

Unit 24 After class, I'm going to an interview for a part-time job.

Can-do

Can-do 1 You can tell your plans one after another.

Grammar

1. Nの^{まえ}前に／Nの^{あと}後で

These phrases go before a sentence with a verb, indicating the order of actions. “N *no mae*” is often linked to the article *ni*, “N *no ato*” is to the article *de*. However, *de* can be sometimes omitted after “N *no ato*”.

Example1 アルバイトの^{まえ}前に、^{びょういん}病院へ^い行きます。
(Before part-time work, I go to the hospital.)

Example2 授業の^{あと}後で、^{せんせい}先生と^{はな}話します。
(I talk with my professor after class.)

Example3 研修の^{あと}後で、^う打ち^あ上げがあります。
(After the seminar, we have a party.)

2. V1 てから V2

This sentence structure depicts chronologically two actions occurring in a row. V1 occurs before V2. The tense is determined by the tense of the last verb in the sentence.

Example 1 図書館^{としょかん}に^い行ってから、^{ひる}昼^たごはんを^た食べます。
(I go to the library before I have lunch.)

Example 2 昨日^{きのう}、^かスーパーで^{もの}買い物^{かえ}してから、^{かえ}うちへ^{かえ}帰りました。
(Yesterday, I went to the supermarket and went home.)

The object of “V1-*tekara* V2” is followed by the article *ga*.

Example 3 コピー^おが終わ^おってから、^{ひる}昼^たごはんを^た食べます。
(I have lunch after I make copies.)

3. V1 ^{まえ}る前に V2 します

This sentence structure depicts that V2 occurs before V1. V1 is always in the dictionary form, the tense of the sentence is determined by the tense of V2.

Example 1 日本^{にほん}に^く来る^{まえ}前に、^{べんきょう}ひらがなを^{べんきょう}勉強^{べんきょう}しました。
(I studied *hiragana* before I came to Japan.)

Example 2 毎晩^{まいばん}寝^ねる^{まえ}前に、^{ほん}本^よを^よ読み^よます。
(I read a book before I go to sleep every night.)