

P18

もんだい
問題3

つぎ ぶんしょう
次の文章 = next sentence, following article /

を <direct-object particle> /

よ
読んで、 = 読む。そして、 = read and

* 読む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 読みます g1 = read

* 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. /

ぶんしょうぜんたい ないよう
文章全体の内容 = the contents of whole sentences (article) /

を <direct-object particle> /

かんが
考えて、 = 考える。そして、 = consider and

* 考える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えます g2 = consider, think over

* 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. /

[19] から [23] の中に入る最もよいもの = the best things which enter the boxes from 19 to 23 /

を <direct-object particle> /

1・2・3・4から一つえら
選びなさい。 = choose one from 1, 2, 3 and 4

* [masu-form] なさい = Do ~ ! <command, order> //

After reading the following article and thinking about the contents of the whole article, choose the best answer for the boxes from 19 to 23. Choose the answer from 1, 2, 3 and 4. 🥵

した ぶんしょう
下の文章 = the following sentences (article) /

は <topic particle> /

かげつまえ にほん き りゅうがくせい
3ヶ月前に日本に来た留学生のダニエルさん = Mr Daniel, an overseas student, who came to Japan three months ago

* 来た = came = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 来ます g3 (come) /

でんしゃつうがく でんしゃつうがく
「電車通学をして = 電車通学をした。そして、 = commuted to school by train and

* 電車通学をした = commuted to school by train = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 電車通学を
します g3 (commute to school by train)

* 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. /

き
気がついたこと = the thing which (X) noticed

* 気がついた = noticed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 気がつきます g1 (notice, perceive, discern, realize; become aware) /

→ what (X) noticed after commuting to school by train /

について = about (regarding, concerning) ~ N2 No.10

書いた 作文 = the composition which (X) wrote

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

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) //

The following article is the composition which an overseas student Mr Daniel who came to Japan three months ago wrote about 'the thing which he noticed after commuting to school by train'.

{The sentence is written in the polite-style.}

とうきょう でんしゃ
東京の 電車 = trains in Tokyo /

シュミット ダニエル = XXXX Daniel /

とうきょう
東京 = Tokyo /

に <arrival particle> /

きて、 = 来ました。そして、 = came and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

でんしゃ つか ひと
電車を 使う 人 = the person who uses a train

* 使う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使います g1 = use /

が <subject particle> /

とても 多い の = the fact that (X) is quite many /

→ the fact that the people who use a train are quite many /

に /

びっくり しました。 = (X) was surprised //

After I came to Tokyo, I was surprised that many people used a train.

ラッシュアワー = a rush hour /

は <topic particle> /

えき でんしゃ
駅も 電車も = both a station and a train /

ほんとう
本当に = really, truly /

^{こんざつ}
混雑しています。 = be being crowded now

* ^{こんざつ}
混雑します = overcrowd, crowd excessively //

During a rush hour, both the station and the trains are really overcrowded.

^{さいしょ}
最初は、 = at first,

^{ひと}
人 = person /

が <subject particle> /

^{おお}
多くて = (X) is many 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. /

^{たいへん}
大変なのに、 = although (X) is awful (terrible, dreadful, horrible; hard, difficult)

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

なぜ = why /

みんな = everybody /

が <subject particle> /

^{でんしゃ}
電車 = a train /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{つか} 使おう と する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{つか} 使おう と します = be about to use volitionally

* ^{つか} 使おう = let's use, I shall use = volitional-form of ^{つか} 使います g1 (use)

* [volitional-form] と します = be about to do ~ volitionally /

の か = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか =, I wonder? → の can be changed to ん. /

^{ふしぎ}
不思議でした。 = (X) was a wonder (miracle, strange, mystery, marvel, curiosity) //

At first, I was wondering why everybody used a train although it is awful since it is so crowded.

しかし、 = But, /

^{とうきょう}
東京 = Tokyo /

に <arrival particle> /

きて = 来ました。そして、 = came and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

3ヶ月 = three months /

たって、 = たちました。そして、 = passed and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

その理由 = that reason /

が <direct-object particle of わかります> /

□19

1

わかって くる はずです = I am sure that (X) will come to understand

* わかって くる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of わかって きます = come to understand

* [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

* [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 //

2

わかって いく そうです = I hear that (X) will continue to understand

* わかって いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of わかって いきます = continue to understand

* [te-form] いきます = continue to do ~, keep doing ~, carry on doing ~

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

3

わかって きました = came to understand

* [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 //

4

わかって いった ようです = It looks like that (X) continued to understand (according to my academic analysis)

* わかって いった = continued to understand = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of わかって いきます = continue to understand

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

ようです = (According to my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~ //

But three months have passed after I came to Tokyo, and I started to understand that reason.

