P10

問題5

□26
人気作家A氏 の 講演会 = the lecture of Mr A who is a popular author /
が <subject particle> /
無料 = free, free of charge, no charge /

☆☆☆

1. {無料} に して = make it free (of charge) and ....
2. {無料} に あって
3. {無料} と して = as free of charge (N2 No.1)
4. {無料} と あって = because it is free of charge (and this is the special situation), (N1 P21 No.22)

☆☆☆

多く の ファン = many fans /
が <subject particle> /
詰めかけた。= crowded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 詰めかけます g2 (to crowd (a house), to throng to (a door), gather)

人気作家A氏 の 講演会が 無料 と あって、多く の ファンが 詰めかけた。=
Because the lecture of Mr A who is a popular author is free of charge (and this is the special situation), many fans gathered.

□27
都会から = from a city /
田舎 = countryside /
に <arrival particle> /
移り住んだ = moved to a new home = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 移り住みます g1 (move house, move to a new home) /
人の 話 = person's talk (speech) /
→ the talk of the person who moved to a countryside from a city /
を <direct-object particle> /
聞く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聞きます g1 = listen, hear, ask

☆☆☆

1. {聞く} に つけ = whenever I hear .... (N2 No.127)
2. {聞く} なり = as soon as (X) listen .... (N1 P3 No.6)
3. {聞く} と は = {聞く} と いう の は = the fact that (X) listen ....
4. {聞く} に してみる と → × [noun] に して みる と = from the viewpoint of [noun], from the standpoint of [noun]

☆☆☆

「田舎 = countryside /
は <topic particle> /
人 = person /
を <direct-object particle> /
癒す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 癒します g1 = heal /
力 = power, force, strength, energy, might /
を <direct-object particle> /
持って いる」= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持って います = be holding now, have, possess
* 持ちます g1 = hold
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
と <quotation particle>
つくづく = completely, really, thoroughly, deeply, severely, intently
感じる。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 感じます sg2 = feel //

都会から 田舎に 移り住んだ 人の 話を 聞く に つけ、「田舎は 人を 癒す 力を 持って いる」と つくづく 感じる。

Whenever I hear the talk (story) of the people who moved house from a city to a countryside, I deeply feel that a countryside has the power which heals people.

□28
この鍋 = this pot /
は <topic particle> /
いため物 = the thing which (X) stir-fry, stir-fired food /
に <purpose particle> /
揚げ物 = the thing which (X) deep-fry, deep-fried food /
に <purpose particle> /

と /

→ (X) に (Y) に と = (X) に も (Y) に も = for the purpose of both (X) and (Y)
何(なん)に でも = for any purpose /
使(つか)えて = 使(つか)えます。そして、= can use and ....
* 使(つか)えます = can use, be able to use = potential-verb of 使(つか)います g1 (use)

* 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.
便利(べんり)です。= (X) is convenient. //

この鍋(なべ)は、いため物(もの)に、揚(あ)げ物(もの)に と 何(なん)に でも 使(つか)えて 便利(べんり)です。=

We can use this pot for fried food and deep-fried food or any purpose, so it is convenient.

□29 (the same as JLPT N2 Official □35)

プリンターの 調子(ちょうし) = condition of a printer /

が <subject particle> /
悪(わる)く なり、= 悪(わる)く なって、= 悪く なった。そして、= became worse

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

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /
製造会社(せいぞうがいしゃ) = manufacturer /

に <recipient particle> /
問(と)い合(あ)わせたら = If (X) inquire, When (X) inquire, (X) inquired and I tell you what happened
* 問(と)い合(あ)わせた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 問(と)い合(あ)わせます g2 = inquire

* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do 〜, when (X) do 〜, after (X) do 〜, (X) did 〜 and I tell you what happened /
向(む)こう の 担当者(たんとうしゃ) = the person in charge over there /

に = (be done 〜) by (a person) /

あれ これ = this and that /
質問(しつもん) = question /

に /

☆☆☆

1
答(こた)えさせた あげく、 = (X) made (Y) answer and finally 〜

* 答えさせた = made (a person) answer = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答えさせます (make (a person) answer) which is causative-verb of 答えます g2 (answer)
* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did 〜 and finally ..... (N2 No.133)

