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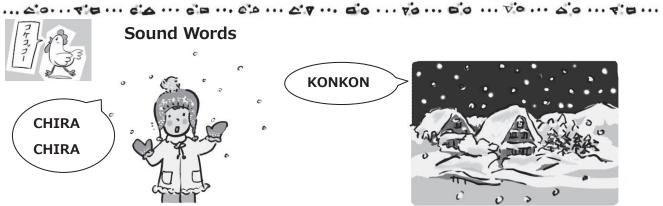
LESSON 46 帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて幸せです

KIKOKU SURU MAE N	I. YUKI O MIRI	I KOTO GA DE	EKITE SHIAWASE DESU
MINONO SONO MAL N	1, 10101 0 min(SHITE SHIAWAGE DEGU

$\boldsymbol{\ell}$				
アンナ	もしかして、 響?	Is it snowing?		
Anna	MOSHIKASHITE, YUKI?			
	これは、粉雪。一〇のようにさらさら	This is powder snow.		
Kenta	しているでしょ。	It's light, dry and fine like powder,		
	KORE WA, KONAYUKI.	isn't it?		
	KONA NO YÔ NI			
	SARASARA SHITEIRU DESHO.			
アンナ	たく 帰国する静に、 雪を見ることができて	I'm happy to be able to see snow,		
Anna	幸せです。	before I go back to my country.		
	KIKOKU SURU MAE NI,			
	YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA			
	DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU.	J		
	Grammar Tips			
① _ NO YÔ NI (like, similar to _)				
e.g.) KONA <u>NO YÔ NI</u> (like powder)				
② Dictionary-form verb + MAE NI (Before _)				
♦ MAE N	I (before) is an expression to emphasize what	you do or did before taking another action.		
Verbs	take the dictionary form, when they are follow	ved by MAE NI.		
e.g.) G	OHAN O TABERU <u>MAE NI</u> , TE O ARAIMASHITA	. (Before I ate a meal, I washed my hands.)		
You us	e ATO DE (after), when you want to emphasi	ze what you do or did, after taking		
another action. You use the TA-form of verbs before ATO DE				

another action. You use the TA-form of verbs before ATO DE.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABETA ATO DE, OSARA O ARAIMASU. (After I eat a meal, I wash dishes.)



It describes something small and light, such as snowflakes, falling slowly in the air.

It describes snow falling for a long time.