問題1

□1
1
{勝てる} ため に = in order to be able to win

* 勝てる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 勝てます (be able to win, can win) which is the potential-verb of 勝ちます g1 (win)

* [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>

2
{勝てる} よう に = so that (X) is able to win

* [dictionary-from / nai-form] ように = so that (X) do / don't do 〜

3
{勝てる} こと に = for (the purpose of) being able to win

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

4
{勝てる} みたい に → 勝てる みたいです = It looks like that (X) is able to win

* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be left put.)] みたいです = It looks like that 〜

今度の 試合に 勝てる ように 一生懸命 頑張ります。 =
I will do my best so that I can win the next match (game)

□2
1
{買い} そうも ない = It doesn't looks that (X) buy

* 買い そうも ない = It doesn't look like that (X) buy = <plain-style-nonpast-neegative> of 買い そうです (It looks like that (X) buy)

* [masu-form] そうです = It looks like that ...

* [masu-form] そうではありません = It doesn't look like that .....
そうじゃありません
そうにもありません
そうもありません

2

{買え} そうも ない = It doesn't looks that (X) can buy

* 買え そうも ない = It doesn't look like that (X) can buy = <plain-style-nonpast-neegative> of 買え そうです (It looks like that (X) can buy)

* 買えます = potential-verb of 買います g1 = be able to but, can buy

* [masu-form] そうです = It looks like that ...

* [masu-form] そうではありません = It doesn't look like that .....

<div align="center">

そうじゃありません

そうにもありません

そうもありません

</div>

今の 私の 給料 で は、何年 働いても 自分の 家は 買え そうも ない。=

It doesn't look like that I can buy my own house with my current little salary no matter how many years I work.

* 働いて も = even if (X) work

* [te-form] も = even if ～

* [question-word] ～ + [te-form] も = no matter ～

□3

1
将来の ほうに

2
将来の 場合に

3
将来の 他に

4
将来のこと で = because of the matters (things) in the future

A「最近、山田さん 元気ない ね。」=

A: Mr Yamada doesn't look fine recently.

* 元気ない = be not fine = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 元気(が) あります (be fine, be healthy, be cheerful)

B「うん。将来の こと で 悩んでる らしい よ。」=

B: Yes, what you have said is correct. I hear that he is worried about his future, and I think so too.

* 悩んでる らしい = I hear that (X) is worried

* 悩んでる = 悩んで いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悩んで います = be worried now, be troubled now

* 悩みます g1 = be worried, be troubled

* [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 〜

□4

1
田中さん + が <subject particle>

2
田中さん で = by means of Mr Tanaka, because of Mr Tanaka, inside Mr Tanaka

3
田中さんって = 田中さん という の は = the person called Mr Tanaka

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.)
* We often use '〜 という の は (〜 って)' to indicate what we don't know before asking a question

4
田中さん でも = even Mr Tanaka

A「ねえ、田中さんって どんな 人？」

A: Excuse me, what type of person is Mr Tanaka?

B「とても 親切で いい人だ よ。」

B: He is very kind and he is a good person.

* 親切で = 親切だ。そして、 = (X) is kind and ....

* 親切だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 親切です = (X) is kind

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.

* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] くて', '[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal.
* いい人<ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いい人<ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>です = (X) is a good person

----

□5

1
いつ の 間<ruby>間<rt>ま</rt></ruby>に か = before one knows

2
いつ = when

3
いつ でも = anytime, whenever it is

4
いつか = someday   五日<ruby>五日<rt>いつ か</rt></ruby> = the fifth of the month

A「沖縄旅行<ruby>沖縄旅行<rt>おきなわりょこう</rt></ruby>は どう だった？」=

A: How was your trip to Okinawa?
* どう だった？ = plain-style of どう でしたか = how was 〜?

海<ruby>海<rt>うみ</rt></ruby>が 青<ruby>青<rt>あお</rt></ruby>くて、料理<ruby>料理<rt>りょうり</rt></ruby>も 美味<ruby>美味<rt>おいし</rt></ruby>しくて、最高<ruby>最高<rt>さいこう</rt></ruby>だった よ。=

B: The sea was blue, the food was very nice, so it was supreme.
* 青<ruby>青<rt>あお</rt></ruby>くて = 青<ruby>青<rt>あお</rt></ruby>かった。そして、= (X) was blue and ....
* 青<ruby>青<rt>あお</rt></ruby>かった = was blue = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 青<ruby>青<rt>あお</rt></ruby>いです (be blue)
* 美味<ruby>美味<rt>おい</rt></ruby>しくて = 美味<ruby>美味<rt>おい</rt></ruby>しかった。そして、= (X) was delicious and ....
* 美味<ruby>美味<rt>おい</rt></ruby>しかった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 美味<ruby>美味<rt>おい</rt></ruby>しいです (be delicious)
* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another

sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them

te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.
* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] くて', '[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more

formal.
* 最高<ruby>最高<rt>さいこう</rt></ruby>だった = was supreme = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 最高<ruby>最高<rt>さいこう</rt></ruby>です = (be supreme)

