

N2 言語知識 (文字・語彙・文法) ・読解

P5

問題1

□1

ずっと ^{こうちょう} 好調だったのに、最後の ^{さいご} 試合で ^{しあい} 敗れてしまった。 =

Although I was in good condition all the time, (to my regret) I was defeated at the last match (game).

* ずっと = all the time, much [adjective]

* ^{こうちょう} 好調だった = (X) was good condition = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{こうちょう} 好調です (be good condition)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although ~, in spite of ~ 2 in order to ~ /

* ^{やぶ} 敗れてしまった = to one's regret, (X) lost (I was defeated) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of

^{やぶ} 敗れてしまいます = to one's regret, (X) lose (be defeated)

* ^{やぶ} 負けます = be defeated, lose (the game)

* [te-form] しまいます = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely

1 ^{たお} 倒れて = te-form of ^{たお} 倒れます g2 = fall down

2 ^{やぶ} 破れて = te-form of ^{やぶ} 破れます g2 = be torn, tear <intransitive-verb> ^{やぶ} 破ります g1 = tear

<transitive-verb>

^{やぶ} 敗れて = te-form of ^{やぶ} 負けます g2 = be defeated (be beaten) , lose (the game)

3 ^{みだ} 乱れて = ^{みだ} 乱れます g2 = fall into disorder, be disarranged

4 ^{つぶ} 潰れて = ^{つぶ} 潰れます g2 = be crushed, be smashed

□2

この仕事には ^{しごと} 高い ^{たか} 語学力が ^{ごがくりよく} 要求 ^{ようきゅう} される。 =

For this work (For the purpose of this work), the high linguistic ability is required (is needed, is demanded).

* ^{ごがくりよく} 語学力 = linguistic ability

* ^{ようきゅう} 要求 される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{ようきゅう} 要求 されます (be required, be demanded, be needed) which is the passive-verb of ^{ようきゅう} 要求します g3 (require, demand)

□3

^{ともだち} 友達の ^{ごうかく} 合格を ^{いっしょ} みんなで ^{いわ} 祝った。 =

We celebrated our friend since he has passed the examination.

* ^{こうかく}合格 = to pass an examination

* ^{いわ}祝った = celebrated = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{いわ}祝います g1 (celebrate)

1 ^{いわ}祝った = <plain-style-past-affirmative, ta-form> of ^{いわ}祝います g1 (celebrate)

2 ^{いの}祈った = <plain-style-past-affirmative, ta-form> of ^{いの}祈ります g1 = pray

3 ^{うらな}占った = <plain-style-past-affirmative, ta-form> of ^{うらな}占います g1 = tell a fortune

4 ^{ねが}願った = <plain-style-past-affirmative, ta-form> of ^{ねが}願います g1 = hope, wish

 4

^{さむ}寒かったら、エアコンの ^{おんど}温度を ^{ちょうせつ}調節してください。 =

If you feel cold, please adjust the temperature of the air-conditioner.

* ^{さむ}寒かったら = if it is cold

* [plain-style-past-affirmative] ら = if ~

* ^{おんど}温度 = temperature

2 ^{ちょうせい}調整 = adjustment, tuning, regulation

 5

この ^{しよるい}書類を ^{しきゅう}至急 コピーして きて ください。 =

Please go to photocopy this document quickly (and then come back here).

* ^{しよるい}書類 = document

* コピーして きて ください = Please go to photocopy and then come back

* [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

P6

問題2

6

^{はと}鳩は ^{へいわ}平和の ^{しょうちょう}象徴 ^いだと言われている。 =

It is said that pigeons are the symbol of peace.

* ...と ^い言われている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ... と ^い言われています = It is said that ...

* ^い言われます = be said = passive-verb of ^い言います g1 (say)

□7

^{たいいん}退院しても、しばらくの ^{あいだ}間、^{はげ}激しい ^{うんどう}運動はしないでください。 =

Even if you leave hospital, please don't take any violent (intense) exercise for the time being.

* ^{たいいん}退院しても = even if (X) leave hospital

* ^{たいいん}退院します g3 = leave hospital

* [te-form] も = even if ~

* ^{うんどう}運動します = exercise

* [nai-form ない] でください = please don't do ~

□8

^{けいたいでんわ}携帯電話に ^{ともだち}友達の ^{でんわばんごう}電話番号を ^{とうろく}登録した。 =

I registered (entered) my friend's phone number on my handphone.

* ^{とうろく}登録した = registered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{とうろく}登録します g3 (register)

□9

^{おかだ}岡田さんを ^{わだい}話題の ^{えいが}映画に ^{さそ}誘った。 =

I invited Mr Oakada to the movie which is much talked about.

* ^{わだい}話題 = a topic (of conversation)

* ^{さそ}誘った = invited = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{さそ}誘います g1 (invite)

□10

^ま待ち合わせの ^あ時間を ^{じかん}6時に ^{ろくじ}変更して ^{へんこう}もらった。 =

I asked my friend to change the appointed time to 6 o'clock.

* ^ま待ち合わせの ^あ時間 = the time when I arrange to meet him

* ^{へんこう}変更して ^{へんこう}もらった = (X) changed and I received a favor from him = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{へんこう}変更してもらいます ((X) change and I receive a favor from him)

P7

問題3

□11

かれ いがくかい
彼は 医学界では かなり 知られた 存在だ。 =

He is the existence (the person) who is known quite well in the medical world.

いがくかい
* 医学界 = the medical world

* 知られた = was known = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 知られます (be know) which is the passive-verb of 知ります g1 (get to know, know)

そんざい
* 存在 = existence

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

□12

けっしょうせん ま じゅんゆうしょう お
決勝戦で 負けて、準優勝に 終わった。 =

We lost in the finals and finished second (became the runner-up).

けっしょうせん
* 決勝戦 = the finals

ま
* 負けて = 負けた。そして、 = lost and ...

ま
* 負けた = lost = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 負けます g2 (lose)

* 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.

じゅんゆうしょう
* 準優勝 = To finish second, the runner-up

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

□13

げんだんかい しょうさい き
現段階では 詳細は 決まっていらないらしい。 =

At the present stage (At this moment), it seems that the details has not been decided yet.

げんだんかい
* 現段階 = at the present stage

しょうさい
* 詳細 = details

き
* 決まっていらない = hasn't been decided yet = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 決まっています (have already been decided)

き
* 決まります g1 = be decided, be settled

* [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' must be omitted.)] らしいです = I hear (heard) that ~ and I think so too, It seems that ~

□14

こんかい だいじん ほうもん ひ こうしき おこな
今回の 大臣の 訪問は 非公式に 行われた。 =

The visit of the minister was conducted unofficially this time.

