## N4-2011.12 English

Total points 49/155

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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	9 of 40 points
The total score for this part is 40 points	
Q1	

<b>✓</b> (1)		1/1
O 0		
②		<b>✓</b>
3		
<b>(</b> 4)		
Feedback		
(1) Answer: 2 Explanation: This bookshelf Examining the Kanji charact "ふん・ぶん・ぶ".	f was made by myself. sters, the reading for "自" is "じ・し" and the reading for	r "分" is
<b>X</b> (2)		0/1
O 0		
<b>②</b> ②		×
<b>3</b>		
<b>(</b> 4)		
Correct answer		
<b>③</b> ③		
Feedback		
(2) Answer: 3 Explanation: This inn is very Examining the Kanji charact		

<b>×</b> (3)	0/1
O ①	
②	×
O 3	
O 4	
Correct answer	
4	
Feedback	
(3) Answer: 4 Explanation: There is nothing in particular that I want right now. 1. さきに (先に): previously, before	
2.べつに (別に): particularly (in response to negation)	
3. すぐに: immediately	
4.とくに (特に): particularly	

✓ (4)	1/1
O 0	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
O 3	
<b>4</b>	
Feedback	

(4) Answer: 2

Explanation: The arrangement for the summer vacation has already been decided.

1.あつまる (集まる): to gather

2. きまる (決まる): to decide

3. はじまる (始まる): to start, to begin

4. とまる (止まる): to stop, to come to a halt

<b>×</b> (5)	0/1
O ①	
	×
O 3	
O 4	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(5) Answer: 4 Explanation: The robotics technology of this country is developing. 2. すずむく(涼む): to cool off	
3. つつお (包む): to wrap, to cover	
4. すすむ (進む): to make progress, to advance	
The other options are distractors.	

<b>×</b> (6)	0/1
O ①	
	×
O 3	
<b>(</b> 4)	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(6) Answer: 3 Explanation: I am currently carrying a suitcase. 1.かむ(噛む): to bite, to chew	
2.ふむ (踏む): to step on, to tread	
3.ほこぶ (運ぶ): to transport, to carry	
4.たのむ (頼む): to request, to entrust	

<b>X</b> (7)	0/1
O •	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
4	
Feedback	
(7) Answer: 4	
Explanation: Take a public bus to the airport. Examining the Kanji characters, the reading for "空" is "くう" and the readin	ıg for "港" is "こ
う".	

<b>×</b> (8)	0/1
O ①	
	×
O 3	
<b>(</b> 4)	
Correct answer	
①	
Feedback	
(8) Answer: 1 Explanation: The wind has weakened a bit compared to the morning. 1. よわい (弱い): weak	
2. つよい (強い): strong, powerful	
3.おそい (遅い): late, slow	
4.はやい (早い): early, fast	

<b>×</b> (9)	0/1
O ①	
	×
<b>3</b>	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(9) Answer: 1 Explanation: Please tell me your new address.	
Examining the Kanji characters, the reading for " $住$ " is "じゅう" and the reading for " $f$ " i	s
"L & ".	
Q2	

Ŀ

<b>X</b> (10)	0/1
O 0	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(10) Answer: 3	
Explanation: Please explain the usage of this camera. 3.説明 (せつめい): explain	
The other options are distractors.	

× (11)	0/1
O 0	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O 3	
O 4	
Correct answer	
• 1	
Feedback	
(11) Answer: 1 Explanation: I always wake up at 7 o'clock in the morning. 1.起きる (おきる): to wake up	
2. 置く (おく): to place, to put	
3.措く(おく): to exclude, to stop	
4.押す(おす): to press, to push	

✓ (12)① ①② ②

**3** 

(4)

## Feedback

(12) Answer: 2

Explanation: The subway station is far from here.

1.近い (ちかい): near, close

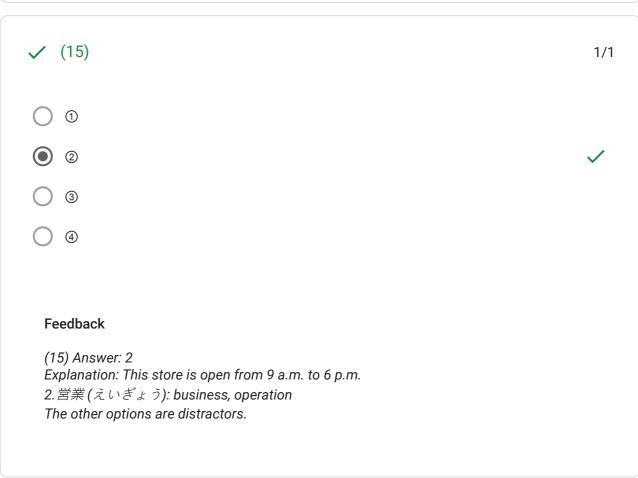
2. 遠い (とおい): far

3.違い (ちがい): difference

4. 通い (かよい): commuting, going back and forth

<b>X</b> (13)	0/1
O 10	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
4	
Feedback	
(13) Answer: 4	
Explanation: Eat vegetables every day. 4.野菜 (やさい): vegetables	
The other options are distractors.	

<b>×</b> (14)	0/1
O 0	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
Correct answer	
③ ③	
Feedback	
(14) Answer: 3	
Explanation: Please close your eyes. 3.閉じる (とじる): to close	
The other options are distractors.	



Q3

X (16) 0/1

① ① ② X

② ③ X

② ③ Y

Correct answer

② ① ①

Feedback

(16) Answer: 1
Explanation: My senior from university works at this company.
1. 先輩 (せんぱい): senior (in school or work)
2. 社員 (しゃいん): employee, staff
3. 店員 (てんいん): employee (of a store)
4. 社長 (しゃちょう): company president

 $\times$  (17)

①
①
②
②  $\times$ ②
③
②  $\oplus$ ②
Correct answer
③
④

Feedback

(17) Answer: 4

Explanation: Checked if the lights were turned off before going out.

