

問題1

例

ホテルで ^{かいしゃいん} 会社員の ^{おとこ ひと} 男の人と ^{おんな ひと} 女の人が ^{はな} 話しています。 = At the hotel, the man and the woman are talking together.

* 話します g1 = speak, talk

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

^{おんな ひと} 女の方は ^{あした なんじ} 明日何時までに ^で ホテルを 出ますか。 = By what time does the woman leave the hotel (go out of the hotel) tomorrow?

M:
では、^{あした} 明日は、^{くじはん} 9時半に ^{じむしょ} 事務所に いらしてください。 = Then (If that it the case), please come to the office at 9:30 tomorrow.

* いらしてください = いらしゃって ください = Please come

* いらっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of ^い 行きます g1 (go), ^き 来ます g3 (come), います sg2 (stay)

* [te-form] ください = Pleas do ~ //

F:
はい、ええと、この ホテルから ^{じむしょ} 事務所まで タクシーで どのくらい かかりますか。 = OK. Let me see, (Let me think,) how long does it take from this hotel to the office by taxi? //

M:
そうですね、^{さんじゅうぶん} 30 分もあれば、^つ 着きます ね。 Let me see, (Let me think,) if there is as much as thirty minutes, you will arrive (reach).

* あれば = if there is ~ = conditional-form of ある = あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist)

* ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

F:
じゃあ、^{くじ} 9時に ^で 出れば いいです ね。 Then, (If that is the case,) I should leave at 9.

* 出れば = if (X) leave (go out of) = conditional-form of 出ます g2 (leave, go out)

* [conditional-form] いいです = should do ~ //

M:

あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /

あさ みち こ
朝は道が混む かも しれません。 = The road may be crowded in the morning. There may be a traffic jam in the morning.

* 混む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 混みます g1 = be crowded

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かも しれません = may do ~ , maybe do ~

じゅうごふん はや で
15分ぐらい早めに 出られた ほうが いいです ね。 = You had better leave (go out) about fifteen minutes early.

* 出られた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出られます which is the potential-verb (can leave), the passive-verb <intransitive> ((X) leave and I have a problem) and the deferential-verb ((my superior) leave) of 出ます g3 (leave, go out)

* [ta-form] ほうが いいです //

F:

そうですか。 = I see. ; Is that so?

じゃあ、そうします。 = Then, (If that is the case,) I will do so.

1
はち じ よんじゅうごふん
8時 45 分

2
く じ
9時

3
く じ じゅうごふん
9時 15 分

4
く じ さんじゅうごふん
9時 30 分

1番

かいしゃ おとこ ひと おんな ひと み はな
会社で男の人と女の人がメモを見ながら話しています。 = At the company, the man and the woman are talking while looking at the note.

* メモ = memorandum, note

* [masu-form] ながら = while doing ~ ; N2 No.144

おとこ ひと なに ちゅうもん
男の人は何を注文しますか。 = What does the man order (make an order)?

M:

ひつよう ぶんぼうぐ
必要な文房具、 = necessary stationaries /

か だ
書き出して みた = tired to write out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 書き出して みます (try to write out)

* 書き出します = 1 begin to write 2 write out, extract

* [te-form] みます = try to do ~ , do ~ and see how /

んです = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の です =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because

の can be changed to へ . /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

み
見て もらえます か = Can I receive a favor from you? The favor is 'seeing'. ; Would you please see?

* [te-form] もらえます = (X) do ~ and (Y) can receive a favor from (X), (Y) can have (X) do ~ = potential-verb of '[te-form] もらいます' ((X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do ~

* [te-form] もらえます か = would you please do ~ ?

* か <question particle>

I tried to write out necessary stationaries, so would you please see (check) it?

F:
うん。 = Yes. OK.

ええと、のりとボールペン。 = Let me see (Let me think), a glue and a ball-point pen.

あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /

ボールペンはいい = don't need to get a ball-point pen

* いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = 1 be good 2 No thank you. I don't want ~ I don't need ~ /

わ = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> //

Oh, we don't have to get a ball-point pen.