こんかい
* 今回 = this time

だいじん
* 大臣 = minister

ほうもん
* 訪問 = visit

ひ こうしき ほうもん
* 非公式 = unofficial, informal 公式 = official, formal / formula

おこな
* 行われた = was conducted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行われます (be conducted)
which is the passive-verb of 行います (conduct, do, perform, carry out)

□15

わ しゃ ことし そうりあげ さくねん うわまわ
我が社の 今年の 総売上は、 昨年を 上回った。 =

The total sales of this year of our company exceeded that of last year.

わ しゃ
* 我が社 = our company

そうりあげ
* 総売上 = complete sales, total sales

うわまわ
* 上回った = exceeded, was better, surpassed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 上回ります
(exceed, be better, surpass)

P8

問題4

□16

しざつ
1 視察 = inspection, observation

けんさ
2 検査 = inspection, examination, test, audit

はつめい
3 発明 = invention

ぶんせき
4 分析 = analysis

さまざま ぶんせき けっか じこ げんいん あき
様々な データを 分析した 結果、 事故の 原因が 明らかになった。 =

We analyzed various datas. As the result, the cause of the accident became clear.

- * 様々 = various
- * 分析した = analyzed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 分析します g3 (analyze)
- * 結果 = result
- * 事故 = accident
- * 原因 = cause
- * 明らか = clear, obvious, evident
- * なった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)
- * [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]
- * [noun] になります = become [noun]

□17

擬態語 = an imitative word, a mimetic word

- 1 ぐらぐら = wobble
- 2 がらがら = rattle-rattle
- 3 ばらばら = separately
- 4 ぶらぶら = a little stroll

街を ぶらぶら していたら、山本さんに 会った。 =

I was wandering around the town. Then, (I tell you what happened.) I met Mr Yamamoto.

* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do ~, when (X) do~, after (X) do ~, (X) did and I tell you what happened <discovery>

* 会った = met = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 会います g1 (meet)

□18

- 1 活気 = liveliness
- 2 活発 = lively, animated, active, brisk
- 3 活躍 = activity, to play an active part (role)
- 4 活動 = activity, to become active

祭りの日は 町が 活気に 溢れている。 =

On the festival day, the town is full of liveliness.

* 祭り = festival

* 溢れている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 溢れています (be overflowing now)

* 溢れます g2 (overflow)

□19

- 1 潜もぐって = te-form of 潜もぐります g1 = dive, submerge oneself
2 詰つまって = te-form of 詰つまります g1 = be packed, be filled, be jam-packed, be sopped up
3 沈しずんで = te-form of 沈しずみます g1 = sink
4 埋うまって = te-form of 埋うまります g1 = be buried

コピー機きに紙かみが詰つまって、出でて来こない。 =

Paper jams inside the photocopier and it never comes out.

- * 詰つまって = 詰つまった。そして、 = (X) was packed and ...
* 詰つまった = (X) was packed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 詰つまります g1 (be packed, be filled, be jam-packed, be sopped up)
* 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.
* 出でて来こない = don't come out = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 出でて来きます g3 (emerge, appear, come out)

□20

- 1 反はん映えい = reflection
2 放ほう映えい = to televise
3 引いん用よう = a quotation, a citation
4 採さい用よう = adoption / employment

All four vocabularies above can be followed by します, and they can be used as a verb.

この小説しょうせつは今いまの時代じだいを反はん映えいした作品さくひんだ。 =

This novel is the work which reflects the current age (era, time).

- * 小しょう説せつ = novel
* 時じ代だい = the times, an age, an era
* 反はん映えいした = reflected = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 反はん映えいします g3 (reflect)
* 作さく品ひん = a (piece of) work
* [na-adjective / noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です'

□21

- 1 ぼんやり = dim(ly), indistinct(ly), vague(ly)
- 2 ふんわり = fluffy, softly, lightly, gently
- 3 うっすら = slightly, faintly
- 4 しっとり = wet, moist, damp

たなか なが あいだ ぼんやり まど そと み
田中さんは長い間ぼんやり窓の外を見ていた。 =

Mr Tanaka was looking outside of the window absent-mindedly for a long time.

- * ^{なが あいだ}長い間 = for a long time
- * ^{まど そと}窓の外 = outside of the window
- * ^み見ていた = was watching = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^み見ています (be watching now)
- * ^み見ます sg2 = watch, see, look
- * [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

□22

- 1 ^{ふか}深み = a deep place, the depths
- 2 ^{つよ}強み = a storing point, a strength, an advantage
- 3 ^{たか}高み = a high place
- 4 ^{おも}重み = weight

けいざい ほうりつ くわ かれ つよ
経済だけでなく、法律にも詳しいのが彼の強みだ。 =

The fact that he is quite familiar with not only the economy but also the law is his strong point.

- * ^{けいざい}経済 = the economy, an economy
- * A だけでなく B = not only A but also B
- * ^{ほうりつ}法律 = a law, the law, law
- * ^{くわ}詳しい = detailed / be quite familiar with, be well acquainted with, be well informed about
- * [plain-style] の = the fact that ~
- * [na-adjective / noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です'

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問題5

□23

- 1 効果 = effect
 2 状態 = a state, conditions
 3 流行 = popularity, a craze, a fad, a fashion, a vogue
 4 緊張 = a strain, tension

このブームは長くは続かないだろう。 =

Probably this boom will not last (continue) for a long time.

- * 続かない = be not continued = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 続きます g1 (be continued)
 * [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] だろう = the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably, 2, right?'

□24

- 1 急いで = in my hurry (to do)
 2 絶対忘れずに = without forgetting no matter what
 3 静かに = quietly
 4 十分注意して = very carefully

この作業は慎重にやってください。 =

Please do this work prudently.

- * 作業 = work, operations
 * 慎重 = prudent, cautious, discreet, careful
 * やりませう = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

□25

- 1 小さくなって = te-form of 小さくなります g1 = become small
 2 古くなって = te-form of 古くなります g1 = become old
 3 汚れて = te-form of 汚れます g2 = get dirty
 4 破れて = te-form of 破れます g2 = get torn

シャツが縮んでしまった。 =

To my regret, my shirt shrunk.

- * 縮んでしまった = to one's regret, (X) shrunk = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 縮んでしまいます (to one's regret, (X) shrink)

^{ちぢ}
* 縮みます g1 (shrink)

* [te-form] しまいます = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely

□26

^{すべて}
1 全て = all, everything

2 すぐに = immediately, at once, right now

3 だいたい = almost

4 やっと = finally, at last

^{しゅくだい} 宿題の ^おレポートは ^{ほぼ}終わった。 =

Regarding the report which is my homework, I have almost (nearly) finished doing it.

