

問題12

つぎ
次の A と B = following A and B /

それぞれ、 = respectively, each /

これからの ^{くるまじやかい} 車社会 について ^か 書かれた ^{ぶんしょう} 文章 である。 = (X) is the sentence which was written about the society of cars in the future.

* ^か 書かれた = was written = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^か 書かれます (be written) which is the passive-verb of ^か 書きます g2 (write)

* である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) //

The following A and B are the sentences which were written about the society of cars in the future respectively.

ふた ^{ぶんしょう}
二つ 文章 = two sentences /

を <direct-object particle> /

よんで、 = ^よ 読む。そして、 = read and

* ^よ 読む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^よ 読みます g1 = read

* 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. /

^{あと} 後の 問い に対する ^{こたへ} 答え として = as the answer for the latter question N2 No.9 No.1 /

^{もっと} 最も よい もの = the best thing /

を <direct-object particle> /

1・2・3・4 から = from 1, 2, 3, 4 /

^{ひと} 一つ = one (small object) /

^{えら} 選び なさい。 = choose

* [masu-form] なさい is used to show a command or an order. //

Choose the best one from 1, 2, 3, and 4 as the answer for the following questions after reading two articles.

ちゅう
(注)

～に ^{はいりよ} 配慮する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ～に ^{はいりよ} 配慮します g3 = take into account /

～を <direct-object particle> /

たいせつ
大切に = importantly /

おも おも
思って = 思う。そして、 = think and

* 思う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think /

いろいろ = various /

こうりよ
考慮する。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考慮します g3 = take into account, take into consideration, consider as well /

You think that ~ is important, and you take into consideration in many ways

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

A

こんにち
今日、 = today, in current times, nowadays /

おお くにくに
多く の 国々 = many countries /

で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> /

ちぎゅうかんきょう はいりよ くるま
地球環境に 配慮した 車 = the car which (X) took earth environment into account

* 配慮した = took into account = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 配慮します g3 (take into account) /

が <subject particle> /

もと
求められている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 求められて います = (X) is being demanded, (is being requested, is being wanted)

* 求めます g2 = seek, request, demand, want, wish for, search for, pursue (pleasure), hunt (a job), buy

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

In current times, the cars which they take earth environment into account are wanted.

その よう な 中なかで = in such a situation, in the situation like that /

ガソリンではなく = , not gasoline /

でんき はし じどうしゃ
電気で 走る 自動車 = the car which runs by electricity

* 走る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 走ります g1 = run /

が <subject particle> /

とうじょう
登場した。 = appeared = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 登場します g3 (appear) //

In such a situation, the cars which run on electricity, not gasoline, appeared.

まだ = still /

^{ねだん}
値段 = price, cost /

も = also /

^{たか} ^{たか} ^{たか}
高く = 高く ^て = 高い。そして、 = (X) is expensive and ...

* ^{たか} 高い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{たか} 高いです = (X) is expensive

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <て or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.

* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. /

^{ちようきより} ^{はし}
長距離を 走る こと = to run for a long distance, running for a long distance

* ^{はし} 走る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はし} 走ります g1 = run

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

も = also /

^{むずか}
難しい。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{むずか} 難しいです = (X) is difficult //

It is still expensive and it is also difficult to run for a long distance.

また、 = and, again /

^{じゆうでん} ^{ばしょ}
充電する 場所 = the place where (X) charge (electrically)

* ^{じゆうでん} 充電する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{じゆうでん} 充電します g3 = charge (electrically) /

も = also

^{かぎ}
限られる ために、 = because (X) is limited (is restricted)

* ^{かぎ} 限られる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かぎ} 限られます (be limited, be restricted) which is the passive-verb of ^{かぎ} 限ります g1 (limit, restrict)

* [plain-style] ^{ため} (に) = 1 because ~ 2 in order to do ~ /

^{でんき自動車} ^の ^{ひと}
電気自動車に 乗る 人 = the person who boards an electrical car

* ^の 乗る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^の 乗ります g1 = get on, board, ride in, ride, mount /

は <topic particle> /

それほど = to that degree, so, in this way /

^{おお}
多くない。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おお} 多くないです = (X) is not many //

Because the place where we charge is limited, the people who drive an electrical car are not so many.