もう = already

わたし ほう
私の方で = at my direction (side)

* ほう = 1 direction, way, side, area (in a particular direction) 2 side (of an argument, etc.), one's part 3 indicates one side of a comparison

ちゅうもん
注文して、 = 注文した。そして、 = ordered and

* 注文した = ordered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 注文します g3 (order, make an order)

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~ , with doing ~ '. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

きょう
今日 = today /

とど
届く ことになっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 届く ことになっています = it has been decided that (X) reach (arrive, is delivered)

* 届く = arrive, reach, be delivered

* [dictionary-from / nai-form] ことになりませう = it will be decided that ~ , it has been decided that ~

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

から。 = because ~ //

I have already ordered them, and it has been decided that they will be delivered today.

M:
はい。 = Yes. /

F:
 それから、 = and then, after that, and also, besides /
 ノートと封筒、 = a notebook and an envelope /
 あれ、 = <used to show a surprise or doubt>
 封筒^{ふうとう}は = envelope + は <topic particle> /
 まだ = 1 (not) yet 2 still /
 けっこう = 1 good, nice 2 sufficient /
 残^{のこ}ってた = 残^{のこ}って いた = was remaining = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 残^{のこ}っています
 (be remaining now)
 * 残^{のこ}ります = remain, be left (over)
 * [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
 ようだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and
 '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] ようです' = (According my academic analysis,)
 it looks like that ~ , it seems that ~ < based on the subjective grounds> /
 けど。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

And a notebook and an envelope. Envelop? It looks like that there are still enough envelopes.

M:
 まだ = 1 (not) yet 2 still /
 ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~ , have, exist) /
 んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んです =
, I wonder ;
, I doubt ;
, I want to draw your attention ;
, I want to emphasize ;
, I really want to say so ;
 because,
 ん can be changed to の. /
 が、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation>
 今日^{きょう}の午後^{ごご} = this afternoon /
 大量^{たいりょう}に = in large measure, in large amount
 使^{つか}う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使^{つか}います g1 (use) /
 ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~
 * Basically we use the plain-style right before 'ので', however, we can use the polite-style to be
 more formal. /

^{ちゅうもん}注文し といたほうがいい = 注文して おいたほうがいいです = had better order beforehand

* 注文しておいた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 注文しておきます (order beforehand)

* 注文します g3 = order, make an order

* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance) 2 do ~ for future convenience 3

leave ~ as it is

* ~ te o ki masu ~ to kimasu

* ~ de o ki masu ~ do ki masu

* [ta-form] ほうがいいです = had better do ~

と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}思った = thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思います g1 (think) /

んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because

ん can be changed to の. /

けど。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

There are still many envelopes, but I use a lot of them this afternoon, so I thought that I had better make an order beforehand.

F:

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case, /

^{ひつよう}必要 = necessity /

ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Then, we need it.

それから、 = and then, after that, and also, besides /

コピー用紙^{ようし}は = copying paper + は <topic particle> /

ね、 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> /

^{まいつき}毎月 = every month /

^{とど}届けてもらってる = 届けてもらって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 届けてもらって います = (X) deliver and (Y) is receiving a favor now, (Y) is having (X) do now

* 届けます g2 = deliver

* [te-form] もらいます = (X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do ~

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

から、 = because ~ /

ちゅうもん
注文しなくていい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 注文しなくて(も) いいです = don't have to order

* 注文します g3 = order, make an order

* [nai-form ない なくて] も いいです = don't have to do ~ , don't need to do ~

の = んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です' =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because

ん can be changed to の. /

よ。 =, you know? ;, I tell you. ;, I am convinced. //

And regarding photocopying paper, we have them deliver it every month (we receive a favor from them every month. The favor is 'delivering'.), so you don't have to make an order.

M:

はい。 = Yes. OK. /

F:

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case, /

これで = with this (condition, state, situation) /

ちゅうもん
注文 = order /

よろしく = 1 How do you do? <greeting> 2 I will leave it to you. <request>

ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Then, please make an order with this. I will leave it to you.

M:

はい、^わ分かりました。 = OK. Sure. I understood.