1.  $\pi \circ \pi - k$ : start
2.  $\pi - \pi' \times$ : open
3.  $\pi \circ \pi' \circ \pi'$ : switch
4.  $\pi \circ \pi \circ \pi' \circ \pi'$ : check

√ (18)	1/1
O ①	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
O 3	
O 4	
Feedback	
(18) Answer: 2	
Explanation: My parents came, and I guided them on a tour of Tokyo. 1.受付 (うけつけ): reception,	
2.案内(あんない): guidance, showing around	
3.連絡 (れんらく): contact, communication	
4. 招待 (しょうたい): invitation	

**X** (19) 0/1 ) ① X 4 Correct answer 3 **Feedback** (19) Answer: 3 Explanation: My friend arrived late compared to the agreed time, but didn't apologize to everyone. 1.行く(いく): to go 2. すみません: excuse me, sorry 3.謝る (あやまる): to apologize 4.間に合う (まにあう): to be in time

✓ (20)
① ①

3

**(**4

## Feedback

(20) Answer: 2

Explanation: This cat has become fat and is heavy to hold.

1.足りる (たりる): to be sufficient 2.太る (ふとる): to become fat 3.増える (ふえる): to increase

4.残る (のこる): to remain, to be left

X (21)
①
②
③
③
②
Correct answer
⑥
①
Feedback
(21) Answer: 1
Explanation: If we all think together, we might come up with good ideas.
1. アイディア: idea, thought
2. = ュース: news
3. クラブ: club
4. シーズン: season

<b>×</b> (22)	0/1
	×
O 3	
O 4	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(22) Answer: 3 Explanation: I sent the books I bought in Japan back to my home country. 1.落す(おとす): to drop, to let fall	
2.掛ける (かける): to hang, to place on (something)	
3.送る (おくる): to send 4.投げる (なげる): to throw	

<b>×</b> (23)	0/1
O 10	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(23) Answer: 3 Explanation: The taste of the coffee seems a bit strange. "味がする" means "have a taste. The pattern "~がする" indicates a sensory perceptio recognition of a certain state or phenomenon.	n or

**X** (24) 0/1 X Correct answer **(4) Feedback** (24) Answer: 4 Explanation: Great news, Mom's illness has been cured. 1. 落ちる (おちる): to fall, to drop 2. 切れる (きれる): to be cut off, to be severed 3.締まる (しまる): to be tightened, to be fastened 4.治る (なおる): to be cured, to recover

× (25)		0/1
O 1		
<b>②</b> ②		×
3		
<b>(</b> 4)		
Correct answe	ər	
• 1		
Feedback		
(25) Answer: Explanation	: 1 Someone outside is using an umbrella, so it must be raining.	
	c): to hold up (an umbrella), to put up	
	): to push, to press	
<b>3</b> . <i>開ける (あ</i>	がける): to open	
<b>4</b> .受ける <b>(</b> う	ける): to receive, to get	
Q4		

<b>X</b> (26)	0/1
O ①	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(26) Answer: 4	
Explanation: I invited Yamada to go shopping.  1.I said to Yamada, "I can't go shopping today."	
<ol> <li>Said to Yamada, "I will start going shopping today."</li> <li>I said to Yamada, "Please go shopping."</li> </ol>	
4.I said to Yamada, "Shall we go shopping together?"	

<b>X</b> (27)	0/1
O 10	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
<ul> <li>(27) Answer: 1</li> <li>Explanation: My wallet was stolen in the shopping mall.</li> <li>1.My wallet was taken by someone in the shopping mall.</li> <li>2.My wallet was requested to be shown in the shopping mall.</li> <li>3.Someone handed me a wallet in the shopping mall.</li> <li>4.My wallet was returned in the shopping mall.</li> </ul>	

× (28	8)	0/1
O 10		
<ul><li>②</li></ul>		×
(3)		
(4)		
Correct	answer	
<b>①</b> ①		
Feedb	back	
Explai 1.This 2.This 3.This	Answer: 1 Ination: This car is manufactured in Europe. In car is manufactured in Europe. In car is loaded in Europe. In car is known in Europe. In car can be modified in Europe.	

<b>~</b>	(29)	1/1
	0	
	2	
(	3	<b>✓</b>
	4	
	Feedback	
	(29) Answer: 3 Explanation: Mr. Yamamoto's handwriting is very small. 1.Yamamoto's handwriting is beautiful. 2.Yamamoto's handwriting is not neat. 3.Yamamoto's handwriting is small. 4.Yamamoto's handwriting is large.	

× (30)	0/1
$\bigcirc$ $\odot$	
③	×
O 4	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(30) Answer: 2 Explanation: Except for Tanaka, everyone else attended the meeting yesterday.	
<ol> <li>Only Tanaka attended the meeting yesterday, and others did not.</li> <li>Tanaka did not attend the meeting yesterday, but everyone else did.</li> </ol>	
3.Before Tanaka attended the meeting yesterday, everyone else had already arrived. 4.After Tanaka came to attend the meeting yesterday, everyone else arrived.	
Q5	

× (31)	0/2
O 0	
O 2	
③	×
O 4	
Correct answer	
4	
Feedback	
(31) Answer: 4	
Explanation: "とちゅう" means "in the middle, on the way," and option 4 applies correctly	<b>′</b> .
1.Remove "のとちゅう" It will rain tonight.	
2. $oldsymbol{\perp}$ On the round table, there is a cake.	
3. $\not$ $\not$ $\not$ $\not$ You can see the sea through the gap between the buildings.	
4.During the meeting, the phone rang.	

√ (32)	2/2
O 0	
O 2	
③	<b>✓</b>
<b>4</b>	
Feedback	
(32) Answer: 3	
Explanation: "おとなしい" means "gentle, calm," and option 3 applies correctly. 1.いっぱい The schedule for this week is full.	
2. ניני The weather was good yesterday.	
3.Tanaka's dog is gentle.	