しかし、 = But, /

ちか しょうらい
近い 将来、 = in the near future /

もんだい
それら の 問題 = those problems (issues) /

も = also /

ぎじゅつ しんぽ
技術の 進歩に よって = by means of progress (development, progression, advancement) of
technique (technology; skill) N2 No.13C

かいけつ かいけつ かいけつ
解決され = 解決されて = 解決される。そして、 = (X) is solved (is settled) and

* かいけつ 解決される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かいけつ 解決されます (be solved) which is the
passive-verb of かいけつ 解決します g3 (settle, solve, resolve)

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

やがて = before long, soon, at length /

は <topic particle> /

より = than, more /

みちか みちか
身近で = 身近だ。そして、 = (X) is near oneself and, (X) close to one and

* みちか 身近だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of みちか 身近です = (X) is near oneself, (X) close to one

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another
sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <て or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them
te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it
is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in
either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.

いっばんてき の もの
一般的な 乗り物 = popular (typical, general) vehicle /

に /

なっている こと = the fact that (X) is becoming

* なっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なっています = be becoming now

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

* [noun] になります = become [noun] /

が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb> /

かんが
考えられる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かんが 考えられます which is the potential-verb
(can consider, be able to consider) or the passive-verb (be considered) of かんが 考えます g2
(consider, think over) //

But, we can think that these problems will be solved by the advancement of techniques
(technologies) in the near future, and it will become the vehicle which is closer to us and is more
general (popular) soon (before long).

また、 = and, again /

でんきじどうしゃ
電気自動車 = electric car /

は <topic particle> /

こうぞう
構造 = structure, construction /

が <subject particle> /

ふくざつ
複雑ではないため、 = because (X) is not complicated (complex)

* ふくざつ 複雑ではない = (X) is not complicated = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ふくざつ 複雑です ((X) is complicated)

* [plain-style] ため (に) ため (に) = 1 because ~ 2 in order to do ~ /

ひとりよう
一人用 = for one person's use /

または = or /

ふたりよう
二人用 = for two persons' uses /

の /

小型の 物 ならば = if (X) is talking about a small size thing

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

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

こじん
個人で = by an individual 🥲 /

せいぞう
製造できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of せいぞう 製造できます (can manufacture, can produce, be able to manufacture, be able to produce) which is the potential-verb of せいぞう 製造します g3

(manufacture, produce) /

かのうせい
可能性もある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] かのうせい 可能性も {が} あります = there is the possibility that ~ /

そうだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style] そうです' = I hear that ~, I heard that ~ //

And the structure of an electric car is not complicated, so I hear that there is the possibility that you can manufacture it by yourself if it is a small size for one person or two persons.

すうじゅうねん ご
数十年後に = a few decades later, several decades later /

は <topic particle> /

ひとりいちだい
一人一台 = one (machine) per person /

でんきじどうしゃ
電気自動車 = electric car /

を <direct-object particle> /

もち、 = 持って、 = 持つ。そして、 = hold and

* 持つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持ちます g1 = hold, possess, carry

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

全国 = whole country

どこへでも 行ける 時代 = the era when (X) can go anywhere

* 行ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行けます (can go, be able to go) which is the potential-verb of 行きます g1 (go) /

が <subject particle> /

訪れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 訪れます g2 = visit, call on /

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

A few decades later, maybe the era when every single person owns his own car and can go anywhere in a country will come.

B

今や = now, nowadays, at the present time /

自動車 = car /

は <topic particle> /

私たちの生活 = our lives /

に <purpose particle> /

なくてはならないもの = the thing which (X) must have, indispensable thing

* なくてはならない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なくてはなりません = must have

* [nai-form ない → なくては] なりません = [nai-form ない → なければ] なりません = must do ~

* nai-form of あります is ない, not あらない.

に /

なっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なっています = be coming now

* [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]

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

が、 = but, /

環境への意識 = consciousness towards environment /

が <subject particle> /

高まるにつれ、 = as (X) rise (ascend, move upward) N2 No.8 (With one change, the another also changes)

* 高まる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 高まります g1 = rise, ascend, move upward /
くるま たい ひとびと かんが かつ
車に対する人々の考え方は the way of people's thinkings towards cars N2 No.9

* (A) の [masu-form] かつ = how to do (A), the way of doing (A) /

が <subject particle> /

へんか
変化してきている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of へんか
変化してきています = has begun
to change

* へんか
変化します g3 = change

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

Nowadays, cars become indispensable for our lives, but as the consciousness towards
environment rises, the way of people's thinkings towards cars has begun to change.

