゃ with the kun reading ながい of 長.
Option (C) しゃしゃ: shasha is not a word and does not use ちょう for 長.
Option (D) ちょうしゃ: choushya reverses the two parts. 長社 is not the word for 'president'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), しゃちょう. From now there is a talk by the company president.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 社長 is a two-kanji compound. 社 is しゃ (company) and 長 is ちょう (head).

**6(vii).** **らいねん だいがくに 入学 したいです。** [1 mark]

(A) りゅうがく

(B) がっこう

(C) にゅうがく

(D) はいりがく

**Correct Answer:** (C) にゅうがく

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: らいねん だいがくに 入学 したいです。
- Reading: Rainen daigaku ni nyuugaku shitai desu.
- Meaning: Next year I want to enter university.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 入学 (にゅうがく) means 'entering a school'.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) にゅうがく: にゅうがく is the right reading of 入学.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) りゅうがく: ryuugaku is the reading of 留学 'study abroad', a different kanji.
Option (B) がっこう: gakkou is the reading of 学校 'school'.
Option (D) はいりがく: hairigaku mixes the kun reading はいり with the on reading がく.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), にゅうがく. Next year I want to enter university.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 入学 is an on-reading compound: 入 (にゅう) + 学 (がく).

**6(viii). 南口から はいって ください。** [1 mark]

(A) にしぐち

(B) みなみぐち

(C) きたぐち

(D) なんぐち

**Correct Answer:** (B) みなみぐち

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: 南口から はいって ください。
- Reading: Minamiguchi kara haitte kudasai.
- Meaning: Please enter from the south exit.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 南口 (みなみぐち) means 'south entrance or exit'. Other directions are 北口 (きたぐち), 西口 (にしぐち), 東口 (ひがしぐち).

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) みなみぐち: みなみぐち is the correct reading of 南口.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) にしぐち: nishiguchi is 西口, the west exit.
Option (C) きたぐち: kitaguchi is 北口, the north exit.
Option (D) なんぐち: nanguchi is wrong. 南 is read みなみ in this word, not なん.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), みなみぐち. Please enter from the south exit.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 南口 is made of 南 (みなみ, south) and 口 (くち, mouth, here an entrance or exit). 口 becomes ぐち after another word.

**6(x). まいにち 6 時に おきます。** [1 mark]

(A) とき

(B) じかん

(C) じ

(D) はん

**Correct Answer:** (C) じ

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: まいにち 6時に おきます。
- Reading: Mainichi rokuji ni okimasu.
- Meaning: I get up at 6 o'clock every day.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule A number + 時 is read じ: 6時 (ろくじ), 7時 (しちじ). 時 alone is とき ('time, when') and 時間 is じかん ('hours').

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) じ: じ is the reading of 時 when it counts o'clock.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) とき: toki means 'time' or 'when' and does not follow a number for o'clock.
Option (B) じかん: jikan means 'hours' (length of time), not the clock time.

Option (D) はん: han means 'half', as in 6じはん (6:30).

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), じ. I get up at 6 o'clock every day.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The kanji 時 follows the number 6, so it works as the counter for clock time.

**6(xi). インドに 牛が たくさん います。** [1 mark]

(A) うま

(B) さかな

(C) うし

(D) いぬ

**Correct Answer:** (C) うし

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: インドに 牛が たくさん います。
- Reading: Indo ni ushi ga takusan imasu.
- Meaning: There are many cows in India.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 牛 (うし) means 'cow, cattle'.

**Step 2:** Why option (C) is correct Option (C) うし: うし is the reading of 牛.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) うま: uma is 馬, 'horse'.
Option (B) さかな: sakana is 魚, 'fish'.
Option (D) いぬ: inu is 犬, 'dog'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (C), うし. There are many cows in India.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 牛 is the kanji for the animal 'cow' or 'ox'. The sentence mentions India, where cows are common.

**6(xii). 1 週間に 2 かい 日本語を べんきょうします。** [1 mark]

(A) しゅうかん

(B) しゅうもん

(C) きくしゅう

(D) あいだ

**Correct Answer:** (A) しゅうかん

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: 1週間に 2 かい 日本語を べんきょうします。
- Reading: Isshuukan ni nikai nihongo o benkyou shimasu.
- Meaning: I study Japanese twice a week.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule 週 (しゅう) + 間 (かん) = 週間 (しゅうかん), 'week(s)'. 一週間 is read いっしゅうかん.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) しゅうかん: しゅうかん is the reading of 週間.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) しゅうもん: shuumon is wrong because 間 is

read かん here, not もん (門 is もん).
Option (C) きくしゅう: kikushuu is not a word.
Option (D) あいだ: aida is the kun reading of 間 'between, interval' and does not make a word with 週.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), しゅうかん. I study Japanese twice a week.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** 週間 follows the number 1 and means 'weeks' (a length of one week). Both kanji take on readings.