2
答え させられる あげく、 × → 答え させられた あげく、 = (X) was made to answer (by a person) and finally 〜
* 答え させられた = was made to answer (by a person) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答えさせられます which is the causative-passive-verb (be made to answer (by someone)) or the causative-potential-verb (can make (a person) answer) of 答えます g2 (answer)
* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did 〜 and finally ..... (N2 No.133)

3.
答えさせる あげく、× → 答えさせた あげく、 = (X) made (Y) answer and finally 〜
* 答えさせた = made (a person) answer = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答えさせます (make (a person) answer) which is causative-verb of 答えます g2 (answer)
* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did 〜 and finally ..... (N2 No.133)

4.
答え させられた あげく、 = (X) was made to answer (by a person) and finally 〜
* 答え させられた = was made to answer (by a person) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答えさせられます which is the causative-passive-verb (be made to answer (by someone)) or the causative-potential-verb (can make (a person) answer) of 答えます g2 (answer)
* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did 〜 and finally ..... (N2 No.133)

☆☆☆

対応できない = cannot correspond, cannot keep up with, cannot deal with, cannot cope with = <plain-style-nonpast-nagative> of 対応できます (can correspond, can keep up with, can deal with, can cope with, be able to correspond, be able to keep up with, be able to deal with, be able to cope with) of 対応します g3 (correspond, keep up with, deal with, cope with) /
と <quotation particle> /
言われた。 = was said = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言われます (be said, be told) which is the passive-verb of 言います g1 (say) //

プリンターの 調子が 悪くなり、製造会社に 電話で 問い合わせたら、向こうの 担当者に、あれこれ 質問に 答え <u>させられた</u> あげく、対応できない と 言われた。=

The condition of the printer became worse, so I inquired at the manufacturer over the phone. Then, I tell what happened. I was made to answer many questions (this and that) by the person in charge, and finally I was told that he was not able to deal with it.

□30
その日、= on that day, /
私 = I /
は <topic particle> /
ホーム 入って きた 電車 = the train which came into the platform
* 入って きた = came into = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 入って きます g1 = come into, enter into, arrive
に <arrival particle> /
飛び 乗った。 = jumped on = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 飛び 乗ります g1 (jump on) /
ところが、= but /
電車 = train/
は <topic particle> /
反対方向 = opposite direction
に <arrival particle> /
走り 始めた = started to run = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 走り 始めます = start to run
* [masu-form] 始めます = start to do 〜

☆☆☆

1
{走り 始めた} では ない。 = <plain-style> of '{走り 始めた} では ありません。'= (X) is not 'hashiri hajimeta'.

2
{走り 始めた} では ないか。 = <plain-style> '{走り 始めた} では ありませんか。= To my surprise, (X) started to run
* [plain-style ('da' in '[na-adjective / noun]' must be left out.] では ありませんか。= To my surprise, (X) do (did, etc.) 〜

3
{走り 始めた} の では ない。= <plain-style> of '{走り 始めた} の では ありません。= (X) doesn't start to run. I really want to say so
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の では ありません = the negative of '..... のです'

4
{走り 始めた} の では ないか。 = <plain-style> of ‘{走り 始めた} の では ありませんか。= (X) started to run, don’t you think so? (, I want to confirm with you.)

☆☆☆

私 = I /

は <topic particle> /
電車の 行き先 = the destination of the train /

を <direct-object particle> /
確かめなかった こと = the fact that (X) didn’t confirm
* 確かめなかった = didn’t confirm = <plain-style-past-negative> of 確かめます g2 (confirm, ascertain) /
を <direct-object particle> /
後悔した。= regretted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 後悔します g1 (regret)

その日、私は ホームに 入って きた 電車に 飛び 乗った。ところが、電車は 反対方向に 走り 始めた ではないか。私は 電車の 行き先を 確かめなかった ことを 後悔した。=

On that day, I jumped on the train which came into the platform. But, to my surprised, the train started to move to the opposite direction. I regretted that I didn’t ascertain the destination of the train.