その結果、 = as a result, correspondingly, accordingly, due to that /

でんき自動車 = electric car /

が <subject particle> /

そうこうじ
走行時に = when (X = a wheeled vehicle) is running /

にさんかたんそ
二酸化炭素 = carbon dioxide /

を <direct-object particle> /

だ だ だ
出さず、 = 出さなくて、 = 出さない。そして、 = don't take out and

* だ
出さない = don't take out = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 出します g1 (take out, put put)

* [nai-form ない → なくて] = [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = don't do ~ and (used to join
sentences) # しないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

* [nai-form ない → ないで] = [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = without doing ~ # しないで = せず
(に), not しず (に) /

そうおん
騒音 = noise, loud sound, harsh and unpleasant sound, cacophony /

も = also /

しょう
少ない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of すすく
少ないです = (X) is a few (a little) /

ことから、 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na / de aru'
and 'de aru' respectively)] ことから = because ~ (and this is the ground of what I will say later)

N2 No.86 /

かんきょう やさ くるま
環境に優しい車として = as the car which is gentle to environment N2 No.1 /

ちゅうもく
注目 = notice, attention, observation /

を <direct-object particle> /

あつ あつ あつ
集め、 = 集めて、 = 集める。そして、 = gather and

- * 集める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 集めます g2 = gather, collect, assemble
- * Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /
- 徐々に = slowly, little by little, gradually, progressively /
- 利用者 = user /
- 増えている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増えています = be increasing now
- * 増えます g2 = increase
- * [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

As a result, because an electrical car doesn't produce carbon dioxide when it is running and it is not so noisy, it attracts people's attentions as the car which is gentle to environment, and users have been increasing.

また、 = and, again /

カーシェアリングとって、 = we have the things called 'car sharing', /

いちだい くるま
一台の 車 = one car /

を <direct-object particle> /

ふくすう ひと
複数の 人で = by means of multiplex people /

しやう
使用する という システム = the system which (X) use ~

* 使用する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使します g3 = use

* (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.) /

も = also /

ととの
整って きている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 整って きて います = have begun to be put in order (be arranged, be prepared)

* 整います g1 = be put in order, be arranged, be prepared

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

And we have the thing called 'car sharing' which is the system which many people share one car has begun to be put in order. 😞

この よう な 傾向 = tendency (inclination, leaning) like this /

が <subject particle> /

つづ
続けば、 = if (X) continue = conditional-form of 続けます g2 = continue /

こじん も ひつようせい

個人で車を持つ必要性 = the necessity which (X) have a car by an individual 🥲 /

は <topic particle> /

薄れてくるだろう。 = Probably (X) will begin to fade (become dim)

* 薄れてくる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 薄れてきます = begin to fade (become dim)

* [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

* [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] だろう is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably, 2, right? //

If the tendency like this continues, probably the necessity which an individual has a car will begin to fade. 🥲

じゅうねんご にじゅうねんご
十年後、二十年後 = ten years later, twenty years later /

は <topic particle> /

ガソリン車 = gasoline engine car /

すがた
姿 = shape, figure, human shape, appearance /

を <direct-object particle> /

けし、= 消して、= 消す。そして、= erase and

* 消す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 消します g1 = erase, delete, turn off power

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

でんき
電気をエネルギーとする車 = the car which (X) make electricity energy

* (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] # に can be changed to と.

すうにん いちだい
数人で一台 = one (machine) per several people /

りよう
利用している、= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 利用しています = be using now

* 利用します g3 = use

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

そんな時代 = the era like that /

が <subject particle> /

くる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来ます g3 = come /

かもしれない。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かもしれません = may do ~, maybe do ~ //

Ten or twenty years later, a gasoline engine car disappears, and a few people share one car which makes electricity energy. The era like this may come.

P31

□69

AとBのどちらの文章にも = in either an article A or an article B, in both an article A and an article B /

触れられている点 = the point which is touched

* 触れられている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 触られています = be being touched

* 触られます = passive-verb (be touched) or potential-verb (can touch, be able to touch) of 触れます g2 (touch)

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

は <topic particle> /

何か。 = <plain-style> of 何ですか = what is (X)?

What is the point which is touched on both an article A and an article B?

1

電気自動車所有状況の予測

* 所有 = one's possessions, ownership

* 状況 = state of affairs, situation, circumstances

* 予測 = prediction, estimation, prognostication

the prediction of the situation of the ownership of an electric car

2

人々の電気自動車に対する関心の高さ N2 No.9

* 関心 = concern, interest, business

the greatness of the people's concerns towards an electric car

3

今後開発される電気自動車の新機能

* 今後^{こんご} = from now on, from this day forwards, from this point on, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward /

* 開発される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 開発^{かいぱつ}されます (be developed) which is the passive-verb of 開発^{かいぱつ}します g3 (develop, exploit) /

the new function of an electric car which will be developed in the future

4

げんざい でんきじどうしゃ かんきょう あた こうか
現在の電気自動車^が環境に与える効果

* 与^{あた}える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 与^{あた}えます g2 = give, present, award /

the effect which a current electric car gives environment

□70

AとBの^{ひっしや}筆者 = the author of A and B /

は <topic particle> /

くるましかい こんご かのうせい
車社会の今後の可能性^{について} = about the possibility of the future of a car society N2 No.10

/

どのように = how, in what way /

かんが かんが
考えている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えています = be considering now

* 考え^{かんが}ます g2 = consider, think over /

か <question particle> //

How do the author A and the author B think about the possibility of the future of a car society?

