N4-2013.7 English

Total points 40/156

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This is the answer sheet for the test.

The test questions are divided into two parts: language knowledge and listening. Language knowledge accounts for 120 points, including writing, vocabulary, grammar, reading comprehension, and 38 is the minimum passing score.

Listening is worth 60 points, with 19 being the minimum pass score.

Both parts are passed, and the total score reaches 90 points to pass this exam.

Email * daskanin@yahoo.com.hk	
Character · Vocabulary	10 of 40 points
The total score for this part is 40 points	
Q1	

✓	(1)	1/1
•		✓
	3	
	(4)	
ı	Feedback	
	(1) Answer: 2 Explanation: The taste is a bit strange. 1. こえ (声): Voice (from human or animal) 2. あじ (味): Taste 3. おと (音): Sound (not from human or animal)	
	4. におい (匂い): Smell	

× (2)	0/1
\bigcirc ①	
	×
O 4	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(2) Answer: 4 Explanation: This building is the tallest in the world. Test the kanji characters. The reading of "世" is "せ・せい," and the reading of "界" is "かい."	
2. せいかい (正解): Answer 4. せかい (世界): World	

✓ (3)	1/1
O ①	
O @	
③	~
4	
Feedback	
(3) Answer: 3 Explanation: That was Tanaka's idea for me. 1. かぞえる (数える): Count, calculate 2. こたえる (答える): Answer 3. かんがえる (考える): Think, consider 4. つたえる (伝える): Convey, transmit	
× (4)	0/1
O ①	
O ②	
O 3	
• •	

Feedback

(4) Answer: 1

Explanation: I want to buy a dictionary, but I don't have enough money.

1.たりる (足りる): To be enough

4.ある (有る): To have

Other options are distractors.

× (5)	0/1
O ①	
②	×
O 3	
O @	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(5) Answer: 4	
Explanation: My family members are all healthy. Test the native Japanese vocabulary reading. "体" is read as "からだ."	
rest the hative supuliese vocabulary reading. 14 is read as 15 57c.	

× (6)	0/1
O ①	
O 2	
③	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
②	
Feedback	
Focus on the kanji characters. The reading of " \Rightarrow "	is "こん・きん," and the reading of "度"
is "と・ど・たく." When "度" indicates frequency, the reading is "と.".	Here it should be "こんど"
	Here it should be "こんど" 1/1
When " $度$ " indicates frequency, the reading is " eta ."	
When "度" indicates frequency, the reading is "と."。 ✓ (7)	
When " $度$ " indicates frequency, the reading is " \mathcal{E} ." ✓ (7) ① ①	
When "度" indicates frequency, the reading is "と." ✓ (7) ① ① ②	
When "度" indicates frequency, the reading is "と." ✓ (7) ① ① ② ② ③ ③	

う・ごう."

× (8)	0/1
O ①	
O 3	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
①	
Feedback	
(8) Answer: 1 Explanation: I have been looking at the clouds outside the window. 1. $\langle \pm \rangle$ (雲): Clouds	
7. くも (妄). Clouds 2. ほし (星): Stars	
3. つき (月): Moon	
4. そら (空): Sky	

× (9)	0/1
\bigcirc ①	
	×
3	
4	
Correct answer	
① ①	
Feedback	
(9) Answer: 1 Explanation: I go running in the nearby park every day.	
Test the kanji characters. The reading of "近" is " きん," and the reading of "所" is " しょ."	
In compound words, when the initial sound of the following word is in the "ka, sa, ta, ha" row, it usually undergoes voicing. Here it should be " $\not\in \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}$."	
Q2	
4 2	

	× (10)	0/1
	O 10	
	O ②	
	③	×
C	Correct answer	
	Feedback	
	(10) Answer: 4 Explanation: How much does this medicine cost? 1.果(か): Fruit, result	
	2.楽(らく): Comfort, ease	
	3. 菓 (カ): Snack	
	4.薬(くすり): Medicine, pharmaceuticals	

✓ (11)	1/1
\bigcirc \bigcirc	
O 2	
③	✓
Feedback	
(11) Answer: 3 Explanation: I woke up at 9 o'clock yesterday.	
1. おもむく (赴く): To go, to proceed	
2. だいする (題する): To propose, to title	
3. おきる (起きる): To wake up	
Other options are distractors.	

X (12)	0/1
• •	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(12) Answer: 3 Explanation: The men's restroom is over there.	
2. じょせい (女性): Female	
3. だんせい (男性): Male Other options are distractors.	
other options are distractors.	

√ (13)	1/
O 0	
O @	
③ ③	✓
4	
Feedback	
(13) Answer: 3	
Explanation: Press this switch, and the light will turn on.	
1.のびる (伸びる): To extend, to stretch	
2. さす (挿す): To insert 3. おす (押す): To press, to push	
Other options are distractors.	

