Sentence:

みずえの　おかねで　かっちゃった！　ゴメンね！

買(か)う
ちゃ - casual tone of しまう
た - past tense modifier

Sentence:

はいたついんさん　に　おねがい　しておいたから.

して - do. And て　connect to "おいた"
おいた - do something in advance
から - because

Sentence:

デパートで　うけとれるはずよ

で - at
はず - ～ should be
よ - friendly ending

Sentence:

ポケモンじいはん　から

から - [particle] from

Sentence:

ヤスアキだけど　げんきだったか

 A greeting sentence on a phone call

げんきだ -> is well (present tense)
　　-　　We have to use "だ" here to make noun or な-adjective work here.
げんきだった -> was well (past tense)

This gives a masculine, friendly, and somewhat distantly polite tone.

Sentence:

きみも　たまには　おかあさんに　でんわを　してあげるんだぞ！

あげる has many meanings, but here obviously means "to give", but when it connect with "て": ~てあげる, it means doing something for someone's benefit.

んだ　contraction of のだ, adding explanation/emphasis/giving reason, making the statement more assertive or instructive. Often used in teaching or giving advice

ぞ　masculine/friendly sentence suffix.

Sentence:

矢張り、誰かの仕業で、無理やり進化を、させられて、しまったのか......

で here means "because of"
- X で, Y
    - because of X, Y
させられる to be made to do
- させる [causative form] ("to cause someone to do") to make/let
- させられる [causative passive] ("be made to do")
て here connects the next part, serving like "and then" meaning.
しまった darn it (with regret)!
のか question marker expressing surprise or realization

Sentence:

私はここにまだ住んでいる、もう4年(とし)になる。

まだ still
~でいる make　住む a continuous form, like -ing.
もう means "already/by now"
になる means "when it comes"
This whole means "it's already 4 years"