



# Vocabulary- Station : Sentence patterns and examples





## **Class Objective**

I am able to understand all the grammar patterns and example sentences.



1. Vて-form います

Be V-ing

This sentence pattern indicates that a certain action or motion is in progress.

④ ミラーさんは 今 電話を かけて います。

Mr. Miller is making a phone call now.

⑤ 今 雨が降っていますか。

…はい、降っています。

…いいえ、降って いません。

Is it raining now?

···Yes, it is.

···No, it is not.



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	2. Vます-form ましょか	– Shall I?

This expression is used when the speaker is offering to do something for the listener.

- ⑥ A:あしたも 来ましょうか。B:ええ、10時に来てください。
- ⑦ A:傘を貸しましょうか。B:すみません。お願いします。
- ⑧ A:荷物を 持ちましょうか。B:いいえ、けっこうです。

Shall I come tomorrow, too? ... Yes, please come at ten.

Shall I lend you an umbrella? ... Yes, please.

Shall I carry your parcel? ... No, thank you.

In the above example conversations, B demonstrates how to politely ask or instruct someone to do something (6), to accept an offer with gratitude (7) and to decline an offer politely (8).



**3.S1がS2** ...But...

- 9 失礼ですが、お名前は?Excuse me, but may I have your name? (L.1)
- ⑩ すみませんが、塩を 取って ください。Please pass me the salt. You learned the conjunctive particle が in Lesson 8. In expressions such as しつれいですが or すみませんが、which are used as introductory remarks when speaking to someone、が、losing its original meaning、is used to connect two sentences lightly.



4. NがV When describing a natural phenomenon, the subject is indicated by  $\hbar$ . It is raining.



