

## I 写真描写

p.59

(1)

Determine where the person is. Since many books are lined up on the bookshelf, (A) "at the reception desk," (C) "in the playground," and (D) "in the park" are incorrect. (D) "in the bookstore" is correct.

(2)

It is important to determine what the situation is. You cannot make a judgement just by listening to the words, (B) "*tansu*" and (D) "*tana*." According to the situation in the picture, (A) is correct.

(3)

You need to observe what the man is doing. He is wearing a hooded jacket, wearing a crossbody bag with the bag behind his body, and standing on the "platform." Therefore, (A), (B), and (C) do not apply.

(4)

(A) and (B) are incorrect because it is a house behind "the gate on top of the stairs." The picture does not show (D) the "shrine," either. Therefore, (C) is correct.

(5)

Look at what the person has in her hand. The correct answer is (B) because she is holding a pair of scissors, not (A) "glue," (C) "scotch tape," or (D) "eraser."

(6)

Determine what is drawn in the two pictures hanging on the wall. There is no picture of "only people" and no picture of "vehicles." (A) is correct because a dog is drawn in both pictures.

(7)

(B) is correct because the photograph shows a "bulletin board" where you post notices from the town for residents of apartments or a housing complex in the area. Do not get confused with (D) "store sign." (A) and (C) are irrelevant to the photograph and incorrect.

(8)

A woman wearing a kimono is making tea in a tatami room, so (D) is correct. Do not make a judgement only by looking at the (B) "tatami room". Be careful not to confuse "tea ceremony" with (C) "calligraphy."

(9)

Determine what kind of table is shown in the picture. (A) is correct because there are a white board, chairs for a large number of people, and a rectangular table in the meeting room. There is no food or meeting materials on the table.

(10)

Look at what he is doing. He is bending forward at a waist with his arms stretched down. (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because both of his arms are straight down, and he is not grabbing his ankles.

(11)

Read and understand what the characters mean. The surname is written, but if it is the name of an "addressee," "*sama*" is necessary. There are underlined "dates", but there is no "day of the week". There is no character indicating a percentage. Therefore, (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

(12)

There are no "balloons," "buds," or "footwear." (A) is correct because several sewing machines are lined up on the table.

(13)

Determine where the car is. (A), (B) and (D) are incorrect because it is not a "rooftop," "stage," or "room." (C) is correct because you can see that the car is covered.

(14)

For photographs that are difficult to judge at a glance, many questions tend to focus on what appears in the center of the photograph. The bell is in the center of the picture. (D) is correct because there is a rope on the bell that can be used to ring it by hand.

(15)

Look at what the person is holding. If you know the bottle opener is called "*sen-nuki*," you know the correct answer is (C).

(16)

There are no "trains" or "tracks" in the photograph. It does not show any directions, either. Thus, (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect. (B) is correct because all parked cars are facing left.

(17)

The choices include "wires," "wrinkle," "crack," and "ditch," but there is a utility pole at the end of the road, and a lot of "wires" are attached to the pole. Therefore, (A) is correct.

(18)

The choices are "speaker," "bucket," "lens," and "locker" written in katakana. In the picture, the lens is removed from the camera and they are placed separately. Therefore, (C) is correct.

(19)

Focus on the center of the picture. (C) is correct because there is no wind chime, insect specimen, or score. You see two statues of people above the chest in the picture.

(20)

A child is lying on the grass facing down. If you know the meaning of “*utsubuse*”, you know that the correct answer is (A). If he were lying on his back, it would be (B) “*aomuke*”.

## II 質疑応答

p.71

(21)

The person is asking if the person had lunch. (A) and (B) are responses to questions about something being handed or delivered. (D) is a response to a question about reading a book. Therefore (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

(22)

(A), (C), and (D) are incorrect. (A) is about the reception area. (C) and (D) talk about running and swimming, while the question is whether or not the person likes to sing karaoke.

(23)

Choose what you say when you meet someone for the first time. (A) is a response to a question about your previous experience or how many times you have done something, (C) is a response to a person who thanks you, and (D) is an expression used when you leave before other people do.

(24)

The question is asking about your day off. (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect. (B) is about time, (C) is about an occupation, and (D) is about a place.

(25)

The person is asking what you would like to drink. (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect. (B) talks about the country of production, (C) talks about the price, and (D) is about comparison between coffee and tea.

(26)

The person is asking if you smoke. (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect: (A) is about whether or not you are good at something, (B) is about whether or not a certain action has been completed, and (D) is about whether or not someone is present.

(27)

If the answer to "Is it made in Japan?" is "yes," then you say, "*Nihon-sei desu.*" If the answer is "no," the response would be "country name + *sei desu.*" (D) is correct because "*no*" is the pronoun that refers to the camera, and it means that the camera is made in Germany.

(28)

She says she will go abroad on business for a week. (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect: (B) is about traveling for pleasure, (C) is about studying abroad, and (D) is something you say to someone leaving for good.

(29)

The question is about the number of documents that need to be prepared. (A), (B) and (C) are incorrect: (A) is about the amount of money, (B) is about the seating assignment, and (C) is about the time. (D) is correct because it is the solution to the problem in case they don't have enough documents.

(30)

The person is asking about the deadline to apply for the training session. (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect: (B) is about money exchange, (C) is about rewriting something, and (D) is referring to the time necessary to assemble furniture or something.

(31)

The speaker is asking about non-business days. (A) is about store (open) hours, (B) is about a standard, and (D) is about a break time. These are incorrect.

(32)

Determine the condition of the bag and choose the option that describes it. Because the bag is torn, its contents may be visible. (A) is about a crowded place, (B) indicates that a lot of snow has fallen, and (C) says that something is similar to something else. These are incorrect answers.

(33)

The person is asking how to submit a paper. (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect: (B) "discount" is fee related, (C) "overtime work" is job related, and (D) "round trip" has to do with mailing something or purchasing a ticket. The correct answer is (A) because email, mail, and hand delivery would be reasonable ways to submit a paper.

(34)

The person is asking about the size of the meeting room. (A) is about weight, (B) is about the food's calorie content, and (D) is about the taste of food. Thus, these choices are incorrect. (C) is correct because "10 mats of tatami" is a standard that represents the size of the room. FYI, 10 tatami mats is about  $16.5 \text{ m}^2$  (about 5 *tsubo*).

