

P5

問題1

□1

きょねん りえき  
去年より利益がわずかに増えた。 =

Profits (gains) increased slightly (somewhat, partly; delicately, slimly) in comparison with last year (than last year).

\* 増えた。 = increased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 増えます g2 (increase)

-----

□2

はしもとせんしゅ かつやく のが  
橋本選手の活躍で、なんとかピンチを逃れた。 =

We managed to escape the pinch (crisis) because of the activity of Mr Hashimoto (player, athlete). / because Mr Hashimoto (player, athlete) performed noticeably.

\* なんとか = somehow, anyhow, in some way

\* 逃れた = escaped = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 逃れます g2 (escape)

-----

□3

こどものおもちゃは あんぜんせい こうりょ えら  
子どものおもちゃは安全性を考慮して選ぶようにしている。 =

Regarding my child's toys, I make sure that I choose them after taking safety (security) in consideration.

\* 考慮して = 考慮する。そして、 = take into account and ....

\* 考慮する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考慮します g3 = take into account, take into consideration, consider as well

\* 選ぶようにしている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 選ぶようにしています = make sure that (X) choose

\* 選ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 選びます g1 = choose

\* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ように します = I make sure that I do / don't do ...

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

-----

□4

あた しかい さえぎ もの  
この辺りは視界を遮る物がない。 =

There is nothing which blocks (obstruct, interrupt, intercept) a field of vision (range of vision, visual field, area visible through the lens of an optical instrument, area which one can see) around here.

\* 遮<sup>さえぎ</sup>る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遮<sup>さえぎ</sup>ります g1 = obstruct, block; interrupt, intercept

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

-----

□5

この説<sup>せつ</sup>は 科学的な<sup>かがくてき</sup> 根拠<sup>こんきょ</sup>に 乏<sup>とぼ</sup>しい。 =

The scientific ground (basis, foundation) of this theory (body of principles belonging to a certain subject) is poor (meagre, scarce, limited, destitute, hard up, scanty).

\* [i-adjective] 〇 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[i-adjective] です'

-----

□6

何事<sup>なにごと</sup>も 初<sup>はじ</sup>めが 肝<sup>かんじん</sup>心だ。 =

Whatever you do, a beginning (start, origin) is essential (fundamental, crucial, vital, main).

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

-----

P6

□7

1. ×

2. ×

3. {ほこり} まみれ = be covered with dust (dirt), be smear with dust (dirt)

4. ×

ものおき すみ  
物置<sup>ものおき</sup>の隅<sup>すみ</sup> = a corner (nook) of a storage room /

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

ほこり まみれ = be covered with dust (dirt), be smear with dust (dirt) /

に /

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

ふる にんぎょう  
古い 人形 = an old doll /

→ the old doll which was covered with dust (was full of dust) /

を <direct-object particle> /

見つけた。 = found, discovered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見つけます g2 (find, discover)

//

I found the old doll which was covered with dust (was full of dust) at the corner of the storage room.

-----

□8

1. 舞う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 舞います g1 = dance, move rhythmically to music (often following pre-composed steps and movements)

2. 弾む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 弾みます g1 = bound, bounce, spring

3. 転がる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 転がります g1 = roll, tumble

4. 跳ねる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 跳ねます g1 = jump, leap, prance, spring up, bound, hop

きむら  
木村さん = Mr Kimura /

と <accompaniment particle> /

は <topic particle> /

きょうつう しゅみ  
共通の 趣味 = common (shared) hobby /

が <subject particle> /

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 ~ /

いつも = always /

かいわ  
会話 = conversation /

が <subject particle> /

弾む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 弾みます g1 = bound, bounce, spring /

→ a conversation gets lively //

Because I and Mr Kimura have a common hobby, our conversation always gets lively.

