

Japanese
with Listening

SAT Subject Tests™

Answer Explanations to Practice Questions
from Getting Ready for the SAT Subject Tests

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SAT® Subject Test in Japanese with Listening

In this document, you will find detailed answer explanations to all of the Japanese with Listening practice questions from *Getting Ready for the SAT Subject Tests*. By reviewing these answer explanations, you can familiarize yourself with the types of questions on the test and learn your strengths and weaknesses. The estimated difficulty level is based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 the easiest and 5 the most difficult.

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1. Difficulty: 1

Choice (B) is correct. Although the woman does not specifically name what she is buying, she uses the expression *san-satsu*. *Satsu* is a counter (classifier or measure word) used to count bound volumes. Therefore the answer is choice (B), notebooks. The items in the other choices would require different counters; the counter for cylindrical items such as pens (A) is *hon*, the counter for small items such as erasers (C) is *ko*, and the counter for flat items such as paper (D) is *mai*.

2. Difficulty: 2

Choice (A) is correct. The woman tells the man that she usually comes to the place by car, but today she came by bus (*basu de kimashita*). Although the woman mentions a car (B), she clearly indicates that she came by bus. She does not mention coming by train (C) or on foot (D).

3. Difficulty: 1

Choice (B) is correct. The recording includes an address to Mr. Nakamura, a self-identification by the caller, the message and the concluding remarks. The caller (Mr. Kawakami of ABC Television) asks Mr. Nakamura to call his office tonight (B) *konban*. Mr. Nakamura is not expected to call this morning (A), tomorrow morning (C) or tomorrow night (D).

4. Difficulty: 3

Choice (A) is correct. In this conversation, the woman is offering a drink, and the man accepts it after politely refusing it at first. The conversation contains many polite expressions (*ikaga, ossharu*). Such expressions and speech style are typical between those who don't know each other very well; therefore, it is most likely that the man is the woman's guest (A). If the man were the woman's husband (B), son (C) or close friend (D), he would use a more casual, direct speech style.

5. Difficulty: 3

Choice (B) is correct. What follows the blank, *narimashita*, can express a change of state when combined with an adjective or a noun. The preceding form must be the *-ku* form of an adjective, or /noun + *ni*/. Therefore, the answer is choice (B) *osoku*, because it is the only choice with *ku*. The complete sentence reads, "(It) became late."

6. Difficulty: 2

Choice (B) is correct. What precedes the blank, *Hima*, belongs to *na*-adjective (or *na*-nominal), and it requires *na* when used to modify the following noun, *toki*. Therefore, the correct answer is choice (B) *na*. The other choices are inappropriate because they do not include *na*. The complete sentence reads, "When (I am) free, (I) jog."

7. Difficulty: 4

Choice (A) is correct. The first line of the poster, on the right side, ネコを探しています, reads *Neko o sagashite imasu*, which means "Looking for a cat." The writer wants to find a lost cat (A), not to give away a cat (B), find the owner of a cat (C), or sell a cat (D).

8. Difficulty: 3

Choice (C) is correct. The second line of the poster, 毛の長い白ネコ, reads *Ke no nagai shiro-neko*, which means "long-haired, white cat"; therefore, the correct answer is clearly (C) long-haired. The color brown (A) is mentioned to describe the ribbon around the cat's neck (collar), not the color of the cat. And there are no descriptions of the cat's eye color (B) or age (D).

9. Difficulty: 3

Choice (A) is correct. The note was probably written late in the evening because the host mother is already asleep. The host mother mentions dinner, jeans and hiking tomorrow. The last part of the third sentence, 7時半までに起きてください, reads *7-ji-han made ni okite kudasai*, which means "Please get up by half past seven." Ryan is supposed to get up (A); the host mother does not instruct him to eat (B), go out (C) or go to bed (D).