まず、 = first of all, to start with, to begin with, first, firstly /

とうきょう
東京には、 = in Tokyo に <existence particle> + は <topic particle> /

じゅうしゅういじょう でんしゃ
10種類以上の電車 = more than 10 kinds of trains /

が <subject particle> /

はし 走っていて、 = はし 走っています。そして、 = be running now

* はし 走ります g1 = run

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

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And

it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

でんしゃ えき
電車の駅 = a train station /

は <topic particle> /

ろっぴゃくいじょう
600 以上 = more than 600, 600 and more /

あります。 g1 = there is ~, have ~, exist //

First of all, in Tokyo, more than 10 kinds of trains are running and there are more than six hundreds train stations.

たくさん えき 駅 = many stations /

が <subject particle> /

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

から、 = because ~ /

どこへ でも = towards anywhere /

* [question-word] でも

* [question-word] (へ)でも

* [question-word] にでも

* [question-word] ででも

* [question-word] とでも

= anything (whatever it is), anywhere (no matter where it is), anytime (no matter when it is), etc.

い 行く ことができます。 = can go, be able to go

* い 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of い 行きます g1 = go

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

Because there are many train stations, we can go anywhere.

□20

1
したがって = therefore, hence

2
つまり = in other words, in short

3
たとえば = for example

4
それから = and then, after that

^{でんしゃ} ^{おく}
電車が遅れること = the fact that a train is delayed

* ^{おく}遅れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おく}遅れます g2 = be delayed, late, fall behind
schedule, be overdue /

も = also

^{すく}少ない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{すく}少ないです = (X) is a few

* [plain-style] ^{すく}ことが少ないです = (X) seldom do ~ /

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and what's more, not only ~ but also ..., because ~ <It is often used to list reasons.> /

あまり = (not) so, (not) really, (not) much /

^ま待たなくても = even if (X) don't wait

* [nai-form ない → なくて] も = even if (X) do ~ /

すぐに = immediately /

^{つぎ} ^{でんしゃ}
次の電車 = the next train /

が <subject particle> /

^き
来ます。 g3 = come //

And then trains are seldom delayed, and what's more the next train will come immediately even if we don't wait for a long time.

^{じっさい}
実際に、 = virtually, practically, in practice, currently, presently, actually, in fact /

^{つか} ^{でんしゃ}
わたしが使っている電車 = the train which I am using now

* 使^{つか}っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使^{つか}っています = be using now

* 使^{つか}います g1 = use

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

は <topic particle> /

ラッシュアワーに = during a rush hour /

は <topic particle> /

3分^{さんぶん}に 1本^{いっぽん} = one train in every three minutes /

来^きます。 g3 = come //

In fact, the train which I use comes in every three minutes during a rush hour.

□21

1

ある電^{でんしゃ}車 = a certain train

2

そこ の 電^{でんしゃ}車 = the train which exist there (is there)

3

こう いう 電^{でんしゃ}車 = the train like this

4

どちらか の 電^{でんしゃ}車 = either train

みんなが 使^{つか}いたく なる 気^き持^もち = the feeling that everybody feels like using

* 使^{つか}いたく なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使^{つか}いたく なります = feel like using

* 使^{つか}いたいです (want to use) + なります (become)

* [masu-form] たく なります = feel like doing

* [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]

も = also

わかります。 = understand //

If (we take) the train like this, I understand the feeling that everybody wants to use it

しかし、 = But, /

^{いま}
今でも = even now

わからないこと = the thing which (X) don't understand

* わからない = don't understand = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of わかります g1

(understand) /

が <direct-object particle of あります> /

^{ひとつ}
一つ = one (small thing) /

あります。 = there is ~, have ~, exist //

But, I have one thing which I don't understand even now.

^{とうきょう}
東京では = in Tokyo で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> は

<topic particle> /

^{でんしゃ}
電車 = train /

が <subject particle> /

^{つぎつぎ}
次々 = successively, one by one, one after another, in succession, continuously, sequentially /

^{くる}
来る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来ます g3 = come /

から、 = because ~ /

^{でんしゃ} ^{じかん}
電車の時間 = train time /

を <direct-object particle> /

^き
気にして = 気に します。そして、 = mind (negative nuance) and, care about and, worry and, pay undue (amount of) attention to (something) and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And

it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

^{いそ}
急ぐ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 急ぎます g1 = hurry /

^{ひつよう}
必要 = necessity /

は <topic particle> /

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

→ [play-style] ^{ひつよう} 必要が あります = need to do ~, it is necessary to do ~ /

はずです。 = [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 //

I am sure that I don't have to hurry while caring about the time because trains come one after another (successively) in Tokyo.

ところが、 = But, However, yet /

えき かいだん
駅の中 や 階段、ホーム = the inside of a station, stairs, platform, etc /

を <the particle which shows the place where (X) go through (pass by) /

いそ いそ
急いで = 急ぎます。そして、 = hurry and → hurriedly /

ある ひと
歩いている人 = the person who is walking now

* ある ある
歩いている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 歩いています = be walking now

* ある
歩きます g1 = walk

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

が <subject particle> /

おお
多いです。 = (X) is many //

However, there are many people who are walking hurriedly inside the station, on the staircase and at the platform.