-----

□9

1. じつじょう  
実情 = real condition, actual circumstances, actual state of affairs

2. じつぎょう  
実況 = real condition, transmitted by live broadcast, live

3. じっけん  
実権 = real power, supremacy, supreme power

4. 実在<sup>じつざい</sup> = reality, existence, state of existing, state of being, real thing or fact

地域<sup>ちいき</sup> = region, area, zone /

の <possession particle> /

実情<sup>じっじょう</sup> = real condition, actual circumstances, actual state of affairs /

に /

合った<sup>あ</sup> = fitted, suited, matched = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 合<sup>あ</sup>います g1 (fit, suit, agree with, match, be correct, be profitable) /

医療<sup>いりょう</sup> = medical care, medical treatment

の <possession particle> /

システム = system /

→ the system of the medical treatment which suits the real condition of the region

が <subject particle> /

求め<sup>もと</sup>られている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 求め<sup>もと</sup>られています = be being sought

\* 求め<sup>もと</sup>られます = the passive-verb (be sought) or the potential-verb (be able to seek, can seek) of 求め<sup>もと</sup>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> //

The system of the medical treatment which suits the real condition of the region is sought (is requested, is demanded)

-----

□10

1. 玄人<sup>くろうと</sup> = expert, professional, person who works in a skilled occupation

2. 大家<sup>たいか</sup> = expert

3. 巨匠<sup>きょしょう</sup> = master, master hand, maestro

4. 逸材<sup>いつざい</sup> = outstanding talent, great talent, exceptional ability

その選手<sup>せんしゅ</sup> = that player, that sports player, that athlete /

は <topic particle> /

十年<sup>じゅうねん</sup>に = in ten years /

一人<sup>ひとり</sup> = one person /

の <possession particle> /

逸材<sup>いつざい</sup>だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 逸材<sup>いつざい</sup>です = (X) is an outstanding talent /

と <quotation particle> /

言<sup>い</sup>われている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言<sup>い</sup>われています = be being said now

\* 言われます = be said (by a person) = passive-verb of 言います g1 say)

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

That player is said to be the person with outstanding talent who appears once every ten years.

-----

□11

1. 不穩ふおん = unrest, disquiet; turbulence, quality of being turbulent; impropriety
2. 不当ふとう = injustice, impropriety, unreasonableness, unreservedness, unfair, invalid
3. 不備ふび = defect, deficiency, imperfection, inadequacy, Yours in haste
4. 不順ふじゆん = irregularity; unseasonableness

書類しよるい = document, official papers, certificate /

に <existence particle> /

不備ふび = defect /

が <subject particle> /

あった = there was ~ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

場合ばあい、 = case, occasion, situation /

申請しんせい = application, request, petition /

は <topic particle> /

受理じゆりされません = be not accepted = passive-verb, negative of 受理じゆりします g3 (accept) //

When there is a defect in a document, your application will not be accepted.

-----

□12

1. 回復かいふく = recovery (from illness), improvement, rehabilitation, restoration
2. 修復しゆうふく = repair, mending, act of fixing, correction, act of mending
3. 復旧ふっきゆう = restoration, restitution, rehabilitation
4. 復興ふっこう = revival, renaissance, renewal, reconstruction

約300年前やく ねんまえ = about 300 years ago /

の <possession particle> /

絵画かいが = picture, drawing, painting /

の <possession particle> /

修復しゆうふく = repair, mending, act of fixing, correction, act of mending /

が <subject particle> /

終わ<sup>お</sup>り = 終わ<sup>お</sup>って = 終わ<sup>お</sup>った。そして、 = ended and ....

\* 終わ<sup>お</sup>った = ended = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 終わ<sup>お</sup>ります g1 (end, finish)

\* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] can be used to join sentences. However, the former is more formal.

来<sup>らい</sup>月<sup>げつ</sup>から = from next month /

公開<sup>こうかい</sup>される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 公開<sup>こうかい</sup>され<sup>お</sup>ます (be exhibited) which is the passive-verb of 公開<sup>こうかい</sup>し<sup>お</sup>ます g3 (exhibit, show, demonstrate; present) /

[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)]

予定<sup>よてい</sup>です = it is scheduled that ~ //

The mending of the picture which was drawn about 300 years ago ended, and it is scheduled that it is exhibited from next month onward.