## Part B (40 marks)

*Descriptive type (Creative writing and unseen passage) - 40 marks.*

**7(i). Read the passage and answer the questions. Do any 5. (1x5=5)**

**日曜日、わたしは朝7時ごろ おきました。外は すずしくて、とてもいい天気でした。わたしは 朝ごはんを 食べて、しゅくだいを 少ししました。それから、友だちと 会いに、近くの 駅へ 行きました。**
**友だちと いっしょに バスにのって、町の大きい公園へ 行きました。公園で、花を見たり、写真をとったりしました きれいでした。**
**それから、少し おなかが すいたので、コンビニで おべんとうを買って、公園の木の 下で食べました。おべんとう たかいですが、とてもおいしかったです。**
**午後、みんなで 川の 近くを さんぽしました。川の 水は きれいで、魚も見る ことが できました。とても楽しい一 友だちと どこかへ 行きたいです。**
**日曜日、ひっしゃは(author) 何時ごろ おきましたか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 日曜日、ひっしゃは(author) 何時ごろ おきましたか。
- In English: At about what time did the writer get up on Sunday?
- 何時ごろ (nanji goro) asks for an approximate time. The answer is a time word with ごろ.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 日曜日、わたしは朝7時ごろ おきました。
Meaning: On Sunday I got up at about 7 in the morning.

**Step 2:** Write the answer The question ends in ましたか (past), so a full answer ends in ました. The short key 'ごろです' is also accepted.
Model answer: 7 じごろ おきました。
Reading: Shichiji goro okimashita.
Meaning: The writer got up at about 7 o'clock.
The marking scheme key is: 7 じ ごろです。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: 7 じごろ おきました。 (The writer got up at about 7 o'clock.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**7(ii). 友だちは どこで 会いましたか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 友だちは どこで 会いましたか。
- In English: Where did the writer meet the friends?
- どこで (doko de) asks for the place where an action happened. The answer is a place word followed by で.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 友だちと 会いに、近くの 駅へ 行きました。
Meaning: To meet my friends, I went to the nearby station.

**Step 2:** Write the answer The place of an action takes で, so the full answer is ちかくの えきで あいました.
Model answer: ちかくの えきで あいました。
Reading: Chikaku no eki de aimashita.
Meaning: They met at the nearby station.
The marking scheme key is: ちかくの えき です。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: ちかくの えきで あいました。 (They met at the nearby station.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**7(iii). 公園で なにを しましたか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 公園で なにを しましたか。
- In English: What did they do in the park?
- なにを しましたか asks 'what did you do?'. The answer lists the actions.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 公園で、花を見たり、写真をとったりしました。
Meaning: In the park we looked at flowers and took photos.

**Step 2:** Write the answer The たり ... たり します pattern gives two examples of actions out of several. The answer can be copied from the passage.
Model answer: 公園で、花を見たり、写真をとったりしました。
Reading: Kouen de, hana o mitari, shashin o tottari shimashita.
Meaning: In the park they looked at flowers and took photos.
The marking scheme key is: 公園で、花を見たり、写真をとったりしました。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: 公園で、花を見たり、写真をとったりしました。 (In the park they looked at flowers and took photos.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**7(iv). おべんとうは どこで 買いましたか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: おべんとうは どこで 買いましたか。
- In English: Where did they buy the lunch box (obento)?
- どこで asks for the place of the action 'buy'.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: コンビニで おべんとうを買って、公園の木の 下で食べました。
Meaning: We bought a lunch box at a convenience store and ate it under a tree in the park.

**Step 2:** Write the answer Place + で + object + を + verb is the pattern: コンビニで おべんとうを 買いました.
Model answer: コンビニで おべんとうを 買いました。
Reading: Konbini de obentou o kaimashita.
Meaning: They bought the lunch box at a convenience store.
The marking scheme key is: コンビニでおべんとうを買いました。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: コンビニで おべんとうを 買いました。 (They bought the lunch box at a convenience store.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**7(v). 午後、川の近くで 何をしましたか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 午後、川の近くで 何をしましたか。
- In English: What did they do near the river in the afternoon?
- 何をしましたか asks what was done. The time word 午後 and the place 川の近く show which lines to read.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 午後、みんなで 川の 近くを さんぽしました。
Meaning: In the afternoon we all took a walk near the river.

**Step 2:** Write the answer A short answer with the verb is enough: さんぽしました. You can add: みんなで 川の ちかくを さんぽしました.
Model answer: さんぽしました。
Reading: Sanpo shimashita.
Meaning: They took a walk.
The marking scheme key is: さんぽしました。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: さんぽしました。 (They took a walk.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**7(vi). ひっしゃ(author)は来週 なにがしたい ですか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: ひっしゃ(author)は来週 なにがしたい ですか。
- In English: What does the writer want to do next week?
- なにがしたいですか asks about a wish. The reply uses the たいです form (want to do).

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 来週も 友だちと どこかへ 行きたいです。
Meaning: Next week too I want to go somewhere with my friends.