(35)

She is asking the sick person about his recent condition. (A) is a way to say goodbye after a visit, (C) is a response after receiving instructions, (D) is a response to a question regarding construction. The correct answer is (B), which says that he is thankfully getting much better.

(36)

The person is asking if the color and pattern of the kimono are too plain or too flashy. (B) is about glass, (C) talks about the depth of something, and (D) describes something that is burning and smoking. The correct answer is (A) because the person is saying that the color is nice and calming.

(37)

The cashier is asking about the payment method at the cash register. "Is it okay for you to be on the same check?" From this question, you can tell some people are together. (A) "We plan to visit together," (B) "I think that's enough," and (C) "pay in cash" are not appropriate responses. The correct answer is (D), which asks the cashier for separate checks.

(38)

The person is talking about customers in the restaurant. (A) "It is not good to tell a lie", (B) "you need qualifications" and (C) "roads are congested" are not appropriate responses to the question. Since "there are many customers with children," (D) "They have a full menu for children" is the correct choice.

(39)

The person is asking about new employees. The term "*shigoto-buri*" (work performance) refers to their ability and attitude toward work, so the correct answer is (B). (A) is incorrect because it talks about the quality of goods and products, (C) is about retirement age, and (D) is about price drops.

(40)

The correct answer is (A) because the person is asking how many employees work for the corporation. (B) "50,000 yen" is an amount of money, (C) "100 years" is a length of time, and (D) is also about an amount of money.

(41)

She is asking for his opinion on the material used to make the product container. While she thinks that a metallic container would be good, (B) is the correct answer because it is his opinion, "It is better to use wood." The rest are incorrect answers. (A) "domestic" refers to the country of production. (C) starts with "I also think..." but says "golden cloth," and (D) starts with "yes" he agrees but says "bamboo."

(42)

As a response to "the document is well summarized", (C) "very good and concise" is the correct answer. (A) "aggressive" refers to character and attitude, (B) "random" is not consistent with "the main points are well summarized," and (D) "cheerful and positive" is also a description of character.

(43)

The person is talking about someone's behavior and attitude. "*Iraira-suru*" (be irritated) describes an unsettled situation when something is uncomfortable. (A) "he will finally appear", (B) "going smoothly", and (C) "always smiling" are incorrect. Thus, (D) "Yeah, there must be something he doesn't like." is the correct answer.

(44)

She says that the dress she wore last year is too big now. In other words, she lost weight. Therefore, (A) is correct. (B) "sanitary", (C) "reduce alcohol intake," and (D) "slimy" are not appropriate responses.

(45)

The person is reporting to the department manager that the work is done. The most appropriate response would be (A). (B) is used to express gratitude to a superior, (C) is a polite expression used to say “no” when someone offers to do something, and (D) is a way to say goodbye when leaving work before other employees.

(46)

Someone won a prize by participating in the home audience game. The appropriate response is (B) "lucky." (A) “difficult question,” (C) “need considerable amount of practice,” and (D) “That’s too bad” are incorrect answers.

(47)

(A) is correct because "I'll fix it soon" is an appropriate response to someone saying that the locker is broken. (B) "We cannot get into the changing room," (C) "can't remember," and (D) "buy a new shoe cabinet" are incorrect responses.

(48)

As the museum is popular, someone recommends buying advanced tickets. Therefore, (D) "I'll arrange it immediately" is correct. (A) "I'm just an amateur," (B) "put a muzzle," and (C) "creepy" are not suitable responses.

(49)

She talks about what is important to her in terms of work. A “sense of accomplishment” means being satisfied with the end results, so (B) “feel worthwhile” is the correct answer. (A) talks about a “challenge” and (C) says “It’s important to be on time.” (D) is also incorrect because it refers to “work efficiency.”

(50)

Parents sending money means that the person is not financially independent. Therefore, (C) "live off my parents" is correct. (A) "handstand" is a trap since "*saka-dachi*" (handstand) sounds similar to "*hitori-dachi*" (independent). (B) "someone who just met" and (D) "parents and children to be alone by themselves" are irrelevant.

### III 会話文

(51)

A customer is asking for the price of a sweater at a clothing store, and the staff is telling her about red and blue sweaters. Because a red sweater is 5,000 yen, the correct answer is (B) "5,500 yen."

(52)

You can tell that the man did not know about tomorrow's meeting location because the woman corrected him by saying that the meeting would be held on the "5<sup>th</sup> floor", not the "2<sup>nd</sup> floor". (A) is the day of the meeting, (B) is the meeting time, and (D) is the purpose of the meeting. These are incorrect answers.

(53)

The woman thinks that the manager will go with Mr. Tanaka, but he thinks he is going alone. Therefore, (A) to ask the manager "if he is going together" is the correct answer.

(54)

The woman asks where the electrical switch is, and the man responds. (A) and (B) are incorrect because the switch is hidden behind the door in the "back room", not on the "left side of the door" or in the "back of the room". There is no mention of (D) "on the wall in a hallway". Therefore, (C) "behind the shelf" is correct.

(55)

The woman is asking the man what to do with the documents she gives to the people attending the meeting. The correct answer is (A) because the man instructs her to arrange them on the table.

(56)

The correct answer is (C) because the man is asking the woman (Ms. Nakamura) to prepare something to drink for the office move. (A) "carry a package", (B) "find help", and (D) "prepare a box" are not mentioned in the conversation.

(57)

The woman instructed the man to ask if the section manager could attend tomorrow's meeting, but he forgot. The correct answer is (D) "call the section manager", as the man said he would call and ask him right away.

(58)

The man is asking about the ballpoint pens they ordered. The woman says that she will bring them in because they are still in the box in which they were delivered. Therefore, (D) "taking the ballpoint pens out of the box" is correct.

(59)

The woman is asking the man to teach her how to use a PC, and he is saying he will teach her after his lunch break. The correct answer is (B). (A) is incorrect because the man is going out now, not "after lunch break".

(60)

As the man is unable to attend next week's study group, he is asking the woman to switch his turn with someone who is assigned to be the host the next month. The correct answer is (B).