× (14)	0/1
O ①	
O 2	
③	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(14) Answer: 4 Explanation: I sent my luggage to my parents in the country. 1. こめる (込める): To include	
2.かえる (返る): To return, to go back	
3.はやめる (速める): To speed up, to advance	
4.おくる (送る): To send, to dispatch	

× (15)	0/1
O 0	
②	×
O 3	
O 4	
Correct answer	
• •	
Feedback	
(15) Answer: 1	
Explanation: My older brother can drive. 1. うんてん (運転): Driving	
Other options are distractors.	
Q3	

× (16)	0/1
O •	
②	×
O 3	
O @	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(16) Answer: 1 Explanation: I really wanted to go, but the trip was canceled, and I felt very sorry. 1. ざんねん (残念): Regrettable, disappointing 2.ふべん (不便): Inconvenient	
3. だめ (駄目): No good, hopeless	
4. しんぱい (心配): Worried, concerned	

× (17)	0/1
O 10	
③	×
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(17) Answer: 2 Explanation: I searched for the lost key, but I couldn't find it anywhere. 1. しらべる (調べる): To investigate, to examine 2. さがす (探す): To search, to look for	
3.みつける (見つける): To find 4.あつめる (集める): To gather, to collect	

× (18)	0/1
O ①	
②	×
O 3	
O 4	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(18) Answer: 3 Explanation: Taking a shower after exercising feels very comfortable. 1. ぐあい (具合): Condition, state 2.こころ (心): Heart, mind	
3. きもち (気持ち): Feeling, sensation	
4 . げんき (元気): Energy, vitality	

X (19)	0/1
O ①	
③	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(19) Answer: 1 Explanation: When I traveled to Japan, I experienced various things. 1. けいけん (経験): Experience	
2. おもいで (思い出): Memory, recollection	
3. おみやげ (お土産): Souvenir	
4. きょうみ (興味): Interest	

✓ (20)	1/1
O 10	
O 3	
• 4	✓
Feedback	
(20) Answer: 4 Explanation: It's currently raining, so I won't go for a walk.	
1.とじる (閉じる): To close, to shut	
2. すてる (捨てる): To throw away, to discard	

3. しめる (閉める): To close, to shut 4. やめる (止める): To quit, to stop

× (21)	0/1
① ①	×
O 3	
O @	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(21) Answer: 2 Explanation: Because I have a lot of luggage, Yamada came to help me move. 1. はこぶ (運ぶ): To carry, to transport 2. てつだう (手伝う): To help, to assist 3. かたづける (片付ける): To tidy up, to organize 4. つつむ (包む): To wrap, to envelop	

× (22)	0/1
O 10	
③ 3	×
Correct answer	
②	
Feedback	
(22) Answer: 2 Explanation: Inquired about the reason why Komori didn't come to school last week. 1.れんらく(連絡): Contact, communication 2.りゆう(理由): Reason 3.いけん(意見): Opinion	
4. そうだん (相談): Consultation, discussion	

✓ (23)	1/1
O ①	
②	✓
O 3	
O (4)	
Feedback	
(23) Answer: 2	

Explanation: Please don't hesitate and have some more.

1. しつれい (失礼): Rudeness, impoliteness

2.えんりょ (遠慮): Hesitation, restraint

3. ちゅうい (注意): Attention, caution

4. はんたい (反対): Opposition, disagreement

× (24)	0/1
O 10	
	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(24) Answer: 1 Explanation: I take care of the puppy every day, feed it, and take it for a walk. 1. せわ (世話): Care, looking after	
2. うんどう (運動): Exercise, physical activity	
3.ようい (用意): Preparation, getting ready 4.しゅうかん (習慣): Habit, custom	
o , , , a , a () a data in	

× (25)	0/1
①	×
O 2	
O 3	
(4)	
Correct answer	
②	
Feedback	
(25) Answer: 2 Explanation: Because I have a fever, I'll stop by the hospital on the way to the company. 1. もどる (戻る): To return, to go back	
2.よる (寄る): To stop by, to visit briefly	
3. まがる (曲がる): To turn, to bend	
4.かよう (通う): To commute, to go back and forth	
Q4	

X (26)	0/1
O ①	
③	×
O @	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback (26) Answer: 4 Explanation: My younger brother is working there. (アルバイト: part-time job) 1.My younger brother is waiting there. 2.My younger brother is resting there. 3.My younger brother is playing there. 4.My younger brother is working there.	

X (27)	0/1
O 10	
O 3	
	×
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(27) Answer: 1	
Explanation: That person is really beautiful. (うつくしい: beautiful)	
 That person is really good-looking. That person is really interesting. 	
3. That person is really interesting. 3. That person is really young.	
4.That person is really cute.	