**Step 2:** Write the answer A wish is shown by verb stem + たいです: いきます becomes いきたいです.
Model answer: 来週も 友だちと どこかへ 行きたいです。
Reading: Raishuu mo tomodachi to doko ka e ikitai desu.
Meaning: The writer wants to go somewhere with friends again next week.
The marking scheme key is: 来週も友だちとどこかへ行きたいです。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: 来週も 友だちと どこかへ 行きたいです。 (The writer wants to go somewhere with friends again next week.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**8(i). Read the passage and write the appropriate answer in the blanks given. (1x5=5)**

**インスタントラーメンは なべで（Saucepan） つくって、どんぶりに（Bowl） いれて たべます。しょくひん（Fo
いしゃのあんどうさんは インスタントラーメンを せかいじゅうに（Entire world） ゆしゅつ（Export）
したかったです。あんどうさんはアメリカへ いきました。 i.一人の アメリカ人を みました。かれは ラーメンを
コーヒーカップに いれて たべて いました。あんどうさんは もう一人の アメリカ人を みました。ii. アメリカ人は
じどうはんばいきで（Wending Machine）かみコップ（Paper cup）を つかっていました。あんどうさんは
ラーメンのために（for）どんぶりの かわりに（In exchange of）かみコップを つかうことができる とおもいまし
thought so）。たべてから すてることが できます。iii.べんり です。 iv.カップラーメンが うまれました。（Were
born or started）。おゆ（Hot water）を いれて v. たべる ことが できます。いま せかいじゅうで みんな
カップラーメンを たべています。**

**i. 一人の アメリカ人を みました。** [1 mark]

(A) それで

(B) そこで

(C) でも

(D) ですから

**Correct Answer:** (B) そこで

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: そこで 一人の アメリカ人を みました。
- Reading: Soko de hitori no Amerikajin o mimashita.
- Meaning: There he saw one American.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule そこで means 'there, at that place' and also 'so, then' when a new action happens in the place just mentioned.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) そこで: this word links the trip to America with the place where Mr. Ando saw the American.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) それで: sorede means 'and so, for that reason' and shows a cause and result. Seeing an American was not caused by going to America.
Option (C) でも: demo means 'but' and shows contrast. There is no contrast here.
Option (D) ですから: desukara means 'therefore' and also shows a logical result, which does not fit.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), そこで. There he saw one American.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The sentence before the blank says that Mr. Ando went to America. The blank must link 'went to America' with 'saw an American there'.

**8(ii). ii. アメリカ人は じどうはんばいきで（Wending Machine）かみコップ（Paper cup）を つかっていました。**

[1 mark]

(A) その

(B) それ

(C) これ

(D) あれ

**Correct Answer:** (A) その

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: その アメリカ人は じどうはんばいきで かみコップを つかっていました。
- Reading: Sono Amerikajin wa jidouhanbaiki de kamikoppu o tsukatte imashita.
- Meaning: That American was using a paper cup at a vending machine.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule その + noun means 'that (already mentioned) noun'. それ, これ and あれ are pronouns and cannot stand in front of a noun.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) その: その points to the second American that Mr. Ando has just seen.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) それ: sore is the pronoun 'that thing'. It cannot stand directly in front of a noun.
Option (C) これ: kore is the pronoun 'this thing'. It cannot stand directly in front of a noun.
Option (D) あれ: are is the pronoun 'that thing over there'. It cannot stand directly in front of a noun.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), その. That American was using a paper cup at a vending machine.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The blank stands directly in front of the noun アメリカ人. A word that comes before a noun must be a modifier such as この, その, あの.

**8(iii). iii. べんり です。** [1 mark]

(A) とても

(B) あまり

(C) たくさん

(D) おおい

**Correct Answer:** (A) とても

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: とても べんり です。
- Reading: Totemo benri desu.
- Meaning: It is very convenient.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule とても + adjective means 'very ...'. あまり means 'not very' and needs a negative ending.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) とても: とても adds the meaning 'very' to べんり.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) あまり: amari means 'not very' and needs a negative ending such as じゃ ありません. This sentence ends in です.
Option (C) たくさん: takusan means 'many, much' and describes the quantity of things. It does not raise the degree of an adjective.
Option (D) おおい: ooi means 'many' and is itself an adjective, so it cannot stand in front of another adjective.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), とても. It is very convenient.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** べんり (convenient) is a na-adjective and the sentence is positive. The blank needs a word for 'very'.

**8(iv). iv. カップラーメンが うまれました。（Were born or started）** [1 mark]

(A) そして

(B) しかし

(C) でも

(D) ですが

**Correct Answer:** (A) そして

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: そして カップラーメンが うまれました。
- Reading: Soshite kappu raamen ga umaremashita.
- Meaning: And so cup ramen was born.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule そして means 'and, and then' and joins sentences in order or adds a result.

**Step 2:** Why option (A) is correct Option (A) そして: そして adds the result: after the idea, cup ramen was born.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) しかし: shikashi means 'however' and shows contrast.

Option (C) でも: demo means 'but' and shows contrast.
Option (D) ですが: desuga means 'but, however' and shows contrast.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (A), そして. And so cup ramen was born.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The earlier sentences give Mr. Ando's idea of using a paper cup. The next sentence tells the result. There is no 'but' in the story.

