問題1

<ruby>例<rt>れい</rt></ruby>

<ruby>授業<rt>じゅぎょう</rt></ruby>で = in the class /
<ruby>先生<rt>せんせい</rt></ruby>が = teacher + が <subject particle> /
<ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>して います。 = be talking now
* <ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>します g1 = talk, speak

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

The teacher is speaking in the class.

<ruby>学生<rt>がくせい</rt></ruby>は = student + は <topic particle> /
<ruby>授業<rt>じゅぎょう</rt></ruby>を = lesson + を <direct-object particle> /
<ruby>休<rt>やす</rt></ruby>んだ <ruby>時<rt>とき</rt></ruby>、 = when (X) rested

* 休んだ = rested = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 休みます g1 (rest, have a break, take a day off, be absent)
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)] とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) 〜 /

どのように = in what way, how /
<ruby>宿題<rt>しゅくだい</rt></ruby>を = homework + を <direct-object particle>
<ruby>確認<rt>かくにん</rt></ruby>します = confirm, check, verify /

か <question particle> //

When the students have missed the lesson, how do they check (confirm) their homework?

M:
ええと、 = Let me see. ; Let me think. ; Well, ; Er ....
この <ruby>授業<rt>じゅぎょう</rt></ruby>を <ruby>休<rt>やす</rt></ruby>む ときは、 = when (X) miss this lesson

* 休む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休みます g1 (rest,
<ruby>必<rt>かなら</rt></ruby>ず = without fail, necessarily, without exception /
<ruby>前<rt>まえ</rt></ruby>の <ruby>日<rt>ひ</rt></ruby> までに = by the previous day /
<ruby>連絡<rt>れんらく</rt></ruby>して ください。 = please contact

* 連絡します g3 = contact, get in touch //

Well, when you miss this lesson, please inform me by the previous say without fail.

F:
メールでも = even an email

いいですか。 = Is it OK?

Is is OK for me to inform you by an email?

M:
はい、いいです = Yes, it is OK.

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

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

それから、 = after that, and then /

休んだ ときは、 = when (X) rested

* 休んだ = rested = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 休みます g1 (rest, have a break, take

a day off, be absent)
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes
'no'.)] とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) 〜 /

私の 研究室の 前の 掲示を = the notice (bulletin) which is in front of my office

* 研究室 = laboratory, room or building fitted with equipment for scientific experimentation;

professor's office /

見て、 = 見ます。そして、 = see and ...

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

* 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. /

宿題を = homework + を <direct-object particle> /

確認して ください。 = please confirm

* 確認します g3 = confirm, check, verify //

When you miss the lesson, please look at the notice which is in front of my office and
check your homework.

友達に = friend + に <recipient particle> /

聞いた り = ask and do other things as well

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do 〜, do 〜 and do other things as well, do many things such as doing 〜 and doing 〜

しないで、 = without doing

* [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)

* [nai-form ない → なくて] = △ [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = don't do 〜 and .... <used to join sentences> / don't do 〜 and therefore <used to show a reason>

☆ しないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

→ without asking your friend or doing the thing like that /

自分で = by oneself /

確かめて = 確かめます。 そして、 = confirm and ....

* 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.

ちゃんと = properly, perfectly, correctly, exactly /

やって きて ください = please do and come here

* やります = 1 do　2 (superior) give (inferior)

* [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

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

Please check it by yourself, do it by yourself and come here without asking your friend or doing the thing like that.

F:
はい。 = Yes. ; OK. //

M:
それから、 = after that, and then /

今日 休んだ 人、 = the person who is absent today

* 休んだ = rested = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 休みます g1 (rest, have a break, take a day off, be absent)

リンさんです = (X) is Mr Lin /

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

リンさんは、 = Mr Lin + は <topic particle> /

この こと = this thing, this matter /

知りません = don't know /

から、 = because 〜 /

だれか = someone /

伝えて おいて くれます = (X) convey beforehand and (X) give me a favor

* 伝えます g2 = convey, transmit; report, communicate; propagate; tell; bequeath, hand down
* [te-form] おきます = 1 do 〜 beforehand (in advance)　2 do 〜 for future convenience
3 leave 〜 as it is /

か <question particle> //

And regarding the person who is absent today, Mr Lin, Mr Lin doesn't know this thing, so can anyone tell him? (lit: does anyone tell him for future convenience and give me a favor?)