^{しゅくだい}
* 宿題 = homework, assignment

* ほぼ = almost, nearly

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

□27

1

あまり ^か変わらない = plain-style of あまり ^か変わりません = doesn't change much

2

^か変わり ^かやすい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か変わり ^かやすいです = be easy to change, change easily

* [masu-form] やすいです = easy to do ~ / do ~ easily

3

よくなる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of よくなります = become better

4

^{わる}悪くなる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{わる}悪くなります = become worse

^{らいしゅう} 来週は ^{てんき} 天気が ^{かいふく}回復する そうだ。 =

I hear that the weather will improve next week.

^{かいふく}
* 回復 = restoration, rehabilitation

* ^{かいふく}回復する そうだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かいふく}回復する そうです = I hear (heard) that

(X) recover

* 回復かいふくする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 回復かいふくします g3 (recover, recuperate; redeem, retake)

* [plain-style] そう です = I I hear that ~, I heard that ~

P10

問題6

□28

方針ほうしん = a policy, a line, a principal, a course, a plan

1

台風たいふうの方針ほうしんが逸それたので、特にとく被害ひがいは出でなかった。 =

Because the typhoon missed 方針, it didn't particularly damage.

* 逸それた = missed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 逸それます g2 (miss, bore off, bore away)

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

* 特とくに = especially, particularly

* 被害ひがい = damage

* 出でなかった = didn't come out = <plain-style-past-negative> of 出でます = come out

→ 方向ほうこう = a direction, a course

2

私わたしの今年ことしの方針ほうしんは漢字かんじを600字ろっぴやくじ覚おぼえることだ。 =

My 方針 of this year is to memorize 600 kanji.

* 覚おぼえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 覚おぼえます g2 (memorize)

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

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

→ 目標もくひょう = an aim, a target

3

この料理りょうりをつく方針ほうしんを教おしえてください。 =

Please tell me the 方針 which we make this dish.

- * 作る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作ります g1 (make)
- * 教えます g2 = teach, tell

→ 方法 = a method, a way, a manner, a means

4

教育に関する政府の方針が大きく変わった。 =

The policy of the government about education changed drastically.

- * 教育 = education
- * に関する = about, regarding, concerning
- * 政府 = government
- * 変わった = changed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 変わります g1 (change)

□29

範囲 = a sphere, a scope, a range, an extent / an area

1

この町は川によって二つの範囲に分かれている。 =

This town is separated (is divided) into two 範囲 by the river.

- * によって = by ~ (N2 No.13)
- * 分かれている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 分かれています = be being separated
- * 分かれます = be separated, be divided = passive-verb of 分けます g2 (separate, divide)
- * [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

→ 地域 = an area, a region, a district

2

この会社は新しい範囲に進出した。 =

This company advanced into a new 範囲.

- * 進出 = an advance
- * 進出する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 進出します g3 = advance

→ 分野^{ぶんや} = a field, a sphere, a realm

3

明日^{あす}は 広い^{ひろ} 範囲^{はんい}で 強い^{つよ} 雨^{あめ}が 降^ふる でしょう。 =

Tomorrow, it rain heavily over the wide area.

* 降^ふる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 降^ふります g1 = (X) fall (from the sky)

* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1 Probably,
2, right?

4

家^{いえ}から 駅^{えき}までの 範囲^{はんい}は 2キロぐらいだ。 =

The 範囲 from my house to the station is about 2 kilometers.

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

→ 距離^{きょり} = a distance

範囲

〔活動・見通しなどの範囲〕 a scope; 〔勢力・知識などの領域〕 a sphere; 〔力などの及ぶ限度〕 a range; 〔広がり の 程度〕 an extent

ある一定の限られた広がり。ある区域。「広いーに渡る」「できるーで協力する」

分野

人間の活動における、分化した一つの領域。物事のある方面・範囲。「新しいーの研究」

□30

せめて = at least

1

その店の セーター^{みせ}は せめて 1万円^{いちまんえん}は する だろう。 =

The sweater at that shop will cost 10,000 yen せめて.

* 1万円は ^{いちまんえん}する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 1万円(は) ^{いちまんえん}します g3 = It costs 10,000 yen.

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

→ ^{すく}少なくとも = at least

2
いま ^{いま}から タクシーに ^の乗っても、せめて ^{じゅうじ}10時には ^つ着けない。 =

Even if I take a taxi now, I cannot arrive there at 10 o'clock. × ^{せめて}

* ^の乗っても = even if (X) board, even if (X) ride

* [te-form] も = even if ~

* ^の乗ります g1 = board, ride

* ^つ着けない = cannot arrive = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^つ着けます (can reach, be able to reach) which is the potential-verb of ^つ着きます g1 (arrive, reach)

3
きょうと ^い京都に行くなら、せめて ^{いっばく}1泊はしたい。 =

If I go to Kyōto, I want to stay at least overnight there.

* ^い行くなら = if (X go (and I will say my judgement (opinion) in the latter part),

* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if (X) do ~ (and I will say my judgement (opinion) in the latter part)

* ^{いっばく}一泊 = a night's lodging

* ^{いっばく}一泊はしたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{いっばく}一泊はしたいです = want to stay overnight, want to spend the night

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

4
せんしゅう ^{じしん}先週のテストは自信がなかったが、せめて ^{ごじゅうご}50点は ^と取れた。 =

I didn't have any confidence in the examination which I took last week, I was able to get ^{せめて} 50 marks.

* 自信^{じしん} = confidence

* なかった = didn't have = <plain-style-past-negative> of あります g1 (have, there is, exist)

* 取れた^と = were able to get = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 取れます^と (can take, be able to take) which is the potential-verb of 取ります^と g1 (take)

→ 少なくとも^{すく}

せめて is used to show your minimum wish which you want to make at least this thing realize although you are not satisfied.

不満足ながら、これだけは実現させたいという最低限の願望を表す。少なくとも。十分ではないが、これだけでも。「一声だけでも聞きたい」「一〇歳若ければなあ」

□31

利益^{りえき} = a profit, a gain

1

ジョギングは健康^{けんこう}の利益^{りえき}になる。 =

Jogging becomes 利益^{りえき} of health.

* 健康^{けんこう} = health

* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become

2

この値段^{ねだん}で売^うったら、店の利益^{みせりえき}はほとんどない。 =

If I sell it with this price, it hardly yields profit for the shop.