-----

□13

1. 深<sup>ふか</sup>み = depth, deep place, distance from top to bottom

2. 強<sup>つよ</sup>み = forte, individual's strong point

3. 高<sup>たか</sup>み = height, elevated place, summit highest point

4. 重<sup>おも</sup>み = heaviness, condition of being heavy; weightiness, seriousness; oppressiveness

けいざい  
経済 = economics, business, finance, economy

[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' must be omitted.)]  
だけでなく.... も = not only ~ (but also .....

ほうりつ  
法律 = law, rule enacted by a community or country /

に /

も /

くわし  
詳しい の = the fact that (X) is familiar with ....

\* 詳<sup>くわ</sup>しい = knowing very well, detailed, itemized, containing details, clear, described in detail /

→ The fact that he knows not only economy but also law very well

が <subject particle> /

かれ  
彼の = his /

つよ  
強<sup>つよ</sup>み = forte, individual's strong point /

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

The fact that he knows not only economy but also law very well is his strong point.

-----

P7

□14

1. 広く知られている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 広く知られています = be known widely

\*知られます = be known = passive-verb of 知ります g1 (know)

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

2. 最近では珍しい = (X) is rare recently

3. 非常に時間がかかる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 非常に時間がかかります g1 = it takes a lot of time

4. 今までになく新しい = (X) never exist so far and is new

この映画 = this movie, this film, this motion picture /

は <topic particle> /

画期的 = epoch making, epochal, of or pertaining to an age, of an era; momentous /

な <putting after a na-adjective to modify a noun> /

手法 = technique, ability, skill, method of performance /

で = by (means of) ~, with ~ /

製作された = was produced = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 製作します g3 (manufacture, produce) //

This movie was produced by the epoch-making technique.

-----

□15

1. 計画して = te-form of 計画します g3 (plan, scheme, plot)

2. 果たして = te-form of 果たします g1 (accomplish, fulfill, carry out, achieve)

3. 開始して = te-form of 開始します g3 (start, begin)

4. 諦めて = te-form of 諦めます g2 (give up, abandon, forsake, leave behind)

あの企業 = that enterprise, that company, that business; that concern; that undertaking /

は <topic particle> /

海外市場 = overseas (a foreign) market /

へ <direction particle> /

の <possession particle> /

進出 = advance, forward movement, progress /

を <direct-object particle> /

目論<sup>もくろ</sup>んでいる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 目論<sup>もくろ</sup>んでいます = be planning now

\* 目論<sup>もくろ</sup>みます g1 = plan, form a plan, make a scheme, plot, design, contrive

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

That company plans to advance to an overseas market.

-----  
□16

1. イメージ = image
2. サポート = a support
3. チャンス = a chance
4. ヒント = a hint

問題<sup>もんだい</sup> = problem, question; issue /

を <direct-object particle> /

解決<sup>かいけつ</sup>する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 解決<sup>かいけつ</sup>します g3 = settle, solve, explain, resolve /

ために、 = [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> /

もう<sup>すこ</sup>少し = a little more /

手<sup>て</sup>がかり = contact, trail, scent, on hand, hand hold, clue, key /

が /

ほ<sup>ほ</sup>欲しい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 欲<sup>ほ</sup>しいです = want (a thing) //

I want a little more clue in order to solve a problem (question).

-----  
□17

1. すぐには = immediately \* は <topic particle>
2. 完全<sup>かんぜん</sup>には = completely \* は <topic particle>
3. 素直<sup>すなお</sup>には = obediently \* は <topic particle>
4. 簡単<sup>かんたん</sup>には = simply, easily \* は <topic particle>

あの人<sup>ひと</sup>の話<sup>はなし</sup> = that person's talk (speech), what that person says /

は <topic particle> /

にわかには = suddenly, unexpectedly; abruptly, rapidly \* は <topic particle>



信じられない。 = cannot believe = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 信じられます which is the potential-verb (can believe, be able to believe) or the passive-verb (be believed (by person)) of 信じます sg2 (believe, trust) //

I cannot believe what that person said right now.