(61)

The correct answer is (C) because the woman says that she just needs general information on the town from the man's European travel guidebook. He says he will bring the guidebook, though it is five years old.

(62)

They are talking about the upcoming information session. They plan to distribute materials and watch a video. The man is asking the woman to email the speech script before the session. Therefore, the correct answer is (A).

(63)

The correct answer is (D) because the woman is asking the man to choose what to sell at the next month's town festival, in which their store participates.

(64)

They are talking about what to do about the prices of the old model TVs when new-model TVs come in. The correct answer is (A) because the man says that the prices should be fine as the popular models will still sell.

(65)

The correct answer is (A) because the man is telling the woman that Mr. Kimura called to ask about the part-time job, but he said he would call back later.

(66)

The woman is asking if the clock is showing the correct time. The man sees that the time is different from his watch, and says he will try replacing the clock's battery. The correct answer is (D).

(67)

Two people are talking about payment. The correct answer is (C) because the man bought the woman a meal, and she said she would buy coffee after this.

(68)

They are talking about the materials the woman prepared. Mr. Yasuda asked her to prepare them, but it was the man who had originally asked Mr. Yasuda to do it. The correct answer is (B).

(69)

The two are talking about the color of the ad and the fact that it is not as bright as they expected. The correct answer is (B) because it is different from what they wanted.

(70)

Two people are talking about a point card. The correct answer is (B) because they are saying that they can earn points at other stores and use them to buy something.

(71)

The correct answer is (C) because the woman is asking the man to contact the customer immediately about the product sent back due to an unknown address.

(72)

The two are talking about putting meeting materials in bags. The correct answer is (B) because the woman says that she would rather use new bags than old bags they have at hand.

(73)

Two people are saying that they may have trouble producing their products fast enough to meet demand. Orders have been rapidly increasing since their new products were introduced by the media. The correct answer is (C) because the number of orders will exceed the number produced if the production does not catch up to demand.

(74)

The man is applying for something. His seal is required on the application document, but he didn't bring it. He says he will take it home and mail it in. The correct answer is (A) because the woman suggests that he finish filling in mandatory items now.

(75)

The correct answer is (A) because these two people are talking about the benefits of moving their office next door to the factory. The man says "when the office was in the city." Therefore, the office is no longer in the city, and (B) is incorrect.

(76)

The woman says that she wants the man to train new employees next year, but he says he doesn't think he is qualified because he is relatively new to the company himself. The correct answer is (C), as the woman says that he can probably relate to new employees better.

(77)

The two are talking about a new watch design. The correct answer is (B) because the man is asking the woman to check if their design is too similar to the design of watches other companies sell before deciding on their final design.

(78)

They are talking about communication usage (telephone) statements piling up. The correct answer is (B) because the woman suggests that they decline to receive paper statements, and the man asks her to take care of it.

(79)

The two are talking about a mistake in the report. The correct answer is (C) because the man says that the product name was incorrect in the report the woman prepared.

(80)

The correct answer is (D) because the two are saying that the president plans to give gifts to employees and vendors at the company's 50th anniversary. (A) "party," (B) "Thanksgiving," and (C) "publishing a book" are not gifts for employees or vendors, so they are incorrect.

#### IV 説明文

p. 104

This person is making an announcement regarding the staff cafeteria via the in-house PA system. The new cafeteria is located on the 5th floor and will open next week. To promote employees' well-being, there are more than 20 menu items available, and employees can choose from a variety of meat, fish, and vegetables. The hours are from 11 am to 3 pm except on Sundays.

(81)

The correct answer is (B) because the announcement says "on the 5th floor of this building" (line 1). It is not in the next building, nor on the 1st floor.

(82)

The correct answer is (D) because the announcement says "the cafeteria was built to promote employees' well-being as the top priority." (line 2)."

(83)

The correct answer is (B) because the announcement says, "You can also mix and match meat, fish, vegetables, and other side dishes" (lines 3 to 4).

(84)

The correct answer is (A) because the announcement says, "The cafeteria will be open from 11:00 to 15:00 except on Sundays" (line 4). "3 o'clock in the afternoon" means "15:00."

p. 106

This is the pre-recorded message of Hara stationery store: Press 1 to place an order, 2 to ask a question about products, or 3 if you would like to speak with someone directly. The phone conversation will be recorded automatically. Press 4 if you want to hear the options again. Refer to their website if you would like to contact them by email.

(85)

The correct answer is (A) because the voice says, "If you would like to place an order, press 1" (line 2). "The person who wants to buy" is "the person who wants to order".

(86)

The voice says, "In order to improve the quality of service, your phone conversation will be recorded. Thank you for cooperation" (lines 3-4). Therefore, the correct answer is (C).

(87)

The correct answer is (B) because the voice says, "If you want to hear these options again, please press 4" (line 4). "If you would like to repeat the explanations" means "If you would like to hear these options again".

(88)

The correct answer is (D) because the voice says, "We also accept orders and inquiries by email. Please see our website for details" (lines 4 to 5). "*Toiawase-ru*" means "*shitsumon-suru*".

p. 108

This is an announcement to the people in the administrative department of the company. Prof. Matsumoto of Kokusai University will visit the company tomorrow. He is researching women in the workforce and conducting interviews tomorrow at 3 pm in the meeting room. The schedule will be announced tomorrow morning. The interviewees are not required to answer all questions and may quit in the middle of the session.

(89)

The correct answer is (B) because the announcement says, "He has been working on research targeting women in the workforce" (line 2). "Women in the workforce" refers to "working women."

(90)

The correct answer is (C) because the voice says, "I will announce the schedule tomorrow morning" (lines 3 to 4). "*Mensetsu*" means "interview".

(91)

The voice says, "You don't have to answer every question, and you may quit in the middle of the session". Therefore, the correct answer is (D). "*Chushi-suru*" is the same as "*Tochu-de yameru-koto*."

p. 110

This man is talking about the marathon in which he participated. Three years ago, he started running after he went to support a friend in a marathon. Although he could not achieve his goal, he finished the run. The weather was fine and the scenery was good. He was moved when he saw Mt. Fuji from the top of the bridge. After the marathon, he had a meal with his friends.