A「いいなあ。私<ruby>私<rt>わたし</rt></ruby>も いつか 一度<ruby>一度<rt>いちど</rt></ruby> 行<ruby>行<rt>い</rt></ruby>って みたい なあ。」=

A: That sounds so good !!!!!   I also want to try to go at least once someday, I wish so.
* [plain-style] なあ = <used to show the speaker's exclamation>

* 行^いって み たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行^いって み たいです = wan to try to go

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

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜

□6

1 {これ} なんか = this one or something, the thing like this (N2 P40 No.61)

2 {これ} ばかり = only this, just this, full of this

3 {これ} へ = towards this

4 {これ} に = inside this (existence), to this (recipient), etc

(デパートで シャツを 選^{えら}び ながら) =

(while choosing a shirt at the department store)

* [masu-form] ながら = while doing 〜

山田^{やまだ}「明るい 色の シャツが 欲しい んだ けど...。」=

Yamada: I want to get a bright color shirt ......(hesitation)

* 欲^ほしい んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 欲^ほしい んです = I want 〜, I really want to say so.

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です= ......, I wonder ; ......, I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ...... → ん can be changed to の.

田中^{たなか}「だったら、これ なんか どう？ 山田さん に 凄^{すご}く 似合^{にあ}う と 思^{おも}う よ。」=

Tanaka: If you say so, (If that is the case,) How about the thing like this? I think it suits you very well.

* 似合^{にあ}う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 似合^{にあ}います g1 = suit, match, become, be like

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

* [plain-style] と 思^{おも}います = I think that 〜

□7

1

欲^ほしい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 欲^ほしいです = (X) want 〜 <the subject is the first person and the second person>

2

欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがって います = (X) show signs of wanting 〜, (X) want 〜 now <the subject is the third person>

* 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがります = (X) want 〜 at that moment only <the subject is the third person>

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

3

欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>し そう な = adjectival usage of 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>し そうです = It looks like that (X) want 〜

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そうです = It looks like that 〜

4

欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがって みる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがって みます = try to show signs of wanting 〜, try to want 〜

* 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがります = (X) want 〜 at that moment only <the subject is the third person>

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

スーパーで=

(at the supermarket)

母親<ruby>母親<rt>ははおや</rt></ruby>「今<ruby>今<rt>いま</rt></ruby>、お菓子<ruby>菓子<rt>かし</rt></ruby>買<ruby>買<rt>か</rt></ruby>った 子が タケル君<ruby>君<rt>くん</rt></ruby>？」=

Mother: Is the child who bought a snack just now Takeru?

* 買<ruby>買<rt>か</rt></ruby>った = bought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 買<ruby>買<rt>か</rt></ruby>います g1 (buy)

* [noun]? = plain-style of '[noun] ですか' = Is (X) [noun]?

子供<ruby>子供<rt>こども</rt></ruby>「違<ruby>違<rt>ちが</rt></ruby>う よ。あそこ で 泣<ruby>泣<rt>な</rt></ruby>いて、お菓子<ruby>菓子<rt>かし</rt></ruby>を 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがって いる 子<ruby>子<rt>こ</rt></ruby> だ よ。」

Child: No, he is not. He is the one who is crying over there and wants a snack.

* 違<ruby>違<rt>ちが</rt></ruby>う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 違<ruby>違<rt>ちが</rt></ruby>います g1 = be different, be wrong

* 泣<ruby>泣<rt>な</rt></ruby>いて、= 泣<ruby>泣<rt>な</rt></ruby>く。そして、= cry and ....

* 泣<ruby>泣<rt>な</rt></ruby>く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 泣<ruby>泣<rt>な</rt></ruby>きます g1 (cry)

* 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.

* 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがって います = (X) show signs of wanting 〜, (X) want 〜 now <the subject is the third person>

* 欲<ruby>欲<rt>ほ</rt></ruby>しがります = (X) want 〜 at that moment only <the subject is the third person>

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

* [noun] だ = plain-style of '[noun] です' = (X) is [noun]

P14

□8

1

来_こられても {よろしい でしょうか} = ×

* 来_こられて も = even if (X) can come, even if (X) come and you have a problem, even if (X = superior) come

* 来_こられます = potential-verb (can come, be able to come), passive-verb (intransitive) ((X) come and I have a problem), deferential-verb ((superior) come)

* [te-form] よろしい でしょうか =

  [te-form] よろしい ですか =

  [te-form] いい ですか =

  May I so 〜?, Is it OK for me to do?