-----  
□18

1.  
以前より 値上がり している = the price of (X) rises more than before  
\* 値上がり している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 値上がり しています = be rising in prices now, be increasing in costs now  
\* 値上がり します g3 = rise in prices, increase in costs  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

2.  
形が 気に入っている = (X) like a shape  
\* 気に入っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気に入っています = like, be fond of, prefer  
\* 気に入ります g1 = like, be fond of, prefer  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

3.  
評価が 高まっている = valuation (estimation, assessment, evaluation) rises (ascend, move upward; swell; be promoted)  
\* 高まっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 高まっています = be rising now  
\* 高まります g1 = rise, ascend, move upward; swell; be promoted  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

4.  
便利で 役に立っている = (X) is convenient and useful  
\* 役に立っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役に立っています = be helpful, be useful  
\* 役に立ちます g1 = be helpful, be useful  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

この鍋 = this pot /  
は <topic particle> /

重宝ちようほうしている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 重宝ちようほうしています = treasure

\* 重宝ちようほうします g3 = treasure; find useful

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

This pot (saucepan, deep cooking pot with a handle) is useful.

□19

1. 弱気よわきだ = (X) is cowardly (fearful, pusillanimous, lacking courage, faint-hearted, timid)
2. 厳きびしい = severe, strict, stern, austere, grave, solemn, majestic, intense (cold)
3. 柔軟じゅうなんだ = (X) is elastic (flexible, plastic, extensible, pliable, lithe, limber, flexile, malleable)
4. 注意ちゅうい深い = careful, observant, paying attention

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

中村なかむらさん = Mr Nakamura /

は <topic particle> /

仕事しごと /

に 対たいして = towards ~ (N2 No.9) /

いつも = always /

シビア = severe, strict, austere, astringent, chaste

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

Mr Nakamura is always sever with his job.

P8

問題4

□20

連携れんけい = cooperation, working together, link

連携れんけいします g1 = join, connect, cooperate

1.  
学校がっこう = school /

は <topic particle> /

地域ちいき /

と <accompaniment particle> /

<sup>れんけい</sup> <sup>れんけい</sup>  
連携して = 連携する。そして、 = cooperate and .....

\* 連携する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>れんけい</sup> 連携します g3 = cooperate

\* 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.

<sup>せいと</sup> <sup>あんぜん</sup>  
生徒の 安全 = the safety of pupils /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>まも</sup>  
守っている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>まも</sup> 守っています = be protecting now

\* 守ります g1 = protect, defend, guard, save from harm, secure, abide (by the rules)

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

The school cooperates with the region (area, zone; township) and it protects the safety of pupils.

-----  
2.

<sup>ふくすう</sup> <sup>しゃいん</sup>  
複数の 社員 = multiplex employees, more than one employee /

で /

<sup>いちだい</sup>  
一台の プリンター = one printer /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>れんけい</sup> <sup>れんけい</sup>  
連携して = 連携する。そして、 = cooperate and .....

\* 連携する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>れんけい</sup> 連携します g3 = cooperate

\* 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.

<sup>つか</sup>  
使っている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>つか</sup> 使っています = be using now

\* 使います g1 = use

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

× More than one employees cooperate with one printer and use it.

○ More than one employees share one printer and use it.

→ <sup>きょうゆう</sup> 共有 = share, joint ownership

<sup>きょうゆう</sup> 共有します = share, own together

-----  
3.

<sup>さいきん</sup> <sup>かぶか</sup>  
最近の 株価 = recent stock prices /

は <topic particle> /

<sup>かわせ</sup>  
為替レート = the exchange rate /

と <accompaniment particle> /

<sup>れんけい</sup>連携して = <sup>れんけい</sup>連携する。そして、 = cooperate and .....

\* <sup>れんけい</sup>連携する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>れんけい</sup>連携します g3 = cooperate

\* 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.