4. 静かな This restaurant is quiet.

× (33)	0/2
O 10	
③	×
O 4	
Correct answer	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	
Feedback	
(33) Answer: 2	
Explanation: "つたえる" means "to convey, to inform," and option 2 applies correctly.	
1. 翻訳する I translated the foreign novel into Japanese. 2.I told the students about the exam time.	
3.送る I sent the luggage at the post office.	
4.贈る I gave flowers to my friend on her birthday.	

<b>×</b> (34)	0/2
O ①	
O 2	
③	×
<b>(</b> 4)	
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(34) Answer: 1 Explanation: "かたづける" means "to tidy up, to organize," and option 1 applies correctly. 1.After tidying up the house, I started preparing for the party. 2.分ける The teacher divided the students into three groups. 3.入れる I put the gift in a beautiful box and gave it to my friend. 4.まとめる There are many opinions, so I organized them first.	

× (35)	0/2			
O ①				
O ②				
③	×			
Correct answer				
②				
Feedback				
(35) Answer: 2 Explanation: "にある" means "suitable, appropriate," and option 2 a	nnlies correctly			
1. $合$ $\tilde{\jmath}$ There are many words that match the meaning.	ppnes correctly.			
2.Yamada looks good in red. 3.似る That child's eyes really resemble their mother's.				
4. $合う$ I counted it many times, but the quantity doesn't match.				
Grammar · Reading	18 of 53 points			
This part has a total score of 53 points.				
Add up to the score of Character $\cdot$ Vocabulary and use the following formula to calculate.				
120 Points Conversion Method: Your Score x 120 ÷ 93 38 points or above is a pass.				
Q1				

× (1)	0/1
O 0	
O 2	
O 3	
<ul><li>4</li></ul>	×
Correct answer	
• 1	
Feedback	
(1) Answer: 1	
Explanation: Cheese is made from milk. This question examine the usage of " $\cancel{b}$ ", which indicates the composition or	
ingredients, meaning "made from"	

×	(2)	0/1
$\circ$	①	
0	②	
$\bigcirc$	③	
•	4	×
Corre	ect answer	
	②	
Fe	eedback	
Ex	P.) Answer: 2 Explanation: This dish can be prepared in five to six minutes using a microwave. This question examine the usage of " " ", which indicates a time limit or restriction.	

<b>×</b> (4)					0/1
O 1)					
0 2					
3					
<b>(</b> 4)					×
Correct answe	er				
<b>③</b> ③					
Feedback					
(4) Answer: : Explanation: 1.なんで: Wh	My brother is well-versed	in computers.			
3.なんでも: ( anything."	Corresponding positively t	o the following s	entence, it means "e	verything,	
4.何も: Corre	esponding negatively to the 5" as "何も," it means "ever		ence, it means "nothi	ng at all"; when	

X (5) 0/1  ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ X  Correct answer ④ ①  Feedback (5) Answer: 1 Explanation: A: "The meeting starts at 2 o'clock. Should we go now?" B: "Yes." 1. そろそろ: It's about time, we should. 2. だいたい Roughly, basically. 3. だんだん: Gradually little by little.			
② ③ ③ ④ ④   **Correct answer  ⑥ ①  **Feedback  (5) Answer: 1  Explanation: A: "The meeting starts at 2 o'clock. Should we go now?" B: "Yes." 1. そろそろ: It's about time, we should. 2.だいたい: Roughly, basically.	×	(5)	0/1
③ ③  ⑥ ④   Correct answer  ⑥ ①  Feedback  (5) Answer: 1 Explanation: A: "The meeting starts at 2 o'clock. Should we go now?" B: "Yes."  1. そろそろ: It's about time, we should. 2. だいたい: Roughly, basically.	0	) ①	
**Correct answer  **Output Correct answer  **Peedback  (5) Answer: 1 Explanation: A: "The meeting starts at 2 o'clock. Should we go now?" B: "Yes."  1. そろそろ: It's about time, we should. 2. だいたい: Roughly, basically.	0	) ②	
Correct answer   ( ) ①  Feedback  (5) Answer: 1 Explanation: A: "The meeting starts at 2 o'clock. Should we go now?" B: "Yes." 1. そろそろ: It's about time, we should. 2.だいたい: Roughly, basically.	0	) ③	
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Feedback  (5) Answer: 1 Explanation: A: "The meeting starts at 2 o'clock. Should we go now?" B: "Yes." 1. そろそろ: It's about time, we should. 2.だいたい: Roughly, basically.	Cor	rect answer	
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2.だいたい: Roughly, basically.	E A	Explanation: A: "The meeting starts at 2 o'clock. Should we go now?"	
3.だんだん: Gradually, little by little.	2	2.だいたい: Roughly, basically.	
civer ever of addains, made by made	3	B.だんだん: Gradually, little by little.	
4. なかなか: Quite, very.	4	1.なかなか: Quite, very.	

<b>×</b> (6)	0/1
O ①	
O 2	
O 3	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
②	
Feedback	
(6) Answer: 2	
Explanation: A: "What color is referred to as 'grass green'?"	
B: "The same color as the shirt I'm wearing."	
1. あんな: That kind of (referring to someone or something known by both the speaker at	nd
the listener) 2. こんな: This kind of (near the speaker)	
3. どの: Which (without specifically indicating a particular one)	
4. その: That (physically and psychologically close to the listener)	

<b>×</b> (7)	0/1
O ①	
O 2	
O 3	
<ul><li>4</li></ul>	×
Correct answer	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	
Feedback	
(7) Answer: 2 Explanation: I heard someone saying that today's class is canceled. This question examine the usage of " $\mathcal{O}$ ", which nominalizes verbs and adjectives.	