わたし = I /

は <topic particle> /

これ = this /

が <subject particle> /

□22

1

こた
答え = answer

な の か = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか =, I wonder? → の can be changed to ん.

(I don't know this) is the answer.

2

なぜ = why /

な の か = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか =, I wonder? → の can be changed to ん.

(I don't know) why (this) is like that.

3

りゆう
理由 = reason /

な の か = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか =, I wonder? → の can be changed to ん.

(I don't know this) is the reason.

4

だれ = who /

な の か = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか =, I wonder? → の can be changed to ん.

(I don't know) who (this) is.

^{にほん}
日本 = Japan /

に <existence particle> /

^{なが}
長く = for a long time, longer /

^す
住んでいたら、 = if (X) is living

* ^す住んでいた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^す住んでいます (be living now)

* ^す住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

わたし = I /

も = also

^{おな}
同じように = in the same way /

□23

1

なる の でしょうか = Does (X) become, I wonder? <asking oneself>

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

* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] の でしょうか is used to ask oneself a question and の implies '..., I wonder'

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

2

なった でしょう = Probably (X) became

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

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

3

なってしまうのです = To one's regret, (X) will become, I want to emphasize this fact.

* なってしまう =<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なってしまいます = to one's regret, (X) become ~

* なります g1 = become

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

4

なっていました = To my regret, (X) became

* なります g1 = become

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

If I live in Japan for a long time, will I become alike?

りゅうがくせいかつ お
留学生生活が終わるころ = when one's life as an overseas student ends

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

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

に <the particle which shows the exact hour> /

は <topic particle> /

こた
答え = answer /

を <direct-object particle of わかります> /

わかるのかもしれない。 = Maybe (X) will understand, I wonder? / , I want to emphasize this point.

わかるの = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of わかるのです = understand, I wonder? /, I want to emphasize this point

* わかる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of わかります 1 = understand

* [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.

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

When my life as a overseas student ends, I may know the answer.

P20

問題4

(1)

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

なかむら 中村さんの つくえ 机の うえ 上 = on the top of Mr Nakamura's desk /

せんせい 先生からの メモ = the memo from a teacher /

置いてある。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お置いてあります = (X) is put intentionally

* 置きます g1 = put

* [te-form] あります = (X) is put intentionally, someone put (X) and (X) is here (there) //

On Mr Nakamura's desk, the memo from his teacher is put.

{The sentence is written in the polite-style.}

なかむら 中村さん = Mr Nakamura, /

おはようございます。 = Good morning. /

きのう 昨日 = yesterday /

プリンター = printer /

が <subject particle> /

こしょう 故障した = broke down = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of こしょう故障します g3 (break, break down) /

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

かわな でんき 川名電気 = Kawana Electric Company /

に <recipient particle> /

しゅうり 修理 = repairing, mending /

を <direct-object particle> /

たの頼みました。 = asked, requested, begged //

The printer broke down yesterday, so I asked Kawana Electric Company to repair it.

しゅうり 修理の ひと人 = repairman /

は <topic particle> /

じゅうじ 10時に = at 10 o'clock /

来て くれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来て くれます = (X) come and he gives me a favor /

そうです。 = [plain-style] そうです = I hear that ~, I heard that ~ //

I hear that the repairman will come at 10 o'clock. (and he will give us a favor)

わたし = I /

は <topic particle> /

授業 = lesson, study session, classwork /

が <direct-object particle of あります> /

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 ~ /

修理の人 = repairman /

が <subject particle> /

来たら = if (X) come, when (X) come, after (X) come

* 来た = came = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 来ます g3 (come)

* [plain-style-past (affirmative or negative) ら = if ~, when ~, after ~ /

プリンターの場所 = the location of a printer /

に <arrival particle> /

案内 = information, guidance, leading /

を <direct-object particle> /

お願いします。 = ask one's favor //

I have a lesson, so when the repairman comes, please lead him to the location of the printer.

故障の内容ですが、 = Regarding the contents of the breakdown, /

印刷するときに = when (X) print

* 印刷する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 印刷します g3 = print

* [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) ~ /

紙 = paper /

に <recipient particle> /

インクの汚れ = the stain (dirt, filth, uncleanness) of ink /

が <subject particle> /

ついてしまいます。 = to one's regret, (X) is attached

* つきます = be attached

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

Regarding the contents of the breakdown, when I print, the stain of ink appears on the paper.

じっさい いんさつ かみ
実際に印刷した紙 = the paper which I actually used to print out

* 印刷した = printed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 印刷します g3 (print) /

が <subject particle> /

プリンターのところ = around the printer, by the printer /

に <existence particle> /

お
置いてあります = (X) is put intentionally

* 置きます g1 = put

* [te-form] あります = (X) is put intentionally, someone put (X) and (X) is here (there) /

から、 = because ~ /

それ = that /

を <direct-object particle> /

しゅうり ひと
修理の人 = repairman /

に <recipient particle> /

み
見せて = 見せます。そして、 = show and

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

せつめい
説明してください。 = please explain /

* 説明します g3 = explain

* [te-form] ください = please do //

The paper which I actually printed is put around (by) the printer, so please show that to the repairman and explain.