(92)

The correct answer is (D) because he said, "I started running about three years ago, after I went to support my friend who was running a marathon" (lines 1-2). "Started running.....after I went to support my friend who was running a marathon" indicates "he was influenced by a friend".

(93)

The correct answer is (A) because he said, "I was very happy to finish safely" (line 3). "*Saigo-made hashiru*" means to "finish."

(94)

The correct answer is (D) because he said that seeing "Mt. Fuji from Tsukimi Bridge ...was so beautiful that I was moved" (line 4).

p. 112

This is an internal announcement about changes in the vacation request procedure that take effect tomorrow. It is no longer necessary to obtain a supervisor's preapproval or submit a paper form. Employees can enter desired vacation dates online. They will be notified by email one week after submitting a request. The request needs to be submitted at least a month in advance. Otherwise, employees need to submit requests directly to their supervisors.

(95)

"Our vacation request procedure will change starting tomorrow...You will be able to do everything from your PC....sign in to the company network and enter the desired date on the vacation request screen" (lines 1-3), therefore the correct answer is (D). "Process on PC" means to "enter on PC screen."

(96)

The correct answer is (A) because the voice says, "You will be notified by email within one week of your submission. Please check to see if your request has been approved" (lines 3-4). "*Mitome-rare-ta*" means "*Kyoka-sare-ta*."

(97)

The voice says, "However, this only applies to vacation requests made at least one month in advance. If there is less than a month until your desired vacation date, you are not allowed to enter the date on screen. Please submit your request directly to your supervisor" (lines 4-5). The correct answer is (B) because "when you want to request vacation urgently," you are likely to have "less than a month until your desired vacation date".

p. 114

The announcement is made to let visitors know that this hospital's visiting hours will end in 10 minutes. The main entrance will close at 8:15 pm. Visitors are asked to place their name tags in the return box at the reception desk. Visitors who came by car need to use the west exit. They need to notify one of the nurses if they need to extend their visit.

(98)

The correct answer is (C) because the voice says, "be sure to return the name tag to the return box on the reception counter on the first floor" (lines 2-3). "A box at the reception desk" is "the return box on the reception counter".

(99)

The correct answer is (D) because the voice says, "For those who came by car, please use the west exit, as the south exit is already closed" (lines 3-4).

(100)

The correct answer is (A) because the voice says, "If you need to extend your visit for a special reason, please let one of the nurses know." "To remain in the hospital after visiting hours" means to "extend the visit."

V 正解探し

(101)

The pronunciation is "*re-bo*" with a long sound, but it is "*reibo*" in writing. The same goes for "*reizouko*" (refrigerator) and "*reimen*" (cold noodles). "*Hieru*" (chill) and "*hiyasu*" (make something chilled) are examples of kun-reading.

(102)

This is a question about “*sokuon*” in Japanese, and (B) “*shutsushin*” is correct. The same rule applies to “*shutsupatsu*” (departure), “*shutsuseki*” (attendance), and “*shutsusan*” (childbirth). Other examples of words that include “*shutsu*” sounds are “*shutsujo*” (participation), “*shutsuba*” (running for election), “*shutsuryoku*” (output), and “*shutsunyu*” (in and out).

(103)

The underlined word means to “quit,” and it’s read “*yameru*” in kun-reading. As an exception, you read this kanji character “*ji*” and you can say “*jisuru*” (quit). (B) “*tsumeru*” is the pronunciation of the word meaning to “stuff” or “stack.” (C) “*hiromeru*” means to spread, and (D) “*susumeru*” means to recommend or advance.

(104)

There are several ways to read this character meaning “west”, and you need to learn them all. This character is pronounced “*sei*” in “*seireki*” (A.D.), “*nishi*” (west), “*za*” in “*touza*” (east-west) and “*sa*” in “*kansai*” (southwestern half of Japan).

(105)

The underlined word means to carry something on your shoulder and reads “*katsugu*.” The kanji character in this word is pronounced “*nina*” in “*ninau*” (to bear) and “*tan*” in “*tanpo/tannin*” (collateral/homeroom teacher). (A) reads “*sosogu*” (to pour) and (B) reads “*kasegu*” (to work and earn money).

(106)

The underlined word is pronounced “*kantan*”, which means to be impressed and to admire.

(107)

The underlined word is pronounced “*iyasareru*”, which means to be healed, and the correct answer is (A). (B) is “*orosareru*” (to be dropped off). (C) is “*yurugasareru*” (to be swayed), the passive form of “*yurugasu*”. (D) is read “*kawasareru*” (to be exchanged, to be bought.)

(108)

“*Nu-u*” means to sew, and the correct answer is (D). (A) and (B) are the incorrect notation of “*nobi-te*” (to stretch) and “*sashi-te*” (to pierce). (C) is pronounced “*tōtte*” (go through.)

(109)

The underlined word means to “adjust (money such as fares and expenses),” and (A) “*seisan*” is the correct answer. There is another word, “*seisan*”, pronounced the same way. It means “settlement” of debts. Be careful, as these two similar words have a slight difference in meaning. (B), (C), and (D) are words that do not exist.

(110)

The underlined word consists of kanji characters meaning “words and movements” and refers to behavior. The correct answer is (B). (A), (C), and (D) are combinations of kanji characters that are never used to make two-character words.

(111)

“*Futori-yasui*” indicates a tendency to gain weight, and the opposite would be “*futori-niku*” (do not gain weight easily). The correct answer is (C). (A) “*tabun*” (maybe) is an anticipation and used in a sentence like “It may rain tomorrow.” (B) “*sukoshi*” (a little) is an antonym of “*takusan*” (many). (D) “*tokidoki*” means sometimes. On the other hand, “*itsumo*” (always), “*mainichi*” (every day), and “*shocchuu*” (often) are words used to indicate that something occurs frequently.

(112)

The underlined word "*niko-niko*" describes a smile of a person who is happy or having fun, and the correct answer is (D). (A) "*iwau*" means to congratulate, (B) "*omoi-dasu*" means to remember, and (C) "*naku*" means to cry.