* [plain-style ('da' in '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] でしょう = 1 Probably ......

2 ...., right?

* [plain-style ('da' in '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] でしょうか = <It is used when asking a question more politely.>

2

いらっしゃっても {よろしい でしょうか} = ×

* いらっしゃって も = even if (X = superior) go / come / stay

* いらっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of 行_いきます (go), 来_きます (come), います (stay, have, there is, exist)

3

伺_{うかが}っても {よろしい でしょうか} = May I visit? / Is it OK to visit?

伺_{うかが}います g1 = the special-humble-verb of 行_いきます g1 (go), 聞_ききます g1 (ask), 尋_{たず}ねます g1 (ask), 訪_{たず}ねます g2 (visit), 訪問_{ほうもん}します g3 (visit), 訪_{おとず}れます (visit)

4

行_いかれても {よろしい でしょうか} = ×

* 行_いかれて も = even if (X) go and you have a problem, even if (X = superior) go

* 行_いかれます = passive-verb (intransitive) ((X) go and I have a problem), deferential-verb ((my superior) go)

学生_{がくせい}「先生_{せんせい}、ご相談_{そうだん}し たい こと が ある のです が、授業_{じゅぎょう}の 後_{あと}、先生_{せんせい}の 研究室_{けんきゅうしつ}に 伺_{うかが}っても よろしいでしょうか。 =

Students: Sir, I have the thing which I want to consult with you, so is it OK for me to go (come) to your study room after a class?

* ご相談_{そうだん}し たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ご相談_{そうだん}し たいです = want to consult

* ご相談します = humble-verb of 相談します g3 = consult, discuss

* ある のです = (X) have, I really want to say so

* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります = have 〜, there is 〜, exist

* [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.

先生「はい、いいです よ。」=
teacher: OK. (Sure.)

□9
1
{行って} みさせて ください = Please make (a person) try to go

* 行って みさせます = make (a person) try to go = the causative-verb of 行って みます (try to go, go 〜 and see how)

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

* [te-form] ください = please do 〜

2
{行って} みても いいでしょうか = May I try to go? / Is it OK for me to try to go? = more polite than {行って} みても いいですか

* 行って みます = try to go, go 〜 and see how

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

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

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

* [plain-style ('da' in '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] でしょうか = <It is used when asking a question more politely.>

3
{行って} みさせて ほしい のです が = I want you to make (a person) try to go, I really think so.

* 行って みさせます = make (a person) try to go = the causative-verb of 行って みます (try to go, go 〜 and see how)

* [te-form] ほしいです = want (a person) to do 〜

* [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.

4

{行って} みたら どうでしょう = 行って みたら どう でしょうか = Why don't you try to go?, Why don't we try to go?, I suggest to you that you should try to go = more polite than 行って みたら どうですか

* 行って みます = try to go, go 〜 and see how

* [ta-form] ら どうですか = Why don't you do 〜?, Why don't we do 〜?, How about doing 〜?, I suggest to you that you should do 〜

A 「昨日から ずっと 頭が 痛い んです が、どこか いい病院を 知りませんか。」=

A: I have been having a headache since yesterday, so don't you know any good hospital?

* 痛い んです = (X) is painful, I really want to say so

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です= ......, I wonder ; ......, I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ...... → ん can be changed to の.

B 「そう ですねえ、ABC病院に 行って みたら どうでしょう。」

B: Let me see. Why don't you try to go to ABC hospital? / I suggest to you that you should try to go to ABC hospital. / How about trying to go to ABC hospital?

□10

This sweet (snack) is made from only flour, egg and sugar. We don't use butter, milk, etc.

.... で できて います = is made (is completed) by means of ....

□11

1　11 時半まで + は <topic particle> = until 11:30

2　11 時半までに + は <topic particle> = by 11:30

3　11 時半までも = even 11:30

4　11 時半 = ×

会社で =

(at the company)

A 「すみません、山田さんは どこですか。」=

A: Excuse me, where is Mr Yamada?

B 「山田さんは 会議中です が、会議は 11 時半までに は 終わる と 思います よ。」=

B: Mr Yamada is at the meeting now, but I think that the meeting will end by 11:30.