のり (5) ----- ア

ボールペン (24) ---- イ

ノート (10) ----- ウ

^{ふうとう}封筒 (100) ----- エ

コピー用紙 (10) ---- オ

1
アイウ

2
アウエ

3
アウオ

4
アエオ

2番

^{おんな}女 ^{ひと}の人 と ^{ははおや}母親 ^{はな}が 話 して います。 = The woman and her mother are talking together.

^{おんな}女 ^{ひと}の 人 は ^{ともだち}友 達 に ^{なに}何 を プレゼント します か。 = What does the woman present her friend with?

F 1:

^{かあ}お母さん、 = Mummy, /

^{ともだち}友達に = friend + に /

^{あか}赤ちゃん が = baby + が <subject particle> /

^う生まれた = was born = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 生まれます g2 (be born)

んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です' =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because

ん can be changed to の. /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

^{いわ}お祝い = 1 celebration 2 a gift (present) for celebration

^{なに}何が = what + が <subject particle> /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = be good /

と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}思う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think /

? //

Mummy, my friend gave birth to her baby (a baby was born to my friend), so what gift do you think is good for her?

F 2:

そうね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですね。 = 1 Let me see, ; Let me think, 2
That's right. I agree with you. //

よく ^{おく}贈る の は、 = the thing which (X) often present + は <topic particle> /

* 贈る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 贈ります g1 = present

^{きる}着る もの = the thing which (X) wear

* 着る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 着ます sg2 = wear

とか、 = among other things, such things as, or something like that

おもちゃだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of おもちゃです = (X) is a toy

けど = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

What we often present is clothes, a toy, and such.

F 1:

そうだよね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですよね。 = I agree with you.

^{わたし}私も = I also /

^{ふく}服が = clothe + が <subject particle> /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = be good /

かな = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな =, I wonder? /

って = と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}思う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think /

んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] なんです' =

....., I wonder ;
....., I doubt ;
....., I want to draw your attention ;
....., I want to emphasize ;
....., I really want to say so ;
because

ん can be changed to の. /

けど。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation>

I also think that clothes are good.

F 2:

ただ、 = but /

みんな = everybody /

^{あか}赤ちゃん ^{びく}の服 = baby clothes /

や = (X) や (Y) = (X), (Y) and so on (, etc.) /

おもちゃ を = toy + を <direct-object particle> /

あげる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あげます g2 = give /

でしょう。 = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1

Probably, 2, right? //

But everybody gives baby clothes and a toy, right?

だから、 = so, therefore /

^{ともだち}友達に = friend +に (source) /

^{つか}使ってもらえる もの = the thing which (X) use and (Y) can receive a from (X), the thing which (Y) can have (X) use

* 使えってもらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使ってもらえます = (X) use and (Y) can receive a favor from (X), (X) can have (Y) use = potential-verb of 使ってもらいます ((X)

use and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) use)

* (Y) は (X) に [te-form] もらいます = (X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do

~ /

the thing which your friend uses and you can receive a favor from her ;

the thing which you can have your friend use ;

the thing that you can receive a favor from her. The favor is 'using'

を <direct-object particle> /

あげる の = to give, giving

* あげる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あげます g2 = give

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

も = also /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = be good /

んじゃない? = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んじゃない =

<plain-style> of じゃありませんか =

....., I wonder, don't you think so? ;

....., I wonder, I want to confirm with you

ん can be changed to の.

じゃ can be changed to では. //

So, giving her what she can use is also good, don't you think so?

F 1:

えっ、 = What? Really? <used to express surprise>

^{ふく}服とか? = clothes or something like that?

* とか = among other things, such things as, or something like that

F 2:

^{ふく}服も = clothes + も(also) /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = be good /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

赤ちゃん が = baby + が <subject particle> /

生まれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 生まれます = be born /

と、 = ... and naturally (consequently)

^き着替え = change of clothes, spare clothes /

とか = among other things, such things as, or something like that

タオル = towel /

とか = among other things, such things as, or something like that /

いろいろ

^も_{ある}持ち歩く もの = the thing which (X) carry around with

* 持ち歩く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持ち歩きます g1 = carry ~ around /

が <subject particle> /

^{おお}多くなる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 多くなります = become more

* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become

* [adjective] [noun] になります = become [noun] /

でしょ。 = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1
Probably, 2, right? //

Clothes are OK, but when the baby is born, the things which we carry around become more
such as change of clothes and towels, right?