0/1
×
dov
day. "or;

<b>×</b> (9)	0/1
O ①	
O 2	
O 3	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
Feedback  (9) Answer: 1 Explanation: The exam schedule is posted in the classroom. This question examine the usage of "である", which is used to describe a state resulting from someone's action, providing explanatory information without explicitly mentioning the person themselves.	
√ (10)	1/1
O ①	
	<b>✓</b>
	<b>✓</b>
	<b>✓</b>

× (11)	0/1
O ①	
O @	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(11) Answer: 3 Explanation: Student: "Teacher, I corrected the mistakes in my composition." Teacher: "Oh, let me see." Student: "Please have a look. How is it?" Teacher: "It's quite good." 1. どうしますか: What should I do? 2. どうしましょうか: What should we do? (more polite tone) 3. どうでしょうか: How is it? 4. どうしましたか: What happened?	

<b>✓</b> (12)		1/1
O •		
O 2		
<b>O</b> 3		
• 4		<b>✓</b>
Feedback		

(12) Answer: 4 Explanation:

A: "I called you several times. Why didn't you answer?"

B: "I'm sorry."

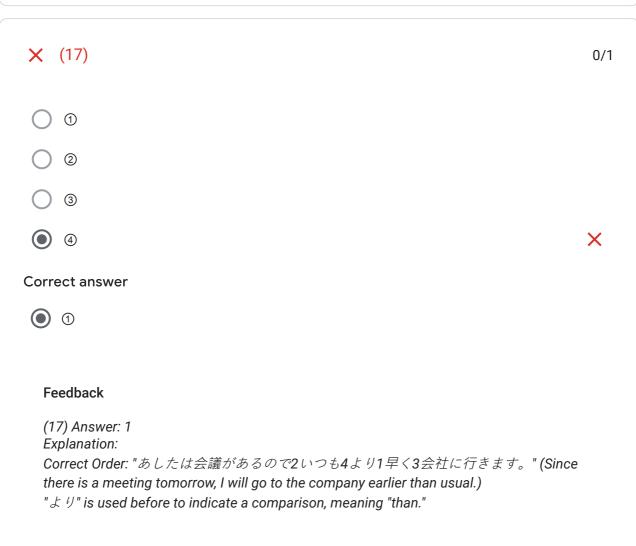
This question examine the usage of " $\mathcal{O}$  ( $\mathcal{C}$ ", which indicates a contradictory or contrasting situation between the preceding and following statements, often expressing surprise or dissatisfaction, meaning "despite...on the contrary."

<b>X</b> (13)	0/1
O •	
O @	
O 3	
	×
Correct answer	
Feedback	
(13) Answer: 1 Explanation: Tanaka: "Yamakawa, what are you having for dinner?" Yamakawa: "I'm thinking of buying ingredients and making curry." In this question, the usage of the volitional form " う/よう" + "と思っている" indicated determination or intention to do something.	ates the

<b>×</b> (14)	0/1
O 1)	
O 2	
O 3	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(14) Answer: 3 Explanation: My juice was completely consumed by my younger brother. This question examine the usage of the passive form. The juice was consumed by the younger brother, and " = indicates the performer in a passive sentence.	
Additionally, the sentence pattern " $\sim \tau L \sharp j$ " is used, indicating the completion of an action or effect, sometimes conveying a sense of regret or irreversibility.	

√ (15)	1/1
O ①	
O 2	
O 3	
<ul><li>4</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
Feedback	
(15) Answer: 4 Explanation: A: "Excuse me, could you please teach me how to use this fax machine?" B: "Um, I'm a bit busy right now. You can ask someone else." A: "Okay, then I'll ask someone else."	
This question examine the usage of the verb "てもらう", which indicates the speaker one side of the conversation) receiving an action or behavior from someone else. B s that they are busy and asks A to ask someone else, so "ほかの人に聞いてもらえます means "Can you ask someone else?"	tates
Q2	

√ (16)	1/1
O 0	
O 2	
O 3	
• 4	<b>✓</b>
Feedback	
(16) Answer: 4 Explanation:	
Correct Order: "このパーティーは3チケット1を4買った人2しか入れません。" (Only those who bought tickets can enter this party.)	,
" $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}$ " is used to indicate limitation or restriction, meaning "only."	



<b>×</b> (18)	0/1
O ①	
O 2	
O 3	
<ul><li>4</li></ul>	×
Correct answer	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	
Feedback	
(18) Answer: 2 Explanation:	
Correct Order: A: "すみません。日曜日は図書館は何時まで1 開いて4いるか2 教えて3 く	だ
さいませんか。" (A: "Excuse me, could you please tell me until what time the library is open on Sunday?" B: "The library is open until 5 p.m. on Sundays.")	
"ກ່າ" is used after a short question indicating uncertainty or seeking confirmation about t mentioned content.	the

<b>×</b> (19)	0/1
O 0	
O 2	
O 3	
<ul><li>④</li></ul>	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(19) Answer: 3 Explanation:	
Correct Order: 先生: "さようなら。教室には、もう4だれ1も3いません2か。" (Teacher:	
"Goodbye. Is there no one left in the classroom?" Student: "No, Tanaka is still studying in the classroom.")	
" $\not$ " is used after an indefinite noun to indicate all or none.	

✓ (20)	1/1
$\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$	
<ul><li>④</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
Feedback	
(20) Answer: 4 Explanation:	
Correct Order: "わたしはこの音楽2を3聞く4と1かならずねたくなります。" (Wheneve listen to this music, I inevitably feel sleepy.)	r I
" $\succeq$ " is used after the plain form to indicate consecutive actions or habitual actions.	
Q3	

	<b>X</b> (21)	0/1
	O 0	
	O @	
	O 3	
	4	×
(	Correct answer	
	<ul><li>②</li></ul>	
	Feedback	
	(21) Answer: 2 Explanation: The meaning of the sentence is "Before I came to Japan, my mom used to cook for me frequently." The previous sentence mentions "me" not cooking much before coming to Japan, so this sentence emphasizes that the person who cooks is the "mom." "カ*" is use to indicate the subject and emphasize that it is the "mom" who cooks for "me."	d

<b>✓</b> (22)	1/1
O 0	
0 2	
<b>3</b>	
<ul><li>4</li></ul>	<b>~</b>

(22) Answer: 4 Explanation:

According to the phrase "Recently various dishes are being made," it can be understood that "I" started cooking after coming to Japan. The pattern verb root form + " $\sharp$   $\circ$   $\iota$   $\iota$   $\iota$  indicates a change in action, meaning "to become... gradually, to be able to... gradually." This sentence emphasizes the fact that cooking has already started, so the past tense is used.