* 値段^{ねだん} = price

* 売^うったら = if (X) sell

* 売^うった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 売^うります g1 (sell)

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

* ほとんど = almost, mostly, nearly

* ない = don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is, have, exist)

3

か ぜくすり の 風邪薬を 飲んだ が、りえき かん 利益が 感じられない。 =

I took a cold medicine, but I cannot feel 利益.

* 飲んだ = drank = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 飲みます g1 (drink)

* 感じられない = cannot feel = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 感じられます which is the potential-verb (can feel, be able to feel) or the passive-verb (be felt) of 感じます sg2 (feel)

→ 効果 = an effect, a result

4

バスのりえき 利益は、しんかんせん 新幹線よりもりょうきん やす 料金が安いことだ。 =

The 利益 of buses is that the fare is cheaper than the Shinkanse (bullet train)

* 料金 = a fee, a charge, a fare

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

→ 利点 = an advantage

□32

かなう = <plain-style-nonpast-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

1

苦勞が叶い、かれ はいゆう 彼は 俳優として せいこう おさ 成功を 収めた。 =

His hardship かない, he succeeded as an actor.

* 苦勞 = hardship, trouble, pains

* 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.

* 俳優として = as an actor (N2 No.1)

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

* 成功を 収めます = succeed

→ 報^{むく}われ = 報^{むく}われて = 報^{むく}われた。そして、was rewarded and

* 報^{むく}われた = was rewarded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 報^{むく}われます (be rewarded) which is the passive-verb of 報^{むく}います g1 (reward, repay)

2

天気予報^{てんきよほう}が 叶^{かな}い、今日^{きょう}は 一^{いち}日^{にち}中^{じゅう} 快晴^{かいせい}だった。 =

The weather forecast ^{かな}い, It was fine weather all day.

* 天気予報^{てんきよほう} = weather forecast

* 叶^{かな}い、 = 叶^{かな}って、 = 叶^{かな}った。そして、 = (one's wish) came true and

* 叶^{かな}った = (one's wish) came true = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 叶^{かな}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.

* 一^{いち}日^{にち}中^{じゅう} = all day

* 快晴^{かいせい} = fine weather

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

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

* 当^あたった = hit = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 当^あたります g1 (hit)

3

準備^{じゅんび}を 重^{かさ}ねて きた イベント^{いべんと}が 無^ぶ事^じに 叶^{かな}った。 =

The event which we have been preparing ^{かな}った without incident.

* 準備^{じゅんび} = preparation

* 重^{かさ}ねて きた = have been piling up, have been stacking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 重^{かさ}ねて きます (will have been piling up, will have been stacking)

* [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

* 無^ぶ事^じ = safety, safely, without incident, peacefully

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

→ 終^おわった = (It) ended.

4

自分の店を持つという夢がとうとう叶った。 =

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

* 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.)

* 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)

P11

問題7

□33

A

「もう = already /

無理だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 無理です = (X) is impossible. /

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

私には = For me, From my viewpoint, は here shows a topic. /

5キロなんて = 5 kilo meters or the long distance like that /

走れない = cannot run = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 走れます (can run, be able to run) which is the potential-verb of 走ります g1 (run) /

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

A: It is already impossible for me. I cannot run for 5 kilo meters or the long distance like that.

B

「まだ = still /

500メートルだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 500メートルです = (X) is 500 meters

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

なんで = why /

そうやって = in that way

(*^_^*)-----

1

だめを言う × → だめと言う = (X) say, 'cannot do, hopeless, failure, useless'

* 言う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言います g1 = say

2

だめは ^い言う × → だめと ^い言う = (X) say, 'cannot do, hopeless, failure, useless'

* ^い言う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^い言います g1 = say

3

だめとか ^い言う = (X) say, 'cannot do, hopeless, failure, useless' or the thing like that

* とか = and so on / such as ... (N2 No.114)

* ^い言う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^い言います g1 = say

4

だめとは ^い言う → だめとは ^い言わない = (X) don't say, 'cannot do, hopeless, failure, useless'

* ^い言わない = don't say = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^い言います g1 = say

\(^o^)/-----

の。 =, I wonder? //

B: It is still 500 meters. Why do you say the things like 'I cannot do it anymore', etc so fast in that way, I wonder?

□34

あれこれ = this and that /

(*^_^*)-----

1

^{なや}悩んだ さきに ×

* ^{なや}悩んだ = was worried = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{なや}悩みます (be worried, be distressed, be troubled)

2

^{なや}悩んだ ^{すえ}末に = after (X) was worried, after (X) thought for a long time (N2 No.89)

3

^{なや}悩んだ ところに = at the right moment when (X) was worried, at the right moment when (X) thought (N2 No.31)

4

悩^{なや}んだ とおりに = in the same way that (X) worried, in the same way that (X) thought , as (X) worried, as (X) thought (N2 No.31)

\(^o^)/-----

ABC^{だいがく}大学 = ABC university /

を <direct-object particle> /

志^し望^{ぼう}校 = the school of one's preference /

に /

決^きめた = decided = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 決^きめます = decide //

After thinking about this and that, I made ABC university my first choice

□35

プリンターの 調^{ちょう}子^し = condition of a printer /

が <subject particle> /

悪^{わる}くなり、 = 悪^{わる}くなって、 = 悪^{わる}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^{せい}造^{ぞう}会^{かい}社^{しゃ} = manufacturer /

に <recipient particle> /

問^とい^あ合^あわ^あせ^あた^あら = If (X) inquire, When (X) inquire, (X) inquired and I tell you what happened

* 問^とい^あ合^あわ^あせ^あた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 問^とい^あ合^あわ^あせ^あま^あす 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^こう の 担^{たん}当^{とう}者^{しゃ} = the person in charge over there /

に = (be done ~) by (a person) /

あれ これ = this and that /

質^{しつ}問^{もん} = question /

に /

(*^_^*)-----

1

答^{こた}え^えさ^えせ^えた あげく、 = (X) made (Y) answer and finally ~

* 答^{こた}え^えさ^えせ^えた = made (a person) answer = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答^{こた}え^えさ^えせ^えま^えす (make (a person) answer) which is causative-verb of 答^{こた}え^えま^えす g2 (answer)

* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did ~ and finally (N2 No.133)

2
答え^{こた}させられるあげく、× → 答え^{こた}させられたあげく、 = (X) was made to answer (by a person) and finally ~

* 答え^{こた}させられた = was made to answer (by a person) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答え^{こた}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^{こた}ます g2 (answer)

* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did ~ and finally (N2 No.133)

3.
答え^{こた}させるあげく、× → 答え^{こた}させたあげく、 = (X) made (Y) answer and finally ~

* 答え^{こた}させた = made (a person) answer = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答え^{こた}させます (make (a person) answer) which is causative-verb of 答え^{こた}ます g2 (answer)

* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did ~ and finally (N2 No.133)

4.
答え^{こた}させられたあげく、 = (X) was made to answer (by a person) and finally ~

* 答え^{こた}させられた = was made to answer (by a person) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 答え^{こた}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^{こた}ます g2 (answer)

* [ta-form / noun の] あげく = did ~ and finally (N2 No.133)

\(^o^)/-----

たいおう
対応できない = cannot correspond, cannot keep up with, cannot deal with, cannot cope with = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 対応^{たいおう}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^{たいおう}します g3 (correspond, keep up with, deal with, cope with) /

と <quotation particle> /

いわれた。 = was said = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言^いわれます (be said, be told) which is the passive-verb of 言^いいます g1 (say) //

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.