* 終わる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 終わります g1 = end, finish

----

□12

1

9時 過ぎる らしい なら = if I hear that 9 o'clock passes and I think so too, if it seems that 9 o'clock passes (based on what I heard / based on the objective grounds)

2

9時 過ぎる らしい のに = although it seems that 9 o'clock passes

3

9時 過ぎる よう なら = if it looks like that 9 o'clock passes, if it seems that 9 o'clock passes (based on the subjective grounds)

4

9時 過ぎる よう な のに = although it looks like that 9 o'clock passes

* 過ぎる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 過ぎます sg2 = pass, go beyond, go past; elapse; exceed

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.] らしいです → I hear that ... and I think so too / I heard that .... and I think so too / It seems that ... (based on what I heard / based on the objective grounds)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ようです → (According to my knowledge, / According to my academic analysis,) it looks like that ..... / It seems that .... (based on the subjective grounds)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if 〜 <supposition>
<It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a question asking for the listener's opinion.> /

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

妹 「今日は 友達と 晩御飯を 食べて 来る ね。」 =

Younger sister: Today, I go to eat dinner with my friend and come home.

* 食べて 来る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べて 来ます = go to eat and will be 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

兄「わかった。9時 過ぎる よう なら、迎え に 行く から、電話しろ よ。」=

Elder brother: OK. If it looks like that 9 o'clock passes, I go to fetch you, so call me.

* わかった = understood = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of わかります g1 (understand)
* 迎え に 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 迎え に 行きます = go to fetch, go out to meet
* [masu-form] に 行きます = go to do
* 電話しろ = Telephone me! = the imperative-verb of 電話します g1 (call, telephone, make a phone call)

□13

1

話し かけない ほうが よさ <u>そう だ</u> な = It looks like that (X) had better not talk to someone

* 話し かけない ほうが よさ そう だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話し かけない ほう が よさ そう です = It looks like that (X) had better not talk to someone

* 話し かけない ほうが いいです = had better not talk to someone

* [nai-form] ほうが いいです = had better not do 〜

* 話し かけます = accost a person, talk to someone

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そうです = It looks like that 〜

* When いい is followed by そうです, it becomes よさ

  いい そうです → よさ そうです (It looks like that (X) is good, (X) looks good)

2

話し かけなくても よさ <u>そう だ</u> な = It looks like that (X) don't have to talk to someone

* 話し かけなくても よさ そう だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話し かけなくても よさ そう です = It looks like that (X) don't have to talk to someone

* 話し かけなくても いいです = don't have to talk to someone

* [nai-form ない → なく] ても いいです = don't have to do 〜

* 話し かけます = accost a person, talk to someone

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そうです = It looks like that 〜

* When いい is followed by そうです, it becomes よさ

  いい そうです → よさ そうです (It looks like that (X) is good, (X) looks good)

3

話し かけない ほうが いい <u>そう だ</u> な = I hear (I heard) that (X) had better not talk to someone

* 話し かけない ほうが いい そう だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話し かけない ほう が いい そう です = I hear (heard) that (X) had better not talk to someone

* 話し かけない ほうが いいです = had better not talk to someone

* [nai-form] ほうが いいです = had better not do 〜

* 話し かけます = accost a person, talk to someone

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

4

話し かけなくても いい <u>そう だ</u> な = I hear (heard) that (X) don't have to talk to someone

* 話し かけなくても いい そう だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話し かけなくても いい そう です = I hear (heard) that (X) don't have to talk to someone

* 話し かけなくても いいです = don't have to talk to someone

* [nai-form ない → なく] ても いいです = don't have to do 〜

* 話し かけます = accost a person, talk to someone

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

弟「お父さん、どこ に いる か 知らない？」=

Younger brother: Don't you know where daddy is?

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

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' must be omitted)] か = <It can be used as an indirect-question>

* 知らない = don't know = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 知ります g1 (get to know)

兄「さっき 部屋に いた けど、忙し そう だった よ。」=

Elder brother: He was in the room a little while ago, but he looked busy.

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

* 忙し そう だった = It looked like that (X) was busy, (X) looked busy= <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 忙し そうです = It looks like that (X) is busy, (X)

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そうです = It looks like that 〜

弟「そうか。じゃあ 今は 話しかけない ほうが よさ そうだ な。進学のこと、相談した かった んだ けど。」

Younger brother: I see. Then, it looks like that I had better not speak to him. I wanted to consult with him about my next education.

* そうか。 = plain-style of そうですか。 = Is that so?, I see

* 進学 = entering a school of higher grade, entering a junior high school (or university)

* 相談した かった んだ = plain-style of 相談した かった んです = wanted to to consult, and I really want to say so

* 相談した かった = wanted to consult = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 相談し たいです = want to consult

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です= ......, I wonder ; ......, I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ...... → ん can be changed to の.