□31

(インタビューで) = in the interview /

A
「お店で = in the shop /
一番 気を つけて いる こと = the thing which (X) pay attention most /
* 気を つけて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気を つけて います = be paying attention now
* 気を つけます g2 = pat attention, be careful, take care
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
は <topic particle> /
何ですか。」= what is (X)? /

B
「衛生管理です。= (X) is hygiene management. /
お客様 = customer, customer /
に <percipient particle> /

食事(しょくじ) = meal /

を <direct-object particle> /

☆☆☆

1

{食事(しょくじ)を} お 出(だ)し に なる 以上(いじょう) = as long as (my superior) serve a meal (N2 No.134)

* お 出(だ)し に なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お 出(だ)し に なります which is the deferential-verb of 出(だ)します g1 (take out)

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

* 食事(しょくじ)を 出(だ)します = serve a meal

* [plain-style (‘da’ in ‘[na-adjective] da’ becomes ‘na’ and ‘da’ in ‘[noun] da’ becomes ‘de aru’. We also ‘[na-adjective] de aru’] 以上(いじょう) = as long as 〜 (N2 No.134)

2

{食事(しょくじ)を} お 出(だ)し に なる うえ = (my superior) serve a meal and what’s more ....

* お 出(だ)し に なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お 出(だ)し に なります g1 which is the deferential-verb of 出(だ)します g1 (take out)

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

* 食事(しょくじ)を 出(だ)します = serve a meal

* [plain-style (‘da’ in ‘[na-adjective] da’ becomes ‘na’ and ‘da’ in ‘[noun] da’ becomes ‘no’.] うえ (に) = ..., and in addition, 〜 ; ..... , and what’s more, 〜 ; .....and, moreover, 〜 ; not only .... but also 〜 /

3

{食事(しょくじ)を} お 出(だ)し する 以上(いじょう) = as long as I serve a meal

* お 出(だ)し する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お 出(だ)し します g3 which is the humble-verb of 出(だ)します g1 (take out)

* お [masu-form] します g1 = humble-verb

* 食事(しょくじ)を 出(だ)します = serve a meal

* [plain-style (‘da’ in ‘[na-adjective] da’ becomes ‘na’ and ‘da’ in ‘[noun] da’ becomes ‘de aru’. We also ‘[na-adjective] de aru’] 以上(いじょう) = as long as 〜 (N2 No.134)

4

{食事(しょくじ)を} お 出(だ)し する うえ = I serve a meal and what’s more .....

* お 出(だ)し する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お 出(だ)し します g3 which is the humble-verb of 出(だ)します g1 (take out)

* お [masu-form] します g1 = humble-verb

* 食事(しょくじ)を 出(だ)します = serve a meal

* [plain-style ('da' in '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' in '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.] うえ (に) = ..., and in addition, 〜 ; ..... , and what's more, 〜 ; .....and, moreover, 〜 ; not only .... but also 〜 /

☆☆☆

衛生面(えいせいめん)の管理(かんり)に = for (the purpose of) for hygiene management, for management from the viewpoint of hygiene (sanitation) /
は <topic particle> /
何(なに)よりも = more than anything, more than others /
注意(ちゅうい)して おります。」= special-humble-verb of 注意(ちゅうい)して います = be paying attention now

* おります g1 = special-humble-verb of います sg2 = stay, there is 〜, have, exist

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

(インタビューで)
A「お店(みせ)で 一番(いちばん) 気(き)を つけて いる ことは 何(なん)ですか。」
B「衛生管理(えいせいかんり)です。お客様(きゃくさま)に 食事(しょくじ)を お 出し する 以上(いじょう)、衛生面(えいせいめん)の管理(かんり)には、何(なに)よりも 注意(ちゅうい)して おります。」=

(At the interview)
A "What is the thing which you pay attention most in your shop?"
B "It is hygiene management. As long as we serve meals to our customers, we are cautious (watchful) for hygiene management (for management from the viewpoint of hygiene (sanitation)) more than anything.