だから、 = so, therefore /

たくさん ^{はい} 入る バッグ = the bag that many (things) go in

* 入る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入ります g1 = enter, go in

なんか = things like .. or something like that .. (often derogatory)

どう? = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of どうですか? //

So, how about presenting her with the bag which she can put many things or something like
that?

あなたが ^う 生まれた ^{とき} 時、 = when you were born

* 生まれた = was born = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 生まれます g2 (be born)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)]

とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~ /

もらって = もらった。そして、 = received and

* もらった = received = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of もらいます g1 (receive)

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~ , with doing ~ '. And
it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

^{うれ} 嬉しかった = was happy = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 嬉しいです (be happy, be glad, be
pleased)

わ = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> //

When you were born, I got it, and I was very happy.

F 1:

そっか。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですか = is that so? ; I see.

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case, /

私も そう しよう。 = I also shall do so.

* しよう = volitional-form of します g3 (do)

* volitional-form / [masu-form] ましょう = 1 Let's do ~ together. 2 I shall do ~ //

1

あか 赤ちゃんの ふく 服 = baby clothes /

2

赤ちゃんのおもちゃ = baby toys /

3

ともだち 友達の ふく 服 = her friend's clothes /

4

ともだち 友達の バッグ = her friend's bag /

3番

ともだち 友達から る す ばん でん わ 留守番電話に はい メッセージが入っていました。 = The friend left a message in a answering machine.

* はい 入っていました = (X) was inside

* 入ります g1 = enter, go in //

このメッセージを き 聞いた あと 後、なに まず何を しますか。 = What do you after hearing this message?

* 聞いた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 聞きます g1 (hear, listen) //

F:

もしもし、まさこ子です。 = Hello, I am Masako. /

きゅう

急 = 1 urgent 2 sudden

なんだ = んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です' =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;
....., I want to draw your attention ;
....., I want to emphasize ;
....., I really want to say so ;
because

ん can be changed to の. //

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

^{あした} ^{よる}
明日の夜、 = tomorrow night

^{はん} ^{いっしょ}
ご飯一緒に どう？ = How about eating dinner together?

* どう？ = <plain-style> of どうですか = how is (X)?

^{えき} ^{ちか}
駅の近く に = near the station + に <existence particle> /

^{おい} ^{みせ}
美味しいお店を = delicious shop + を <direct-object particle> /

^み
見つけた = found out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見つけます g2 (find out, discover)

から、 = because ~ /

そこで。 = there + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> //

I found the shop which offers delicious food near the station, so (let's eat) there.

その ^{みせ} お店、 = that shop /

^{けっこう}
結構 = 1 good, nice 2 sufficient

混む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 混みます g1 = be crowded /

から = because ~ /

^{よやく}
予約したい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 予約したいです = want to make a reservation

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

し。 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~
<often used to list reasons>

We can use the polite-style right before し to be more polite. //

That shop will be fairly crowded, so I want to make a reservation, and what's more

^こ
来られるかどうか、 = whether (X) can come or not

* 来られる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来られます (can come, be able to come) which is the potential-verb of ^き来ます g3 (come)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' must be omitted)] か どう か = whether ~ or not, if ~ or not <indirect-question> /

なるべく ^{はや}早く = as soon as possible /

^{おし}教えて くれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 教えて くれます = (X) teach and (X) give me a favor

* (X) は わたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

* [te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~? Could you do ~? <request> /

? //

Can you tell me as soon as possible whether you come or not?