P15

問題2

□14

1
何を やって いた = <plain-style> of 何を やって いましたか = what were you doing?

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

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

2
練習に 来ないで = without coming to practice

* 来ない = don't come = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 来ます g3 (come)

* [nai-form] で = without doing 〜

* [noun] に = for (the purpose of) [noun]

3
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although 〜, in spite of 〜   2 in order to 〜

4
ちっとも = not at all, not one bit, on the contrary, vice versa

A「来週、試合 な のに ちっとも 練習に 来ないで 何を やって いた んですか。」=
A: What were you doing without coming to practice at all although there will be the match next week?
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です= ......, I wonder ; ......, I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ...... → ん can be changed to の.

B「すみません。」=
B: I am sorry.

□15

1

閉まる 時間 = the time when it closes

* 閉まる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 閉まります g1 (close)

2

違う から = because (X) is wrong / because (X) is different

* 違う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 違います g1 (be wrong, be difference)

3

に よって = (be done) by (a person) / because of .... / by means of .... / according to ... / some .... (N2 P6 No.13)

4

が = <subject = the performer of the action>

    (A) は (B)が (adjective) → describing characteristics

    (A) が あります / います = there is (A), have (A)

    (A) が わかります / いります / できます = understand / need / can do (A)

    (question-word = subject) が 〜 ?

    but

あの 美術館は 曜日 によって 閉まる 時間 が 違う から 窓口で 確認した ほうが いい よ。」 =
The closing time of that museum differs from day of the week to day of the week (differs depending on day of the week), so you had better confirm at the ticket window.

* 確認した ほうが いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 確認した ほうが いいです = had better confirm

* 確認した = confirmed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 確認します g3 (confirm)

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

□16

1

こと が

こと = Basically 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (is used to change a verb to a noun).

が = <subject = the performer of the action>

    (A) は (B)が (adjective) → describing characteristics

    (A) が あります / います = there is (A), have (A)

    (A) が わかります / いります / できます = understand / need / can do (A)

    (question-word = subject) が 〜 ?

    but

2

大変な（たいへん）

大変（たいへん）means 'awful, terrible, dreadful, horrible; hard, difficult' and it is a na-adjective. Here there is な right after 大変（たいへん）, so we must have a noun right after 大変な（たいへん）.

3/4

'(X) は (or が) どんな に 〜 か' is used show admiration (wonder, enchantment, sign) and it means 'What [noun] (X) ..... !' or 'How [adjective] (X) .....!' (N2 P95 No.159)

自分で（じぶん）野菜を（やさい）作って（つく）みて、美味しい 野菜を（やさい）育てる（そだ）<u>ことが どんなに 大変な（たいへん）ことか</u> わかりました。=

I tried to make vegetables by myself and I knew how difficult growing delicious vegetables is!

□17

1
(X) の (Y) = (X)'s (Y)

       (Y) on / about (X)
       (Y) from / made in (Y)
〜 の = 〜 one, 〜 thing

2
他（ほか）= other, another one

3
に = <the exact when the action takes place> <u>at</u> 6, <u>on</u> the 15th

    <recipient> give it <u>to</u> my friend
    <source> get it <u>from</u> my friend
    <existence particle> There is a book <u>in</u> the classroom.
    <in the passive-structure> be done <u>by</u> someone
    <in the causative-structure> make <u>someone</u> do 〜

    [na-adjective / noun] に なります = become [adjective / noun]

    [na-adjective / noun] に します = make 〜 [adjective / noun]

    [noun] に します = decide on [noun], choose [noun]

4
から = from [noun] / Because [sentence]

A「今度の（こんど）さよなら パーティーで、みんなで 歌う（うた）歌は（うた）これで いいですか。」=

A: Regarding the song which we will sing at the next farewell party, is it OK for you with this?

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

B「すみません。この 歌は 好き な んです が、少し 難しいです <u>から</u> <u>他</u> <u>の</u> <u>に</u> して ほしいで
す。」=

B: I am sorry. I like this song, but it is a little difficult, so I want you to decide on any other song.

* <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes
'na'.)] ん です= ......, I wonder ; ......, I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to

emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ...... → ん can be changed to の.

* [te-form] ほしいです = want (a person) to do 〜

□18
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

最近、子供が ピアノを 習い たい と 言い 出した。=

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

* 言い だした = started to say = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言い 出します = start to say

* [masu-form] だします = start to do ..

私は、子供が <u>し たい</u> <u>と 思う こと は</u> <u>やらせて</u> <u>やり たい</u> と 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).

* 思って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思って います = be thinking now
* 思います g1 = think

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