□32 (the same as JLPT N2 Official □42)

留学(りゅうがく)する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 留学(りゅうがく)します g3 = study abroad, to go abroad to study /
まで = until /
私(わたし) = I /
は <topic particle> /
自分(じぶん)が 見(み)て いる 世界(せかい) = the world which I am looking at

* 見(み)て いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見(み)て います = be seeing now
* 見(み)ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

が <subject particle> /
全(すべ)て = everything, all /

だ = [na-adjective / noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です' = is /
と <quotation particle> /
思(おも)って いた。 = was thinking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思(おも)って います = be thinking now
* 思(おも)います g1 = think
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
実(じつ)は = to tell the truth, actually /
ほん の = just, only, mere, slightly /
小(ちい)さな = small /
一部分(いちぶぶん) = a part, one part /

☆☆☆

1.
{それが 世界(せかい)の ほんの 小(ちい)さな 一部分(いちぶぶん)}でない こと に しか {気(き)づいて いなかった} = I only noticed that that thing is not just a small part of the world.
* [na-adjective / noun] で ない = is not (are, am not) = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of である
* [na-adjective / noun] 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) /
* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
* しか = only, nothing but, nothing else except for <'しか is always used with the negative, but the meaning of the whole sentence containing しか is the affirmative in English. Example: nihin-go shika wakarimasen = I understand only Japanese.>
* しか is put right after the word which you describe by it. To put しか, follow the below.
Xは → Xしか + negative
Xが → Xしか + negative
Xを → Xしか + negative
Xに → Xに しか + negative
Xで → Xで しか + negative
Xと → Xと しか + negative
Xへ → Xしか + negative
☆ 夢(ゆめ)です + しか = 夢(ゆめ)で しか ありません (It is just a dream.) → We change は in 'では ありません (the negative of です)' to しか.
☆ 夢(ゆめ)で あります + しか = 夢(ゆめ)で しか ありません (It is just a dream.) → We put しか right after 夢(ゆめ)で and make the negative.
* に

* 気付(きづ)いて いなかった = didn't notice = <plain-style-past-negative> of of 気付(きづ)いて います = be noticing now
* (X)に 気付(きづ)きます g1 = notice (X)
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

2
{それが 世界(せかい)の ほんの 小(ちい)さな 一部分(いちぶぶん)} で しか ない こと に {気(き)づいて いなかった} = I didn't notice that that thing is only just a small part of the world. / I didn't notice that that thing is only a very small part of the world.
* [na-adjective / noun] で しか ない = plain-style of '[na-adjective / noun] で しか ありません' = (X) is only 〜
* [na-adjective / noun] で あります + しか = [na-adjective / noun] で しか ありません

3
{それが 世界(せかい)の ほんの 小(ちい)さな 一部分(いちぶぶん)} に ない こと で しか {気(き)づいて いなかった} = I didn't notice only by means of the fact that that thing doesn't exist in just a small part of the world.
* に <existence particle>
* ない = don't exist, don't have, there is not 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (exist, have there is 〜)

4
{それが 世界(せかい)の ほんの 小(ちい)さな 一部分(いちぶぶん)} に しか ない こと で {気(き)づいて いなかった} = That thing exists in only just a small part of the world and I didn't notice.
* に <existence particle>
* ない = don't exist, don't have, there is not 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (exist, have there is 〜)
* (X) に しか ない = plain-style of '(X) に しか ありません' = 〜 exists in only (X)
* 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. /

☆☆☆

に /
気(き)付(づ)いて いなかった = didn't notice = <plain-style-past-negative> of of 気(き)付(づ)いて います = be noticing now

* (X)に 気付きます g1 = notice (X)

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

留学する まで、私は 自分が 見て いる 世界が すべてだ と 思って いた。実は それが 世界の ほんの 小さな 一部分で しか ない こと に 気付いて いなかった。=

Until I studied abroad, I was thinking (I thought) that the world which I was looking at was everything. To tell the truth, I didn't notice that it was just a very small part of the world.

P11

□33

(パソコンを使い ながら) = while using a personal computer /

A

「ねえ、= Excuse me, Listen to me, /

この前 教えた 計算機能 = the calculation function which (X) taught (Y) the other day

* 教えた = taught = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 教えます g2 (teach) /

使って みた？」= tried to use? = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative (question-form)> of 使って みます sg2 (try to use, use and see how)

* 使います g1 = use /

* [te-form] みます sg2 = try to do 〜, do 〜 and see how //

A「ねえ、この前 教えた 計算機能 使って みた？」=

A “Excuse me, did you try to use the calculation function which I taught you the other day?”