<sup>じょうげ</sup>上下している。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>じょうげ</sup>上下しています = be moving up-and-down now

\* <sup>じょうげ</sup>上下します g3 = move up-and-down, seesaw

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

× The recent stock prices cooperate with the exchange rate, and seesaw (move up-and-down).

○ The recent stock prices seesaw (move up-and-down) in proportion to the exchange rate.

→ <sup>ひれい</sup>比例 = proportion      <sup>ひれい</sup>比例して = in proportion to (with)

4.  
<sup>とざん</sup>登山の <sup>とき</sup>時 = when climbing a mountain

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)]  
とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~ /

に <the particle which shows the exact time when the action takes place.>

は <topic particle> /

<sup>かなら</sup>必ず = without fail /

<sup>ちず</sup>地図 = map /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>れんけい</sup>連携してください。 = please cooperate //

× When climbing a mountain, please cooperate with a map without fail.

○ When climbing a mountain, please take a map with you without fail.

→ <sup>けいたい</sup>携帯 = carrying, taking

\* <sup>けいたい</sup>携帯します = bring, carry with, take with

□21

<sup>ふふく</sup>不服 = dissatisfaction, discontent, disapproval, objection, complaint, protest, disagreement

1.  
<sup>かれ</sup>彼の <sup>しつれい</sup>失礼な <sup>たいど</sup>態度 = his rude attitude /

は <topic particle> /

そこにいた <sup>ひとびと</sup> 人々の <sup>ふふく</sup> 不服 = dissatisfaction of the people who stayed there

\* いた = stayed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of います sg2 (stay, there is ~, have, exist) /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>か</sup> 買った。 = bought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>か</sup> 買います g1 (buy) //

× His rude attitude bough dissatisfaction of the people who were there.

○ As for his rude attitude, the people who were there complained about it.

→ <sup>ふへい</sup> 不平 = complaint, finding fault; discontent, dissatisfaction

\* (X) は (Y) の <sup>ふへい</sup> 不平を <sup>か</sup> 買います g1 = (Y) complain about (X)

2.

カラオケで = at Karaoke /

<sup>おも</sup> <sup>き</sup> 思い切り = with all one's strength, with all one's heart /

<sup>うた</sup> 歌って、 = <sup>うた</sup> 歌う。そして、 = sing and .....

\* <sup>うた</sup> 歌う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>うた</sup> 歌います g1 = sing

\* 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. /

<sup>ひ</sup> 日ごろ = normally, habitually /

の <possession particle> /

<sup>ふふく</sup> 不服 = dissatisfaction /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>は</sup> 晴らそう。 = volitional-form of <sup>は</sup> 晴らします g1 (dispel; clear away, refresh (oneself)) //

× Let's sing at Karaoke with our strengths and clear away our everyday dissatisfaction.

○ Let's sing at Karaoke with all our strengths and blow our everyday resentments.

→ <sup>うっぷん</sup> 鬱憤 = resentment, grudge; anger, ire, rage, fury; indignation

\* <sup>うっぷん</sup> 鬱憤を <sup>は</sup> 晴らします g1 = dispel (clear away, refresh) resentment

3.

<sup>しんぱん</sup> 審判の <sup>はんてい</sup> 判定 = the judgement (decision, verdict) of a referee (umpire)

に /

<sup>ふふく</sup> 不服 = dissatisfaction /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>とな</sup>唱えることはできない。 = cannot recite = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of <sup>とな</sup>唱えることは(が)  
できます = can to recite (chant, call upon)

\* <sup>とな</sup>唱える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>とな</sup>唱えます g1 = recite, chant, call upon

\* [dictionary-form] ことができます = can do ~, be able to do ~ //

○ You cannot dissent from the judgement (decision, verdict) of a referee (umpire).

<sup>ふふく</sup> <sup>とな</sup>不服を 唱えます g2 = dissent, dispute, object

-----

4.  
この <sup>ぶしょ</sup>部署で、 = at this department (of a company) /  
<sup>きゃくさま</sup>お客様からの <sup>ふふく</sup>不服 = dissatisfaction from a customer /  
を <direct-object particle> /  
<sup>う</sup>受け付けています。 = (X) is being accepted now  
\* <sup>う</sup>受け付けます g1 = be accepted, receive an application, receipt, acknowledge the receipt of an  
item  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

At this department (one's duty post, one's duty station), we accept (listen to) our costumers' dissatisfactions.