× (28)	0/1
• •	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(28) Answer: 3	
Explanation: That store is currently empty. (すく: empty)	
1.That store has few products.2.That store has many customers.	
3. That store has few customers.	
4.That store has many products.	

X (29)	0/1
O 10	
③	×
O 4	
Correct answer	
① ①	
Feedback	
(29) Answer: 1 Explanation: This bathwater is not hot. (ぬるい: lukewarm) 1.This bathwater is not scalding. 2.This bathwater is very hot. 3.This bathwater has a strong force of impact. 4.This bathwater has a weak force of impact.	

√ (30)	1/1
O ①	
O 2	
O 3	
• 4	✓
Feedback	
(30) Answer: 4 Explanation: My friend taught me how to make Japanese cuisine. (おそわる: to learn. following someone) 1.My friend gave me Japanese cuisine. 2.I taught my friend how to make Japanese cuisine. 3.I gave my friend Japanese cuisine. 4.I learned how to make Japanese cuisine from my friend.	by
Q5	

× (31)	0/2
①	×
O 0	
3	
4	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(31) Answer: 3	
Evaluation: "/+/ =" magna "according landagena" and ention 2 applies correctly	

Explanation: " \mathcal{UL} \mathcal{E} " means "scenery, landscape," and option 3 applies correctly.

- 1.雰囲気 The atmosphere in the store that opened in front of the station last week is lively.
- 2.姿 I always record videos of my family's happy appearance.
- 3. This city has both mountains and water, and the scenery is beautiful.
- 4. 樣子 The child's appearance is a bit strange, so I took him to the hospital.

√ (32)	2/2
O 0	
②	✓

Feedback

(32) Answer: 2

1. 緊張する I always get nervous when speaking in front of everyone and cannot speak fluently.

- 2.I heard that Mr. Yamada's older brother is a famous singer, and I was surprised.
- 3. 興奮する I drank coffee before going to bed, so I'm too excited to sleep.
- 4. どきどきする Tomorrow is my first date, and I'm getting excited now.

× (33)	0/2
O ①	
O 2	
③	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(33) Answer: 4 Explanation: "ひろう" means "to pick up, to collect," and option 4 is the correct application: 1 持た出まし don't recognize the way so I took out the map from my bag	on.

- 3. 摘v I picked an apple from the tree and put it in my pocket.
- 4. Elementary school students are picking up trash and cleaning the ground in the park.

× (34)	0/2
O ①	
O 0	
O 3	
4	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(34) Answer: 3	
Explanation: "しょうたい" means "invitation, hospitality," and option 3 is the correct	
application.	
1.呼ぶPlease help me call 119 for an ambulance to come to my house.	
2. 要求する Due to the director's request, I went to the company on my day off. 3.I plan to invite my junior from university to attend my wedding.	
4.注意する The doctor reminded me that I will start hospitalization tomorrow.	

× (35)	0/2
O ①	
O ②	
③	×
Correct answer	
Feedback (35) Answer: 2 Explanation: "Watasu" means "to hand over, to pass," and option 2 is the correct application. 1. やる Water the flowers in the garden every day. 2. When passing through the ticket gate, please hand this ticket to the station staff. 3. 入れる Please put this letter into the mailbox. 4. 入れる I always add sugar and milk to my black tea.	
Grammar · Reading 16 of	53 points
This part has a total score of 53 points. Add up to the score of Character · Vocabulary and use the following formula to cal 120 Points Conversion Method: Your Score x 120 ÷ 93 38 points or above is a pass.	culate.
Q1	

✓ (1)	1/1
①	✓
O 2	
O 3	
(4)	
Feedback	
(1) Answer: 1 Explanation: I made juice using the tomatoes my mother grew. This question tests the usage of ♂ expressing the means, method, or material of an action or activity, meaning "using to do something."	
X (2)	0/1
O 0	
②	×
O 3	
O 4	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(2) Answer: 3 Explanation: This bag is lightweight, so it's convenient for traveling. This question tests the usage of ⟨□ expressing a comparison or judgment criterion.	

✓ (3)	1/1
O 10	
②	~
O 3	
4	
Feedback	
(3) Answer: 2 Explanation: (In the classroom) Teacher: "Well, let's have one by one."	e each of you introduce yourselves
1.など: and so on, etc.	
2. ずつ: each, per	

× (4)	0/1
O 0	
②	×
O 3	
O @	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(4) Answer: 3 Explanation: (In a cooking class) Teacher: "Today, I will teach you a simple cake-mail method that anyone can succeed in." This question tests the usage of でき expressing a comprehensive, regardless of what, meaning "regardless of".	