F:
あ、 = Ah, /
私、 = I /
リンさん に = Mr Lin + に <recipient particle> /
伝えて おきます。 = convey before hand

* 伝えます g2 = convey, transmit; report, communicate; propagate; tell; bequeath, hand down
* [te-form] おきます = 1 do 〜 beforehand (in advance)　2 do 〜 for future convenience
3 leave 〜 as it is //

Ah, I will tell Mr Lin for future convenience.

同じ寮です から。 = because (X) is the same dormitory. //

Because we stay at the same dormitory.

M:
じゃ、 = then, if that is the case
お 願い します。 = please do it. //

1
先生に メールで 聞く = (The students) ask their teacher by an email.

* 聞く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聞きます g1 = 1 listen, hear　2 ask /

2
友達に メールで 聞く = (The students) ask their friends by an email.

* 聞く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聞きます g1 = 1 listen, hear　2 ask /

3
研究室の 前の 掲示を 見る = (The students) look at the notice which is in front of the professor's office
* 研究室 = laboratory, room or building fitted with equipment for scientific experimentation; professor's office
* 見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look /

4
寮の 前の 掲示を 見る = (The students) look at the notice which is in front of their dormitory.
* 見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look /

1番

会社で = at the company /
女の人と 男の人が = the woman and the man + が <subject particle> /
話して います。 = be talking now

* 話します g1 = speak, talk

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

At the company, the woman and the man are talking together.

女の人は = the woman + は <topic particle> /

これ から = after this /
何を = what + を <direct-object particle> /

します = do /

か <question particle> //

What does the woman do after this conversation?

F:

先輩、 = senior (at work or school), superior, elder, older graduate, progenitor, old-timer /

来週、 = next week /

海外 出張 = a business trip to a foreign country

* 海外 = foreign, abroad, overseas /

な 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>

特に = particularly, especially /

して おいた ほう が いい こと = the thing which (X) had better do beforehand

* して おいた ほう が いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of して おいた ほう が いい

です = had better do beforehand

* します g3 = do

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

3 leave 〜 as it is

* [ta-form] ほうが いい です = had better do 〜

って、 = と いう の は = the thing called 〜 + は <topic particle>

+ (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.)
* We often use 〜 って or 〜 と いう の は to indicates the thing which we don't know

about much before asking a question.
* We also often use 〜 って or 〜 というのは to make the topic (what you are going to talk

about) very clear. /
あります g1 = there is 〜, have, exist /

か <question particle> //

Sir, I am going overseas on a business trip next week, so is there the thing which I had better do beforehand in particular?

M:
会議の 資料は、 = materials for the meeting + は <topic particle> /

準備できて る = 準備できて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 準備できて います

= be ready now

* 準備できます = can prepare, be able to prepare = potential-verb of 準備します g3 (prepare)

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

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. /

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

The materials for the meeting are ready, right?

F:
はい。 = Yes. /

M:
会社の パンフレット、 = pamphlet of a company /

持った = held = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 持ちます g1 (hold, carry, possess)
？

Did you carry the pamphlet of the company?
(Did you put the pamphlet of the company in your bag?)
(Did you prepare the pamphlet of the company?)

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

そう だ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうです = (X) is so //

Oh, you are right.

うっかり して ました。 = うっかり して いました = (X) was being careless

* うっかり = carelessly, heedlessly; negligently, thoughtlessly; inadvertently

* して いました = was doing

* します g3 = do

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

I was careless about it.

M:
それ と、 = and then, even so, and /
名刺は = business card + は <topic particle> /
多め に = somewhat larger quantity, larger portion + に <added to make an adverb from a na-adjective>
持って いった ほう が いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持って いった ほう が いいです = had better take, had better carry (a thing) away

* 持って いった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 持って いきます g1 (take, carry (a thing) away

* [ta-form] ほう が いいです = had better do 〜 /
よ。 = ..., you know? ; .....　I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

And you had better take a lot of your business cards.