できたら、 = if possible

* できた = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished

* [plain-style-past] ら = if ~ <affirmative>, if ~ <negative>, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X) did ~ and I tell you what happened /

^{はん}ご飯を = meal + を <direct-object particle> /

^た食べ ながら = while eating

* [masu-form] ながら = while doing ~ ; N2 No.144 /

^{こんど}今度 = 1 this time 2 next time, some other time, another time

^{いっしょ} ^い ^{りょこう} ^{けいかく}

一緒に 行く 旅行の計画 = the travel plan that (X) go together 🥲

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go /

^た立てない = stand (something) up = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 立てます g2 (stand (something) up)

* ^{けいかく} ^た計画を 立てます = make plans

?

* The negative question can be used show the invitation. //

If possible, while enjoying a meal, why don't we make plans for the trip which we go on together next time? 🥲

^{ひこうき} ^{よやく}飛行機の 予約は = booking a air ticket + は <topic particle> /

^{はや} ^{ほう}早い 方が いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 早い 方がいいです = the sooner the better.

し = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~ <often used to list reasons> We can use the polite-style right before し to be more polite. /

ね。 = ..., isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

The sooner we book the air tickets, the better it is, and what's more

じゃあ ね。 = See you. //

1

ともだち れんらく
友達に 連絡する = make contact with your friend

* 連絡する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 連絡します g3 (contact, make contact with) /

2

レストランを よやく 予約する = reserve a table at the restaurant

* 予約する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 予約します g3 = reserve, make a reservation, book

3

旅行の 計画を 立てる = make plans for a trip

* 立てる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 立てます = stand (something) up

4

ひこうき よやく
飛行機を 予約する = book an air ticket

* 予約する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 予約します g3 = reserve, make a reservation, book

4番

ははおや むすこ はな
母親と 息子が 話しています。 = The mother and the son are talking together.

むすこ なに
息子は このあと、まず 何を しますか。 = What does the son do at first after this conversation?

F:

あ、 = あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /

たろう
太郎、 = Tarou (one of representatives of Japanese man's name) /

いま
今から = from now on /

で
出かける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出かけます g2 (go out)

の? = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん ですか' =, I wonder? //

Ah! Tarou, are you going out now?

M:

うん。 = Yes. //

えきまえ えいがかん ともだち えいが み
駅前の映画館で友達と映画見てくる。 = I go to the cinema which is located in front of the station to see a movie and will be back.

* 見てくる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見てきます = go to see and will be back

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

*[te-form] きます = 1. go there to do and will be back

2. start to do, begin to do

3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far //

F:

あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /

そう。 = <plain-style> of そうですか = I see. ; Is that so? //

それなら、 = if so

* なら = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if ~

<supposition> <It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a question asking for the listener's opinion.> /

えきまえ ゆうびんきょく
駅前の郵便局に = the post office which is located in front of the post office + に <arrival particle> /

よ
寄って、 = 寄る。そして、 = drop in at .. and

* 寄る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 寄ります g1 = drop in (at, on)

にもつ
この荷物、 = this baggage, this luggage, this parcel /

だ
出してって くない = 出して いって くない? = <plain-style> of 出して 行って くれませんか = Can you post it and go?

- * 出していきます = post and go
- * (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor
- * [te-form] くれますか = [te-form] くれませんか = Can you do ~? Could you do ~? <request> /

- M:
- えー。 = <used show your unpleasant feeling>
 - ちょっと = for a while /
 - ほんや本屋に = book store + に <arrival particle> /
 - 寄ろうと思っ^よた = 寄ろうと思っ^{おも}ていた = I was thinking that I would drop in = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 寄ろうと思っ^よています = I am thinking that I will drop in
 - * 寄ろう = volitional-form of 寄ります g1 (drop in at (on))
 - * [volitional-form] と思います = I think that I will do ~
 - のに = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although ~ , in spite of ~ 2 in order to ~ /
 - な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

Although I was thinking that I would drop in at the book store for a while, (I cannot do it now)

- まあ、 = You might say, ; Oh well, /
- えいが映画のあと = after a movie /
- に /
- する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do
- * (A) を [stem of i-adjective] く します, (A) を [stem of na-adjective] に します = make (A) [adjective]
- * (A) を [noun] に します = make (A) [noun]
- * [noun] に します = decide on [noun], choose [noun], order [noun]
- か <question particle> //

Well, do I do it after a movie?

- じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case, /
- だ出してきてあげる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出してきてあげます = (X) go to post and will be back and (X) give a favor to (Y)
- * 出していきます = go to post and will be back
- * 出します g1 = post
- * [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do and will be back

2. start to do, begin to do

3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far

* [te-form] あげます = (X) do ~ for (Y), (X) do ~ and (X) give a favor to (Y)

よ。 = ..., you know? ; I tell you. ;, I am convinced. //

Then, I go to post and will be back.

F:

ありがとう。 = Thank you. //

^{いそ}
急ぎ = urgent, hasty /

だ = [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am) /

から、 = because ~ /

^{えいが} ^{まえ}
映画の 前に = before a movie /

^い
行って = less polite than 行って ください = please go

ね。 = ..., isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

It is urgent, so please go before a movie.

はい、^{かね} お金。 = This is money.

M:

え、 = What? Really? <used to express surprise> /

こんなに = like this, so much /

かかる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かかります g1 = take (time), cost (money) /

の? <plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん ですか'
=, I wonder? //

What? Does it take so much money to send?

F:

^{あま} ^{ぶん}
余った 分は、 = the share (portion) which remained

* 余った = remained = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 余ります g1 (remain, be left over)

ごはん代^{はんたい} = fee for a meal /

に <purpose particle> /

でも = [noun] or something /

つか^{つか}いなさい。 = Use! <command, order> /

* [masu-form] nasai = <used to show a command or an order> //

Regarding the money left over, use it for your meal or something.

M:

やった。 = hooray (lit: I or we did it), whee, hot dog!, you beaut, whacko, yowzer!, whoopee!, yes!

* やった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やります (1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior))

1

えいが^{えいが}を^み見る = He sees a movie.

* 見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 = see, look, watch /

2

にもつ^{にもつ}を^だ出す = He posts a parcel (luggage, baggage).

* 出す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出します g1 = 1 take out 2 post, send /

3

ほんや^{ほんや}に^い行く = He goes to a book store.

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go /

4

ごはん^{はん}を^た食べる = He has a meal.

* 食べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べます g2 = eat /

5番

いえ^{いえ}の^{げんかん}玄関^{おとこ}で^{りゅうがくせい}男^{かあ}の^{はな}留学生^{お母さん}と^がホストファミリー^がのお母さんが^{はな}話^{して}います。 = At the front entrance, the male overseas student and the mother of his host family are talking together.

りゅうがくせい
留学生はこれから何なにをしますか。 = What does the overseas student do from now?

M:
あめ ふ
雨降り そうですね。 = It looks like that it is going to rain. It is going to rain at any moment.
* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そう です = it looks like that ~, (X) is going to do ~ at any moment //

かさ
傘、 = umbrella /
も ほう
持ってた方がほういいです = 持ってたも行ったい方がほういいです = had better take
* 持ってた行った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 持ってた行きます g1 = take, carry (something) away /
か <question particle> //

Had I better take an umbrella with me?

F:
きょう てんき よ
今日は天気が良くなる = The weather changes for the better
* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become
* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]
* [noun] になります = become [noun] /
って = と <quotation particle> /
い
言ってた = 言っていた = was saying = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言っています = be saying now
* 言います g1 = say
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
から、 = because ~
だいじょうぶ
大丈夫 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大丈夫です = it is OK. It is all right.
* '[na-adjective, noun] だ' which is <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' can be omitted in the daily conversation.
よ。 =, you know? ;, I tell you. ;, I am convinced. //

The weather report said that the weather would change for the better, so you don't have to worry.

M:
はい。 = Yes. OK. //

F:
あれ? = oh, well ; oh, dear <used to show a surprise or a doubt> /
リビングの エアコンは = an air-conditioner in the living room + は <topic particle> /
消した = switched off = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 消します g1 (switch off, turn off) /
よ =, you know? ; I tell you. ;, I am convinced. /
ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Oh, no, we switched off the air-conditioner in the living room, did we?