× (5)	0/1
O 10	
	×
O 3	
(4)	
Correct answer	
4	
Feedback	
(5) Answer: 4 Explanation: Study hard and hope to enter a foreign university someday. 1. すっかり: completely 2.たぶん: maybe, probably	
3. やっと: finally, at last	
4.いつか: someday, eventually	

× (6)				0/1
O ①				
②				×
3				
(4)				
Correct ans	wer			
(4)				
Feedback				
	er: 4 on: Overslept this morning, even tho ਉੱ: surely, definitely	ugh I ran all the way to s	school, I was still late.	
	≛: sometimes, occasionally			
	3: gradually, slowly			
4 . ヤはり:	still, as expected			

√ (7)	1/1
O ①	
②	✓
O 4	
Feedback	
(7) Answer: 2 Explanation: (On the phone) A: "Hey, I'm coming to your place now." B: "Then call me after you arrive at the station. My house is far from the station, so I'll come pick you up by car." 1. こっち: here (closer to the speaker) 2. そっち: there (closer to the listener) 3. あっち: there (far from both the speaker and the listener) 4. どっち: where, which	
√ (8)	1/1
O ①	
②	✓
O 3	
(4)	
Feedback	
(8) Answer: 2 Explanation: I have a meeting tomorrow morning, so I need to leave early. When an adjective modifies a verb, the -i ending of the adjective changes to -ku.	

✓ (9)	1/1
\bigcirc \odot	
O 2	
③	✓
O 4	
Feedback (9) Answer: 3 Explanation: Tanaka is tall and looks intimidating, but he is not actually scary. し indicates a parallel relationship and is used after the declinable word or plain form of verb, meaning " and" けれど indicates a contrastive relationship and is used after a sentence or plain form of verb, meaning "but"	
✓ (10)	1/1
✓ (10) ⊙ ⑤	1/1
	1/1
O ①	1/1
	1/1
①①②②③	1/1
①①②②③	1/1

× (11)	0/1
\bigcirc ①	
③	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
● ①	
Feedback	
(11) Answer: 1 Explanation: I made jam with the received apples. The subject in this sentence is "I," so the active voice should be used. にする indicates that someone intentionally causes a change, while "にする" indicates a natural change. In this case, "I" intentionally made the apples into jam, so the former should be chosen.	3

× (12)	0/1
O 0	
O 2	
③	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
②	
Feedback	
(12) Answer: 2 Explanation: I've been busy with work lately, so I don't have time to meet my friends. This question tests the potential form of a verb. The potential form of "会う" is "会える". The sentence expresses the inability to meet friends due to being too busy, so a negative expression should be used.	2

X (13)	0/1
O ①	
O 2	
③	×
Correct answer	
4	
Feedback	
(13) Answer: 4 Explanation: Yamamoto: "Tanaka, you look tired. What's wrong?" Tanaka: "Yeah, I have a cold." This question tests common greetings. "どうしたんですか" is commonly used to what's wrong with someone, and it can be understood as "What's the matter with y	

× (14)	0/1
O 10	
②	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(14) Answer: 1 Explanation: Child: "Is dinner ready yet?" Mother: "Hmm. I'm starting to make it now." " *	aila " k
"ところ" followed by the basic form of a verb indicates "about to do something," whき ぎ" indicates "while doing something."	ше ८

X (15)	0/1
O ①	
③	×
O •	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(15) Answer: 4 Explanation: Tanaka: "Kimura, your luggage seems heavy. Do you need help?" Kimura: "Thank you." 1.たいんですか: Do you want?	
2. てください: Please	
3.た: Expresses the past tense. 4.おうか: Shall I?	
T. 42 / // . Ondii I:	
Q2	

✓ (16)	1/1
①	✓
O @	
O 3	
O 4	
Feedback	
(16) Answer: 1 Explanation: Correct Order: れいぞうこに2父が3買ってきた1ケーキが4残っていた食べました。 (There was a cake in the refrigerator that my father bought and didn't so I ate it.) The attributive form of た verb can modify a noun. There are four common forms: to verb's base form, verb た form, verb ている form, and verb ていた form.	finish,
✓ (17)	1/1
O 0	
O @	
O 3	
4	~
Feedback	

•	√ (18)	1/1
	• •	~
	O ②	
	O 3	
	O @	
	Feedback	
	(18) Answer: 1	

(18) Answer: 1

Explanation: Correct Order: 先生「ろうかがぬれています。歩く3ときには4滑らない1よ うに2注意してください。」 (Teacher: "The corridor is wet. Please be careful not to slip when walking.")

 \sim \not \supset \vdash in this case indicates advice or a request. It is attached to the verb's base form or incomplete form and expresses "please do."