しゅうり
修理 = repairing, mending /

が <subject particle> /

す
済んだら = if (X) finish, when (X) finish, after (X) finish

* 済んだ = finished = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 済みます g1 (finish, end, be completed)

* [plain-style-past] ら = if ~, when ~, after ~ /

ご せりょう
午後のゼミの資料 = the materials for a afternoon seminar /

を <direct-object particle> /

にんずうぶん
人数分 = for the number of people, in proportion to the number of people /

ようい
用意しておいてください。 = please prepare beforehand

* 用意します g3 = prepare

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

When (After) he finishes repairing, please prepare the materials for a afternoon seminar for the number of people beforehand.

しもだ
下田 = Shimoda

□24

しゅうり ひと き
修理の人が来たとき、 = when a repairman came (comes)

* 来た = came = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 来ます g3 = come

* [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) ~ /

なかむら
中村さんがしなければならぬこと = what Mr Nakamura must do

* しなければならぬ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of しなければなりません = must
do ~

* [conditional-negative (nai-form ない→なければ)] なりません = must do ~ /

は <topic particle> /

なに なん
何か。 = <plain-style> of 何ですか。 = what is (X)? //

When the repairman comes, what is the thing which Mr Nakamura must do?

1
ぎょうしつ しもだせんせい よ い
教室へ 下田先生を呼びに行く。 = (He) goes to the classroom to call Professor Shimoda.

* 呼びに行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 呼びに行きます = go to call

* [masu-form] いきます = go to do //

2
いんさつ かみ
印刷した紙 = the paper which (X) printed

* 印刷した = printed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 印刷します g3 (print) /

プリンターのところに置く。 = (X) put it by the printer

* 置く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 置きます g1 = put //

He puts the paper which he printed beside the printer.

3
修理しゅうりの 人ひとに 故障こしょうの 状態じょうたいを 説明せつめいする。 = (He) explains the state of the breakdown to the repairman.

* 説明せつめいする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 説明せつめいします g3 = explain //

4
修理しゅうりの 人ひとに ゼミしりょうの 資料いんさつを 印刷しんさつして もらう。 = (He) asks the repairman to print the materials for a seminar. / (He) receives a favor from the repairman. The favor is 'printing the materials for a seminar.'

* 印刷しんさつして もらう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 印刷しんさつして もらいます = (X) print and I receive a favor him

* 印刷しんさつします g3 = print //

P21

(2)

これは、川島先生かわしませんせいの ゼミとどに 届とどいた メールである。 = This is the email which reached the student of Professor Kawasaki's seminar.

* 届とどいた = reached = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 届とどきます g1 (reach)

* 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) //

あて先さき = address, destination, place where something is sent /

件名けん な = subject, topic; title, heading /

川島先生かわしませんせいの お別れ会わか かい について = about the farewell party for Professor Kawasaki /

送信日時そうしんにちじ = date and time of transmission (sending) /

にせんじゅういちねんろくがつさんじゅうにち じゅうろくじ にじゅうふん
2011 年 6 月 30 日 16 : 20

川島先生かわしませんせいの お別れ会わか かい について、 = about the farewell party for Professor Kawasaki /

詳しいことくわ = the details, detailed things /

が <subject particle> /

決きまりました = (X) was decided, (X) was settled /

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

* Basically we use the plain-style right before ので, however we can use the polite-style to be more formal./

お知らせいたします = more polite than お知らせします which is the humble-verb of 知らせます (inform, notify, advise; announce)

* お [masu-form] いたします = お [masu-form] します = do ~ <humble-verb> //

The details was decided about the farewell party for Professor Kawasaki, so I will let you know.

しちがつようか きん
7月8日(金)までに = by the 8th of July (Friday) /

さんか
参加するかどうか = whether (X) participate or not

* 参加する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 参加します g3 = participate

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' must be omitted)] かどうか = whether ~ or not, if ~ or not <indirect-question> /

を <direct-object particle> /

へんしん
返信してください。 = please reply

* 返信します g3 = reply //

Please reply whether you attend or not by the 8th of July (Friday).

にちじ
日時 = date and time /

はちがつとおか すい ござしちじ くじ
8月10日(水)午後7時~9時 = August 10th (Wednesday) 7:00pm - 9:00pm /

かいじょう
会場 = meeting place, assembly hall, committee house /

レストラン「春」 = restaurant 'spring' /

かいひ
会費 = membership fee, sum of money paid to maintain a membership, due

さんぜんえん
3,000円 = 3,000 yen /

きねんしなだい
記念品代 = fee for a memento (a souvenir) /

ごひやくえん
500円 = 500 yen /

きねんしな
(記念品として = as a gift (souvenir, memento) N2 No.1

ネクタイ = necktie /

を <direct-object particle> /

おく
贈りたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 贈りたいです = want to give (present, award, grant)

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

おも
思います。 = think //

I think that we present a necktie to him as a gift.