M:
ええ、消して ありました。 = Yes, it was switched off intentionally.
* [te-form] あります = be ~, (X) did ~ intentionally and the state resulting out of the action still remains <used to describe the state which results as a consequence of an action intentionally done by someone> //

F:
ああ、 = Oh, /
そう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですね = I see. ; Is that so?

あっ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
いけない。 = <plain-style> of いけません = I did something bad. /
台所の 電気、 = the light at the kitchen /
つけた ままだった。 = left (the light) on = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of つけた ままです (leave (the light) on)
* つけた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of つけます = switch on, turn on
* [ta-form] まま = with ~, while ~, as ~ <used to show that an already existing situation remains unchanged>
* [nai-form] まま = don't do ~ and remains in that situation, without doing ~ //

Ah! It is not good. I left the light in the kitchen on (I forgot to switch off the light in the kitchen).

ごめんね、 = I am sorry. /

ちょっと = for a while /

消してきてくれる? = <plain-style> of 消してきてくれますか = Can you go to switch off and come back here? <request>

* 消します g1 = switch off

* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do and will be back

2. start to do, begin to do

3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far

* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

*[te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~? Could you do ~? <request> //

I am sorry. Can you go to switch off the light for a while and come back?

M:

はい。 = Yes. OK. //

F:

だいどころ ちい まど
台所の小さい窓は = a small window in the kitchen + は <topic particle> /

あ
開いてる = 開いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 開いています = be open now

* 開きます g1 = open <intransitive-verb> /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

し
閉めなくていい = <plain-style> of 閉めなく(も)いいです = don't have to close

* 閉めます g2 = close <transitive-verb>

* [nai-form ない なくて] もいいです = don't have to do ~, don't need to do ~ /

わ = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> /

よ。 =, you know? ;, I tell you. ;, I am convinced. //

The small window in the kitchen is open, but you don't have to close it.

M:

分かりました。 =OK. I understood. //

1

かさ ようい
傘を用意する = He prepares an umbrella.

* 用意する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 用意します g3 = prepare /

2

リビングのエアコンを消す^け = He switches off the air-conditioner in the living room.

* 消す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 消します g1 = switch off /

3

台所の電気^{でんき}を消す^け = He switches off the light in the kitchen.

* 消す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 消します g1 = switch off /

4

台所の窓^{まど}を閉める^し = He closes the window in the kitchen

* 閉める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 閉めます g2 = close /

6番

会社^{かいしゃ}で男^{おとこ}の人^{ひと}と女^{おんな}の人^{ひと}が話^{はな}しています。 = In the company, the man and the woman are talking together. //

女^{おんな}の人はこれから、まず^な何を^{なに}しますか。 = What does the woman do from now at first?

M:

鈴木^{すずき}さん、 = Mrs Suzuki /

今年^{ことし}の^{しん}新^{にん}入^{にゅう}社員^{しゃい}歓迎^{かんげい}会^{かい}の^{こと}な^{んだ}んだ^{けど}けど^ねね、 = regarding thing about a welcome party for freshmen of this year, /

今年^{ことし}は = this year + は <topic particle> /

週末^{しゅうまつ}に = on the weekend /

日^ひ帰^{がえ}りで = for the day /

どこか^いに = somewhere + に <arrival particle> /

行く^いのは = to go, going + は <topic particle> /

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

どう = how

だろう? = '[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')]' だろうか' is used to ask oneself a か <question particle>.

* Actually だろう is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably, 2, right? //

Mrs Suzuki, regarding a welcome party for freshmen of this year, how about going somewhere for the day on the weekend?

F:
ひがえ りょこう
日帰り旅行ですか。 = A day trip? //

いいかもしれませんね。 = It may be good.

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かもしれません = may do ~, maybe do ~ //

M:
じゃ、 = then, if that is the case, /
ことし
今年は = this year + は <topic particle> /
そういうことで、 = because of the thing like that /
じゅんび
準備してくれる? = <plain-style> of 準備して くれますか = Can you prepare? <request>

* 準備します g3 = prepare

* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

* [te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~? Could you do ~? <request> //

Then, this year, can you prepare for it?