前に = before, ago, previously /
足りなく なって、 = 足りなく なった。 そして、 = reached the point where (X) is not enough and ....
* 足りなく なった = reached the point where (X) is not enough = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 足りなく なります (reacher the point where (X) is not enough)

* 足りない = (X) is not enough = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 足ります sg2 (be sufficient, be enough) /

* [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 〜
あわてて = 慌てた。 そして、 = was flurried and ....

* 慌てた = was flurried = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 慌てます g1 (be flurried, lose one's presence of mind, get flustered, panic
* 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.
* 慌てて = hastily, hurriedly, quickly; perplexedly; in a panic
向こう で = over there, beyond, opposite direction, the other party + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> /

コピーした こと が ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of コピーした こと が ありま

す = have ever photocopied before

* コピーした = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of コピーします g3 (copy, photocopy)

* [ta-from] こと が あります = have ever done 〜 before /

から。 = because 〜 //

Because I had an experience before that my business cards were not enough and
photocopied them there (in a foreign country) in a panic.

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

それ は = that + は <topic particle> /

私_{わたし}も = I + も (also) /

一度_{いちど} = once /

失敗_{しっぱい}した こと が ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 失敗した こと が あります

have ever failed before
* 失敗した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 失敗します g3 (fail, be unsuccessful)

* [ta-form] こと が あります = have ever done 〜 before /

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. /

今回_{こんかい}は = this time + は <topic particle> /

ばっちり = perfectly, properly, right on the mark, a sure thing /

です。 = is (are, am, etc) //

Ah, regarding that, I have ever failed before, so I have prepared it perfectly this time.

M:
あと、 = and, the other thing which I want to mention is 〜

電子辞書_{でんしじしょ}は = electronic dictionary + は <topic particle>

持って た_も = 持って いた = was holding = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 持って います

(be holding now, have)
* 持ちます g1 = hold, carry, possess

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

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

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

And you have an electronic dictionary, right?

F:
はい、大丈夫です。 = Yes, it is all right.

1
資料を 準備する = (The woman) prepares the materials.

* 準備する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 準備します g3 = prepare /

2
パンフレットを 用意する = (The woman) prepare the pamphlet.

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

3
名刺を 注文する = (The woman) orders her business cards.

* 注文する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 注文します g3 = order, request /

4
電子辞書を 買う = (The woman) buy an electronic dictionary.

* 買う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買います g1 = buy /

2番

大学で 女の学生と 男の学生が 話して います。 = At the university, the female and male students are talking together.

男の学生は 最初に 何を しなければ なりません か。 = What must the male student do at first?

F:
夏休み中、 = during a summer holiday /

ゼミ = seminar, educational meeting devoted to a particular topic; advanced academic course requiring a large amount of independent research; meeting of an advanced academic course which requires a large amount of independent research /

ない = there is not 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist) /

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

休み の 間(あいだ) = during a holiday /

も = also /

引き続き(ひ つづ) = without a break, in succession

* 引き続きます g1 = continue, go on, keep doing something; occur in succession /

集まって(あつ) = 集まる。そして、= gather and ....

* 集まる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 集まります g1 (gather, assemble, collect)

* * 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. /

勉強しない？(べんきょう) = Why don't we study? ; Shall we study?

* The negative question particle is sometimes used to show an invitation. //

There is no seminar during a summer holiday, but how about gathering without a break and studying together during a holiday?

先生は(せんせい) = teacher (professor) + は <topic particle> /

出張 で(しゅっちょう) = because of a business trip /

いらっしゃらない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いらっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of います sg2 (stay), 行きます(い) g1 (go) and 来ます(き) g3 (come) /

から、= because 〜

ゼミの 学生だけ(がくせい) = only the students of a seminar /

で /

論文を(ろんぶん) = thesis, research paper written by a candidate for an academic degree, treatise, essay, paper + を <direct-object particle> /

読んだ り(よ) = read 〜 and do other things as well

* 読んだ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 読みます g1 (read)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do 〜, do 〜 and do other things as well, do many things such as doing 〜 and doing 〜

しましょ。= しましょう = let's do

* part of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り します' (do 〜, do 〜 and do other things as well, do many things such as doing 〜 and doing 〜) //

Our professor is not around here because of a business trip, so let us (only students of a seminar) read theses and do other things as well.

