

P12

□36

だいがくにゅうし 大学入試では、しけんとうじつ はじ 試験当日 初めて だいがく い 大学に行き、まよ 迷ってしまった ( ) じぜん けんがく 事前に見学して  
 おくとよい。

だいがくにゅうし 大学入試で は = when you take the entrance examination of a university, /

しけんとうじつ 試験当日 = on the examination day /

はじ 初めて = for the first time /

だいがく 大学に = to the university /

い 行き、 = 行って、 = 行った。そして、 = went and ....

\* 行った = went = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行きます g1 (go)

\* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

まよ 迷ってしまった = to one's regret, (X) lost the way = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 迷って し

まいます = to one's regret, (X) lost the way

\* 迷います g1 = be puzzled, be perplexed, lose one's way

\* [te-form] しまいます = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely /

→ (X) went to the university for the first time on the examination day and, to his regret, (X) lost his way

☆☆☆

1  
ない =

1. dictionary-form (plain-style, non-past, affirmative) of あります (there is ~, have ~, exist)
2. part of [nai-form]
3. part of the negative of an i-adjective sentence, '[i-adjective ㅍ] ないです'
4. part of the non-past negative of the plain-style of na-adjective and noun sentences, '[na-adjective / noun] ではない'

2  
という = (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.)  
 という = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of と 言います g1 = (X) say that ~ /

3  
ように = 1. so that ~ 2. like ~, as ~, in the same way as ~

4

こと = 1. thing, matter, fact 2. [plain-style] こと is used to make a noun phrase.

の = (X) の (Y) = 1. (X)' (Y), (Y) which belongs to (X) 2. (Y) from / made in (X) 3. (Y) about / on (X)

の = We often change が <subject particle> to の in the subordinate clause.

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<sup>じぜん</sup>事前に = in advance, ahead of time, earlier than expected /

<sup>けんがく</sup>見学して おく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>けんがく</sup>見学して おきます = visit (the place) for the purpose of learning beforehand, see (the place) around beforehand

\* <sup>けんがく</sup>見学します g3 = go on a field trip (museum, factory, brewery, etc.), visit for the purposes of learning

\* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance) 2 do ~ for future convenience 3 leave ~ as it is /

と = [plain-style] と = .... and naturally (consequently) ~

よい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of よい です (いいです) = (X) is good. /

→ it is good if (X) visit (the place) for the purposes of learning / see (the place) around / tour (the place) beforehand (in advance) /

○○○

<sup>だいがくにゆうし</sup>大学入試では、<sup>しけんとうじつ</sup>試験当日 <sup>はじ</sup>初めて <sup>だいがく</sup>大学に行き、<sup>い</sup>迷ってしまった <sup>まよ</sup>という ことの ない ように <sup>じぜん</sup>事前に <sup>けんがく</sup>見学しておく と よい。 =

When you take the entrance examination of a university, it is good for you if you tour the university beforehand so that you don't have the fact that you go to the university for the first time on the examination day and lose your way.

□37

<sup>しゅみ</sup>趣味を <sup>も</sup>持つ の は <sup>よ</sup>良い こと <sup>だ</sup> <sup>おも</sup>思います が、<sup>かてい</sup>家庭を <sup>ぎせい</sup>犠牲 ( )、それは ちょっと <sup>もんだい</sup>問題で  
す。

<sup>しゅみ</sup>趣味を <sup>も</sup>持つ の = to have a hobby, having a hobby

\* <sup>も</sup>持つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>も</sup>持ちます = hold, carry, possess

\* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

は <topic particle> /

<sup>よ</sup>良い こと = a good thing /

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

と <quotation particle> /

<sup>おも</sup> 思います = I think ~

が、 = but,

→ I think that having a hobby is a good thing, but

☆☆☆

1

となる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of となります g1 = become ~

と → に (We normally use '[na-adjective / noun] になります。')

2

まで = until, till

3

と = 1. <quotation particle>      2. [plain-style] と = ~ and naturally (consequently) ....., if ~

4

にして → [noun] に します = decide on [noun], make ~ [na-adjective / noun]

[te-form] まで ~ します = do ..... by going so far as to do ~ (N1 P137 No.28)

☆☆☆

それは ちょっと <sup>もんだい</sup> 問題です = That is a little problem.

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<sup>しゅみ</sup> 趣味を <sup>も</sup> 持つのは <sup>よい</sup> 良いことだ <sup>おも</sup> と思いますが、<sup>かてい</sup> 家庭を <sup>ぎせい</sup> 犠牲 にして まで となる と、それは  
ちょっと <sup>もんだい</sup> 問題です。 =

I think that it is good of you to have a hobby, but if your situation becomes (the one which you are engrossed in your hobby) by going so far as to sacrifice your family, that will be a little problem.

\* <sup>かてい</sup> 家庭を <sup>ぎせい</sup> 犠牲 にして まで = (you are engrossed in it) by going so far as to sacrifice your family

\* ~ となる と ..... = (the situation) become ~ and naturally ..... / if (the situation) become ~

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□38

かんりしょく  
管理職になったら、たとえ ( ) ぶか しっぱい ひ う 部下の失敗も引き受ける という くらいのかくご 覚悟がなく  
てはならない。

かんりしょく  
管理職 = managerial post /

に /

なったら、 = if (X) become, when (X) become, after (X) become

\* なった = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)

\* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do ~, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X) did ~ and I tell  
you what happened /

たとえ = even if, even though <used to emphasize '[te-form] も / [nai-form ない → なくて] も =  
even if ~>

☆☆☆

1  
～ だとして = .... を [noun] だ とします。そして、 = make ..... [noun], take ..... as [noun]

2  
～ がなくても = even if there is not ~, even if (X) don't have ~, even if (X) don't exist

\* nai-form of あります is ない, and なくて or ないで is used as the negative-te-form of ありま  
す.