かいひ きねんひんだい
会費と記念品代 = a membership fee and a gift (souvenir, memento) fee /

は <topic particle> /

かいじょう
会場で = at the meeting place /

あつ
集めます。 = collect, gather //

I collect the money for the farewell party and the gift at the meeting place.

さんか ひと
参加できない人 = the person who cannot participate

* 参加できない = cannot participate = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 参加できません (can participate, be able to participate) which is the potential-verb of 参加します g3 (participate) /

は <topic particle> /

きねんひんだい
記念品代だけ = only a gift fee

しちがつちゅう
7月中に = within July /

はら
払ってください。 = please pay

* 払います g1 = pay //

Regarding the person who cannot attend (participate), please pay only the money for a gift within July.

おおた
大田

□25

このメール = this email /

を <direct-object particle> /

見て、 = 見る。そして、 = see and

* 見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And

it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

さんか ひと
参加しない人 = the person who doesn't participate

* ^{さんか}参加しない = don't participate = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^{さんか}参加します g3

(participate) /

→ the person who doesn't participate after seeing (reading) this email /

どう = how /

しなければ ならない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of しなければ なりません = must do ~

* [conditional-negative (nai-form ない→なければ)] なりません = must do ~ /

か <question particle> //

What must the person who doesn't attend (the farewell party) after reading this email do?

1

^{へんしん}返信の ^{ひつよう}必要 = necessity of a reply /

は <topic particle> /

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

が、 = but, /

^{しちがつさんじゅういちにち}7月 31 日までに = by the 31st of July /

^{きねんひんだい}記念品代 = a gift fee /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{はら}払う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はら}払います g1 = pay //

He doesn't need to reply, but he pays the money for a gift by the 31st of July.

2

^{へんしん}返信の ^{ひつよう}必要 = necessity of a reply /

は <topic particle> /

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

が、 = but, /

^{はちがつとうか}8月 10 日に = on the 10th of August /

^{きねんひんだい}記念品代 = a gift fee /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{はら}払う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はら}払います g1 = pay //

He doesn't need to reply, but he pays the fee for a gift on the 10th of August.

3

しちがつようか

7月 8 日までに = by the 8th of July /

返信して、 = 返信する。そして、 = reply and

* 返信する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 返信します g3 = reply

* 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. /

しちがつさんじゅういちにち

7月 31 日までに = by the 31st of July /

きねんひんだい

記念品代 = a gift fee /

を <direct-object particle> /

はら

払う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 払います g1 = pay //

He replays by the 8th of July and pays the money for a gift by the 31st of July.

4

しちがつようか

7月 8 日までに = by the 8th of July /

返信して、 = 返信する。そして、 = reply and

* 返信する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 返信します g3 = reply

* 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. /

はちがつとうか

8月 10 日に = on the 10th of August /

きねんひんだい

記念品代 = a gift fee /

を <direct-object particle> /

はら

払う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 払います g1 = pay //

He replays by the 8th of July and pays the fee for a gift on the 10th of August.

P22

(3)

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

せんしゅう

先週、 = last week /

うれしい こと = happy (glad, pleasant) thing /

が <subject particle> /

あった。 = had ~, there was ~, existed //

Last week, I had a happy thing.

^{してん}
支店で = at branch store (office) /

^{むずか} ^{もんだい}
難しい 問題 = difficult problem /

が <subject particle> /

^{はっせい} ^{はっせい} ^{はっせい}
発生し = 発生して = 発生した。そして、 = occurred and

* ^{はっせい} 発生した = occurred = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{はっせい} 発生します g3 = occur, happen, take

place, transpire

^{ひろしま}
広島 = Hiroshima prefecture /

に <arrival particle> /

^{しゅっちょう}
出張することになった。 = it was decided that (X) would go (there) on business = <plain-

style-past-affirmative> of ^{しゅっちょう} 出張することになります = it will be decided that (X) go (there) on

business

* ^{しゅっちょう} 出張 = business trip, official tour

* [dictionary-from / nai-form] ことになります = it will be decided that ~, it has been decided that ~ //

The difficult problem occurred at the branch office and it was decided that I went to Hiroshima on business.

^{みっかめ}
三日目に = on the third day /

やっと = finally /

^{かいけつ} ^{かいけつ} ^{かいけつ}
解決でき、 = 解決できて、 = 解決できた。そして、 = could solve

* ^{かいけつ} 解決できた = could solve = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{かいけつ} 解決できます (can solve) which is the potential-verb of ^{かいけつ} 解決します g3 (settle, solve, resolve)

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

ほっとして = ほっとした。そして、 = felt relieved and

* ほっとした = felt relieved = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ほっとします = feel relieved

* 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. /

ホテル = hotel /

に <arrival particle> /

^{もど}
戻ったのだ = turned back, returned, went back

* 戻^{もど}った = turned back = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 戻^{もど}ります g1 = turn back, retune, go back