<b>X</b> (23)	0/1
O 10	
O 3	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
• 1	
Feedback  (23) Answer: 1 Explanation: The meaning of this sentence is "I'm still not very clear about how to make Japanese cuisine, so I ask my Japanese friend to teach me." "教える" means "to teach, to instruct, while "習う" means "to learn from." The former should be chosen. "てもらう" indicates to speaker (or one side of the conversation) receiving an action or behavior from someone else.	the

×	(24)	0/1
0	①	
0	2	
0	3	
•	4	X
Corr	ect answer	
•	3	
F	eedback	
Ex Ti fr Ja	24) Answer: 3  Explanation:  The previous sentence states that the taste of Japanese cuisine is completely different  The previous sentence states that the taste of Japanese cuisine is completely different  The previous sentence expresses that at the beginning, the person didn't fi  The papanese cuisine tasty. There is a cause-and-effect relationship between the two  The papanese cuisine tasty. There is a cause-and-effect relationship between the two  The papanese cuisine tasty. There is a cause-and-effect relationship between the two	ind
1.	でも: Even though, despite	
	それでは: In that case	
	ですから: Therefore, so	

× (25)	0/1
O 10	
	×
Correct answer	
Feedback  (25) Answer: 2 Explanation: The meaning of this sentence is "After returning to my home country, I want to make Japanese cuisine for my family to taste." Verb volitional form (う/よう) + と思っている indicates a determination or intention to do something.	
Q4	

× (26)	0/2
O ①	
O 2	
O 3	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(26) Answer: 3 Explanation: After reading this letter, what does Yamakawa need to do? According to the last two sentences, Yamakawa needs to call Yoo, but she will be meeting until 2 p.m. and won't be able to answer the phone, so Yamakawa need Yoo after 2 p.m.	

✓ (27)	2/2
O 0	
O @	
O 3	
<ul><li>④</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
Feedback	
(27) Answer: 4	

(27) Answer: 4 Explanation: What did John ask Ali to do?

According to the email content, John has a fever and can't attend tomorrow morning's class. So he asks Ali to inform the teacher and also hopes to borrow the notebook from Ali.

<b>X</b> (28)	0/2
O ①	
O 3	
	×
Correct answer	
Feedback  (28) Answer: 1 Explanation: What did the author do this morning? Based on the content of the first paragraph, (the author) went for a walk alone this morning, taking breaks while walking. He walked along the riverside for about an hour encountered people walking their dogs and jogging along the way.	and

<b>×</b> (29)	0/2
$\bigcirc$ ①	
O 2	
O 3	
	×
Correct answer	
● ①	
Feedback  (29) Answer: 1 Explanation: Which of the following is something (the author) ate or drank during breakfast? Based on the content of the second paragraph, (the author) had the following things for breakfast: bread bought during the morning walk, milk and yogurt from home, and an apple given by a friend yesterday.	
Q5	

√ (30)	3/3
O ①	
O @	
O 3	
• 4	<b>✓</b>

(30) Answer: 4 Explanation:

① Why does the author "feel that a day is short"?

Based on the second sentence of the first paragraph, "初めのころは本の場所を覚えたり、並べ方を教えてもらったり、することがたくさんあって大変でしたから、一日がとても短いと思いました。" it can be understood that at the beginning, the author had to remember the location of each book and learn how to arrange them, there were many things to do, so they felt that the day was too short.

<b>×</b> (31)	0/3
O 0	
O 2	
O 3	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	
Feedback	
(31) Answer: 2 Explanation: ② What does the customer mean when they say "li desu"? According to the following sentence, "I misunderstood what the guest said, thinking that the guest needed my help to pack the books in the bag, only to realize that I made a mistake" it can be understood that when the customer said "いいです" it means they donneed the books to be put in the bag, i.e., they don't need the bag.	't

<b>✓</b> (32)	3/3
O •	
O 2	
O 3	
<ul><li>④</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>

(32) Answer: 4 Explanation:

At ③, why did the author "take the customer to the place where furniture-related books are sold"?

According to the following sentence "I heard a pet as a bed", we can see that the author mistakenly heard a pet as a bed, so he took the customer to a place that sells furniture-related books.

<b>X</b> (33)	0/3
$\bigcirc$ ①	
• 4	×
Correct answer	
②	
Feedback	
(33) Answer: 2 Explanation:	
What made the author particularly happy during this part-time job?	
According to the second-to-last sentence, "いちばんうれしかったのは、自分で働いてお	
金をもらったことです" it can be understood that the author felt happiest about earning money through their own work.	
Q6	

× (34)	0/4
O 10	
	×
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback	
(34) Answer: 3 Explanation: While studying at a Japanese language school, she wants to learn about Japanese cult on school holidays. Saturday and Sunday are school holidays, and she wants to choose cheaper class to learn. Which one is the most suitable for her? Based on the column "Week" and "Time" in the table, it can be seen that you can learn h to wear a kimono and make sushi on the weekend, and learning how to wear a kimono if free, while learning how to make sushi costs 2000 yen. Therefore, learning how to wear kimono is the most suitable for Maria.	e a ow is

<b>✓</b> (35	)	4/4
O 0		
0 2		
3		
<b>(</b> 4)		<b>✓</b>
Feedba	ack	
Explan Allen is the aft cookin for him Accord fish ten	s studying at a university in Japan. He wants to make use of the time after school in ernoon to learn something. University classes end at 5 p.m. Allen's interest is ng, and he wants to learn how to make Japanese dishes. Which one is most suitable	ė
Listening	22 of 62 p	oints
60 Points	nas a total score of 62 points. Conversion Method: Your Score x 60 ÷ 62 or above is a pass.	
Q1		