×	(19)	0/1
\circ	\odot	
0	2	
•	3	×
0	4	
Corr	rect answer	
•	②	
F	eedback	
E.	19) Answer: 2 xplanation: Correct Order: 来週、会社の1近くに4引っ越しを2する3ことにしました。 ave decided to move near the company next week.) ~ことにする indicates a decision or resolution about a future action.	(I

× (20)	0/1
\bigcirc ①	
	×
O 3	
(4)	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(20) Answer: 1	
Explanation: Correct Order: 北町に4ある2「さくら」という1和食のお店は3有名だそ	うで
$ \vec{\tau}_{\circ} $ (I heard that there is a famous Japanese restaurant called "Sakura" in the norther town.)	n
\sim \succeq ເບວັ, when attached to a noun, can indicate "called" or "named" something.	
Q3	

!

× (21)	0/1
O ①	
O @	
4	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback (21) Answer: 3 Explanation: Shortly after, the author will experience their first summer vacation after entering university. The preceding text mentions "because the university summer vacati is long," and the following text should continue with their vacation plans. The option "よと思う" expresses "plan/intend to do something," which fits the context here.	
✓ (22)	1/1
	✓
O @	
O 3	
(4)	
Feedback	
(22) Answer: 1 Explanation: The author expresses that they were too busy during school to have time to read their favorite books and plans to read more during the vacation. Here, " $\Box \Box \Box$ " indica a specific time, and " $\Box \Box$ " emphasizes that time.	

× (23)	0/1
O •	
O 3	
	×
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(23) Answer: 2 Explanation: This paragraph explains another plan of the author, which is to work p during the vacation. It is in parallel with the previous paragraph. 1. では: Then/So	oart-time
2. それから: Next/Then	
3.たとえば: For example 4. ですから: Therefore/So	

✓ (24)	1/1
O •	
O @	
③	✓
O 4	
Feedback	
(24) Answer: 3 Explanation: In this sentence, the older brother introduces me to th works. I am the one receiving help, and the subject "I" is omitted. To the giver, indicating that "I" received something from someone else	he " /=" here indicates
✓ (25)	1/1
O ①	
O ②	
O 3	
• •	✓
Feedback	
(25) Answer: 4 Explanation: The author expresses the desire to fully enjoy their first after university. Here, "たい" is commonly used to express a strong perform a certain action, which best fits the context.	
Q4	

X (26)	0/2
O •	
②	×
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(26) Answer: 1 Explanation: Why use fish stamps for mailing letters? The key information is in the second sentence of the text. The author states that when writing a letter, they choose stamps related to the content of the letter.	

X (27)	0/2
O 0	
②	×
O 3	
4	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(27) Answer: 3 Explanation: After reading the message, what does Shinichi have to do? Based on the content of the message, Shinichi's mother will visit her grandfather's house before coming home and will arrive around 8 o'clock. So she left dinner for Shinichi and placed the payment for the dinner in an envelope next to it, instructing Shinichi to pay the money to the delivery person when they arrive and eat the dinner before waiting for her to return home.	е

× (28)	0/2
O ①	
③ ③	×
O 4	
Correct answer	
②	
Feedback (28) Answer: 2 Explanation: What did you learn about the reasons for working in Japan? The key information is in the second paragraph of the text. From the second paragraph, it can be understood that the top reason is wanting to work in a job that uses Japanese, the second reason is wanting to learn Japanese techniques during work, the third reason is wanting to live in Japan for a long time, and the last reason is wanting to earn more money.	

× (29)	0/2
O 0	
O 2	
③	×
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(29) Answer: 4 Explanation: After reading this email, what does Chin have to do? Based on the content of the email, it is known that Teacher Ishida will be going abroad from September 3rd to 15th and hopes that Chin can send him the essay within August. He will return the checked document before leaving and hopes that Chin can complete to revisions before he returns.	
05	
Q5	

× (30)		0/3
O •		
②		×
O 3		
O @		
Correct answer		
• 1		

Feedback

(30) Answer: 1

Explanation: How did "I" choose a birthday gift for my mother when I was 10 years old? The key sentence is "しかし10歳になって、母の誕生日プレゼントについて姉と話しているとき、姉が「今年は一人で選んでみる?」と言いました。わたしはびっくりしましたが、少し考えてから「うん。」と答えました。" The sister suggested that "I" choose the gift by myself, and although "I" was surprised, "I" agreed.

× (31)	0/3
O 10	
②	×
(4)	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(31) Answer: 4 Explanation: What gift did "I" give to my mother? The key sentence is "母の誕生日の前の日曜日に、わたしはスーパーに行って、 を一枚買いました。" It is known that the author ultimately chose a handkerchief gift.	