**8(v). v. おゆ（Hot water）を いれて たべる ことが できます。** [1 mark]

(A) なんでも

(B) どこでも

(C) だれ

(D) どこ

**Correct Answer:** (B) どこでも

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Sentence with the correct choice: おゆを いれて どこでも たべる ことが できます。
- Reading: Oyu o irete doko demo taberu koto ga dekimasu.
- Meaning: You pour in hot water and you can eat it anywhere.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule A question word + でも means 'any ...': どこでも 'anywhere', なんでも 'anything', だれでも 'anyone'.

**Step 2:** Why option (B) is correct Option (B) どこでも: どこでも means 'anywhere', which fits the idea that cup ramen can be eaten in any place.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) なんでも: nandemo means 'anything'. The sentence does not say that you can eat anything.
Option (C) だれ: dare means 'who' and is a question word for people. It has no でも, so it does not mean 'anyone'.
Option (D) どこ: doko means 'where' and is a question word. Without でも it does not mean 'anywhere'.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct answer is option (B), どこでも. You pour in hot water and you can eat it anywhere.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The sentence tells the good point of cup ramen: you only need hot water and you can eat in any place.

**9(i). Read the passage below and answer the following questions. Do any5. (1x5=5)**

**山田さんは インドに すんでいる 日本人です。毎朝6時に おきて、コーヒーを飲んでから 会社へ 行きます。家から 会社 までは 電車で 30分ぐらいです。電車はいつも こんでいますが、山田さんは 読書が 好きなので、電車の中で 本を読みます。会社では、日本語を 教える仕事をしています。クラスには インド人の 学生が たくさんいて、みんな まじめに べんきょうしています。**

**山田さんは、学生たちが 日本語で 話せるようになる(Being able to talk)のを 見るのが とても楽しいです。昼ごは 食べます。インド料理は 日本の料理 よりからいですが、今は もうなれて（Used to）、おいしい です。仕事がおわ すこしさんぽしたり、スーパーで 買い物をしたりします。夜は 家でゆっくりしながら テレビを見ます。毎日いそ**

**山田さんは 毎朝何時 におきますか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 山田さんは 毎朝何時 におきますか。
- In English: At what time does Mr. Yamada get up every morning?
- 何時 asks for the clock time. The answer is a time word + に + the verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 毎朝6時に おきて、コーヒーを飲んでから 会社へ 行きます。
Meaning: Every morning he gets up at 6, drinks coffee and then goes to the company.

**Step 2:** Write the answer A fixed clock time takes に: 6じに おきます.
Model answer: 6じに おきます。
Reading: Rokuji ni okimasu.
Meaning: He gets up at 6 o'clock.
The marking scheme key is: 6じにおきます。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: 6じに おきます。 (He gets up at 6 o'clock.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**9(ii). 会社へ 何で 行きますか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 会社へ 何で 行きますか。
- In English: How (by what means) does he go to the company?
- 何で asks for the means of transport. The answer is a vehicle + で.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 家から 会社 までは 電車で 30分ぐらいです。
Meaning: From home to the company it takes about 30 minutes by train.

**Step 2:** Write the answer The particle で after a vehicle shows the means: でんしゃで. The key allows the short answer でんしゃです.
Model answer: でんしゃで いきます。
Reading: Densha de ikimasu.
Meaning: He goes by train.
The marking scheme key is: でんしゃです。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: でんしゃで いきます。 (He goes by train.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**9(iii). 電車の中で 何を しますか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 電車の中で 何を しますか。
- In English: What does he do in the train?
- 何を しますか asks what action is done. The place 電車の中で tells which part of the passage to read.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 山田さんは 読書が好きなので、電車の中で 本を読みます。
Meaning: Because Mr. Yamada likes reading, he reads a book in the train.

**Step 2:** Write the answer Object + を + verb: ほんを よみます.
Model answer: ほんを よみます。
Reading: Hon o yomimasu.
Meaning: He reads a book.
The marking scheme key is: ほんをよみます。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: ほんを よみます。 (He reads a book.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**9(iv). 山田さんの 仕事は 何ですか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 山田さんの 仕事は 何ですか。
- In English: What is Mr. Yamada's job?
- 何ですか asks what something is. The answer names the job.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 会社では、日本語を教える仕事をしています。
Meaning: At the company he does the job of teaching Japanese.

**Step 2:** Write the answer Copy the key phrase from the passage: 日本語を 教える 仕事を しています.
Model answer: 日本語を 教える 仕事を しています。
Reading: Nihongo o oshieru shigoto o shite imasu.
Meaning: He teaches Japanese.
The marking scheme key is: 日本語を教える仕事をしています。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: 日本語を 教える 仕事を しています。 (He teaches Japanese.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**9(v). 昼ごはんは どこで 食べますか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 昼ごはんは どこで 食べますか。
- In English: Where does he eat lunch?
- どこで asks for the place of the action. The answer is a place + で + verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 昼ごはんは、会社の近くのレストランで食べます。
Meaning: He eats lunch at a restaurant near the company.