→ <sup>ふまん</sup>不満 = dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent, unhappiness

-----

□22  
かなう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>かな</sup>叶います g1 = (one's wish, one's dream) will be fulfilled, will be granted, will come true, will be realized

1  
<sup>くるう</sup>苦勞 = hardship, trouble, pains /

が <subject particle> /

<sup>かな</sup>叶い、 = <sup>かな</sup>叶って、 = <sup>かな</sup>叶った。そして、 = (one's wish) came true and .....

\* <sup>かな</sup>叶った = (one's wish) came true = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>かな</sup>叶います g1 ((one's wish, one's dream) will be fulfilled, will be granted, will come true, will be realized)

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

<sup>かれ</sup>彼 = he /

は <topic particle> /

俳優として = as an actor (N2 No.1) /  
成功 = success /

を <direct-object particle> /

収めた = obtained = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 収めます g2 = obtain, acquire

\* 成功を 収めます = succeed //

× His hardship was realized and he succeeded as an actor.

○ His hardship paid off (was rewarded) and he succeeded as an actor.

→ 報われ = 報われて = 報われた。そして、was rewarded and ....

\* 報われた = was rewarded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 報われます (be rewarded) which is the passive-verb of 報います g1 (reward, repay)

2

天気予報 = weather forecast /

が <subject particle> /

叶い、 = 叶って、 = 叶った。そして、 = (one's wish) came true and .....

\* 叶った = (one's wish) came true = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 叶います g1 ((one's wish, one's dream) will be fulfilled, will be granted, will come true, will be realized)

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

今日 = today /

は <topic particle> /

一日中 = all day

快晴 = fine weather

[na-adjective / noun] だった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です' //

× The weather forecast was realized and it was fine weather all day.

○ The weather forecast was right and it was fine weather all say.

→ 当たり = 当たって = 当たった。そして、 = (X) hit and ... / (X) was right and ...

\* 当たった = hit = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 当たります g1 (hit)

3

準備 = preparation /

を <direct-object particle> /

かさ  
重ねてきた = have been piling up, have been stacking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 重ね  
てきます (will have been piling up, will have been stacking)

\* 重ねます g2 = pile up, put something on another, stack

\* [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 /  
イベント = event /

→ the event which we have been preparing /

が <subject particle> /

ふじ  
無事 = safety, safely, without incident, peacefully

かな  
叶った = (one's wish) came true = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 叶います g1 ((one's wish,  
one's dream) will be fulfilled, will be granted, will come true, will be realized)

× The event which we have been preparing was realized without incident.

○ The even which we have been preparing ended without incident.

→ お  
終わった = ended = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 終わります g1 (end, finish)

-----

4

じぶん みせ  
自分の店 = one's own shop /

を <direct-object particle> /

も  
持つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持ちます g1 = hold /

(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.) /

ゆめ  
夢 = dream /

が <subject particle> /

とうとう = finally, at last, eventually /

かな  
叶った = (one's wish) came true = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 叶います g1 ((one's wish,  
one's dream) will be fulfilled, will be granted, will come true, will be realized) //

○ The dream which I have (open) my own shop came true finally.

-----

□23

めざ  
目覚ましい = remarkable, brilliant, splendid, striking

1.

あの新入選手 = that new player (athlete) /



は <topic particle> /

<sup>めざ</sup>目覚ましい = remarkable /

<sup>せいちょう</sup>成長 = growth /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>み</sup>見せている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>み</sup>見せています = be showing now

\* <sup>み</sup>見せませう g2 = show

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

That new player (athlete) shows us a remarkable growth.

-----

2.