X (32)	0/3
O ①	
	×
3	
(4)	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(32) Answer: 3 Explanation: Why did "I" feel relieved in the article? The key sentence is "母が喜んでくれるかどうか心配でしたが、母はハンカチを見てもきれいね。ありがとう。」と言いました。" It is known that the author was wonthe mother would like the gift, and after the mother expressed her liking, the author for relieved.	rried if

X (33)	0/3
\bigcirc ①	
②	×
O @	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback (33) Answer: 3 Explanation: What does "I" want to express the most through this article? The beginning and end of the article echo each other. The first paragraph explains that incident made the author feel grown-up, and the ending mentions this point again. It can be inferred that the emphasis of the article is on "growth."	
Q6	

✓ (34)	4/4
O ①	
②	~
O 3	
O 4	
Feedback (34) Answer: 2 Explanation: When can discussions about the residence take place Based on Table A, discussions about the residence can take place and Thursday evenings.	
× (35)	0/4
O ①	
②	×
O 3	
O @	
Correct answer	
4	
Feedback (35) Answer: 4 Explanation: Lee wants to discuss matters related to cross-cultural know which day he can have a meeting this week or next week. According to Table A, discussions regarding cross-cultural marriage Friday afternoon and Saturday morning each week. According to Table 1.	e can take place on
unavailable on both this week's Friday afternoon and Saturday morn availability next week on Saturday morning, the 17th, for the meetin	ning, but he has

Listening 14 of 63 points

This part has a total score of 63 points. 60 Points Conversion Method: Your Score x 60 ÷ 63 19 points or above is a pass.

Q1

× (1)

● ①

2

3

(4)

Correct answer

2

Feedback

(1) 正解:2

男:じゃあ、今日と同じ火曜日にお願いします。10時は空いていますか。

女:来週の火曜は午後しか空いていませんね。

男:ああ、その日は午後会議があってこられないんですよ。

女:前の日の月曜日なら空いていますよ。

男:そうですか。その日だったら、3時にお願いします。

女:はい、承知しました。どうぞお大事に。

男の人は次、いつ歯医者に行きますか。

X (2)

2

3

(4)

Correct answer

③

Feedback

(2) 正解:3

日本語の授業のあとで男の学生と先生が話しています。男の学生はどのカードを箱に入れますか。

男:先生、何かお手伝いしましょうか。

女:平仮名のカードと絵のカードはこの箱に入れてください。

男:はい。漢字のカードもありますけど、これも入れましょうか。

女:あっ、それはこの後の授業で使いますから、入れないでください。

男:わかりました。

男の学生はどのカードを箱に入れますか。

× (3)

● ①

2

3

(4)

Correct answer

②

Feedback

(3) 正解:2

女の人と男の人が話しています。男の人はあした何時にどこで女の人と会いますか。 女:あしたみんなでお花見をするんですが、よかったら、一緒に行きませんか。 男:いいですね。場所はどこですか。

女:さくら公園です。11時に集まります。

男:さくら公園?どこですか。

男:わかりました。よろしくお願いします。

男の人はあした何時にどこで女の人と会いますか。



- ①
- **3**
- **4**

Feedback

(4) 正解:1

パソコン数室の受付で男の人と係りの人が話しています。男の人は何を書かなければなりませんか。

男:すみません、クラスを見学したいんですが。

女:はい。では、この紙に見学したい日を書いてください。

男:あのう、今日、今から見学できませんか。どのクラスでもいいんですが。

女:今から、いいですけど、すぐ始まりますよ。

男:あっ、はい。

女:では、こちらにお名前とお電話番号を書いてください。

男:見学したい日もですか。

女:今日ですから、それはいいです。

男:クラスの名前のところはどうしますか。

女:それはこちらで書きますから、大丈夫ですよ。

男の人は何を書かなければなりませんか。

× (5)

● ①

2

3

(4)

Correct answer

②

Feedback

(5) 正解:2

電話で女の人と男の人が話しています。男の人はこのあと何をしますか。 女:もしもし、今から帰るね。友達も一緒なんだけど、掃除しておいてもらえる? 男:掃除なら、やってあるよ。

女:ありがとう。あっ、椅子が一つ足りないから、隣の部屋から持ってきておいて。 男:わかった。ほかに何かやっておくことある?お菓子を用意しておこうか? 女:ううん、大丈夫・ケーキを買って帰るから。

男: じゃ、コーヒーカップを出しておくね。 女: それはすぐできるから、いいよ。

男:わかった。

男の人はこのあと何をしますか。

× (6)

● ①

0 2

3

(4)

Correct answer

2

Feedback

(5) 正解:2

男の人と女の人が話しています。男の人はどう行きますか。

男:すみません、みどり病院はどこですか。

女:ああ、みどり病院ですか。ええ、この道をまっすぐ行きます。一つっ目の交差点を右に曲がってください。少し行って、一つ目の角を左に曲がります。50メートルくらい行くと、みどり病院がありますよ。

男:まっすぐ、それから右、次左ですね。ありがとうござ いました。

男の人はどう行きますか。

× (7)