か 書きます	か 書く	dictionary-form / plain-style, non-past-affirmative
	か 書かない	nai-form / plain-style, non-past-negative
	か 書いた	ta-form / plain-style, past-affirmative
	か 書かなかった	plain-style, past-negative
	かき 書き	masu-form / masu-form without 'masu'
	か 書か	nai-form / nai-form without 'nai'

□36

めんどう 面倒だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of めんどう 面倒です = (X) is troublesome /

が、 = but /

やはり = as expected, after all /

この仕事しごと = this job /

は <topic particle> /

ことわ 断れない = cannot reject = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ことわ 断れます (can reject, can refuse, can decline) which is the potential-verb of ことわ 断ります g1 (reject, refuse, decline) /

(*^_^*)-----

1

ひ う 引き受ける までも ある まい = probably (X) will not have to undertake, probably (X) will not need to undertake

* ひ う 引き受ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ひ う 引き受けます g2 = undertake /

© original expression:

* ひ う 引き受ける までも ありません = don't have to undertake, don't need to undertake

* [dictionary-form] までも ありません = don't have to do ~, don't need to do ~ (N1 P108 No. 97) /

* [dictionary-form] まい = probably ~ will not do ~ <the negative of a guess(supposition)> ; I never do ~ <the strong negative of a speaker> (N2 No.42) /

* [dictionary-form] までも ある まい = probably (X) will not have to do ~, probably (X) will not need to do ~ /

☆ ある まい = probably (X) will not have ～, probably there will not be ～, probably will not exist ; I will never have ～ → ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (have ～, there is ～, exist) //

2
引き受ける ことも ない = plain-style of 引き受ける ことも ありません = don't have to undertake

* 引き受ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 引き受けます g2 = undertake /

* [dictionary-form] ことは(or も) ありません = don't have to do ～, don't need to do ～ (N2 No. 39) //

3
引き受ける はずも ない = plain-style of 引き受ける はずも ありません = have no expectation that (X) undertake /

* 引き受ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 引き受けます g2 = undertake /

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] はずが(or も) ありません = have no expectation that ～ //

4.
引き受ける しか ある まい = probably (X) will have no choice except for doing ～

* 引き受ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 引き受けます g2 = undertake /

◎ original expression:

* 引き受ける しか ありません = (X) have no choice except for undertaking /

* [dictionary-form] しか ありません = (X) has no choice except for doing ～ (N2 No.40)

* [dictionary-form] まい = probably ～ will not do ～ <the negative of a guess(supposition)> ; I never do ～ <the strong negative of a speaker> (N2 No.42) /

* [dictionary-form] しか ある まい = probably (X) will have no choice except for doing ～

☆ ある まい = probably (X) will not have ～, probably there will not be ～, probably will not exist ; I will never have ～ → ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (have ～, there is ～, exist)

\(^o^)/-----

It is troublesome, but I cannot reject this job after all. Probably I won't have any other choice except for undertaking it.

□37

やまだ
山田 = Yamada /

かんとく
監督 = a supervisor, a director /

の、 <possession particle> /

わたし
「私、 /

やまだ
山田 = Yamada /

は <topic particle> /

ねん
50年ぶりに = after fifty years' silence (absence , intervals) /

ふるさと
故郷 = hometown /

に <arrival particle> /

もど
戻って = te-form of 戻ります g1 (go back, come back, return)

(*^_^*)-----

1

もど まい
{戻って} 参りました = special-humble-verb of 戻って 来ました = came back

* 戻ります g1 = come back

* 参ります g1 = special-deferential-verb of 行きます g1 (go) and 来ます g3 (come)

* 戻って 来ます = come back and come here, come back

2

もど
{戻って} いらっしゃいました = special-deferential-verb of 戻って 来ました = (one's superior) came back

* いらっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of 行きます g1 (go), 来ます g3 (come) and います sg2 (stay)

3

もど うかが
{戻って} 伺いました = special-humble-verb of 戻って 聞きました, 戻って 訪ねました (came back and asked) or 戻って 訪ねました, 戻って 訪ねました, 戻って 訪問しました (came back and visited)

* 伺います g1 = special-humble-verb of 聞きます g1 (hear, ask), 尋ねます g2 (ask), 訪ねます g2 (visit), 訪ねます g2 (visit), 訪問します g3 (visit)

4.

もど
{戻って} おいでになりました = special-deferential-verb of 戻って 来ました = (one's superior) came back

* おいでになります = special-deferential-verb of 来ます (come)

*\(^o^)/-----

.... という あいさつ = the greeting (the address) 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.) /

に、 /

かいじょう

会場から = from the meeting place, from a hall, from an assembly hall /

は <topic particle> /

おお はくしゅ

大きな拍手 = big applause, big hand clapping /

が <subject particle> /

起こった = happened, occurred = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of お起こります g1 (happen, occur) //

There was much clapping heard for the greeting (address) of Director Yamada which is 'I, Yamada, came back to hometown after ten years' silence.' 🤔

□38

かのじょ

彼女の え絵 = her picture /

は <topic particle> /

こくない

国内 = internal, domestic /

より = than /

(*^_^*)-----

1

まさか = It couldn't be. It cannot be true. Never! No way!

2

たとえ = 1. たとえ + te-form = even if ~ 2. an example 3. metaphor

3

X より Y = Y than X

X より むしろ Y = Y rather than X

4.

かりに = temporarily, briefly, provisionally, for a limited period of time; for example, for instance

\(^o^)/-----

かいがい

海外 = foreign countries, abroad, overseas /

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

の <possession particle> /

^{ひょうか}
評価 = valuation, estimation, assessment, appraisal /

が <subject particle> /

^{たか}
高い。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{たか}高いです = be high, be expensive //

Her picture is highly evaluated (is highly regarded) in foreign countries rather than in her own country.