M:
はい、 = yes /

ぜひ。 = certainly, without fail //

みんな も = everybody + も (also) /

やり たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やり たいです = want to do

* やります = 1 do   2 (superior) give (inferior)

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

って = と <quotation particle> /

言って ました。 = 言って いました = was saying

* 言います g1 = say

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

Everybody also said that they wanted to do so.

えっと、 let me see, , let me think, well, errr ... /
論文は = thesis + は <topic particle> /

どう しましょうか。 = what shall we do?

Err, what shall we do about theses?

F:
まずは、 = first of all, firstly, first /
先週 先生が 紹介してくださった 論文を = the thesis which the teacher introduced (and gave me a favor)
* 紹介して くださった = (My superior) introduced and gave me a favor = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 紹介して くださいます = (My superior) introduce and gave me a fovor

* 紹介します g3 = introduce

* [te-form] くださいます = (My superior) do 〜 and gave me a favor. ; My superior gives me a favor. The favor is 'doing 〜'. /

読みましょう。 = let's read. //

Firstly, let's read the thesis which our professor introduced us.

それ で = with that /

いい なら、 = if (X) is good

* 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.> /

私、 = I /

もう = already /

持って る = 持って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持って います = be holding now, have

* 持ちます g1 = hold, carry, possess

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

から、 = because 〜

大丈夫。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大丈夫です = (X) is all right (O.K., fine, good) //

If you are O.K. with that, I am O.K. because I already have it.

M:
コピーした り = photocopy and do other things as well

* コピーした = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of コピーします g3 (copy, photocopy)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do 〜, do 〜 and do other things as well, do many things such as doing 〜 and doing 〜 /

する の = to do, doing

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

* part of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り します' = do 〜, do 〜 and do other things as well, do many things such as doing 〜 and doing 〜

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
は <topic particle> /

僕 = I /

やります。 = 1 do　2 (superior) give (inferior) //

Regarding photocopying and doing other things like that, I will do it.

F:

コピーは = photocopying + は <topic particle> /

人数_{にんずう}が = the number of people /

決まって から = after being decided

* 決まります g1 = be decided, be settled

* [te-form] から = after doing 〜 /

で いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of で いいです = I am O.K. with the situation that 〜 /

から、 = because 〜 /

それ より = apart from that, other than that, leaving that aside, more ... than that, but, however /

日程_{にってい}の 調整_{ちょうせい}して。 = 日程の 調整を して = 日程を 調整して = please adjust an agenda (schedule, outline of things to be done)

* 調整します g3 = adjust

* [te-form] = less polite than '[te-form] ください' = please do 〜 //

It is O.K. with the situation that you photocopy after the number of people is decided, so apart from that, please adjust the schedule.

M:
はい、分_わかりました。 = O.K. I understood. //

みんな に = everybody + に <recipient particle> /

メールして みます。 = try to e-mail

* メールします g3 = e-mail

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

I try to e-mail everyone.

F:
うん、よろしく。 = O.K. Please tack cafe of the matter. //

で、 = then, if that is the case /

日程_{にってい}が = agenda, schedule, outline of things to be done + が <subject particle> /

固_{かた}まり 次第_{しだい}、 = as soon as (X) harden

* 固まります g1 = harden solidify, become firm, become certain

* [masu-form / noun] 次第 = as soon as 〜 (N2 No.25) /

教室を = classroom + を <direct-object particle> /

確保して おいて もらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 確保して おいて もらえます = (X) reserve a classroom beforehand and (Y) can receive a favor from (X)

* 確保します g3 = guarantee, vouch for; maintain, preserve; secure

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

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

* [te-form] もらえます か = can you please do 〜? /

？ //

As soon as the schedule is fixed, can you please reserve a classroom beforehand?

