

P34

^{みぎ}右の ページ = the page in the right side /

は <topic particle> /

A社と B社の ^{しや} ^{しや} ^{かいがいひっこし} 海外引越サービスの ^{あんない} 案内 = the information of overseas moving services of a company A and B

* 案内 = invitation, bidding; awareness; acquaintance; information, knowledge; lore; guide; sights-man /

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 page on the right is the information of overseas moving services of a company A and B.

^{した} ^と ^{たい} ^{こた} 下の 問い に対する 答え として = as the answer for the following question N2 No.1, No.9 /

^{もっと} 最も よい もの = best thing /

を <direct-object particle> /

1・2・3・4から ^{ひと} ^{えら} 一つ 選び なさい。 = choose one from 1, 2, 3 and 4.

* [masu-form] なさい = Do ~ ! (command, order)

Choose the best answer from 1, 2, 3 and 4 as the answer for the following question.

□74

チャンさん = Mr Chan /

は <topic particle> /

^{らいげつ} 来月 = next month /

^{きこく} ^{さい} 帰国する 際に、 = When (X) goes back to his country N2 No.137

* 帰国する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{きこく} 帰国します g3 = return to one's own country /

^{しや} A社 = company A /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{りよう} ^{りよう} 利用して = 利用する。そして、 = use and

* 利用する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{りよう} 利用します g3 = use, utilize, put to practical use; take advantage of

* 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.

^{ひっこし} 引越をする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{ひっこし} 引越を します g3 = move (house), change residence

* ^{ひっこし} 引越を します = ^{ひっこし} 引越します = ^{ひっこ} 引越します /

よてい
予定である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ‘[plain-style (but, ‘da’ of ‘[na-adjective] da’ and ‘[noun] da’ becomes ‘na’ and ‘no’ respectively)] 予定であります’ (it is scheduled that ～, plan to do ～) which is more formal than 予定です。

When Mr Chan returns to his country next month, he plans to use a company A and move.

にもつ
荷物 = luggage, suitcases, cases and bags carried by travelers, baggage /

が <subject particle> /

じゅうばこいじょう
10箱以上 = more than ten boxes /

ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 = there is ～, have ～, exist /

ので = [plain-style (but, ‘da’ of ‘[na-adjective / noun] da’ becomes ‘na’.)] ので = because ～ /

なるべく = as much as possible /

やす りょうぎん
安い料金で = with a cheap fee

* りょうぎん
* 料金 = fee, charge, fare /

おく
送りたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 送りたいです = want to send

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ～ /

が、 = but, /

そのうち = among those things /

きこくご
帰国後 すぐに 使う もの = the things which (X) use immediately after returning to his country

* つか
* 使う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使います g1 = use /

が <subject particle> /

はい はこ
入った 5箱 = the five boxes which (X) entered

* はい
* 入った = entered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 入ります g1 = enter, break into, join, enroll, contain /

→ the five boxes among all which contain the thing which he uses right after returning to his country /

は <topic particle> /

すこ
少し = a little, a few /

たか
高くても いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 高くても いいです = it is OK to be expensive

* [te-form] も いいです = may do ～, it is OK to do ～

* To make the te-form of an i-adjective, we change the last ‘i’ of an i-adjective into ‘kute’. And to make the te-form of a na-adjective, we add ‘de’ to a na-adjective without ‘na’. /

ので = [plain-style (but, ‘da’ of ‘[na-adjective / noun] da’ becomes ‘na’.)] ので = because ～ /

はや っ
早く 着く ように = so that (X) arrives early

* っ
* 着く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 着きます g1 = arrive, reach

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ように = so that (X) do ～ /

おく
送り たい。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 送り たいです = want to send

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

Because there are more than 10 boxes of baggage, he wants to send them with a low fee as much as possible, but regarding the five boxes among all which contain the things that he uses right after returning to his country, he wants to send them so that they reach early. He doesn't mind even if the fee is a little expensive. 🥲

チャンさん = Mr Chan

は <topic particle> /

どう = how /

したら いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of したら いいです = should do

* した = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 = do

* [plain-style-past-affirmative] ら いいです = should do /

か <question particle> //

What should Mr Chan do?

1

いそ
急ぐ もの = the things which he must do (send) quickly

* 急ぐ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 急ぎます = hurry

は <topic particle> /

プラン①で = by means of a plan ①

その ほか の もの = other things, another thing /

は <topic particle> /

プラン②で = by means of a plan ② /

送る。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 送ります g1 = send //

He should send what he must send quickly by a plan ① and should send other things by a plan

②. 🥲

2 no translation

3 no translation

4 no translation

□75

かいしゃいん ありた
会社員の有田さん = Mr Arita who is an employee of a company /

は <topic particle> /

かげつご
3ヶ月後に = three months later /

かいがいしてん
海外支店 = overseas branch /

に <arrival particle> /

てんきん
転勤することになった = It has been decided that (X) would transfer = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 転勤することになります = it will be decided that (X) transfer

* 転勤する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 転勤します g3 = transfer

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

It has been decided that Mr Arita who is a company employee transfers to overseas branch three months later.

いっしょ い かぞく
一緒に行く家族 = the family members whom (X) go with /

は <topic particle> /

がいこく せいかつ
外国での生活 = the life in a foreign country /

が <subject particle> /

はじ
初めてなので、 = because (X) is for the first time,

* ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~ /

にほんご
日本語で = in Japanese /

たいおう
対応してもらえて、 = 対応してもらえる。そして、 = (X) deal with ... and I can receive a favor from him and

* 対応してもらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 対応してもらえます = (X) deal with ... and I can receive a favor from him

* 対応します g3 = 1 correspond, equivalent, adapt 2 deal with, cope with, keep up with

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

* 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. /

なるべく = as much as possible /

らく
楽なプラン = comfortable plan

らく
楽な = comfortable, easy /

を <direct-object particle> /

りょう
利用したい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 利用したいです = want to use (utilize, put to practical use; take advantage of)

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

思っている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おも}思っています = be thinking now

* ^{おも}思います g1 = think /

Because the family members who go with him will experience the overseas life for the first time, he is thinking that he wants to use the plan that the staff can support them in Japanese and the one (plan) which is as comfortable as possible. 🥲

^{ありた}有田さん = Mr Arita /

は <topic particle> /

A、B ^{りょうしゃ}両社 = A, B both companies /

の <possession particle> /

どの プラン = which plan /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{けんとう}検討したら いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{けんとう}検討したら いいです = should consider
(think over, think about carefully)

* ^{けんとう}検討した = considered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{けんとう}検討します g3 = consider, think over,
think about carefully, examine

* [plain-style-past-affirmative] ら いいです = should do /

か <question particle> //

Which plan should Mr Arita consider among all plans of both a company A and a company B?



- 1 no translation
- 2 no translation
- 3 no translation
- 4 no translation

----- the end of the page 34 -----