**Step 2:** Write the answer Place + で + verb: 会社の ちかくの レストランで たべます.
Model answer: 会社の近くのレストランで 食べます。
Reading: Kaisha no chikaku no resutoran de tabemasu.
Meaning: He eats lunch at a restaurant near the company.
The marking scheme key is: 会社の近くのレストランで食べます。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: 会社の近くのレストランで 食べます。 (He eats lunch at a restaurant near the company.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**9(vi). 夜、家で 何を して すごしますか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Question: 夜、家で 何を して すごしますか。
- In English: What does he do and spend his time with at home in the evening?
- 何を して すごしますか asks how he spends the evening. The answer is an activity.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: 夜は 家でゆっくりしながらテレビを見ます。
Meaning: In the evening he watches TV while relaxing at home.

**Step 2:** Write the answer ながら joins two actions done at the same time: ゆっくりしながら テレビを みます. A short answer such as テレビを みます is also correct.
Model answer: 夜は 家で ゆっくりしながら テレビを 見ます。
Reading: Yoru wa ie de yukkuri shinagara terebi o mimasu.
Meaning: In the evening he watches TV at home while relaxing.
The marking scheme key is: 夜は家でゆっくりしながらテレビを見ます。

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is: 夜は 家で ゆっくりしながら テレビを 見ます。 (In the evening he watches TV at home while relaxing.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that answers the question word, then reply in the same pattern.

**10(i). See the picture below and make at least 5 sentences using ています: (1x5=5)**




**Write one sentence using ています about what a person in the picture is doing. (Sentence i)** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Look at the picture Find さとうさん (Sato) in the picture and see what he or she is doing.

**Step 2:** Recall the pattern Verb て-form + います shows an action that is going on now. コピーします becomes コピーしています.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Model sentence: さとうさんは コピーしています。
Reading: Satou san wa kopii shite imasu.
Meaning: Mr. Sato is making a copy.

**Step 4:** Check The sentence has the person with さん, the thing with a particle and the verb in ています form.

**Step 5:** Conclusion A correct sentence is: さとうさんは コピーしています。 (Mr. Sato is making a copy.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the copier next to Sato.

**10(ii). Write one sentence using ています about what a person in the picture is doing. (Sentence ii)** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Look at the picture Find やまださん (Yamada) in the picture and see what he or she is doing.

**Step 2:** Recall the pattern Verb て-form + います shows an action that is going on now. のむ (drink) changes む to んで: のんで + います.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Model sentence: やまださんは コーヒーを のんでいます。
Reading: Yamada san wa koohii o nonde imasu.
Meaning: Mr. Yamada is drinking coffee.

**Step 4:** Check The sentence has the person with さん, the thing with a particle and the verb in ています form.

**Step 5:** Conclusion A correct sentence is: やまださんは コーヒーを のんでいます。 (Mr. Yamada is drinking coffee.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Yamada holds a cup.

**10(iii). Write one sentence using ています about what a person in the picture is doing. (Sentence iii)** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Look at the picture Find まつもとさん (Matsumoto) in the picture and see what he or she is doing.

**Step 2:** Recall the pattern Verb て-form + います shows an action that is going on now. よむ (read) changes む to んで: よんで + います.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Model sentence: まつもとさんは しんぶんを よんでいます。
Reading: Matsumoto san wa shinbun o yonde imasu.
Meaning: Mr. Matsumoto is reading a newspaper.

**Step 4:** Check The sentence has the person with さん, the thing with a particle and the verb in ています form.

**Step 5:** Conclusion A correct sentence is: まつもとさんは しんぶんを よんでいます。 (Mr. Matsumoto is reading a newspaper.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Matsumoto holds a newspaper.

**10(iv). Write one sentence using ています about what a person in the picture is doing. (Sentence iv)** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Look at the picture Find ミラーさん (Miller) in the picture and see what he or she is doing.

**Step 2:** Recall the pattern Verb て-form + います shows an action that is going on now. かける (make a call) becomes かけて + います.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Model sentence: ミラーさんは でんわを かけています。
Reading: Miraa san wa denwa o kakete imasu.
Meaning: Mr. Miller is making a phone call.

**Step 4:** Check The sentence has the person with さん, the thing with a particle and the verb in ています form.

**Step 5:** Conclusion A correct sentence is: ミラーさんは でんわを かけています。 (Mr. Miller is making a phone call.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Miller has a phone at his ear.

**10(v). Write one sentence using ています about what a person in the picture is doing. (Sentence v)** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Look at the picture Find グプタさん (Gupta) in the picture and see what he or she is doing.

**Step 2:** Recall the pattern Verb て-form + います shows an action that is going on now. はなす (talk) changes す to して: はなして + います.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Model sentence: グプタさんは はなしています。
Reading: Guputa san wa hanashite imasu.
Meaning: Mr. Gupta is talking.

**Step 4:** Check The sentence has the person with さん, the thing with a particle and the verb in ています form.

**Step 5:** Conclusion A correct sentence is: グプタさんは はなしています。 (Mr. Gupta is talking.)

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Gupta is talking to another person.