● ①

0 2

3

(4)

Correct answer

(4)

Feedback

(7)正解:4

家で男の人と女の人が話しています。女の人はこの後どれを捨てますか。 男: ごめん、ちょっとお願い。ごみを捨ててきてくれない? 女: いいよ。どれ? 男: そこの雑誌とかばん。

女:えっ?このかばんも? 男:うん、中がすごく汚れていて、もう使えないんだ。 女:そうなんだ。この黒い袋は? 男:あっ、それにはごみを入れるから、置いておいて。 女:わかった。

女の人はこの後どれを捨てますか。

✓ (8)	3/3
O 0	
O 2	
③	✓
4	
Feedback	
(8) 正解 : 3	

学校で先生が話しています。学生は何で書きますか。

女:みなさん、漢字の宿題は持ってきましたか。いつもは私が見ていますが、今日はみんなでチェックしましょう。隣の人の漢字を見てあげてください。正しく書けていますか。間違っているところがあったら、直しましょう。黒の鉛筆やペンではわかりにくいですから、必ず赤のペン

を使ってください。持っていない人はここにありますから、使ってください。あとでわたしが青のペンを使ってチェックします。じゃ、自分の宿題を隣の人に渡してください。

学生は何で書きますか。

Q2

②

3

() (4)

Correct answer

①

Feedback

(1) 正解:1

女の学生と男の学生が話しています。男の学生は子供のとき何になりたかったと言っていますか。男の学生です。

女:佐藤君、子供の時、何になりたかった?

男:警察官。パトカーが好きで、運転したかったんだ。でも今はパスの運転をしてみたい と思っている。

女:そう。車が好きなんだね。わたしは子供の時ケーキ屋になりたかったよ。 界:今はレストランのアルバイトをしているよね。

女:うん、楽しいよ。

男の学生は子供のとき何になりたかったと言っていますか。

× (2)

0

0 2

(4)

Correct answer

②

Feedback

(2) 正解:2

携帯電話で女の人と男の人が話しています。男の人は今からどうすると言っていますか。男の人です。

男:えっ・僕は早く仕事が終わったから、コンサート会場にもう着いたよ。じゃ、近くの 喫茶店でコーヒーを飲んで待っているよ。コンサートは7時からだけど、間に合う? 女:あと少しで出られるから、タクシーで行けば大丈夫だと思う。

男:わかった。じゃ、また電話して。

女:うん。

男の人は今からどうすると言っていますか。

X (3)
○ ①

③

(4)

Correct answer

①

Feedback

(3) 正解:1

会社で女の人と男の人が話しています。男の人はいつコピーをしますか。 女:この資料を200枚コピーしてくれませんか。明日の朝の会議で使うんです。 男:はい、わかりました。

女:あっ、今すぐじゃなくてもいいですよ。

男:はい。あのう、今ちょっと忙しいんですが、午前中にはやります。午後、昼休みのあ と、すぐ課長のところへ持って行きます。

女:じゃ、お願いします。

男の人はいつコピーをしますか。

X (4)○ ①

() (2)

3

● ④

Correct answer

③

Feedback

(4) 正解:3

家でお母さんと息子が話しています。息子はこれからかばんに何を入れますか。 女:あしたの山に登る準備はできた?セーター、入れた? 男:うん、必要なものはかばんに全部入れたよ。 女:傘も入れた?

男:要らないよ。天気予報ではあさってまで晴れだから。 女:山は天気が変わりやすいから。雨が降るかもしれないよ。 男:そうだね。でも、傘を差して山に登れないから、レインコートを持っていくよ。 女:あっ、手袋も入れた? 男:うん、もう入れてあるよ。

息子はこれからかばんに何を入れますか。

× (5)

● ①

0 2

3

() (4)

Correct answer

3

Feedback

(5) 正解:3

女の学生と男の学生が話しています。女の学生はどうしてアルバイトをしますか。女の 学生です。

女:加藤君、夏休みはアルバイトする?

男: うん、するよ。引越しする予定なんだ。それに、新しいパソコンもほしいし、お金がかかるんだ。

女:そう。わたしも今年の夏休みはアルバイトするつもり。

男:山田さんも?

女:うん、母の誕生日にプレゼントをあげたいんだ。

男:そうなんだ。何をあげる予定?