X (1)
○ ①

② ②

**3** 

(4)

#### Correct answer

3

### Feedback

(1) 正解:3

大学で、女の先生と男の学生が話しています。男の学生は明日の研究会でどんな服を着ますか。

女:明日の研究会ですが、受付の仕事よろしくお願いします。

男:はい。あのう、何を着て来ましょうか。

女:そうですね。スーツは持っていますか。

男:はい。じゃ、スーツを着てきます。

女:あっ、でも、暑いですから、上着はいらないです。

男:はい。

女:ネクタイはしてきてください。

男:分かりました。

男の学生は明日の研究会でどんな服を着ますか。

(2)○ ①

②

3

(4)

#### Correct answer

③

### Feedback

# (2) 正解:3

会社で男の人と女の人が話しています。男の人はこの後最初に何をしますか。 男:忙しそうだね。手伝おうか。

女:あっ、お願い。今封筒にお客様の宛先を書いているところなんだけど。 男:じゃあ、僕も一緒に書こうか。

女: ううん、これはもうすこしで終わるから、私がやる。うーん、じゃ、封筒に資料を入れてもらえない?

男:うん。

女:資料はもうコピーして、机の上に置いてあるから。

男:わかった。

女: それから、後で郵便局に持っていくの手伝ってくれる?

男:うん、いいよ。

男の人はこの後最初に何をしますか。

**X** (3)

0

**●** ②

3

(4)

#### Correct answer

①

### Feedback

# (3) 正解:1

時計屋で、女の人と店の人が話しています。女の人はいつ時計を取りに来ますか。 女:すみません。この時計壊れてしまったんですが、直りますか。 男:ああ、これなら直りますよ。四五日かかりますが。ええと、今週の土曜日にはできま す。

女:土曜日ですか。あのう、金曜日に使いたいんですが。

男:じゃあ、木曜日でいいですか。

女:木曜日は取りに来られないんですが。

男:ううん、すこし値段が高くなりますけど、水曜日の夕方なら。

女:何時頃ですか。

男:ううん、五時頃ですね。

女:ああ、じゃ、それでお願いします。

女の人はいつ時計を取りに来ますか。



- () (1
  - **●** ②
- 3
- (4)

# (4) 正解:2

体育館で、男の先生が話しています。その後、女の学生が質問します。この女の学生は何色の帽子をかぶりますか。

男:ええと、今日はバスケットボールをします。四つのグループになって練習します。第 ーダグループの人は赤の帽子をかぶってください。第二グループの人は黄色、第三の人 は青、第四の人は縁の帽子です。

女:あのう、先生・私、どのダループか分らないんですけど。

男:ちょっと待ってください。ええと、第四ですよ。

女:分かりました。じゃ、緑ですね。

女:はい、分かりました。

この女の学生は何色の帽子をかぶりますか。

**◎** ②

O 3

**(** 4)

#### Correct answer

3

# Feedback

# (5) 正解:3

バスの中で、旅行会社の人が話しています。バスのお客さんは何時までにバスに戻らな ければなりませんか。

女:皆様、西山公園に着きました。今、予定より少し遅れまして、1時25分です。ここでバスを降りて、一時間半ぐらい自由時間があります。西山公園はとても広い公園で、1200年前に建てられた寺や神社が残っています。ぜひ行ってみてください。3時には出発しますから、5分前までに必ずバスに戻ってください。

バスの中のお客さんは何時までにバスに戻らなければなりませんか。

× (6)
O<sub>3</sub>

② ②

3

() (4)

#### Correct answer

3

### Feedback

## (6) 正解:3

男の学生と女の学生が話しています。男の学生はこれからどこへ行きますか。 男:宿題の作文、出した?

女:私はもう出したよ。

男:早いね。作文を出す前に直したいところがあるんだけど。辞書をうちに忘れてきたんだ。持っている?

女:私も持っていないなあ。きっと図書館にあるよ。

男:そうか。でも、図書館のは古いよ。いつもの辞書がいいから、やっぱりうちへ帰ろう。

女:あっ、ヤンさんも同じの持ってるから、借りられると思うよ。次の授業があるから、 教室にいると思う。

男:あっ、そうか。聞いてみるよ。それから、作文はどこに出すの。

女:事務所だよ。

男:ありがとう。

男の学生はこれからどこへ行きますか。



- (1)
- ②
- 3
- (4)

## Feedback

## (7) 正解:2

女の人が公園の掃除について話しています。男の人は何をしなければなりませんか。 女:皆さん、今日は公園の掃除に来てくれて、ありがとうございます。では、まず、小学 生のお子さんたちは公園に落ちている紙のゴミを拾って、袋に入れてください。それか ら、ええと、男の人は空き缶や瓶を拾ってもらえますか。缶と瓶は一緒の袋に入れてく ださい。最後に、女の人ですが、私たちは木の周りに落ちている葉っぱを掃除しましょ う。それでは、始めましょう。

男の人は何をしなければなりませんか。



() ①

②

( ) (4)

#### Feedback

## (8) 正解:2

大学で写真クラブの男の学生と女の学生が話しています。女の学生はこれから何を調べ なければなりませんか。

男:今年の夏の旅行、場所はもう決まった?

女:はい、先輩。今年は海へ行くことになりました。電車の時間はまだ調べてないんです が、

男:そう。海なら、電車よりパスのはほうがいいよ。荷物多くなるし、一台借りて。 女:ああ、バスですか。そうですね。でも、高くないでしょうか。

男:ううん、行く人は何人になった?

女:ええと、28人です。

男:28いたら、一人の値段はそんなに高くないと思うけど。ちょっと調べてみてよ。 女:はい。

男:旅館は?