M:

はい、分かりました。 = O.K. I understood. //

1

先生の 都合を 聞く = (The male student) asks the teacher's (professor's) circumstances. ;

(The male student) asks the teacher (professor) whether he can make it or not.

* 聞く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聞きます = 1 listen, hear　3 ask /

2

論文を コピーする = (The male student) photocopies a thesis.

* コピーする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of コピーします g3 = photocopy, copy /

3

勉強 会の 日を 決める = (The male student) decides the date of the study meeting.

* 決める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決めます g2 = decide, rule, resolve, conclude, make a decision /

4

教室を 予約する = (The male student) reserves a classroom.

* 予約する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 予約します g3 = reserve /

3番

男の先生と 留学生が 話して います。= The male teacher and the overseas student are talking together. //

留学生は このあと 何を しなければ なりませんか。= What must the overseas student do after this conversation? //

M:
この間 出して もらった スピーチコンテストの原稿 = the manuscript of the speech contest which (X) submitted (and received a favor form (X)) the other day
* 出して もらった = (X) submitted and (Y) received a favor from (X) = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出して もらいます ((X) submit and (Y) receive a favor from (Y), (X) have (Y) submit)
* 出します g1 = put out, submit, hand in
* (Y) は (X) に [te-form] もらいます = (X) do 〜 and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do 〜 /
だ = [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am) /
けど = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /
ね。= ...., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Regarding the manuscript of the speech contest which you submitted (and I received a favor from you) the other day, ...

F:
あ、= Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
はい。= Oh, yes. //

どう でしたか。= How was it?

M:
うん、= yes, well, /

「地球を 守る ために できる こと」 = what (X) can do in order to protect the earth

* 守る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 守ります g1 = protect, defend, guard, save from harm, secure

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)] ために = 1 because 〜, die to 〜 <cause, reason>   2 in order to do 〜, for (the benefit of) 〜 <purpose>

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

って いう テーマ = と いう テーマ = the theme which is 〜

* (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.) /

は <topic particle> /

面白い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 面白いです = (X) is interesting /

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

Well, the theme which is 'what I can do in oder to protect the earth is interesting.

自分の 経験から = from one's own experience /

話し 始める の = to start to talk, starting to talk

* 話し 始める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話し 始めます = start to talk

* [masu-form] 始めます = start to do 〜, begin to do 〜

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
は <topic particle> /

なかなか =1 very, considerably, easily, readily, fairly, quite, highly, rather   2 (not) easily, (not) readily, be slow (in doing 〜), by no means (with negative verb) /

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

と <quotation particle> /

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

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

I think that starting to talk from your own experience is fairly good.

F:
ありがとう ございます。 = Thank you very much.

M:

でも、 = but /

スピーチは = speech + は <topic particle> /

5分だった = (X) was five minutes
<ruby>5分<rt>ごふん</rt></ruby>

* だった = [na-adjective, noun] だった = (X) was 〜 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am)

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

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

But you should end your speech within five minutes, right?

F:
はい。 = Yes. //

M:
じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /

よほど = very, greatly, much, to a large extent, quite /

早口で = by means of a fast-talking /
<ruby>早口<rt>はやくち</rt></ruby>で

話さない = don't speak = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 話します g1 (speak, talk) /
<ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>さない

と = ... and naturally (consequently) 〜 /

無理だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 無理です = (X) is impossible
<ruby>無理<rt>むり</rt></ruby>だ

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

Then, if you don't speak very fast, it is impossible (to end your speech within five minutes).

やっぱり、 = as I thought, as I guessed, after all /

長すぎる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 長すぎます = (X) is too long
<ruby>長<rt>なが</rt></ruby>すぎる

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] すぎます sg2 = do 〜 too much, too [adjective] /

な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

As I guessed, it is too long.

F:
あ、そうですか。 = Oh, I see. //

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /
書き 直して みます。 = try to rewrite

* 書き 直します g1 = rewrite, write again

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

Then, I try to rewrite.