B「うん。= Yes. /

今まで あんなに 時間を かけて た の = the fact that it took my time so much until now

* かけて た = かけて いた = it took one’s time = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of かけて います (It takes one’s time)

* 時間を かけます g2 = take one’s time /

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

が <subject particle> /

☆☆☆

1

ばかばかしい 思いを する もの で = ばかばかしい 思いを する ものです。そして、=

It is the thing which I have a fool experience and .....

* ばかばかしい = stupid, lacking the ability to learn quickly, slow-witted
* 思(おも)いを する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[adjective] 思(おも)いを します' = I have a [adjective] experience.
* 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. //

2
ばかばかしく 思(おも)える もの で = ばかばかしく 思(おも)える ものです。そして、=
It is the thing which I can think that it is fool and ....
* ばかばかしく = adverbial-form of ばかばかしい (stupid, lacking the ability to learn quickly, slow-witted)
* 思(おも)える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思(おも)えます (can think, be able to think) which is the potential-verb of 思(おも)います g1 (think)
* 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. //

3
ばかばかしい 思(おも)いを する くらい = to the extent that I have a fool experience
* ばかばかしい = stupid, lacking the ability to learn quickly, slow-witted
* 思(おも)いを する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[adjective] 思(おも)いを します' = I have a [adjective] experience.
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' must be omitted.)] くらい = to the extent that 〜 (N2 No.23A) //

4
ばかばかしく 思(おも)える くらい = to the extent that I can think that it is fool
* ばかばかしく = adverbial-form of ばかばかしい (stupid, lacking the ability to learn quickly, slow-witted)
* 思(おも)える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思(おも)えます (can think, be able to think) which is the potential-verb of 思(おも)います g1 (think)
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' must be omitted.)] くらい = to the extent that 〜 (N2 No.23A)

☆☆☆

( ) 簡単(かんたん)に = simply, easily /

できた = was able to do, could do = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of できます sg2 (1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished)
よ。」 = ..., you know? ; ....., I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

B「うん。今(いま)まで あんなに 時間(じかん)を かけて た の が ばかばかしく 思(おも)える くらい 簡単(かんたん)に できた よ。」 =

B “Yes, I did. I was able to calculate easily to the extent that I can think that the fact that it (calculation) took my time so much until now is fool.”

A
「でしょ。= I thought you'd say that!
パソコンの こと なら = if (X) is talking about things about a personal computer, if (X) have any problem about a personal computer
まかせて = less polite than まかせて ください = please entrust (X), please count on (X)
* 任(まか)せます g2 = entrust, leave 〜 to (a person)
よ。」 = ..., you know? ; ....., I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

A「でしょ。パソコンの こと なら まかせてよ。」 =

A “I thought you’d say that! Please entrust me about a computer.”

□34
(電話(でんわ)で) = on the telephone /
山中(やまなか) = Yamanaka /
「あ、 = !!
木村先生(きむらせんせい) = Mr Mimuata (teacher, professor, doctor, lower, author) /
で いらっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of ‘[na-adjective / noun] です’ = is (are, am, etc) /
か。<question particle> /

山中(やまなか)「あ、木村先生(きむらせんせい)で いらっしゃいますか。

Yamanaka “!! Are you Mr Kimura?

AB出版(しゅっぱん)の山中(やまなか) = Yamanaka from AB publisher /
で ございます = special-humble-verb of '[na-adjective / noun] です' = is (are, am, etc) /
が、= <used to show a hesitation before asking a question or making a request>

AB出版の 山中で ございますが、
I am Yamanaka from AB publisher, and .....

今(いま)から = from now onwards, now /
原稿(げんこう) = manuscript, written composition or document; author's text to be submitted for publication; copy
を <direct-object particle> /
いただき に 上(あ)がっても よろしい でしょうか 。」= May I come to your house to receive it? Is it OK for me to come to your house to receive it?