女:はい。この旅館にしようと思っています。値段はちょっと高いんですが、海から近く て、とてもいいところです。

男:それはいいね。

女の学生はこれから何を調べなければなりませんか。

Q2

<b>×</b> (1)	0/3
O ①	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O @	
Correct answer	
• 4	
Feedback	
(1 ) 正解 : 4 女の人と男の人が話しています。二人はどこで会いますか? 女:来月のパーティーの知らせ、見た?	

男:うん、桜ホテルだね。一緒に行こうよ。

女:いいよ、どこで会う?ホテルの入り口にする?

女:駅は人が多いから、駅前の喫茶店はどう?

男:僕は場所がよく分からないから、駅の出口でもいい?

× (2)

① ①

②

**4** 

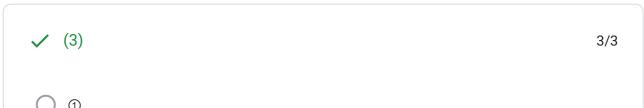
#### Correct answer

3

## Feedback

## (2) 正解:3

女の人がテニスクラブで自己紹介をしています。女の人はテニスを何年しましたか? 女:はじめまして、今日こちらのテニスクラブに入りました木村です。テニスは高校で三年、それから大学で四年、毎日練習していました。その後、会社に入ってから、二年はぜんぜんしていなかったんですが、このクラブが出来たと聞いて、こちらに来ました。どうぞよろしくお願いします。 女の人はテニスを何年しましたか?



②

**(**4)

## Feedback

## (3) 正解:2

学校で先生が話しています。明日の天気はどうだと言っていますか? 先生:ええ、明日は運動会です。今日は午前中ずっと雨でしたから、運動会ができるかど うか心配でしたね。でも、天気予報で明日の朝はいい天気だと言っていました。昼から は曇りますが、雨の心配はないそうです。じゃあ、皆さん一緒に運動会の準備を始めま しょう。

明日の天気はどうだと言っていますか?

× (4)

0

② ②

3

(4)

#### Correct answer

**(4)** 

### Feedback

## (4) 正解:4

大学で男の人と女の人が話しています。男の人はどうやって映画館まで行きますか? 男:いまから映画を見に行こうと思ってるんだ。

女:どこ?新しい映画館?

男: そう、行ったことある?

女:うん、私は先週、大学からバスで行ったんだけど、道が込んでいて大変だった。 男:じゃあ、駅まで少し歩くけど、電車に乗ったほうがいいかもしれないね。 女:あっ、でも、映画館まで自転車で行っても10分ぐらいしかかからないと思うよ。 男:そうか。けっこう近いんだれね。でも、今日は自転車で来ていないから、あまり遠く ないなら、歩いていくよ。

女:今日は天気もいいからね。

男の人はどうやって映画館まで行きますか?

**◎** ②

3

(4)

#### Correct answer

3

### Feedback

# (5) 正解:3

会社でアルバイトの女の人と課長が語しています。課長はどうして女の人に注意をしま したか?

女:すみません、課長、明日アルバイトを休みたいんですが。

男:ええ?朋日?どうしたんですか?

女:あのう、外国の友達から電話があって、明日日本に来るそうなんです。友達は日本語がよく分からないので。

男:困りましたね。休ものはいいんですが、もっと早く言わなければだめですよ。 女:はい、すみません。

男: これからは気をつけてくださいね。じゃ、明日の会議の資料を急いでコピーしておいてください。

課長はどうして女の人に注意をしましたかマ

(6)○ ①

②

**(** 4)

#### Correct answer

①

## Feedback

# (6) 正解:1

女:私の生まれた町は山川町です。日本の北のほうにある町です。冬が長いので、春になると、いろいろなお祭りをします。その中でも歴史祭りが一番有名です。夏は雨が降らなくて気持ちがいいです。秋にはいろいろな果物が食べられます。どの季節もいいですが、歴史祭りの時が一番面白いです。ぜひ、歴史祭りのときに来てください。女の人はいつ行くのが一番いいといっていますか?

 $\times$  (7) 0/3 ( ) (1) X (4) Correct answer 3 Feedback (7) 正解:3 会社で女の課長と男の人が話しています。誰が今度の土曜日に結婚しますか? 女:田中さん、悪いけど、今度の土曜日、会社に来て会議の準備してくれない? 男:あっ、すみません。課長、土曜日はちょっと、結婚式なんです。 女:えっ?田中さん結婚するんですか? 男:あっ、違います。妹です。 女:妹さんですか。おめでとうございます。私の妹も先月結婚したんですよ。 男:そうなんですか。おめでとうございます。 誰が今度の土曜日に結婚しますか?

Q3

✓ (1)	2/2
O 10	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	<b>~</b>
Feedback (1)正解:2 買い物をしました。クレジットカードで払いたいです。何といいますか。 1.クレジットカードで払ってください。 2.クレジットカードが使えますか。 3.クレジットカードを見せるつもりです。	
✓ (2)	2/2
O ①	

# Feedback

(2)正解:2

雨がふりそうです。会社の人が出かけます。何といいますか?

