


LESSON 37 富士山^{ふじさん}を見^みたり、おすし^たを食^たべたりしました

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA

 りょうぼ
 寮母

Dorm

Mother

アンナ

Anna

 りょこう
 旅行はどうだった？

RYOKÔ WA DÔ DATTA?

How was your trip?

 ふじさん
 富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたり

しました。楽しかったです。

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O

TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

TANOSHIKATTA DESU.

I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi
(and so on).

It was fun.

 りょうぼ
 寮母

Dorm

Mother

それはよかったわね。

SORE WA YOKATTA WA NE.

It was good.


Grammar Tips

 ① **TA-form verb + RI, TA-form verb + RI SHIMASU**

- ◆ When we cite two or three examples out of a number of actions, we use TA-form verbs and attach RI after each TA-form verb in succession. And at the end, we close the sentence by using SHIMASU (to do) or SHIMASHITA (did).

e.g.) FUJISAN O MITA. (I watched Mt. Fuji.) OSUSHI O TABETA. (I ate sushi.)

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

(I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi, and so on.)

 ② **_ WA DÔ DATTA?** (How was _ ?)

- ◆ DÔ is how. DATTA is the casual form of DESHITA, which ends a sentence with the past form.

 e.g.) SHIKEN WA DÔ DATTA? (How was the exam?)

... △ ○ ... ♯ ◻ ... ◻ △ ... ◻ ◻ ... ◻ △ ... △ ▽ ... ◻ ○ ... ▽ ○ ... ◻ ○ ... ▽ ○ ... △ ○ ... ♯ ◻ ...


Sound Words
HETOHETO


It describes the feeling of being really worn out and weak.

KUTAKUTA


It describes being utterly exhausted, and as though you have lost all energy.