**11(2). Match the following as given in example: Any 5 (1x5=5)**

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| れい：<br>1. ミラーさんはどこですか。(f) | a) ええ、ちょっと ゆうびんきょくまで... |
| 2. いってきます。 | b) ありがとうございます。 |
| 3. きれいなかばんですね。 | c) だめ! べんきょうしなさい！ |
| 4. おでかけですか。 | d) またあした。 |
| 5. テレビをみてもいい？ | e) いっていらっしゃい。 |
| 6. では、 | f) きょうしつにいます。 |
| 7. さむいですね。 | g) そうですね。まどをしめましょうか。 |

**2. いってきます。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- 2. いってきます。 - I am leaving (and will come back).
- いってきます is the greeting a person says when leaving home, school or office.

**Step 1:** Find the matching reply The natural reply is e) いっていらっしゃい。 - Take care, see you later (the reply to いってきます).
いってらっしゃい is the fixed reply said to someone who is leaving.

**Step 2:** Check the other replies a) is a reply to a question about going out. b) is a thank-you for a compliment. c) is a scolding. d) is a farewell for the next day. g) is about the cold.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Item 2 matches with e) いっていらっしゃい。

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the everyday situation in which the Column A sentence is said.

**11(3). 3. きれいなかばんですね。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- 3. きれいなかばんですね。 - What a beautiful bag!
- The speaker pays a compliment on someone's bag.

**Step 1:** Find the matching reply The natural reply is b) ありがとうございます。 - Thank you.
We thank a person who gives us a compliment.

**Step 2:** Check the other replies a) answers a question about going out. c) is a scolding. d) and e) are farewells. g) is about weather.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Item 3 matches with b) ありがとうございます。

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the everyday situation in which the Column A sentence is said.

**11(4). 4. おでかけですか。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- 4. おでかけですか。 - Are you going out?
- The speaker sees a neighbour or friend who is heading out and asks about it.

**Step 1:** Find the matching reply The natural reply is a) ええ、ちょっと ゆうびんきょくまで... - Yes, just to the post office.
The reply gives a short reason for going out, which is how people usually answer おでかけですか.

**Step 2:** Check the other replies b) is a thank-you. c) is a scolding. d) is a farewell. e) is for いってきます. g) is about the cold.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Item 4 matches with a) ええ、ちょっと ゆうびんきょくまで...

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the everyday situation in which the Column A sentence is said.

**11(5). 5. テレビをみてもいい？** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- 5. テレビをみてもいい？ - May I watch TV?
- A child asks for permission to watch TV. Sentences with てもいい ask for permission.

**Step 1:** Find the matching reply The natural reply is c) だめ! べんきょうしなさい！ - No! Study!
A parent refuses the permission and tells the child to study.

**Step 2:** Check the other replies a) is about the post office. b) is a thank-you. d) is a farewell. e) is for いってきます. g) agrees about the cold, and no window is involved.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Item 5 matches with c) だめ! べんきょうしなさい！

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the everyday situation in which the Column A sentence is said.

**11(6). 6. では、** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- 6. では、 - Well then, (see you).
- では is used to end a talk and to say goodbye.

**Step 1:** Find the matching reply The natural reply is d) またあした。 - See you tomorrow.
では、またあした is a fixed goodbye phrase.

**Step 2:** Check the other replies a) answers おでかけですか. b) is a thank-you. c) is a scolding. e) is for いってきます. g) is about the cold.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Item 6 matches with d) またあした。

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the everyday situation in which the Column A sentence is said.

**11(7). 7. さむいですね。** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- 7. さむいですね。 - It is cold, isn't it?
- The speaker comments on the cold weather and expects agreement.

**Step 1:** Find the matching reply The natural reply is g) そうですね。まどをしめましょうか。 - Yes, it is. Shall I close the window?
The reply agrees (そうですね) and offers to help (しめましょうか).

**Step 2:** Check the other replies a) answers おでかけですか. b) is a thank-you. c) is a scolding. d) and e) are farewells.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Item 7 matches with g) そうですね。まどをしめましょうか。

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the everyday situation in which the Column A sentence is said.

**12(i). Write an essay on any one topic. (5)**
**i. しゅみ** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Write an essay on the topic しゅみ (hobby). The task carries 5 marks.
- しゅみ means 'hobby'. Write 5 to 8 short sentences about your hobby.

**Step 1:** Plan the essay Opening: say what the hobby is (しゅみは ... ことです).
Middle: say when, where and with whom you do it.
Add your feeling: とても おもしろいです / たのしいです.
Closing: say a wish for the future (verb stem + たいです).

**Step 2:** Model answer わたしの しゅみは えいがを みる ことです。
まいしゅう にちようびに ともだちと えいがを みに いきます。
わたしは インドの えいがも 日本の えいがも すきです。
きのう あたらしい えいがを みました。
とても おもしろかったです。
えいがを みる まえに、ポップコーンを かいます。
らいねん 日本へ いって、日本の えいがかんで えいがを みたいです。

**Step 3:** Meaning in English My hobby is watching movies.
Every Sunday I go to see a movie with my friends.
I like both Indian movies and Japanese movies.
Yesterday I saw a new movie.
It was very interesting.
Before watching a movie, I buy popcorn.
Next year I want to go to Japan and watch a movie in a Japanese cinema.