- 1.傘を持たせてください。
- 2.傘を持っていったほうがいいですよ。
- 3.傘を持たなくてもいいですよ。

<b>✓</b> (3)	2/2
O ①	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
O 3	
Feedback (3) 正解: 2 友達が暗い教室で本を読んでいます。何といいますか? 1.電気、消してもいい? 2.電気、付けようか? 3.電気、付けたままだよ。	
× (4)	0/2
O ①	
②	×
O 3	

## Correct answer

3

# Feedback

(4) 正解:3

靴を買う前に履いてみたいです。店の人に何と言いますか。

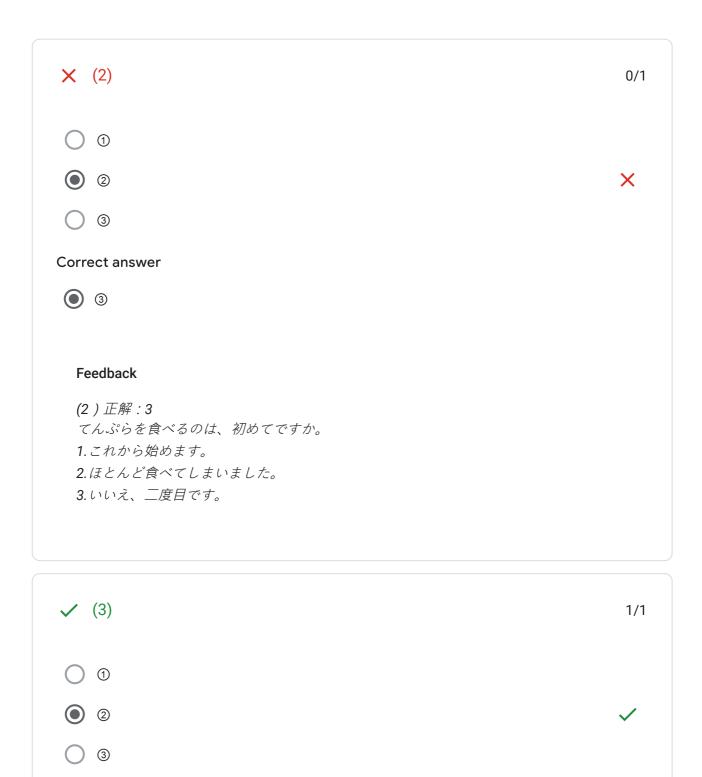
- 1.これ、履かなければなりませんか。
- 2.これ、履いてみたらどうですか。
- 3.これ、履いてみてもいいですか。

<b>×</b> (5)	0/2
$\bigcirc$ $\odot$	
<ul><li>②</li></ul>	×
O 3	
Correct answer	
③	
Feedback (5) 正解:3 友達がかわいいネックレスをしています。買った店が知りたいです。何と言います。 1. どの店で買うつもりですか。 2. 買ったかどうか教えてください。 3. それはどこで買ったんですか。	<i>څن</i> ي
Q4	

**X** (1) 0/1 0 X 3 Correct answer ③

## Feedback

(1)正解:3 家でパーティーするんだけど、よかったら来ない? 1.えっ、行ったんですか。 2. きっと来ませんよ。 3.はい、行きたいです。



## Feedback

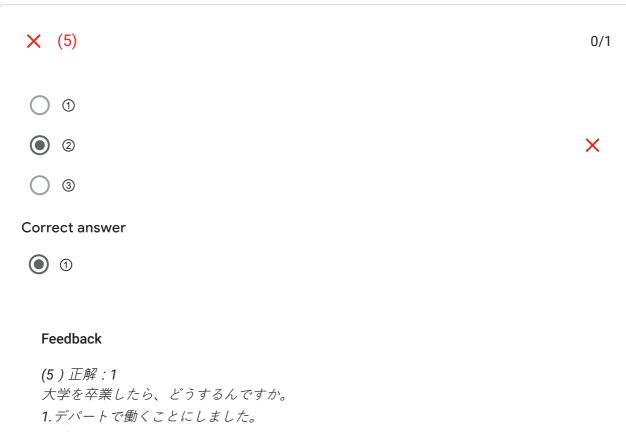
(3) 正解: 2 今度みんなで行く旅行、どこにしようか。

1. うん、そうしよう。

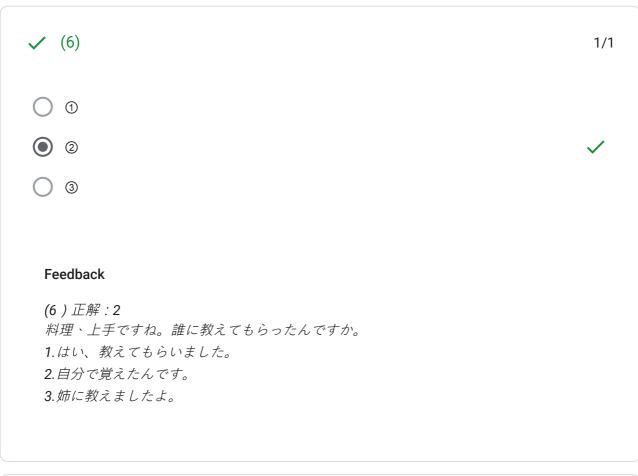
2.どこでもいいよ。

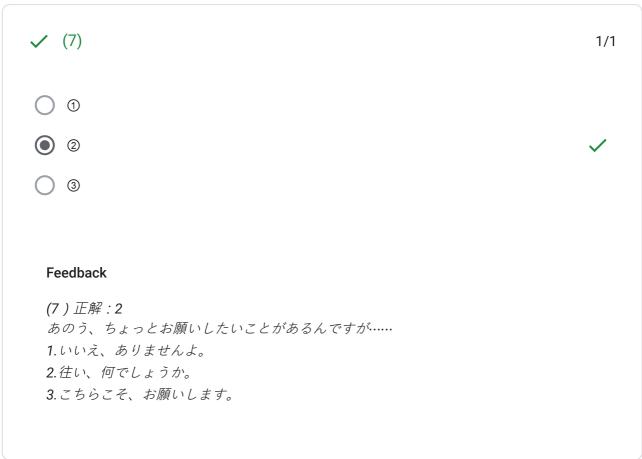
3.行ったことがないよ。

✓ (4)	1/1
O 10	
②	<b>✓</b>
Feedback	
(4) 正解: 2 このペン、ちょっと書きにくいですね。 1.本当によく書けますね。	
<ul><li>2. じゃあ、こちらを使ってください。</li><li>3. ちょっと安いですよ。</li></ul>	
<b>X</b> (5)	0/1



- 2. デパートへ行くところです。
- 3. デパートでアルバイトをしたことがあります。





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