あのう、 = well, errr /
文法、 = grammar /
自信なかった = had no confidence = <plain-style-past-negative> of 自身が あります g1

(have confidence) /
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> //

Errr, I had no confidence in my grammars.

M:
うん、 = yes, well /
特に = especially, particularly, in particular /
目に つく 間違い = the mistake which is noticeable

* 目に 付く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 目に 付きます g1 = be noticeable, catch

one's eye /
は <topic particle> /

なかった です = ありませんでした = there was not 〜

* なかった = there was not 〜 = <plain-style-past-negative> of ある = <plain-style-nonpast-

affirmative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist)

* [plain-style-negative] です = [polite-style-negative] /

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

Well, there was not any mistake which is noticeable in particular.

まあ、 = you might say /

少し = a little /
（すこ）

硬い = hard, solid /
（かた）

表現も = expression + も (also) /
（ひょうげん）

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

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

この ぐらい は = this much, this amount + は <topic particle> /

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

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

There are the expression which are little stiff (formal), but it is OK to use this degree.

1
原稿に 自分の 経験を 入れる = (The overseas student) puts her experiences into her
（げんこう）（じぶん）（けいけん）（い）
manuscript.
* 入れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入れます g2 = put in, insert /

2
早く 話す 練習を する = (The overseas student) practices to speak fast.
（はや）（はな）（れんしゅう）
* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do /

3
原稿を 短く する = (The overseas students) shortens her manuscript.
（げんこう）（みじかく）
* 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] /

4
原稿の 表現を やさしく する = (The overseas student) makes the expressions of her
（げんこう）（ひょうげん）
manuscript easy (gentle).
* (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] /

4番

映画館の 窓口で 女の人が 料金について 聞いて います。 = The woman is asking about the fee at the ticket window of the cinema.

女の 人は 全部で いくら 支払いますか。 = How much does the woman pay in all?

F:
すみません。 = Excuse me, ; I am sorry. //

大人二人、子供二人 = two children, two adults /

なんです = 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> /

あの、 = well, errr /

チケットって = チケット という の は = the thing called 'ticket' + は <topic particle>

* (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.)
* We often use 〜 って or 〜 というのは to indicates the thing which we don't know about much before asking a question.
* We also often use 〜 って or 〜 というのは to make the topic (what you are going to talk about) very clear.
* って = と <quotation particle>

* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜', 'They say that 〜, People say that 〜', '(X) say that 〜'. /

いくらですか。 = How much is (X)? //

I would like to get the tickets for two adults and two children, so how much?

M:

大人が = adult + が <subject particle> /

１枚1,000円、 = one ticket for one thousand yen /

４歳以上　15 歳以下の お子様は = the children who is four years old and above, and

fifteen years old or younger (the children who is between four years old and fifteen years old) + は <topic particle> /

大人の半額に なります。 = become half price of the adult fee

* [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] //

The adult fare is one ticket for 1,000 yen and <u>the fare of the child who is between four years old and fifteen years old</u> becomes half price of the adult fee.

F:

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /

上の 子は = the older child + は <topic particle> /

６歳だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ６歳です = (X) is six years old /

から = because 〜

500円です = (X) is five hundred yen /

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

Then, my older child is sox years old, so the fee is five hundred yen.

下の子は ３歳 な ので 無料ですか。 = Because my younger child is three years old, so is

the fee free?

* 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. //

M:

はい。 = Yes. //

４歳未満のお子様で = ４歳未満のお子様です。そして、 = (X) is the child who is under four and ....

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて 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] くて', '[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal. /

お席を = seat + を <direct-object particle> /

ご使用に ならない 場合は、 = when (X) don't use

* ご使用に ならない = don't use = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ご使用に なります which is the deferential-verb of 使用します g3 (use)

* お [masu-form] に なります g1 = deferential-verb ☆ We use ご instead of お
 for some words. /

チケットは = ticket + は <topic particle> /

必要ございません。 = special-humble-verb of 必要(が) ありません = (X) is not necessary //

When your child is under four and doesn't use a seat, you don't need get the ticket.