□39

^{ことし}
今年も = this year, also /

^{そつぎょうせい}
卒業生 = a graduate /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{おく} ^だ
送り出した。 = sent off = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{おく} ^だ送り出します g1 (sent off) /

^{つぎ}
次に = next, afterwards; secondly, subsequently /

^あ
会う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^あ会います g1 = meet

とき = [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) ~ /

^{かれ}
彼らも = they also /

^{りっぱ}
立派な = excellent, splendid, magnificent

^{おとな}
大人 = adult /

に /

(*^_^*)-----

1

^{おとな}
{大人に}なる だろう = Probably they will become adults.

* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)

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

* [noun] になります = become [noun]

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

2

^{おとな}
{大人に}なった だろう = Probably they became adults.

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

3

おとな

{大人に} になっている だろう = Probably they will have already become adults. 😊

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

* なります g1 (become)

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

4

おとな

{大人に} になっていた だろう = Probably they had already been adults. 😊

* になっていた = was becoming = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なっています = be becoming

now

* なります g1 (become)

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

\(^o^)/-----

I graduated my students this year as well. When I meet them next time, probably they will be an excellent adult.

□40

まいにち

毎日 = everyday /

(*^_^*)-----

1 x

2

書いた か 書かなかった か = Whether (X) wrote or not,

* 書いた = wrote = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 書きます g1 (write)

* 書かなかった = didn't write = <plain-style-past-negative> of 書きます g1 (write) /

3

書いて も 書かなくても = even if (X) write or even if (X) don't write,

* [te-form] も = even if (X) do ~

* [nai-form ない → なくて] も = even if (X) don't do ~ /

4

書く とか 書かない とか = for example, (X) write or don't write ; such writing or not writing

* 書く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 書きます g1 = write

* 書かない = don't write = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 書きます g1 = write

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

\(^o^)/-----

どちらでも = whichever (it is) (between two items)

いい = good /

→ どちらでも いい こと = the thing that either (X) or (Y) is OK /

こと = thing, matter /

ばかり = just, only, full of ~ /

を <direct-object particle> /

^につき
日記 = diary /

に <recipient particle> /

^か書いている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か書いています = be writing now

* ^か書きます g1 = write

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

のだ = <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. /

が、 = but /

それ = that /

が <subject particle> /

ストレス = stress /

^{かいしょう}
解消 = cancellation, annulment /

に /

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

* なります g1 (become)

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

Everyday I am writing only the thing that either 'even if I write' or 'even if I don't write' is OK on my diary, but it gets rid of my stress.

Everyday I am writing only the thing that is either 'I may write' or 'I don't have to write' on my diary, but it gets rid of my stress.

^か書いても ^か書かなくても どちらでも いい こと

→ ^か書いてもいい こと (the thing which I may write) + ^か書かなくてもいい こと (the thing which I don't have to write) どちらでも (either one)

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

* [nai-form ない → なくて] も いいです = don't have to do ~, don't need to do ~

□41 🤪

かお
顔 = face /

を <direct-object particle> /

あら
洗う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 洗あらいます g1 = wash /

とき = [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 hour when the action takes place.> /

は <topic particle> /

せっけん
石鹸 = soap /

を <direct-object particle> /

(*^_^*)-----

1

◎
つか
使いすぎずに = 使いすぎないで = without using ~ too much

* つか
使つかいます = use

* つか
使つかいすぎます = use ~ too much

* [masu-form] すぎます sg2 = do ~ too much

* [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) /

△
つか
使いすぎずに = 使いすぎなくて = (X) don't use ~ too much and ..., (X) don't use ~ too much and therefore

* つか
使つかいます = use

* つか
使つかいすぎます = use ~ too much

* [masu-form] すぎます sg2 = do ~ too much

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

Summary:

* [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) /

Information:

* nai-form is either the word with 'nai' after making the nai-form or the word without 'nai' after making the nai-form.

Example: The nai-form of 'kakimasu' is either 'kaka nai' or 'kaka'. The nai-form of 'tabemasu' is either 'tabe nai' or 'tabe'.

However, I use '[nai-form]' to mean the the word without 'nai' after making the nai-form in this explanation.

2

^{つか}使うにすぎず = ^{つか}使うにすぎなくて = (X) just use ~ and ..., (X) just use ~ and therefore ...

* [plain-style] にすぎません = just do ~ (and it is nothing more than that) (N2 No.61)

* [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>

☆ ししないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

☆ ^{つか}使うにすぎず = ~~^{つか}使うにすぎないで~~

3

^{つか}使うにすぎなく = ^{つか}使うにすぎなくて = (X) just use ~ and ..., (X) just use ~ and therefore ...

* [plain-style] にすぎません = just do ~ (and it is nothing more than that) (N2 No.61)

* [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>

☆ ししないで = せず (に), not しず (に)

* In this case, '... なく' is more formal than '... なくて'.

4

^{つか}使いすぎもなく = ^{つか}使いすぎなくて = ^{つか}使いすぎもありません。そして、 = There are no time when (X) use ~ too much and, There are no time when (X) use ~ too much and therefore

* ^{つか}使いすぎがありません = There are no time when (X) use ~ too much

* [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>

☆ ししないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

* In this case, '... なく' is more formal than '... なくて'.

* \ (^o^) / *-----

さっと = quickly /

^{あら}洗うの = to wash, washing

* ^{あら}洗う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あら}洗います g1 = wash

* Here ‘の’ is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

はだ
肌 = skin /

に /

は <topic particle> /

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

When you wash you face, it is good for your skin to wash it (your face) quickly without using much soap.

□42

りゅうがく
留学する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of りゅうがく 留学します g3 = study abroad, to go abroad to

study /

まで = until /

わたし
私 = I /

は <topic particle> /

じぶん み せかい
自分が 見て いる 世界 = the world which I am looking at

* み 見て いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of み 見て います = be seeing now

* み 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

が <subject particle> /

すべて
全て = everything, all /

だ = [na-adjective / noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ‘[na-adjective / noun] です’ =

is /

と <quotation particle> /

おも
思っていた。 = was thinking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of おも 思っています = be thinking

now

* おも 思います g1 = think

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

じつ
実は = to tell the truth, actually /

ほん の = just, only, mere, slightly /

ちい
小さな = small /

いちぶぶん
一部分 = a part, one part /

(*^_^*)-----

1.
{それが せかい 世界の ちい ほんの いちぶぶん 小さな 一部分} でない こと に しか {き 気づいて 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^き付^づいて いなかった = didn't notice = <plain-style-past-negative> of 気^き付^づいて います = be
noticing now

* (X)に 気^き付^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^せ界^{かい}の ほんの 小^{ちい}さな 一^{いち}部^ぶ分^{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] あります + しか = [na-adjective / noun] でしかありません

3

{それが 世^せ界^{かい}の ほんの 小^{ちい}さな 一^{いち}部^ぶ分^{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^{せかい}世界のほんの^{ちい}小さな^{いちぶぶん}一部分}にしかないことで{気づいていなかった} = 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] <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. /

\(^o^)/-----

に /

気づいていなかった = didn't notice = <plain-style-past-negative> of 気づいています = be noticing now

* (X)に 気づきます g1 = notice (X)

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

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.