**Step 4:** Grammar and words used V (dictionary form) + ことです: みる ことです 'it is watching'.
V (stem) + に いきます: みに いきます 'go to watch'.
Past polite: みました, おもしろかったです.
V (dictionary form) + まえに: みる まえに 'before watching'.
V + たいです: みたいです 'want to watch'.

**Step 5:** Conclusion A good essay names the hobby, gives details in short polite sentences and ends

with a wish.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name your hobby with ことです, then add when, where and with whom, and end with a wish using たいです.

**OR**

**12(ii). Write an essay on any one topic. (5)**
**ii. Describe any one place of India/Japan.** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Write an essay on the topic: Describe any one place of India/Japan. The task carries 5 marks.
- Choose one place (for example the Taj Mahal) and write 5 to 8 short sentences: where it is, what it looks like, why people like it.

**Step 1:** Plan the essay Opening: name the place and where it is.
Middle: describe it (size, colour, what you can see or do).
Add a fact: who built it or why people come.
Closing: say your feeling and invite the reader.

**Step 2:** Model answer わたしの すきな ところは アグラの タージマハルです。
タージマハルは デリーの みなみに あります。
しろくて とても おおきい たてものです。
むかし シャー・ジャハーンが つまの ために つくりました。
まいとし たくさんの 人が みに きます。
わたしは かぞくと いっしょに いった ことが あります。
とても きれいでした。
みなさんも ぜひ いってください。

**Step 3:** Meaning in English My favourite place is the Taj Mahal in Agra.
The Taj Mahal is south of Delhi.
It is a white and very big building.
Long ago, Shah Jahan built it for his wife.
Many people come to see it every year.
I have been there with my family.
It was very beautiful.
Please do go there too.

**Step 4:** Grammar and words used Place に あります: デリーの みなみに あります 'it is south of Delhi'.
い-adjective て-form: しろくて おおきい 'white and big'.
Past polite: つくりました, きれいでした.
V (past) + ことが あります: いった ことが あります 'have been'.
V て + ください: いってください 'please go'.

**Step 5:** Conclusion A good essay names the place, says where it is, describes it and ends with an invitation.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Say where the place is with に あります, describe it with two or three adjectives, then give your feeling.

**13(i). Complete the following conversation by choosing correct options from the box below。(1x5=5)**

**きのう ともだちの たんじょうびの パーティー に (1)。**
**ともだちに じぶんが(2)ケーキを (3)。**
**パーティーは たべものが(4)。**
**たくさん(5)。今 おなかが いたいです。**

| |
|---|
| **たべた、いった、おいしかった、あげた、つくった** |

**きのう ともだちの たんじょうびの パーティー に (1)。**
**Fill blank (1).** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Complete sentence: きのう ともだちの たんじょうびの パーティー に いった。
- Reading: Kinou tomodachi no tanjoubi no paatii ni itta.
- Meaning: Yesterday I went to my friend's birthday party.

**Step 1:** Look at the words around the blank The place word パーティー is followed by the particle に. に marks the destination of a movement verb.

**Step 2:** Choose the word from the box The word is いった (went). いった is the plain past of いく (go), and パーティーに いった means 'went to the party'.

**Step 3:** Why the other words do not fit たべた (ate): needs an object with を, for example ケーキを たべた. The sentence has に, so it needs a verb of movement.
おいしかった (was delicious): is an adjective and cannot follow パーティー に.
あげた (gave): needs a person who receives and a thing that is given.
つくった (made): needs an object with を, and に does not mark an object.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The word for the blank is いった.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The particle に after パーティー needs a verb of going.

**13(ii). ともだちに じぶんが(2)ケーキを (3)。**
**Fill blank (2).** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Complete sentence: ともだちに じぶんが つくった ケーキを あげた。
- Reading: Tomodachi ni jibun ga tsukutta keeki o ageta.
- Meaning: I gave my friend a cake that I made myself.

**Step 1:** Look at the words around the blank The blank is between じぶんが and ケーキを. じぶんが (by myself) needs a verb, and the verb describes the cake. A plain past verb before a noun says what the noun is: じぶんが つくった ケーキ 'a cake I made'.

**Step 2:** Choose the word from the box The word is つくった (made). つくった means 'made'. It joins with ケーキ to say 'the cake that I made myself'.

**Step 3:** Why the other words do not fit たべた (ate): would mean 'the cake I ate', but the next verb gives the cake to a friend, so the speaker made it.
いった (went): means 'went' and cannot describe a cake.
おいしかった (was delicious): is an adjective, and じぶんが needs a verb that the speaker did.

あげた (gave): belongs to blank (3). The cake cannot be 'given' twice.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The word for the blank is つくった.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** じぶんが + verb + ケーキ: the verb says what the speaker did with the cake.

**13(iii). ともだちに じぶんが(2)ケーキを (3)。**
**Fill blank (3).** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Complete sentence: ともだちに じぶんが つくった ケーキを あげた。
- Reading: Tomodachi ni jibun ga tsukutta keeki o ageta.
- Meaning: I gave my friend a cake that I made myself.

**Step 1:** Look at the words around the blank The sentence starts with ともだちに (to the friend) and has ケーキを (the cake as object). So the action is giving something to someone.