(113)

"*Jojo-ni*" means gradually, and the correct answer is (C). (B) "*dondon*" means steadily. (D) "*maamaa*" means reasonably/so-so and is used when something is not perfect but OK. It is used in a sentence like "This dish tastes OK" and "The product is reasonably popular."

(114)

"*~tsutsu*" means "while " and is the same as "*~nagara*," used when a person is doing more than one thing at the same time. The sentence means that you grow up to be an adult by learning from your mistakes, so the correct answer is (B). (A) "*~temo*" is a paradox. (C) "*~naikotoniwa*" is used as "*A naikotoniwa B nai*" (Unless there is A, there is no B). In many cases, this expression is used to describe negative feelings, suggestions, or instructions. (D) "*~tabakarini*" means "because of (something negative)."

(115)

"*Hitomazu*" means "temporarily," the same as "*ichi-ji-teki-ni*," "*ittan*," "*ichiou*" and "*toriaezu*." The correct answer is (B). (A) "*nantoka*" means "somehow." (C) "*warito*" means "relatively," and the word is used when something is better than what was expected, like in "it was relatively easy" and "it tasted relatively good." (D) "*nani-yori*" means "more than anything" or "the best compared to others."

(116)

"*~ha soremade-da*" means "If ~, then it ends. All is wasted". The correct answer is (A). (B) says that the health equipment will rust if it's not used, but no one knows for sure if it will. (C) "*ochikobore-ni-naru*" refers to a student who cannot keep up in school. (D) "*saisan-ga-torenai*" refers to a situation in which a business is not profitable.

(117)

"*To*" is used in a sentence to describe a general condition: "If you do A, you will definitely be B." The correct answer is (D). In (A), "*to*" is used to say "with." (B) is the definite condition, and "*to*" can be replaced with "*tara*". In (C), "*to*" is used to describe a hypothetical situation.

(118)

The underlined expression means "by that means" or "by that method." The correct answer is (A). (B) is the cause. (C) means "depending on." (D) means to "make a stop on the way home."

(119)

The underlined word is used to cancel the inference and means "probably~not." (A), (B), and (D) describe the speaker's intention and means "let's not~" or "have no intention of~."

(120)

"*Itamu*" means "damaged" or "spoiled (food)." The correct answer is (A). In (B), the word is used to express "grieving for the death of a person." In (C), the same word is used to express "pain" in the body due to illness or injury. In (D), the word is used to express "heartache."

## VI 誤文訂正

p.125

(121)

The correct answer is (C). Juice is not a person, so “*dore*” is the correct word to use in this case. “*Dare*” is used for a person.

(122)

The correct answer is (B). When linked with the transitive “*kaku*” (to write), “*kaite-iru*” (is writing) is the present progressive form and “*kaite-ita*” (was writing) is the past progressive form. Using “*~ te-arū/te-atta*” to say “a name was written” is appropriate in this case.

(123)

The correct answer is (D). “*Omoshiroi*” (funny) and “*tanoshii*” (fun) are parallel. Therefore, “you can change *i*” to “*ku*” and add “*~te +adj.*” to say “*omoshirokute tanoshii*” (funny and fun).

(124)

The correct answer is (C). “A completed action + *ato* (after)” = “*ta*-form of a verb+ *ato* (after).” “*No*” is unnecessary. In the case of “noun + “*ato*” (after),” there are cases where “*no*” is used, such as “*shokuji-no-ato*” (after meal) or “*sanpo-no-ato*” (after a walk).

(125)

The correct answer is (A). “*Amari +na*-adjective + *dewa-arimasen*” is used to say “not very” or “not very much” as in “*Amari tokui dewa-naī*” (not very good at something.)

(126)

The correct answer is (C). In the "*i*-adjective + *sugiru*" form, "*i*" drops out and becomes "*sugiru*" (too~). Therefore, "*takaku*" (high) should be "*taka-sugite*" (too high).

(127)

The correct answer is (C). "*Ageru*" (to give) means when a person gives something to another person. In this case, a younger sister is given something by her aunt. Therefore, "*moratte*" should replace "*agete*."

(128)

The correct answer is (B). "*Dare*" means "who" and includes everyone and anyone. "*Dare-ka*" should be the right word to use in this case because we do not know who would show up at the door. The same goes for "*doko* (where)," "*doko-ka* (where)," "*itsu* (when)" and "*itsu-ka* (when)." "*Doko*" and "*itsu*" are used to ask for a specific place or time, but "*doko-ka*" and "*itsu-ka*" are not associated with a specific place or time.

(129)

The correct answer is (A). "*Masu*" is removed from the "*masu*" form of a verb and linked to "*~sae-sureba* (if only~)." Therefore, the correct word to use in the sentence is "*itamesae-sureba*".

(130)

The correct answer is (A). You use the expression "*~yoruto* (according to~)" when the information was obtained through the media, such as television and radio. "*~ni-yotte* (due to)" is used to describe a cause. It is used like "*taifu-ni-yotte* (due to a typhoon)" and "*jishin-ni-yotte* (due to an earthquake)".

(131)

The correct answer is (B). The last half of the sentence, "I may have to ask you leave the company" implies that the person is not agreeing with the president's plan. Therefore, the correct word to use in the B column would be "*dekinai* (cannot)".

(132)

The correct answer is (D). In this case, the correct word to replace the underlined word would be "*matome-te*." "*Matome-ru*" is the verb that means to collect (money, membership fee, etc.) or consolidate. "*Mazeru*" means to mix or combine. It is used when you mix different coins, such as 10 yen, 50 yen, and 100 yen coins.

(133)

The correct answer is (A). When "*sekkaku*" and a verb are linked, "*no*" is not necessary. When it is linked with "a noun + *i*-adjective," it becomes "*sekkaku-no*." For example, you say "*sekkaku-no kyujitsunanoni* ~ (although it's a long-awaited day off) / *sekkaku-no okokoro-zukai desu-ga* (although you went though much trouble for me)."

(134)

The correct answer is (C). The particle "*ga*" is used like "*un-ga ii* (lucky), *un-ga warui* (unlucky)."

(135)

The correct answer is (A). The form is "verb + *ijo-wa*," and it means "now that one does~/has done~." It is usually used with a verb that represents an act that involves some responsibility or determination.