* いただきます (I receive it from my superior)
* いただき に あがります (come to a superior's place to receive it) # いただき に 行(い)きます
* いただき に あがっても いい です (may come to one's superior's house to receive it)
* いただき に あがっても よろしい です (may come to one's superior's house to receive it)
* いただき に あがっても よろしい ですか。(May I come to your house (= my superior's house) to receive it?)
* いただき に あがっても よろしい でしょうか。<more polite than the above expression>
* [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか = It is more polite than '.... ですか' and it is often used when you question your superior. //

今(いま)から 原稿(げんこう)を いただき に 上(あ)がっても よろしい でしょうか。=
May I come to your house to receive your manuscript (copy) now?"

木村(きむら) = Kimura /
「すみません。= I am sorry. /
まだ できて いない んです。= (X) haven't completed it yet
* できて いない = be not completed = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of できて います = have been already completed
* できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

* [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.

木村(きむら)「すみません。まだ できて いない んです。=
Kimura: “I am sorry. I haven’t competed it yet.

あと 3日(みっか) = for another three days /

☆☆☆

1
待(ま)って おいで に なります。 = (My superior) is waiting
* 待(ま)ちます = wait
* 待(ま)って います = be waiting now
* 待(ま)って おいで です = (one’s superior) is waiting now
* 待(ま)って おいで に なります = (one’s superior) is waiting now

2
お 待(ま)ち 申(もう)し上(あ)げて おります。= I will be waiting for (my superior).
* 待(ま)ちます = wait
* お 待(ま)ち します = I wait ▷humble-verb
* お 待(ま)ち 申(もう)します = I wait ▷humble-verb, more polite than the above expression
* お 待(ま)ち 申(もう)し上(あ)げます = I wait ▷humble-verb, more polite than the above expression
* お 待(ま)ち 申(もう)し上(あ)げて います = I am waiting now / I will be waiting ▷humble-verb ▷[te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>
* お 待(ま)ち 申(もう)し上(あ)げて おります = I am waiting now / I will be waiting ▷humble-verb, more polite than the above expression ▷おります g1 = special-humble-verb of います sg2 = stay, there is 〜, have, exist /

3
待(ま)たせて いただく こと に しましょう か。= Shall we decide to wait? ; Shall I decide to wait?
* 待(ま)ちます = (X) wait
* 待(ま)たせて いただきます = I wait ▷humble-verb (Lit: You let me wait and I receive a favor from you.) ▷待(ま)たせます = make (a person) wait = causative-verb o of 待(ま)ちます g1 (wait)
* 待(ま)たせて いただく こと に します = I decide to wait ▷[dictionary-form] こと に します = decide to do ....

* 待(ま)たせて いただく こと に しましょう = Let’s decide to wait.
* 待(ま)たせて いただく こと に しましょう か = Shall we decide to wait? ; Shall I decide to wait?

4
待って いただく わけ には いきませんか。= Can’t I have you wait (for me)? ; Can’t you wait (for me)?
* 待(ま)ち ます = wait
* 待(ま)って いただきます = I have (X) wait (for me), (X) wait (for me) (Lit: I receive a favor from (X). The favor is ‘waiting‘.)
* 待(ま)って いただく わけ に は いきません = I cannot have (X) wait (for me) ▷[dictionary-form] わけ に は いきません = I cannot do ... because I have some reason. (N2 No.44)
* 待(ま)って いただく わけ に は いきません か = Can’t I have you wait (for me)? ; Can’t you wait (for me).

☆☆☆

あと 3日(みっか) 待って いただく わけ には いきません か。=
Can’t you wait for me another three days?

□35
(宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし) 山田太郎(やまだたろう)さん へ の インタビューで) = in the interview with Mr Yamda Tarou who is an astronaut
山田(やまだ) = Yamada /
「実(じつ)は、= as a matter of fact, in fact, to tell the truth /
初(はじ)め から = from beginning /
宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし)に なる = become an astronaut
* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become /

☆☆☆

1
{宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし)に なる} つもり だった か って いう と =
If I ask myself whether it is true that I intended to do become an astronaut or not,
* [dictionary-form / nai-form] つもり だった = intended to do 〜 / didn’t intend to do 〜 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ‘[dictionary-form / nai-form] つもり です = intend to do 〜 / don’t intend to do 〜
* って <quotation particle> = と
* いう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言(い)います g1 = say

* [plain-style] と = ... and naturally 〜, ... and consequently 〜

* [plain-style] か っていうと = If I ask myself whether it is true that 〜 or not,

2

{宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし)に なる} つもり な の か って いわれたら =

If I am asked, 'Do you intend to become an astronaut, I wonder?'