\* [te-form] も = even if <affirmative>,

\* [nai-form ない → なくて] も = even if <negative>

3  
じぶん せきにん  
自分には責任 <があります> = I am responsible for ~, (lit: there is a responsibility in myself)

4  
じぶん せきにん  
自分の責任 = one's own responsibility

☆☆☆

ぶか しっぱい  
部下の失敗 = subordinate person's failure (mistake) /

も = also /

ひ う  
引き受ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 引き受けます g2 = undertake /

という くらいのかくご 覚悟 = the resolution (resignation, readiness, preparedness) to such an  
extent that ~

\* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.)

\* [plain-style ('da' in '[na-adjective] da' become 'na' and 'da' in '[noun] da' must be omitted.)] くらい = to the extent that ~ (N2 No.23) /

が <subject particle> /

なくてはならない。 = plain-style of なくてはなりません = must have ~, have to have ~

\* [nai-form ない → なくて] はなりません = must do ~, have to do ~

\* ない is the nai-form of あります g1 (have ~, there is ~, exist) /

→ (X) must have the resolution (resignation, readiness, preparedness) to such an extent that he takes his subordinate's failure (mistake) //

管理職かんりしよくになったら、たとえ自分じぶんには責任せきにん がなくとも 自分じぶんの責任せきにん だとして 部下ぶかの失敗しっぱい も引き受ひけるというくらいかの覚悟かくごがなくてはならない。 =

If you are advanced to a managerial post, you must make up your mind (must make a decision) to such an extent that you take your subordinate's mistake as your own responsibility and undertake it even if you are not responsible for it.

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□39

( ) 小ちいさな 町工場まちこうば だった。

☆☆☆

1

もともと は = originally, by nature, from the start

2

我わが社しゃ だ が = (X) is our (my) company, but

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

3

今いまで こそ = Now ~, (but it was not like that before) 🥲

\* こそ = <used to show an emphasis>

4

一いち流りゅう 企きぎょう業ぎょうと 言いわれる = it is said that (X) is the first grade company

\* 言いわれる = be said = passive-verb of 言いいます g1 (say)

☆☆☆

<sup>ちい</sup> <sup>まちこうば</sup>  
小さな町工場だった。 = (X) was a small factory in town.

\* [na-adjective / noun] だった = plain-style '[na-adjective / noun] でした' = (X) was ~ //

<sup>いま</sup> <sup>いちりゅうぎぎょう</sup> <sup>い</sup> <sup>わ</sup> <sup>しゃ</sup> <sup>ちい</sup> <sup>まちこうば</sup>  
今でこそ 一流企業と言われる 我が社だが もともとは 小さな町工場だった。 =

Now (our company) is the one which is said to be the first grade company, but it was originally a small factory in town.

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<sup>にいばんぐみ</sup> <sup>やくがら</sup> <sup>えん</sup> <sup>はいゆう</sup> <sup>うえだあき</sup> <sup>やくづく</sup> <sup>なや</sup>  
新番組で これまで ない 役柄を 演じる 俳優の 上田秋さん。 役作りに 悩んでいる ( ) と  
いう。

<sup>にいばんぐみ</sup> <sup>やくがら</sup> <sup>えん</sup> <sup>はいゆう</sup> <sup>うえだあき</sup>  
新番組で これまで ない 役柄を 演じる 俳優の 上田秋さん。 = (He is) an actor, Ueda Aki

who will play the role which never exists so far on the new TV program 🥲

\* ない = don't have, there is not ~, don't exist = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります  
g1 (there is ~, have, exist)

\* 演じる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 演じます sg2 = perform (a play), play (a part),  
act (a part), commit (a blunder)

<sup>やくづく</sup> <sup>なや</sup>  
役作りに 悩んでいる = (X) is worrying about making his roll (interpretation of his roll)

\* 悩んでいる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悩んでいます = be worrying about ~ now

\* 悩みます g1 = be worried, be troubled, worry, be concerned

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

☆☆☆

1  
~ と = 1. with ~ (accompaniment) 2. [noun] and [noun] 3. (quotation)

2  
そうでもない = (X) is not really so  
\* plain-style of そうでもありません

3  
~ (と) 思いきや = I thought that ~, but ..... (N1 P25 No.27)

~ のか = (question), I wonder?

\* の か = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の です か = ....., I wonder? → の can be changed to ん.

☆☆☆

と <quotation particle> /

いう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of といいます g1 = say //

にいばんぐみ 新番組で やくがら えん これまでにない役柄を はいゆう 演じる俳優の う えだ あき 上田秋さん。 やくづく なや 役作りに悩んでいる のか と おも 思いきや そうでもない という。

(He is) an actor, Ueda Aki who will play the role which never exists so far on the new TV program. I thought that 'Is he worrying about the interpretation of his role, I wonder?', but he says that he is not really like that. 😓

----- the end of page 13 -----