お席を = seat + を <direct-object particle> /

お 使い に なる 場合は、 = when (X) use the seat

お 使い に なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お 使い に なります which is the deferential-verb of 使います g1 = use

* お [masu-form] に なります g1 = deferential-verb /

子供料金を = child fee + を <direct-object particle> /

頂いて おります。 = special-humble-verb of 頂いて います = be receiving now

* 頂きます g1 = (inferior) receive 〜 from (superior)

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

When a child uses a seat, we get the child fee from our customer.

F:
ひざ に = on one's knee /

のせて いれば = if (X) is placing now

* のせて いれば = conditional-form = のせて います (be placing now)

* 載せます g2 = place on top, load; pack (with goods, cargo, etc.); publish

* 乗せます g2 = place, take on board, give a ride; impose, record, mention, let take part; take in, deceit
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now　2 <situation, state>　3 <habitual repeated action> /

いい = good

って こと です = と いう こと です = (X) means 〜 /

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

You mean that it should ne OK If I place my child on my knee, right?

M:
はい、そうです。 = Yes, that's right. //

F:
ずっと = 1 consecutively, throughout, all the way, all the time　2 much [adjective] /

だっこ して る の = だっこして いる = to be carrying (a baby in one's arms), being carrying (a baby in one's arms)

* 抱っこ して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 抱っこ して います = be carrying (a baby in one's arms)

* 抱っこ します = hug, carry a baby in one's arms, carry a pet in one's arms

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

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
は <topic particle> /

ちょっと = a little /

つらい = painful, bitter, heart-breaking

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

Is it a bit hard to carry my child in my arm all the time, I wonder?

いいや、 = It is OK. <used to persuade oneself>
500 円だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 500円です = (X) is five hundred yen /

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. //

Then, OK, because it is five hundred yen.

この 子の 分も = share (part, segment, ration) of this child + も (also)

お 願い します。 = please do (it)

* 願います = wish

* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb //

Please give me (let me buy) the ticket of this child as well.

M:
はい、かしこまりました。 = OK, I understood. //

では、チケットは 全部で ４枚ですね。 = Then, thicks will be four in all, right?

F:
はい、それ で。 = Yes, (please settle) with that. 😓 //

1
にせんごひゃくえん
 2,500 円

2
さんぜん
3,000円

3
さんぜん
3,500円

4
よんせん
4,000円

5番

会社で 男の人と 女の人が 話して います。 = In the company, the man and the woman are

talking together. //

女の人は この あと まず 何を しなければ なりませんか。 = What must the woman do after this conversation? //

M:

明日の 東 事務所と の 打ち合わせ の こと = the thing about the business meeting with Higashi office which will he held tomorrow /

なんだ = <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> /

僕、 = I /

その 前に = before that /

別の 会議が = another meeting + が <subject particle> /

入ってて、 = 入って いて = 入って いる。 そして、 = (X) is entering now and ......

* 入って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入って います = be entering now

* 入ります g1 = enter, go in

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

* *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. /

少し = a little /

遅れる かも しれない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遅れる かも しれません = may be late

* 遅れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遅れます g2 = to be late, to be delayed, to fall behind schedule, to be overdue

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

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. //

I have another meeting before that, so I will be a little late.

その ときは、 = at that time /
悪い = bad /
けど、 = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /
先に = beyond, ahead; earlier than, previously, recently, formerly, before /
話を = talk, speech /
進めといて くれない = 進めて おいて くれない = don't advance and give me a favor

* 進めます g1 = advance, promote, hasten, further

* [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

* [te-form] くれます = (X) do 〜 and give me a favor

* In this sentence, the negative shows an invitation, or an suggestion.
かな = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = ..., I

wonder?

At that time (= when I am late), I am sorry, but can you start to discuss with them first (in advance) (and don't you give me a favor)?