(136)

The correct answer is (C). "*Kiso/kihon*" means "basics" and "*ouyou*" means "application." The sentence suggests that we fully understand the basics before trying to solve difficult problems.

(137)

The correct answer is (B). The verb that is linked to the reason "*~kara* (from)" has to be in the base form, such as "*kiku* (work)/*kiita* (worked)". The sentence says, "Even if an herbal medicine worked for you, it doesn't mean that you can recommend it randomly because there is no guarantee that it will work for everyone."

(138)

The correct answer is (B). "*Tameiki o tsuku* (to sigh)" is a correct expression.

(139)

The correct answer is (B). An adjective modifying the noun "*saka* (slope)" should be "*odayaka-na* (gentle)." (A) "*osumai*" refers to the other person's residence in a polite form. (C) "*~kiru*" means to accomplish/do something to the end. "*Nobori-kitta tokoro*" is where one finished climbing up. (D) "*Yo-fu*" means western-style, and "*wa-fu*" means Japanese-style.

(140)

The correct answer is (B). The correct word should be "*susume-ta tokorode* (even if one recommends), and this phrase is used to express the result of "*~tato-shitemo* (even if~)." (A) "*ichidou*" means "all." (C) "*Ganko*" means stubborn, and the word modifies the noun "*chichi* (father)" in the sentence. (D) "*~to omoe-nai*" is used with the base form of a word.

## VII 空欄埋め

(141)

The correct answer is (B) because you lock the door with a key when you go out. (A) “*omote*” also means “outside.” (C) “*seki*” means seats, and (D) “*mon*” means “gate.”

(142)

The correct answer is (A) because your clothes would get “*nureru* (wet)” if you did not have an umbrella when it suddenly started to rain. (B) “*homeru*” is used to compliment someone, (C) “*oreru*” means broken (branches and bones), and (D) “*arau*” means to wash something (dirty).

(143)

The person is talking about a new room. The correct answer is (B) “*semai* (small).” Because of “*~desuga*,” we can assume that the preceding sentence is something negative about the room, while the last half is positive (the room is bright). (A) “*usui*” means thin, (C) “*hayai* (fast)” is speed, and (D) “*yowai*” means weak. These words are not appropriate to describe a room.

(144)

Since the person is talking about an attitude, (D) “*Nesshin-ni*” (hard) is correct.

(145)

(B) “*dai*” is correct because it is the counter used for counting television in Japanese. (A) “*hon*” is a counter for long and skinny objects, (C) “*ban*” is a numeral counter to describe order, and (D) “*mai*” is a counter for flat objects such as cloth and paper.

(146)

(A) "*tsukura*" is correct because the "*nai*" form of the verb is used in a phrase, "*~ nakutewa-ikenai* (must~)."

(147)

(C) "*nioiga-suru* (it smells)" is correct, as it is a proper expression to use for the smell of baking bread or fish. (A) means to see something with your own eyes, (B) means people or animals are coming toward you from the other side, and (D) is used when attending meetings or gatherings.

(148)

This is a scene where a player had just scored the last point that determined the result of a competition, such as a soccer match or basketball game, a few seconds before it ended. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) "*choku-zen* (just before)." "Just after" would be "*choku-go*."

(149)

The correct answer is (A) because if you gain knowledge and understanding by reading books, you can "broaden your perspective" or "discover a whole new world." (B) "*akeru* (revealed)" is used like "*yo-ga akeru* (day dawns)," "*atarashi toshi-ga akeru* (a new year began)," and "*tsuyu-ga akeru* (rainy season is over)." (C) "*kikoeru*" means that you can hear voice and sound, and (D) "*tsutawaru*" means to convey feelings.

(150)

When you are very tired and don't feel like doing anything, the word to describe this condition and feeling is (D) "*mendoukusai* (bothersome)." (A) is an adjective used when you envy others. For example, you use this word in a sentence like, "Since I am the only child, I envy people who have a lot of siblings." (B) means "stupid" or "worthless." The word is used in a sentence such as "Focus on studying instead of thinking about stupid things like what to do if you win the lottery." (C) is an adjective that means "too good to waste" and is used in a sentence like "We can still eat this food. It is too good to throw away."

(151)

The correct answer is (D), as it means "rarely" or "seldom." (A) means "not at all" and is usually used in the form "*sappari ~nai*," which suggests that something that you expected is not happening, as in "The goods we prepared are not selling at all." (B) is used when something fits perfectly, such as the size of the clothes and type of work. "I thought it would be big, but it was perfect when I put it on." (C) means someone is in deep sleep. "The baby is sound asleep, breathing peacefully."

(152)

The correct answer is (D) because you should not be looking around restlessly during the exam. (A) means "sparkle" or "shine" as in "stars are shining." (B) is an adverb that is used when something is going well without getting stuck, as in "He speaks English smoothly." (C) means "momentarily" or "soon" and is used in such sentence as "It's late, and I should be leaving soon."

(153)

The correct answer is (D) because you feel better as your condition improves. (A) indicates a range of time or a place, as in "Snow fell overnight." (B) means "in place of someone" as in "the department manager attended in place of the president." (C) means "because of" as in "The train stopped because of an accident".

(154)

"1," the number representing the minimum amount, is used together with the counter expression to mean "*mattaku/zenzen ~nai* (not ~at all)." The correct answer is (A). (B) "*no*" and (C) "*ka*" are not applicable in this case. (D) is a term that refers to quantity and roughly represents the quantity, such as "Please wait for about an hour".

(155)

"*Ta*-form of the verb" + "*tottan*" = "*~shita chokugo-ni* (just after doing~)" or "*~shitano-to douji-ni* (the same time one does ~)". The correct answer is (B).

The second half of the sentence usually describes something unusual or unexpected.

(156)

The word linked with "*~o ageru* (raise ~)" is (C) "*jisseki* (actual result)." (A) is used as "*juken no shiizun* (exam season)" and "*juken-sei* (student who takes an exam)." (B) means "experience" as in "*keiken-o tsumu* (build experience)" and "*keiken-o ikasu* (utilize experience)." (C) is used as "*jikkan-ga waku* (feel real)."