□43

^{かいしゃ}(会社で) = at the company /

A

「あれ? = Look! / Listen! / What a surprise! /

あそこにいる の = the person who is over there

* いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います sg2 = there is ~, have, exist, stay /

* の here means ひと (person).

^{やまだ}山田さん = Mr Yamada /

かな = , I wonder

*[plain-style ('da' in '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] かな is often used to ask question oneself.

A: Look! Regarding the person who is over there, is he Mr Yamada, I wonder?

B

「山田さん = Mr Yamada /

は <topic particle> /

出張 中 = be away on business /

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

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

今 = now /

ここ = here /

に <existence particle> /

(*^_^*)-----

1

いないわけじゃないよ = plain-style of いないわけ ではありませんよ = I don't mean to say that (X) don't stay, you know? ; It doesn't mean that (X) don't stay, you know? (N2 No.112)

* いない = don't stay, be not in = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of います sg2 (stay, be in, there is ~, have, exist)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] わけ ではありません = I don't mean to say that ~, it doesn't mean that ~ (N2 No.112)

2

いるわけ ない じゃない = plain-style of いるわけ (が) ない じゃ ありませんか = いるわけ (が) ない ではありませんか = It is impossible for (X) to stay, don't you think so? (, I want to confirm with you.)

* いるわけ ない = plain-style of いるわけ (が) ありません = It is impossible for (X) to stay

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] わけ があります = it is impossible for (X) to do ~ (N2 No.43)

* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] ではありませんか or じゃ ありませんか =, don't you think so? ;, I want to confirm with you.

3

いたわけ じゃないよ = plain-style of いたわけ ではありませんよ = I don't mean to say that (X) don't stay, you know? ; It doesn't mean that (X) don't stay, you know (N2 No.112)

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

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] わけ ではありません = I don't mean to say that ~, it doesn't mean that ~ (N2 No.112)

4

いなかったわけじゃない = plain-style of なかったわけでは ありません = I don't mean to say that (X) didn't stay, It doesn't mean that (X) didn't stay (N2 No.112)

* いなかった = didn't stay, was not in = <plain-style-past-negative> of います sg2 (stay, be in, there is ~, have, exist)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] わけでは ありません = I don't mean to say that ~, it doesn't mean that ~ (N2 No.112)

\(^o^)/-----

B: Mr Yamada is away on business, you know? It is impossible for him to stay here, don't you think so? (, I want to confirm with you.)

□44

A
「このタレント、 = this entertainer, this talent, this star (a singer, an actor, an actress) /

^{さいきん}
最近 = recently, lately /

よく = often, well /

テレビで = on TV /

^み
見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look) /

ね。 = ..., isn't it? ;, don't you? ; etc.

A: Regarding this entertainer, we recently see him / her on TV frequently.

B
「ほんと。 = It is true. /

^{ひと} ^み ^ひ
この人を見ない日 = the day when (X) don't see this person

* 見ない = don't see = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look) /

は <topic particle> /

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

(*^_^*)-----

1.
....と 言っても いい ぐらいだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> ofと 言っても いい ぐらい
です = (X) is to the extent that (X) may say (N2 No.23 A)

* 言っても いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言っても いいです = may say, it is OK to say

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

* [dictionary-form, nai-form, i-adjective, na-adjective + 'na', noun] ぐらいです = (X) is to the extent that ~

2.

...と 言^いったら いい だけだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ... と 言^いったら いい だけです (X) just should say that

* 言^いったら いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言^いたら いいです = should say

* [ta-form] ら いいです = should say

* [plain-style] だけです = just do ~

3.

...と 言^いっても いい からだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of と 言^いっても いい からです = Because (X) may say that

* 言^いっても いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言^いっても いいです = may say, it is OK to say

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

* [plain-style] から です = Because ~

4.

...と 言^いたら いい ことだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ... と 言^いたら いい ことです = It is important that (X) should say that (N2 No.160)

* 言^いたら いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言^いたら いいです = should say

* [ta-form] ら いいです = should say

* [dictionary-form, nai-form] こと です = it is important that ~ (N2 No.160)

\(^o^)/-----

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

ね。 =, isn't it? ;, don't you? ; etc.

B: It is true. It (The frequency which we see him / her) is such an extent that we may say that we don't have any day when we don't see him / her.

P13

問題8

□45

ふちょう やまなかせんしゅ
不調だった 山中選手 = Yamanka (a player, an athlete) who was in bad condition

* ^{ふちょう}不調だった = was in bad condition = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{ふちょう}不調です = be in bad condition /

が <subject particle> /

ついに = finally, at last, eventually /

ゴール = goal /

を <direct-object particle> /

^き決めた。 = decided = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^き決めます g2 (decide) //

Yamanaka (the soccer player) who was in bad condition made a goal finally.

☆☆☆

1

したら = if (X) do * [ta-from] ら = if (X) do ~

(X) にしたら = from the viewpoint of (X), from (X)'s viewpoint, from the standpoint of (X), from (X)'s standpoint, from the point of view of (X), from (X)'s point of view (N2 No.125)

2

(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.)

3

プレッシャーは = pressure + は <topic particle>

4

「もし、また ミスをしたら」 = 'If I make a mistake again

* ミスを します = make a mistake

☆☆☆

^{そうとう}相当 = quite, fairly, pretty /

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

はずだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] はずです' = (X) must be ~, (X) is sure to ~, (X) ought to ~, (X) is expected to //

^{かれ}彼に したら 「もしまた ミスをしたら」 という プレッシャーは ^{そうとう}相当 あった はずだ。 =

From his viewpoint, it is expected that he felt quite a lot of pressures which is 'If I fail to make a goal again ... (then what will happen?)'.