F:
あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
はい。 = OK. //

この 前の 続き から、 = from the continuation of the last meeting

* この前 = 1 some time ago, recently, lately   2 last (Sunday, etc.), previous

* 続き = sequel, continuation, (also suffix) continuation (in time and space), second series,

succession, spell /
と いう こと で = with the fact 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.) /

よろしい でしょうか。= more polite than いい でしょうか = more polite than いいですか
= Is it OK? ; Is it good?
* でしょうか。= [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.
* Actually でしょう means '1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right? //

Is it OK for us with the fact that we start from the continuation of the last meeting?
(Is it OK for us to start from the continuation of the last meeting?)

M:
うん。= Yes. ; OK. //

メールで = by an email /
資料が = material + が <subject particle> /
<ruby>しりょう</ruby>
届いて た = 届いて いた = was arriving = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 届いて います =
<ruby>とど</ruby>
be arriving now
* 届きます g1 = reach, arrive, get through, get at, be delivered

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

けど、= 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /
特に = especially, particularly, in particular /
<ruby>とく</ruby>
変更点 = change point
<ruby>へんこうてん</ruby>

とか = such as, like, as an example of, like for example /

は <topic particle> /

なかった = there was not 〜 = <plain-style-past-negative> of あります g1 (there is 〜,
have, exist) /
よ = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. /

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

The materials arrived by an email, but there was not any change in it, right?

でも、= but /
確認は = affirmation, confirmation, declaration that something is true, positive statement;
<ruby>かくにん</ruby>
check + は <topic particle> /

しといて。= less polite than して おいて ください = please do beforehand

* します g3 = do

* [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

But, please check it.

F:
え、 = What? Really? (used to express surprise) /

私の ところ = my place + に <arrival particle> + は <topic particle> /
わたし

メール = email /

届いて ません = 届いて いません = be not arriving now
とど

* 届きます g1 = reach, arrive, get through, get at, be delivered

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

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

What? The email has not reached me yet.

M:
え、 What? Really? (used to express surprise) /

そう = so /

な の ？ = <plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]

ん ですか' = ..., I wonder? //

Really? Is that so?

じゃあ = then, if that is the case /

急いで = 急ぐ。そして、 = hurry and ....
いそ

* 急ぐ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 急ぎます g1 = hurry

* 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.

* Here 急いで means 'hurriedly, hastily, in a rush, quickly'. /

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

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

Then, I will send it to you quickly.

F:

お願いします。 = Please do it for me. //
_{ねが}

すぐ 見て おきます。 = I see it immediately for future convenience.
_み

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

* [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 //

M:

そんなに = so, so much, to such an extent /

遅く なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遅く なります = become late
_{おそ}

* [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] /

こと は ない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of こと は(が) ありません = there is no

fact that 〜 /

と <quotation particle> /
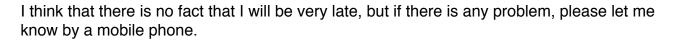
思う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think /
_{おも}

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

何か あったら = if something happens,
_{なに}

* あった = there was 〜 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have,

exist) /

* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do 〜, when (X) do 〜, after (X) do 〜, (X) did 〜

and I tell you what happened

携帯の ほう に = towards a mobile phone, toward, towards, in the direction of a mobile
_{けいたい}

phone

* 方 = 1 direction, way, side, area (in a particular direction)　2 side (of an argument, etc.),
_{ほう}

one's part　3 indicates one side of a comparison /

連絡して。 = less polite than 連絡して ください = please contact (get in touch) //

I think that there is no fact that I will be very late, but if there is any problem, please let me know by a mobile phone.

じゃ、 = then, if that is the case /

よろしく = best regards, please remember me, please treat me favorably, please take care of /

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

Then, please take care of the matter.

1
資料を 確認する = (The woman) checks the materials.

* 確認する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 確認します g3 = confirm, declare to be true; check, verify /

2
メールで 資料を 送る = (The woman) sends the materials by an email.

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

3
携帯電話に 連絡する = (The woman) contacts (him) by a mobile phone.

* 連絡する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 連絡します g3 = contact, get in touch /

4
会議に 出席する = (The woman) attends the meeting.

* 出席する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出席します g3 = attend, be present in a place /