1

AもBも、 = both A and B /

くるま だいすう
車の台数 = the number of cars /

は <topic particle> /

さらに = more /

ふ 増え、 = 増えて、 = 増える。そして、 = increase and ...

* 増^ふえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増^ふえます g2 = increase

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

ひとびと せいかつ
人々の生活 = people's lives /

に /

ふかけつ
不可欠なもの = indispensable thing /

に /

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] /

だろう = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] だろう is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably, 2, right? /

と <quotation particle> /

かんが かんが
考えている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えています = be considering now

* かんが 考えます g2 = consider, think over /

Both A and B think that probably the number of cars will increase and it will be indispensable for the people's lives.

2

AもBも、 = both A and B /

くるま ぎじゅつ
車の技術 = the technologies of cars /

は <topic particle> /

ますます = more and more, increasingly, to a larger and larger degree /

しんぼ しんぼ しんぼ
進歩し、 = 進歩して、 = 進歩する。そして、 = advance and

* しんぼ 進歩する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 進歩します g3 = progress, advance, move forward

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

かんきょう いしき くるま
環境を意識した車 = the car which became conscious of environment 🥲

* いしき 意識した = became conscious (aware) of = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いしき 意識します g3 (become conscious of, become aware of) /

が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb> /

てがる
手軽に = offhandedly, casually /

りよう りよう
利用できるようになる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of りよう 利用できるようになります = reach the point where (X) can use

* りよう 利用できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of りよう 利用できます (can use, be able to use)

which is the potential-verb of りよう 利用します g3 (use, utilize, put to practical; take advantage of)

* [dictionary-form] ように なります = reach the point where (X) do ~

* [nai-form ない → なく] なります = reach the point where (X) don't do ~

かもしれない。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かもしれません = may do ~, maybe do ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

^{かんが}考えている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが}考えています = be considering now

* ^{かんが}考えます g2 = consider, think over //

Both A and B think that the technologies of cars may advance more and more and we may reach the point where we casually can use the car which is conscious of environment. 🥲

3

A

は <topic particle> /

^{でんきじどうしゃ}電気自動車の ^{りようしゃ}利用者 = a user of an electric car /

が <subject particle> /

^ふ増える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^ふ増えます g2 = increase /

と <quotation particle> /

^{かんが}考え、 = ^{かんが}考えて、 = ^{かんが}考える。そして、 = consider and

* ^{かんが}考える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが}考えます g2 = consider, think over

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

B

は <topic particle> /

^{でんきじどうしゃ}電気自動車の ^{ふきゅう}普及 = diffusion (spread, popularization, promulgation, familiarization) of an electric car /

^{くわ}に 加え = in addition to N2 No.63

^{りよう}利用の ^{しかた}仕方 = the way of using /

も = also /

^{へんか}変化する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{へんか}変化します g3 = change /

だろう = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] だろう is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably, 2, right? /

と <quotation particle> /

^{かんが}考えている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが}考えています = be considering now

* ^{かんが}考えます g2 = consider, think over //

A thinks that the users of electric cars increase and B thinks that in addition to the spread of an electric car, probably the way of using an electrical car will change.

4

A

は <topic particle> /

でんきじどうしゃ ぎじゆつ
電気自動車の技術 = technology of an electric car

が <subject particle> /

こうじょう こうじょう
向上する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 向上します g3 = elevate, raise; improve;

advance, progress /

と <quotation particle> /

かんが かんが かんが
考え、 = 考えて、 = 考える。そして、 = consider and

* かんが 考える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かんが 考えます g2 = consider, think over

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

B

は <topic particle> /

しょうらい
将来 = future /

こじん
個人で = by means of an individual 😓 /

でんきじどうしゃ
電気自動車 = electric car /

を <direct-object particle> /

しよゆう しよゆう
所有する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 所有します g3 = possess, hold, own /

ことになる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [dictionary-form / nai-form] ことになります
= it will be decided that ~ /

だろう = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] だろう is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably, 2, right? /

と <quotation particle> /

かんが かんが
考えている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かんが 考えています = be considering now

* かんが 考えます g2 = consider, think over //

A thinks that the technologies of an electrical car will improve and B thinks that it will be decided that an individual possesses an electrical car in the future. 😓

----- the end of page 31 -----