(157)

The correct answer is (C) "space" because there is no parking place or space. The "staff" in (A) is an employee, and (B) refers to the stadium seating area. The "slide" in (D) means to slide. Therefore, it is used to say "sliding door" or "slide show."

(158)

The correct answer is (A) because the voice reflects feeling of excitement after becoming a winner of a competition. (B) generally means "bloated" and used as "*fukuranda onaka* (bloated stomach)." (C) means to fall, as in "stumbled over a stone and fell down." (D) means to pray, and the word is used in such sentences as "At the shrine, I prayed for the recovery of my sick mother."

(159)

You should look for the choice that describes what would normally be considered an unhappy situation due to the conclusion, “but~never unhappy.” (B) "poor" is correct. “*Yasuppoi*” in (A) means “cheap,” “unrefined” or “vulgar” and is used as in “cheap looking clothes,” and “cheesy ideas.” “*Natsukashii* (nostalgic)” in (C) is used in such sentences as “This shop is still here. It makes me feel nostalgic.” “*Nikui* (hateful)” in (D) is used to express an unwillingness to forgive, such as in “I hate this society that overlooks injustice and questions good people.”

(160)

The correct answer is (D) because “*tetteiteki-ni*” means “thoroughly.” (A) is related to culture, such as “cultural facilities” or “cultural projects.” (B) is an expression that means to prevent one's own feeling or opinions from appearing on the surface, as in “Parents are reluctant to their daughter’s arranged marriage.” (C) means “historically” as in “The discovery of the medicine is also historically significant.”

(161)

The correct answer is (B) because the expression refers to a situation in which many people and things are lined up, and it looks spectacular. (A) means “in advance” as in “Please obtain permission in advance if you would like to use the conference room.” (C) means “shortly” or “soon” as in “The train will arrive on track 1 shortly.” (D) means “plenty” as in “Fill the pot with plenty of water” and “There is plenty of time.”

(162)

The correct answer is (A). The word has a negative connotation and refers to the end result of something after careful consideration or multiple trials. (B) is used with nouns and verbs to express extreme emotions or states that cause negative results: "I was so sad that I got sick." or "I kept making mistakes because I was too eager to catch up." (C) refers to a "limit" as in "I will retire at the end of this year" and "He is a good person as far as I know." (D) means to reach, e.g. "The flood damage reached the downtown area."

(163)

The passive form is used when a certain condition brings a person to naturally feel a certain way. In this case, the cold season triggers the speaker to wonder about the health of the mother, who is living alone in the countryside. "*Omoware-ru*" + "*~te-naranai*" create a phrase that means "I cannot help but think about ~," as in "Whenever I listen to this song, I cannot help but think about my late teacher."

(164)

The correct answer is (A), and the word emphasizes the verb and means "a lot." It is usually used in the structure, "an interrogative word + *kotoka*," e.g. "*Yatto seikou shita. Donna-ni matta-kotoka.* (We succeeded at last. How long did we wait?)" (B) is used ① to give suggestions or to imply that someone should do something, as in "If you want to be fluent in Japanese, you should study more" and ② to express surprise, impression or sarcasm: "I cannot believe how young she is. I envy her." (C) is a casual expression used at the end of the conversation that indicates the reason for something: "The train is not running so I can't go." (D) describes past events or the current situation followed by "but ~," e.g. "I sent invitations out, but I have not prepared anything else".

(165)

The correct answer is (C) because there is a certain vacation request procedure that everyone knows without saying. (A) means to remember: "My father remembered the incident from 30 years ago." (B) means "average" as in "The test had a maximum score of 100 and a minimum score of 60 with an average of 80". (D) means "non-existent" or "fictitious": "All characters in this drama are fictitious."

(166)

The correct answer is (A): "Mr. Nakagawa who used to support the president made a 180-degree change when he became a supporter of the vice president. (B) means to try: "I decided to try to face the champion to see if I am good enough." (C) means to pass: "The second runner passed the first runner and won the race." (D) means to shake: "I shook the tree to drop the fruit."

(167)

The correct answer is (B) because it describes a situation in which it is unclear who is taking responsibility. (A) means that the position, the order, or the direction is opposite of what it is supposed to be: "What you say doesn't match what you do." (C) describes a condition in which something is heavily soiled with mud or oil: "The child's clothes are dirty because she has been playing in a puddle." (D) describes a situation in which something is mixed, uneven or scattered: "The opinions are mixed and it is difficult to decide".

(168)

The correct answer is (D), and it means "absolutely" or "definitely." (A) means "one after another": "The popular mascots appeared one after another at the event." (B) means "terribly": "I was teased terribly by my friends." (C) means "still" or "remain the same": "The economy still does not improve."

(169)

The expression "*~taritomo*," means "*tatoe ~de attemo* (even if~)," and a negative form is used in the latter sentence. The correct answer is (C). (A) means "even though": "Even though the opponent is younger than me, I should never let my guard down." (B) is "noun + *nagara* (while)" to describe a state: "She told a personal story with tears in her eyes." (D) means "therefore": "It was a long weekend; therefore, there were many tourists."

(170)

The expression, "*kirai-ga aru*" means "have a tendency" or "there is a possibility of ~." The correct answer is (A). (B) means "A depends on B": "Whether he passes or fails depends on the result of the test." (C) means "not so much": "The other person is a new hire, so I can't be so afraid." (D) means "there is no other way," and it is used in this structure: "*~nara/~tara, ~madede* " : "If he doesn't show up when I ask, I will just have to visit him."

## VIII 読解

p. 150

It is a letter to parents written by a daughter who lives apart from them. She has a boyfriend who proposed to her. She told him she would reply after getting permission from her parents. Then he said he wanted to see her parents in person. She is writing to find out when her parents will be available.

(171)

The correct answer is (B) because she says "I have been busy with work and haven't had a chance to call" before saying "(1) I'm sorry."

(172)

The reason she is writing to her parents is to introduce her boyfriend and get permission to marry him. The correct answer is (D) because "I told him I would reply after getting a permission from my parents."