* 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 /

荷物^{にもつ} = luggage, suitcases, cases and bags carried by travelers, baggage /

を <direct-object particle>

整理^{せいり}した とき、 = when (X) arranged

* 整理^{せいり}した = arranged = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 整理^{せいり}します g3 = arrange, put in order, dispose, sort, organize

* [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) ~ /

間違^{まちが}えて = 間違^{まちが}えた。そして、 = made a mistake and

* 間違^{まちが}えた = made a mistake = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 間違^{まちが}えます g2 (make a mistake)

* 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. /

重要^{じゅうよう}な 書類^{しよるい} = an important document /

を <direct-object particle> /

捨^すてて しまった。 = threw away = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 捨^すてて しまいます (to one's regret, (X) throw away)

* 捨^すてます g2 = throw away

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

Finally I was able to solve (the problem) on the third day and I returned to the hotel with peace of mind, but when I organized my baggage, to my regret, I threw away the important document mistakenly.

気が^きつかず に = 気が^きつかないで = without noticing

* 気が^きつきます g1 = notice

* [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = [nai-form ない → ないで] = without doing ~ # し^しないで = せず (に), not し^しず (に) /

* [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = [nai-form ない → なくて] = don't do ~ and (used to join sentences) # し^しないで = せず (に), not し^しず (に) /

その日^ひ = that day /

夜^{よる}遅^{おそ}く = late at night /

とうきょう
東京 = Tokyo /

に <arrival particle> /

帰^{かえ}ってきた。 = came back = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 帰^{かえ}ってきます g3 = come back //

However, I came back to Tokyo late at night on that day without noticing it.

よくあさ よくちょう
翌朝 = 翌朝 = the next morning /

気^きがついて、 = 気^きがついた。そして、 = noticed and

* 気^きがついた = noticed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 気^きがつきます g1 (notice)

* 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. /

あわてて = あわてた。そして、 = fussed and

* あわてた = fussed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あわてます g1 = fuss (move about or busy oneself restlessly), panic, bustle

* 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. /

ホテル = hotel /

に <recipient particle> /

電話をしたら、 = made a phone call. And I tell you what happened.

* した = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 = do

* [plain-style-past] ら = if ~, when ~, after ~ # This expression is sometimes used to mean 'I did something. And I tell you what happened. /

すぐに = immediately /

しよるい
書類 = document /

を <direct-object particle> /

見^みつけてくれた。 = (X) found out and he gave me a favor = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of

見^みつけてくれます ((X) find out and he gives me a favor)

* 見^みつけます g2 = find out, discover

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

I notice it in the next morning and I made a phone call to the hotel hurriedly. And I tell you what happened. The staff found the document immediately.

その ホテルで = in that hotel /

は <topic particle> /

きゃく
客 = guest, customer /

が <subject particle> /

チェックアウトしたあと = after checking out

* チェックアウトした = checked out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of チェックアウトします

g3 (check out)

* [ta-form] あと(で) = after doing /

も = also /

^{へ や}部屋のゴミ = rubbish (trash, garbage) in the room /

は <topic particle> /

もう = already, any more, another /

^{いっばく}一泊 = stopping one night

^{いっばく}一泊させるのだ そうだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{いっばく}一泊させるのだ そうです = I

hear that (X) make ~ stay one more night

* ^{いっばく}一泊させる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{いっばく}一泊させます (make ~ stay) which is the causative-verb of ^{いっばく}一泊します g3 (stay overnight)

* 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.

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

At that hotel, I hear that they let the trash in the room stay one more night even after the guest has checked out.

^{きやく}客のこと = the things about a guest /

を <direct-object particle> /

よく = think /

^{かんが}考えた サービスだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが}考えた サービス です = (X) is the service which (Y) thought

* ^{かんが}考えた = thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{かんが}考えます g2 = consider, think over /

→ It is the service which they thought of a guest well. /

と <quotation particle> /

^{かんしん}感心し、^{かんしん}= 感心して、^{かんしん}= 感心した。そして、 = (X) was impressed and

* ^{かんしん}感心した = was impressed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{かんしん}感心します g3 (admire, be impressed by someone) /

^{ほんとう}本当に = really, truly /

うれしかった。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of うれしかったです。 = (X) was happy (glad, pleasant) //

It was the service which they really thought of their guests and I was impressed by it. And I was really happy.

□26

うれしい こと = happy thing /

と <quotation particle> /

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

が、 = <used to show the hesitation>

どのような こと = どんな こと = what kind of thing

か <question particle> //

In the article, there is 'happy thing'. What kind of thing is it?