<sup>うえ</sup>上の <sup>かい</sup>階で = on the upper floor

<sup>めざ</sup>目覚ましいほど = to the extent that (X) is remarkable (N2 No.32A)

の /

<sup>おお</sup>大きな <sup>ものおと</sup>物音がした。 = I heard the big sound = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>おお</sup>大きな

<sup>ものおと</sup>物音がします = I hear the big sound

\* ~ <sup>おと</sup>音がします g3 = I hear the sound of ~, I hear ~ //

× I heard the big sound on the upper floor to the extent that it is remarkable.

○ I heard the big sound on the upper floor to the extent that I wake up.

→ <sup>め</sup>目が <sup>さ</sup>覚める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>め</sup>目が <sup>さ</sup>覚めませう g2 = wake up

-----

3.

この <sup>あか</sup>赤 = this red /

は <topic particle> /

とても = very /

<sup>めざ</sup>目覚ましい <sup>いろ</sup>色で = <sup>めざ</sup>目覚ましい <sup>いろ</sup>色だ。そして、 = (X) is a remarkable color and ....

\* 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.

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

<sup>ひとめ</sup>  
人目 = public gaze, public notice /

を <direct-object particle> /

ひく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>ひ</sup>引きます g1 = pull, draw; subtract; tug

<sup>ひとめ</sup>人目を <sup>ひ</sup>引きます = draw people's attentions, ) be noticeable, be conspicuous /

ね。 = ..., isn't? ; ..., right? //

× This red is a remarkable color and it is noticeable (conspicuous).

○ This red is very vivid (brilliant, bright) and it is noticeable (conspicuous).

→ <sup>あざ</sup>鮮やかな = vivid, brilliant, bright

4.  
<sup>ゆう</sup>夕べ = last night /

<sup>はや</sup>早く = early /

<sup>ね</sup>寝た = slept = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>ね</sup>寝ます g2 = sleep /

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

<sup>けさ</sup>今朝 = this morning /

は <topic particle> /

とても = very /

<sup>めざま</sup>目覚ましい。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>めざま</sup>目覚ましい です = (X) is remarkable //

× Because I slept early last night, it is very remarkable this morning,

○ Because I slept early last night, I was able to wake up comfortably this morning.

→ <sup>めざま</sup>目覚めがいい = waking (awakening, process of waking up is good

□24

ほどける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ほどけます g2 = come untied, come apart,

undo, unravel, disconnect ; disengage, untie, release

The direct-object of ほどけます is normally 'a string, a thread, a rope, a necktie, etc'

1.  
ねじ = screw /

が <subject particle> /

ほどけて、 = ほどけた。そして、 = came untied and .... /

\* ほどけた = came untied = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ほどけます g2 (come untied)

\* 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. /

イス = chair /

が <subject particle> /

ぐらぐらしている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ぐらぐらしています = be not steady now

\* ぐらぐら = loose, irregular movement, lolling, indecisiveness /

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

× The screw came untied and the chair is not steady.

○ The screw becomes loose and the chair is not steady.

→ ゆるんで、 = ゆるんだ。そして、 = became loose and ...

\* ゆるんだ = became loose = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ゆるみます g1 = become loose, slacken

-----

2.

<sup>くつ</sup>靴の ひも = shoelaces /

が <subject particle> /

ほどけないように = so that (X) don't come untied

\* [dictionary-form, nai-form] ように = so that (X) do {don't do}~ /

しっかりと = firmly /

<sup>むす</sup>結んだ。 = tied = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>むす</sup>結びます g1 (tie, bind, fasten with a rope or cord; link, be joined)

○ So that my shoelaces don't untie, I tied them firmly.

-----

3.

シャツの ボタン = the button of a shirt /

が <subject particle> /

ほどけている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ほどけています = come untied

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

から、 = because ~ /

とめた <sup>ほう</sup>方が いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>と</sup>留めた <sup>ほう</sup>方がいい です = has better fasten

\* <sup>と</sup>留めた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>と</sup>留めます g2 = fasten

\* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better do ~ /

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

× Because the button of your shirt came untied, you had better fasten it.

○ Because the button of your shirt is undone, you had better fasten it.