**Step 2:** Choose the word from the box The word is あげた (gave). あげた is the plain past of あげる (give). ともだちに ケーキを あげた means 'gave a cake to a friend'.

**Step 3:** Why the other words do not fit たべた (ate): would mean the speaker ate the cake. ともだちに shows a receiver, so the cake was given.
いった (went): means 'went' and does not take ケーキを.
おいしかった (was delicious): is an adjective and cannot take an object with を.
つくった (made): is used in blank (2). The giving action is still needed after ともだちに.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The word for the blank is あげた.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** ともだちに + thing を + verb: the verb is give.

**13(iv).** パーティーは たべものが。

**Fill the blank.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Complete sentence: パーティーは たべものが おいしかった。
- Reading: Paatii wa tabemono ga oishikatta.
- Meaning: At the party the food was delicious.

**Step 1:** Look at the words around the blank The pattern is topic は + thing が + adjective: the food is described. An adjective in the plain past is needed.

**Step 2:** Choose the word from the box The word is おいしかった (was delicious). おいしかった is the plain past of おいしい (delicious): 'the food was delicious'.

**Step 3:** Why the other words do not fit たべた (ate): needs a person as the subject with は or が, but たべものが (the food) is the subject here.
いった (went): means 'went' and does not describe food.
あげた (gave): means 'gave' and does not describe food.
つくった (made): means 'made'. The food is not the doer, so the sentence would be wrong.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The word for the blank is おいしかった.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Thing が + adjective: pick the describing word.

**13(v). たくさん。今 おなかが いたいです。**
**Fill the blank.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Complete sentence: たくさん たべた。今 おなかが いたいです。
- Reading: Takusan tabeta. Ima onaka ga itai desu.
- Meaning: I ate a lot. Now my stomach hurts.

**Step 1:** Look at the words around the blank The next sentence says the stomach hurts now, so the blank must give the cause: eating a lot.

**Step 2:** Choose the word from the box The word is たべた (ate). たべた is the plain past of たべる (eat). たくさん たべた means 'ate a lot' and explains the stomach ache.

**Step 3:** Why the other words do not fit いった (went): means 'went' and does not explain a stomach ache.
おいしかった (was delicious): is an adjective, and 'a lot was delicious' does not link to the stomach ache.
あげた (gave): means 'gave a lot'. Giving does not cause a stomach ache.
つくった (made): means 'made a lot'. Making food does not hurt the stomach, eating does.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The word for the blank is たべた.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** たくさん + verb: something done a lot that makes the stomach hurt.

**14(i). Now a days, most of us are using Instagram. You also post interesting experiences, and most of your friends must be following you. Assuming you have an Instagram account and you have to make a new post. Choose a topic from the following and write your caption between 5 to 6 lines. (5)**
**i. さいきん みた えいが** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Write an Instagram caption of 5 to 6 lines on the topic: さいきん みた えいが (a movie seen recently). The task carries 5 marks.
- A caption is short, friendly and in the polite form.

**Step 1:** Plan the lines Line 1: say you saw a movie recently.
Line 2: say with whom you went.
Lines 3 and 4: say what you thought of the movie.
Last lines: invite the reader and say your wish.

**Step 2:** Model answer さいきん えいがを みました！
ともだちと えいがかんへ いきました。
えいがは とても おもしろかったです。
おんがくも すてきでした。
みなさんも ぜひ みてください。
また ともだちと えいがを みに いきたいです。 #えいが

**Step 3:** Meaning in English I saw a movie recently!

I went to the cinema with my friends.
The movie was very interesting.
The music was lovely too.
Everyone, please do watch it.
I want to go to see a movie with my friends again.

**Step 4:** Conclusion A short caption with 5 or 6 polite sentences about the movie earns the full marks.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Say what you saw, with whom, what it was like, and invite others to watch it.

**OR**

**14(ii). Now a days, most of us are using Instagram. You also post interesting experiences, and most of your friends must be following you. Assuming you have an Instagram account and you have to make a new post. Choose a topic from the following and write your caption between 5 to 6 lines. (5)**

**ii. レストランで たべた にほんりょうり** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Write an Instagram caption of 5 to 6 lines on the topic: レストランで たべた にほんりょうり (Japanese food eaten at a restaurant). The task carries 5 marks.
- A caption is short, friendly and in the polite form.

**Step 1:** Plan the lines Line 1: say where and what kind of food.
Lines 2 to 5: name the dishes and say how they were.
Last line: say you want to go again or invite the reader.

**Step 2:** Model answer きょう レストランで にほんりょうりを たべました！
わたしは すしと てんぷらを たべました。
すしは とても おいしかったです。
ともだちは ラーメンを たべました。
ラーメンも おいしかったです。
また ぜひ いきたいです。 #にほんりょうり

**Step 3:** Meaning in English Today I ate Japanese food at a restaurant!
I ate sushi and tempura.
The sushi was very delicious.
My friend ate ramen.
The ramen was delicious too.
I really want to go again.

**Step 4:** Conclusion A short caption with 5 or 6 polite sentences about the food earns the full marks.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the restaurant food you ate, say how it tasted, and end with a wish to go again.