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] つもり な の = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つもり な のです

* [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 ん.

* って <quotation particle> = と

* 言(い)われたら = If (X) is said, if (X) is told

* 言(い)われます = be said, be told = passive-verb of 言(い)います g1 (say)

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

3

{宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし)に なる} つもり じゃ なかった の か って いわれたら =

If I am asked, 'Didn't you intend to become an astronaut, I wonder?'

* [dictionary-form] つもり じゃ なかった = didn't intend to do 〜 = <plain-style> of '[dictionary-form] つもり じゃ ありません でした which is the past-tense of '[dictionary-form] つもり じゃ ありません (don't intend to do) that is the same meaning as '[nai-form] つもりです'. ▷じゃ→では

*の = <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 ん.

* って <quotation particle> = と

* 言(い)われたら = If (X) is said, if (X) is told

* 言(い)われます = be said, be told = passive-verb of 言(い)います g1 (say)

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

4

{宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし)に なる} つもり が なかった って いう と =

If I ask myself whether it is true that I didn't intend to become an astronaut or not,

* [dictionary-form] つもり が なかった = didn't intend to do 〜, didn't have an intention to do 〜 = <plain-style> of '[dictionary-form] つもり が ありません でした which is the past-tense of '[dictionary-form] つもり が ありません (don't intend to do 〜, don't have an intention to do 〜)

that is the same meaning as ‘[dictionary-form] つもり じゃ ありません’ and ‘[nai-form] つもり です’. ▷じゃ→では

☆☆☆

そう じゃない んです。= (X) is not so ((X) is not like that). I really want to say so.

* [na-adjective / noun] じゃ ない = <plain-style> of ‘[na-adjective / noun] じゃ ありません’ = is not, are not, am not ▷じゃ→では

* [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.

山田「実は、初め から 宇宙飛行士に なる つもり だった の か って いう と、そう じゃ ない ん です。=

Yamada “Yamada “To tell the truth, if I ask myself whether it is true that I intended to become an astronaut from the beginning or not, it is not like that. (it is not true.)”

大学を 出たら、= If (X) graduate form a university, When (X) graduate from a university, After (X) graduate from a university

* 出た = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出ます g2 (go out, leave)

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

医者 = a doctor /

に /

なろう = volitional-form of なります g1 (become) /

と <quotation particle> /

思って いました = (X) was thinking 〜

* 思います g1 = think

* [volitional-form] と 思います = I think that I will do 〜

* [volitional-form] と 思って います = I am thinking that I will so 〜

から。」= because 〜 //

大学を 出たら、医者に なろう と 思って いました から。」=

Because I was thinking that I would become a doctor after graduating from my university.”

記者(きしゃ) = reporter, journalist, one who gathers information and writes news articles /

「では、= if that is the case, then /

何(なに) = what /

が <subject particle> /

▷1 ～ が きっかけで、= with ～ as a start, taking advantage of ～

* きっかけ = opportunity, chance, pretext, handle, beginning, origination, outset, prelude, cue

▷2 何(なに)が きっかけ で = with (what) as a start

▷3 何(なに)が きっかけで ～ しましたか。(normally, past) = What made (X) start to do ～? ; What gave (X) the opportunity to do ～?

宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし) = astronaut /

に /

なり たい = want to become

* [masu-form] たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[masu-form] たいです' = want to do ～ /

と <quotation particle> /

思(おも)った んです か。」 = Did (X) think, I wonder?

* 思(おも)った = thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思(おも)います g1 (think)

* [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.

記者(きしゃ)「では、何(なに)が きっかけで、宇宙飛行士(うちゅうひこうし)に なり たい と思(おも)った んです か =

Reporter ""Then, what made you start to think of becoming an astronaut?"
"What gave you the opportunity to think that you wanted be an astronaut?"

---------- the end of page 11 ----------