(173)

The correct answer is (D), as she says in the letter, "I am sure you will like him because he is the one I chose".

p. 152

It is an introduction to the village where Mr. Hara lives. It is a small village, but half of the village is famous for making udon noodles. Mr. Hara left the village and did other work after graduating from high school. However, he came back five years ago, and he has been making udon noodles with his family. He hopes to open a restaurant someday.

(174)

The correct answer is (B) because "they make and sell udon noodles in about 50 percent of the houses in the village". "Half" means "50 percent."

(175)

The correct answer is (B) because "Mr. Hara is now working with his wife and his father. His grandfather, who started the udon factory in this house, is also in good health and still helping."

(176)

The correct answer is (C) because "he left the village once and did other work but came back to work in the factory five years ago."

(177)

The correct answer is (D) because “Mr. Hara’s dream is to open a restaurant next to the udon factory and serve fresh udon noodles for customers to enjoy.”

p. 154

Due to an increase in the number of bicycle accidents, the rules have changed. There are many young people involved in accidents because the way they ride bicycles is dangerous. Not just young people, but everyone must follow the rules in order to reduce the number of accidents. Communities, schools and residents need to work together.

(178)

The correct answer is (B) because there is a phrase, “at the driving school I currently go to.” A “school where you get a license to drive” is a “driving school.”

(179)

The correct answer is (B) because “Many young people ride bicycles so dangerously that they get involved in accidents.”

(180)

The correct answer is (D) because “It is also necessary to review the traffic regulations and riding manners again.” The “traffic regulations” are the same as “traffic rules.”

p. 156

The paragraph is about the shoes that the salesperson wears. Although he used to think that worn shoes would be proof of his hard work, his attitude changed ever since his manager warned him. He bought four pairs of shoes and started wearing a different pair every day. He also started polishing his shoes every morning, and he was able to start his day comfortably.

(181)

The correct answer is (C) because the passage states "I used to think that dirty shoes were proof of my hard work." One day, his manager told him, "I can't trust people whose shoes are not clean," and he changed his attitude.

(182)

He says, "First I bought two pairs of expensive shoes and two pairs of not too expensive shoes. I wear one pair of shoes and let them rest for two days." The correct answer is (A) "He does not wear the same shoes two days in a row."

(183)

The correct answer is (B) because the passage states "I started feeling calm before going to work since I started polishing my shoes in the morning." "*kokoro-no junbi-ga dekiru* (Being able to mentally prepare oneself)" means "*kimochi-ga ochituku* (feeling calm)."

(184)

The correct answer is (B) because the salesperson says, "Unlike my manager, I don't necessarily think people wearing dirty shoes are untrustworthy."

p. 158

It is a Japanese custom to send red carnations on Mother's Day, but hydrangeas have recently become the most popular flower to send. The woman didn't have a good impression of hydrangeas because they had the meaning of "a person who has a frequent change of heart." However, she recently found out there was a new language of hydrangeas, "family gathering/cooperation." She gave her mother a hydrangea on Mother's Day this year, and the family relationship improved. She realized that the new flower language was actually true.

(185)

The correct answer is (C) because of the sentence, "I thought that the plants would be better, and I checked online." "I cannot plant and grow" means "I cannot plant in the garden."

(186)

Since the hydrangea's flower language has been long known as "a person who has a frequent change of heart," the woman thought that it would not be a good gift for Mother's Day, but she heard that it has become the most popular flower. The correct answer is (B).

(187)

The correct answer is (B) because "the color of the flower gradually changes after it blooms".

(188)

"After Mother's Day, my mother planted the hydrangea in the garden." The correct answer is (C) because "even my father and my brother who were not interested in flowers are looking forward to seeing them bloom beautifully each year."

p. 160

It's been three months since this man joined the company. He is comfortable enough to do sales visits by himself now, but he makes a mistake once a day. He takes notes every time he makes a mistake, but he loses confidence whenever he does. However, he regained his confidence because his boss told him not to be afraid of making mistakes.

(189)

The answer is (D) because the passage notes "it's been three months, and I can finally go out on sales visits without my seniors." Being able to go out on sales visits by himself means "He was entrusted with sales visits."

(190)

The correct answer is (B) because the passage states "I make a mistake once a day."

(191)

The correct answer is (C) because the text reads, "If I make a mistake, I write it down to avoid making the same mistake. However, I was recently losing my confidence every time I saw the note and became passive before I even went to work."

(192)

The correct answer is (A) because the man says "My boss told me, 'I want you to make a lot of mistakes. Do not be afraid of mistakes and do your best'." His boss taught him to learn from his mistakes instead of getting depressed.

p. 162

The story is about the accessories that are getting a lot of attention from women. They are made of paper processed with the special technology and are also water resistant. They were created by a woman who suffered from metal allergy, but customers are not limited to people with metal allergies. The accessories are also popular among elderly people. Some people frame them to use as a home decorations or buy them as gifts.

(193)

The correct answer is (D) because the passage states, "It is all made of paper. It is processed with special technology, can withstand long term use, and is resistant to rain and sweat."

(194)

The correct answer is (B) because the passage states, "I have thought about this work because I had been suffering from a metal allergy for many years."

(195)

The correct answer is (A) because the passage includes the detail "this accessory does not weigh much and is also popular with the elderly."

(196) The correct answer is (D) because the passage states, "In addition to wearing, more and more people frame them to use as home decorations." "*Interia*" means "home decorations."

p. 164

The person talks about how to get along well with non-Japanese employees at a social gathering that often involves drinking. Japanese employees tend to think that non-Japanese employees care about their families so much that they don't go out to drink, but it is not true. There are many non-Japanese employees who enjoy drinking and having discussions. They might be willing to understand Japanese bar etiquette if someone explains to them one by one. Thus, Japanese employees should feel free to invite them.

(197)

The correct answer is (C) because the passage argues, "Japanese employees have a feeling that non-Japanese employees go home as soon as they finish work since they value their time with their families."

(198)

The correct answer is (D) because the passage states, "Japanese people hate and avoid friction. They tend to nod a lot, even at the bar, even more so if they are not comfortable with each other."

(199)

The correct answer is (B) because of the passage advises, "You should join the discussion without hesitation."

(200)

The correct answer is (D) because the passage states, "Non-Japanese employees may find it interesting if you explain the reason and the cultural background of pouring alcohol while doing it".