→ <sup>はず</sup>外れて {いる} (be undone)

\* <sup>はず</sup>外れます g2 = to be disconnected, to get out of place, to be off, to be out (e.g. of gear)

4.  
グラス = glass /

に <arrival particle> /

<sup>う</sup>浮かぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>う</sup>浮かびます g1 = float

<sup>こおり</sup>氷 = ice

→ the ice which is floating in the glass /

が <subject particle> /

みるみる うちに = in a twinkle (very fast) /

ほどけた。 = came untied = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ほどけます g2 (come untied) //

× The ice which was floating in the glass came untied in a twinkle (very fast).

○ The ice which was floating in the glass melted in a twinkle (very fast).

→ <sup>と</sup>溶けた (melted) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>と</sup>溶けます g2 (melt)

□25

<sup>ふにん</sup>赴任 = (proceeding to) new appointment

\* <sup>ふにん</sup>赴任します = move to a different location to start for one's new post (assignment), move to a different location to start a new job, proceed to new appointment, leave for one's new post (assignment)

1.  
<sup>あす</sup>明日から = from tomorrow /

<sup>みっかかん</sup>三日間 = for three days /

<sup>とうきよう</sup>東京へ = to Tokyo /

<sup>ふにん</sup>赴任しなければ ならない。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>ふにん</sup>赴任しなければ なりません = must move to a different location to start a new job

\* [conditional-form-affirmative] ならない = must do ~ //

- × I must move to Tokyo to start for my new post (assignment) for three days from tomorrow.  
○ I must go to Tokyo on business for three days from tomorrow.

→ 出張しゅっちょう = business trip, official tour

\* 出張しゅっちょう します g3 = make a business trip, go (to the place) on business

-----

## 2.

新入社員しんにゅうしゃいんの研修けんしゅうで = during the training course for new employees /

は <topic particle> /

実際じっさいに = virtually, practically, in practice, currently, realistically /

売り場うりば = place where things are sold, sales-floor, counter (in shop) /

に <arrival particle> /

も = also /

赴任ふにんして もらう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 赴任ふにんして もらいます = (X) move to a different location to start his new post (assignment) and I receive a favor from him //

× During the training course for new employees, actually we ask you to move to a different place that is a sales-floor to start for your new post (assignment).

○ During the training course for new employees, actually we ask you to go to the place where things are sold (sales floor, counter (in shop)).

→ 赴おもむいて {もらう} (You go (proceed) and I receive a favor from you)

\* 赴おもむきます = go (proceed) to the place for some purpose

-----

## 3.

部長ぶちょう = head of a section or department /

が <subject particle> /

海外かいがいの支社ししや = overseas branch /

に <arrival particle> /

赴任ふにんする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 赴任ふにんします

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

みんなで = with everybody /

送別会そうべつかい = farewell party /

を <direct-object particle> /

開ひらいた。 = opened = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 開ひらきます g1 (open)

\* パーティーを 開ひらきます = have a party //

○ Because our section (department) chief will move to the overseas branch to start for his new post (assignment), we gave him a farewell party.

-----

4.  
たなか し  
田中氏 = Mr Tanaka /  
が <subject particle> /  
あたら しゃちょう  
新しい 社長 = new company president /  
に  
ふにん  
赴任すること = the fact that (X) move to a move to a different location to start for his new post (assignment)  
\* ふにん 赴任する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ふにん 赴任します g3 = move to a different location to start for one's new post (assignment) /  
が <subject particle> /  
はっぴょう  
発表された。 = was announced = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of はっぴょう 発表されます (be announced) which is the passive-verb of はっぴょう 発表します g3 (announce) //

× The fact that Mr Tanaka moves to (a new company president) to start for his new post (assignment) was announced.  
○ The fact that Mr Tanaka took up his new post which is a company president was announced.

→ ちやくにん 着任 = taking up a new position (post)

\* ちやくにん 着任します g3 = take up a new post

or

しゅうにん 就任 = inauguration, assumption of office

\* しゅうにん 就任します g3 = take on a position or duty

----- the end of page 9 -----