女:旅行のチケット。温泉が好きだから。

女の学生はどうしてアルバイトをしますか。

X (6)			0/3
O 10			

X

- 0 2
- **(4)**

Correct answer

②

Feedback

(6) 正解:2

男の学生と女の留学生が話しています。女の留学生は今日何をしたいと言っていますか。

男:来週帰国ですね。帰る準備は終わりましたか。

女:荷物はもう送りましたが、お土産をまだ買っていないんです。最近、ずっとパーティーなどがあって、忙しかったので、今日買いに行こうと思っています。

男:そうですか。わたしも買い物があるんです。車で行こうと思っているんですが、いっしょにどうですか。

女:ありがとうございます。じゃ、お願いします。 女の留学生は今日何をしたいと言っていますか。

× (7)		0/3
O 0		
② ②		×
O 3		
(4)		
Correct answer		
4		
Feedback		

(7)正解:4

テレビで男の人がレストランについて話しています。このレストランはどうして最近客が増えましたか。

男:今日は今人気のレストランを紹介します。こちらは百年前に建てられたレストランです。料理は安くておいしいです。こちらで料理を作っている佐藤さんは有名なホテルで働いていたことがあるそうです。このレストランは先月映画に出てから、大勢の人に知られるようになりました。今はたくさんの人が食べにくるようになったそうです。このレストランはどうして最近客が増えましたか。

Q3

X (1)

O/2

X

(a)

Correct answer

②

Feedback

(1)正解:2

先輩が荷物をたくさん持っています。先輩に何と言いますか。

- 1.先輩、持ちませんか。
- 2. 先輩、持ちますよ。
- 3.先輝、持ってください。

X (2) ① ①

②

3

Correct answer

①

Feedback

(2)正解:1

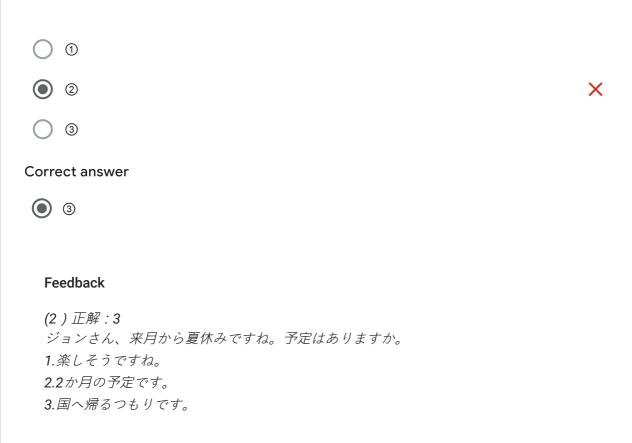
ソースが使いたいです。何と言いますか。

- 1.ソースを取ってもらえませんか。
- 2.ソース、いかがですか。
- 3.ソースをあげましょうか。

× (3)	0/2
O ①	
③	×
Correct answer	
Feedback (3) 正解:1 映画館で大きい声で話している人がいます。注意したいです。何と言いますか。 1.静かにしてください。 2.話しましょうか。 3.うるさくて、すみません。	
✓ (4)	2/2
✓ (4) ○ ①	2/2
	2/2
O ①	2/2
● ③Feedback(4)正解:3	2/2
 ① ① ② ② ③ ③ Feedback (4) 正解: 3 用事があるので、先に帰ります。友達に何と言いますか。 	2/2
● ③Feedback(4)正解:3	2/2

× (5)	0/2
O 10	
	×
3	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(5)正解:1 ネクタイを選んでいます。友だちの意見が聞きたいです。何と言いますか。 1. どっちがいい?	
2.これ、着てもいい? 3.両方、いいと思うよ。	
Q4	

✓ (1)	1/1
O ①	
O @	
③	✓
Feedback	
 (1)正解:3 あっ、お子さんの写真ですね。おいくつですか。 1.一人です。 2.一枚です。 3.一歳です。 	
× (2)	0/1
O ①	
②	×



✓ (3)	1/1
O ①	
O @	
③	✓
Feedback	
(3)正解:3 どうやってアルバイトを探しましたか。	
1.夏休みに旅行したいです。	
2.アルバイトは楽しいですから。3.インターネットで見つけました。	
✓ (4)	1/1
\bigcirc ①	
	\

Feedback

(4) 正解: 2

この椅子はどこに置きましょうか。

- 1.ええ、そうしましょう。
- 2. そっちに並べてください。
- 3.隣の部屋にあります。

√ (5)	1/1
O ①	
②	~
O 3	
Feedback	
(5) 正解 : 2 正月の休みの間、どこかへ出かけましたか。	
1.学校と駅の間にありました。	
2.かぜでずっと寝ていました。3.スキーに行ったことがあります。	
✓ (6)	1/1
	~

Feedback

3

(6) 正解:2

料理、下手なんだけど、最近家で毎晩作っているんだ。

- 1.誰から?
- **2**. どんなの?
- 3. どこに?

✓ (7)	1/1
O •	
②	✓
O 3	
Feedback	
(7) 正解:2この大学には学生が全部でどのぐらいいますか。1.全部かどうかわかりません。2.だいたい1万人です。3.夜9時ぐらいまでいます。	



Google Forms