□46

これ = this /

は <topic particle> /

^{じもと}地元 = local /

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

は <topic particle> /

よく ^し知られた ^{りょうり}料理 = the dish which is known well, well-known dish

* ^し知られた = was known = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^し知られます (be known) which is the passive-verb of ^し知ります g1 (get to know) /

[na-adjective, noun] で、 = [na-adjective, noun] だ。そして、 = is ~ and

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

* 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. /

この ^す酸っぱさ = this sourness

* ^す酸っぱい = sour /

が <subject particle> /

おいしい。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of おいしいです = be delicious //

'This is a well-known dish locally (in my hometown) and this sourness is delicious.

ただ = 1. free (of charge) 2. only, just 3. but ...

☆☆☆

1

.... なんていう = などと ^い言う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of などと ^い言います =

(X) say that or a thing like that (N2 No.61A)

(X) say that(And I want to show my little contempt for what he says.) (N2 No.61B)

2

^{ざんねん}残念な の = regrettable thing /

は <topic particle> /

→ To my regret, ~ ; The thing which I am disappointed is ~, The regrettable thing is ~

3

^{わかもの}
若者 = young people /

が <subject particle> /

^{さいきん}
最近 /

4

^す酸っぱいの ^{にがて}が 苦手だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^す酸っぱいの ^{にがて}が 苦手です = (X) is very weak in sour things, It is hard for (X) to eat sour things. /

☆☆☆

^ふ増えている ことだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^ふ増えている ことです = (the fact) that (X) is increasing

* ^ふ増えている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^ふ増えています = be increasing now

* ^ふ増えます g2 = increase

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

ね。」 =, isn't it? ;, don't you? ; etc.

と <quotation particle> /

^{たなか}
田中さん = Mr Tanaka /

は <topic particle> /

^{かた}語る。 = plain-style of ^{かた}語ります = talk, tell, narrate //

ただ ^{ざんねん}残念なのは ^す酸っぱいの ^{にがて}が 苦手だ ^{なんていう}なんていう ^{わかもの}若者が ^{さいきん}最近 ^ふ増えている ことだ
ね。」と ^{たなか}田中さんは ^{かた}語る。

But what disappoints me is that the young people who say that they don't like sour food are recently increasing., Mr Tanaka says so.

P14

□47

^{わす}
忘れられない プレゼント = the present which (X) cannot forget

* ^{わす}忘れられない = cannot forget = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^{わす}忘れられます which is the potential-verb (can forget, be able to forget) or the passive-verb (be forgotten by someone) of

^{わす}
忘れませす g2 (forget)

は <topic particle> /

^{しょうがくせい}小学生の ^{とき}時に = when (X) was a primary school student

* [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) ~ /

両親^{りょうしん}が^か買って^かくれた^か 自転車^{じてんしゃ} = the bicycle which my parents bought for me

* 買って^かくれた = (X) bought and he gave me a favor ; (X) gave me a favor. The favor is

'buying'. = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 買って^かくれます ((X) buy and he gives me a favor ;

(X) gives me a favor. The favor is 'buying' /

です。 = is, are, am etc //

The present which I can never forget is the bicycle which my parents bought for me when I was a primary school student.

くる^{くる} 生活^{せいかつ} = the life which is needy, the life which is in poverty /

の <possession particle> /

なか^{なか} 中、 = inside /

☆☆☆

1

それ^{それ}だけ^{だけ}で = by means of only that, because of only that /

2

どんな^{おも} 思い^{おも}で = by means of what kind of thought (thinking) /

3

買って^かくれた^か の^か か = Did (X) buy for me, I wonder? ; Did (X) buy and give me a favor, I wonder? ; Did (X) give me favor, I wonder? The favor is 'buying'.

* 買って^かくれた = (X) bought and he gave me a favor ; (X) gave me a favor. The favor is

'buying'. = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 買って^かくれます ((X) buy and he gives me a favor ;

(X) gives me a favor. The favor is 'buying'

* の = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da'

becomes 'na'.)] の^か 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. /

と <quotation particle> /

4

思う^{おも} = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思い^{おも}ます g1 = think /

と = [plain-style] と = ... and naturally (consequently) ~ /

☆☆☆

なみだ
涙が できます。 = tears roll down //

くる せいかつ なか
苦しい生活の中、
どんな おも
思いで か
買ってくれたのかと おも
思うと それだけで なみだ
涙が できます。

When I think with what kind of thoughts they bought it in poverty, my tears roll down with that sole reason. 😓

□48

さいきん こども
最近、子供が
なら
ピアノを 習
いたい と言
い 出
した。 =

Recently my child started to say that she wants to learn how to play the piano.

* 習 いたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 習 たいです = want to learn

* 言 いだした = started to say = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言 出 します = start to say

* [masu-form] だ します = start to do .. //

わたし
私 = I /

は <topic particle> /

こども
子供 = child /

が <subject particle> /

☆☆☆

1

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

2

や り たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of や り たいです = 1. want to do 2. want to give

3. want to give a favor (to a person)

* や り ます = 1. do 2. (A superior) gives (an inferior).

3

や ら せて = te-form of や ら せます = let (a person) do, make (a person) do

4

と 思 う こと = the thing which (X) think, what (X) think

* 思 う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思 います g1 = think

☆☆☆

と <quotation particle> /

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

* ^{おも}思います g1 = think

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

^{わたし}私は、^{こども}子供が したい と ^{おも}思うことは やらせて やりたい と ^{おも}思っている。 =

I am thinking that I want to let my child do what she thinks that she wants to do ((and give a favor to her)).

□49

^{こくみん}国民 = a nation, a people /

の <possession particle> /

^{せいじ}政治 = politics /

☆☆☆

1

^{はじ}初めて = for the first time /

2

～ に ^{たい}対する = towards ～ (N2 No.9) /

3

～ が あって = ～ があります (ある。ありました。あった。) そして、 = there is ～ and, ; there was ～ and, ; (X) have ～ and, ; (X) had ～ and

* あります g1 = there is ～, have, exist /

4

^{しんらい}信頼 = trust, confidence /

☆☆☆

^{せいじか}政治家 = politician /

は <topic particle> /

^{しどうりょく}指導力 = leadership /

を <direct-object particle> /

発揮^{はつき}できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 発揮^{はつき}できます (can display, can demonstrate, be able to display, be able to demonstrate) which is the potential-verb of 発揮^{はつき}します g3 (display, demonstrate) /

のだ。 = <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. //

国民^{こくみん}の、政治^{せいじ} に対^{たい}する 信^{しん}頼^{らい} があ^あっ^って 初^{はじ}めて 政治家^{せいじか}は 指^し導^{どう}力^{りょく}を 発^{はつき}揮^きできるのだ。 =

There is trust from a people to politics and then for the first time politicians can demonstrate their leaderships. I really want to say so.

----- the end of page 14 -----