1

かいしゃ むずか もんだい
会社の 難しい 問題 = the difficult problem of a company /

が <subject particle> /

やっと = finally /

かいけつ
解決できた こと = the fact that (X) could solve

* かいけつ 解決できた = could solve = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of かいけつ 解決できます (can solve, be able to solve) which is the passive-verb of かいけつ 解決します g3 (solve, settle, resolve) //

the fact that I finally could solve the difficult problem of my company

2

ひと
ホテルの 人 = the person in a hotel /

が <subject particle> /

しよるい せいり
書類の 整理を してくれていた こと = the fact that (X) organized my documents and gave me a favor

* しよるい せいり 書類の 整理を してくれていた = (X) organized my documents and gave me a favor = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of しよるい せいり 書類の 整理を してくれています ((X) is organizing my documents and is giving me a favor now)

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

* しよるい せいり 書類の 整理を してくれます = (X) organize my documents and give me favor

* 書類の整理を します g3 = organize (sort, arrange, put in order) documents

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

the fact that the hotel staff organized my documents. (The hotel staff gave me a favor.)

3

ホテルの ^{ひと}人 = the person in a hotel /

が <subject particle> /

^{しよるい}書類 = document /

を <direct-object particle> /

^す捨てずに = ^す捨てないで = without throwing away

* ^す捨てます g2 = throw away

* [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = [nai-form ない → ないで] = without doing ~ # ^すしないで = ^すせず (に), not ^すしず (に) /

* [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = [nai-form ない → なくて] = don't do ~ and (used to join sentences) # ^すしないで = ^すせず (に), not ^すしず (に) /

^{のこ}残しておいてくれた こと = the fact that (X) left ~ over for the future convenience and gave me a favor

* ^{のこ}残しておいてくれた こと = (X) left ~ over for the future convenience and gave me a favor = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{のこ}残しておいて くれます ((X) leave ~ over for the future convenience and give me a favor)

* ^{のこ}残します g1 = leave (behind, over), remain, keep

* [te-form] おきます g1 = 1 do ~ in advance (beforehand) 2 do ~ for the future convenience

3 leave ~ as it is

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

the fact that the hotel left my document over for my future convenience. (The hotel gave me a favor)

4

^{おな}同じ ^{へ や}部屋 = the same room /

に <existence particle> /

もう ^{ひとばん}一晩 = one more night /

^と泊まる ことができた こと = the fact that (X) was able to stay

* ^と泊まる ことができた = could stay = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{とま}泊まる ことが できます (can stay, be able to stay)

* 泊^とまる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 泊^とまります g1 = stay

* [dictionary-form] こと^が でき^ます = can do ~, be able to do ~ //

the fact that I was able to stay at the same room one more night.

P23

(4)

{The sentence is written in the polite-style.}

こ^こども の ころ の こと = the things which happened when you were child /

を <direct-object particle> /

おも^{おも}だ^だし^だて^だみ^だて^だく^ださい。 = please try to recall

* おも^{おも}だ^だし^だま^だす g1 = recall, remember

* [te-form] み^みま^ます sg2 = try to do ~, do ~ and see how

* [te-form] く^くだ^ださい = please do ~ //

Please try to recall the things about your childhood.

く^くも^も
雲 = cloud /

が <subject particle> /

どう^{どう}ぶ^ぶつ^つ か^かた^たち^ち み^み
動物の 形^{かたち}に 見^みえ^えた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of どう^{どう}ぶ^ぶつ^つ か^かた^たち^ち み^み
動物の 形^{かたち}に 見^みえ^えま^ます ((X) look like the
shape of an animal)

り = [plain-style, past] り [plain-style, past] り し^しま^ます = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well,
do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~

か^かべ^べの し^しみ^み や 汚^{よご}れ = the stain (spot, discoloration, smudge) and dirt of the wall /

が <subject particle>

か^かお^お み^み
顔^{かお}に 見^みえ^えた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of か^かお^お み^み
顔^{かお}に 見^みえ^えま^ます ((X) look like a face)

り = [ta-form] り [ta-form] り し^しま^ます = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things
such as doing ~ and doing ~

し^した^た こと^{こと}は あり^あり^りま^ませ^せん = [ta-form] し^した^た こと^{こと} は(が) あり^あり^りま^ませ^せん = have never done ~ before //

か <question particle> //

Haven't you ever had the experiences such as the fact that cloud looks like the shape of an
animal, the fact that the stain and dirt of the wall look like a face, etc?

また、 = and, also /

^{あめ}雨^{かぜ}や^{おと}風の音 = the sound of rain and wind /

を <direct-object particle> /

^き聞いて、 = ^き聞いた。そして、 = listened and ...

* ^き聞いた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^き聞きます g1 (listen, hear)

* 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. /

^{おんがく}音楽のようだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おんがく}音楽のようです = (X) looks like music ((X) sound like music)

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

ようです = (According my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

^{かん}感じたことがある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かん}感じたことがあります = have ever

felt

* ^{かん}感じた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{かん}感じます sg2 = feel

* [plain-style-past-affirmative] ことがあります = have ever do e ~ before /

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

And there may be the people who have ever felt that it sounded like music after hearing the sounds of rain and wind.

では、 = then, if that is the case /

^{おとな}大人になった^{いま}今 = the present time after (X) became an adult

* 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] /

は <topic particle> /

どうでしょう。 = どうでしょうか。 = how is (X)?

* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted')] でしょうか is more polite way to ask a question than ~ ですか。 . And it is often used to ask oneself.

Then, how about the present time after you became an adult?

^た多くの^{ひと}人 = many people /

が <subject particle> /

大人おとなになる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大人おとなになります = become an adult

* [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]

と、 = and naturally, and consequently /

そのように感じる 「子どもの心」 = 'child's mind' that (X) feels like that 😓 /

を <direct-object particle> /

なくしてしまいます。 = to one's regret, (X) lost

* なくします g1 = lose

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

To my regret, many people will lose 'child's mind' that they feel like that when they become adult. 😓

「子どもこの心こころ」 = child's mind /

を <direct-object particle> /

持ち続け = 持ち続けて = 持ち続ける。そして、 = continue to hold and

* 持ち続ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持ち続けます = continue to hold

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

それによって感じたもの = the thing which (X) felt by means of that N2 No.13C

* 感じた = felt = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 感じます sg2 (feel) /

音楽おんがくや絵えで = by means of music, a picture, etc

表すことのできる人ひと = the person who can express

* 表すことのできる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 表すことができます = can express, be able to express

* 表す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 表します g1 = express

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

* In the modifying sentence, we can change が to の.

→ the person who can express the thing which he felt by means of it (child's mind) using music and a picture

が <subject particle> /

芸術家げいじゅつかなのではないでしょうか。 = 芸術家げいじゅつかなのではありませんか。 = (X) is an artist, don't you think so? (, I want to confirm with you.)

* 芸術家げいじゅつかなの = 'だ' without 芸術家げいじゅつかなのだ which is the plain-style of 芸術家げいじゅつかなのです

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

* [[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] ないでしょうか。 =

* [[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] ではないですか。 =

* [[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] ではありませんか。 =

....., don't you think so? ;, I want to confirm with you.

* By using でしょうか, the expression becomes more formal and polite.

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted)] でしょう = 1 Probably, 2, right? 3 でしょうか is more polite expression than ですか. And it is also often used to ask oneself.

The person who continues to have 'child's mind' and can express the thing which he felt by means of 'child's mind' using music and a picture is an artist, don't you think so?

The person who continues to have 'child's mind' and uses music, a picture, etc to express what he felt by means of 'child's mind' is an artist, don't you think so?

□27

この ^{ぶんしょう}文章^かを ^{ひと}書いた人 = the person who wrote this essay

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

は <topic particle> /

どんな ^{ひと}人 = what kind of person /

が <subject particle> /

^{げいじゅつ}芸術家^かだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{げいじゅつ}芸術家^かです = (X) is an artist /

と <quotation particle> /

^{かんが}考えている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが}考えています = be considering now

* ^{かんが}考えます g2 = consider, think over

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

か <question particle> //

According to the person who wrote this article, what kind of person is an artist?

1

子ども ^のころ ^の経験 = the experience of one's childhood /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{おとな}大人になっても = even if (X) become an adult

* [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] = even if ~ /

思い出おもすことだができるひと人 = the person who can recall

* 思い出おもすことだができる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思い出おもすことだができます = can recall

* 思い出おもす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思い出おもします g1 = recall, remember

* [dictionary-form] ことができます sg2 = can do ~, be able to do ~ //

the person who can recall the experience of his childhood even if he becomes an adult

2

子どもこのころころの経験 = the experience of one's childhood /

を <direct-object particle> /

大人おとなになっても = even if (X) become an adult

* [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] = even if ~ /

音楽おんがくや絵えで = by means of music, a picture, etc /

伝えつたられるひと人 = the person who can convey

* 伝えつたられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 伝えつたられます which is the passive-verb (be conveyed) or the potential-verb (can convey, be able to convey) of 伝えつたます g2 (convey, transmit; report, communicate; propagate; teach; bequeath, hand down) //

the person who can convey the experience of his childhood with music, a picture, etc even if he becomes an adult

3

大人おとなになって = 大人おとなになった。そして、 = (X) became an adult and

* 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]

「子どもこの心こころ」 = child's mind /

を <direct-object particle> /

ほとんど = almost, mostly, nearly /

なくしてしまった = to one's regret, (X) lost = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なくしてしまい
ます = to one's regret, (X) lose

* なくします g1 = lose

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

the person who lost most of 'child's mind' after he became an adult

4

^{おとな}
大人になっても = even if (X) become an adult

* [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] = even if ~ /

「^こ子ども^{こころ}の心」で = by means of 'child's mind'

^{かん}
感じたもの = the thing which (X) felt

* ^{かん}感じた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{かん}感じます sg2 = feel /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{おんがく}音楽^えや^え絵^えで = by means of music, a picture, etc /

^{あらわ}表^{ひと}せる人 = the person who can express

* ^{あらわ}表せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あらわ}表せます (can show, be able to show) which is
the potential-verb of ^{あらわ}表します g1 (show) //

the person who can express the thing which he felt by means of his 'child's mind' using music, a
picture, etc even if he becomes an adult

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