まずは、 = at first /
どこへ = where + へ <direction particle> /
い
行きたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きたいです = want to go /
か <question particle> /
みんなに = everybody + に <recipient particle> /
き
聞いてみて。 = less polite than 聞いてみてください = Please try to ask
* 聞きます g1 = 1 listen, hear 2 ask
* [te-form] みます = try to do ~, do ~ and see how //

At first, please ask everybody where they want to go.

F:
そうですね。 = 1 Let me see. ; Let me think. 2 I agree with you. //

アンケートでも = questionnaire (survey) or something /
とりましょうか。 = 1 Shall we take together? 2 Shall I take? //

Shall we try a questionnaire or shall we the thing like that?

M:
あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
いや、 = Nope /
やっぱり、 = as I thought, after all /
そんな時間^{じかん}も = such a time + も(also)
ない = don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /
し。 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~
<often used to list reasons>
We can use the polite-style right before し to be more polite. //

Oh,.. no, we don't have such a time to do it after all, and what's more

^{すずき}鈴木さん が = Mrs Suzuki + が <subject particle> /
良^よさ そう な 場所^{ばしょ}を = the place which looks good + を <direct-object particle>
* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そう です = it looks like that ~, (X) is going to do ~ at any moment
いいです (be good) よさ そうです (looks good)
^き決めて ください。 = Please decide. //

Mrs Suzuki, please decide the place which looks good for a day trip.

インターネット = internet /
とか = among other things, such things as, or something like that /
で = by means of ~ /
^{さが}探して くれる? = <plain-style> of 探して くれますか = Can you search? <request>
* 探します g1 = search, look for

* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

* [te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~ ? Could you do ~ ? <request> //

Can you look for it on the internet or by means of the thing like that?

F:

はい。 = Yes. OK. //

M:

で、 = then, if that is the case /

そこで = there + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> /

^{なに}何を する か = <plain-style> of 何を しますか =What do (X) do? /

だ = [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am)

な。 = <used to convince oneself>

Then, the problem is that what we do there.

[question-sentence] だ (な) = The problem is that ~

^{しょくじ}

食事した だけで = with the situation that (X) just had a meal

* 食事した = had a meal = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 食事します g3 (have a meal)

^お終わる の は、 = the fact that (X) end + は <topic particle>

* 終わる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 終わります g1 (finish, end)

ちょっと = 1 a little, a few 2 I reject one's offer <with hesitation>

な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

The fact that we end a day trip with just having a meal is not so good.

F:

そうですね。 = 1 Let me see. ; Let me think. 2 I agree with you. //

M:

ま、 = You might say /

それは = that + は <topic particle> /

^{ばしょ}場所が = place + が <subject particle> /

^き決まってから、 = after (X) is decided (is settled) /

* 決まります g1 = be decided, be settled /

^{かんが}考えよう。 = let's consider = less polite than ^{かんが}考えましょう = volitional-form of ^{かんが}考えます g1
(consider, think over) /

^{しら}調べたら、 = if (X) check

* 調べます g2 = check

* [plain-style-past] ^らら = if ~ <affirmative>, if ~ <negative>, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X)

did ~ and I tell you what happened /

^{おし}教えてくれる? = less polite than ^{おし}教えてくださいか = Can you tell me? <request>

* 教えます g2 = teach, tell

* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

* [te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~? Could you do ~? <request> //

Well, let's think about that after the place is decided.

F:

^わ分かりました。 = OK. I understood. //

1

アンケートを ^と取る = She tries a questionnaire.

* 取る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 取ります g1 = take /

2

^い行く ^{ばしょ}場所を ^{さが}探す = She searches the place where they go.

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

* 探す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 探します g1 = look for, search /

3

^{なに}何を ^きする か ^き決める = She decides what they do

* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do

* 決める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決めます g2 = decide /

4

^{しょくじ}食事する ^{みせ}店を ^き決める = She decides the shop where they have a meal

* 食事する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食事します g3 = have a meal

* 決める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決めます g2 = decide /
