

21 Listening S2 Answers and Scripts

もんだい 2

もんだい2では、はじめに しつもんを きいて ください。それから はなしを きいて、もんだいようしの 1から4の なかから、いちばん いい ものを ひとつ えらんで ください。

Mondai ni

Mondai ni dewa, hajime ni shitsumon o kiite kudasai. Sore kara hanashi o kiite, mondai yōshi no ichi kara yon no naka kara, ichi-ban ii mono o hitotsu erande kudasai.

Question 2

For Question 2, first listen to the question. Then, listen to the conversation, from 1 through 4 on the answer sheet, choose the one best answer please.

1

SCRIPT

会社で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 何枚 コピーを しますか。

男：会議へは 何人 来ますか。

女：6人 来ます。コピーが いりますか。

男：はい、一人に 2枚ずつ いります。もう 6枚は 私が しました。

女：そうですか。あなたも コピーが いりますよ。

男：そうですか。じゃ、もう 4枚 コピーを してください。

女：はい。コピーを します。

女の方は 何枚 コピーを しますか。

ROMAJI

Kaisha de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa nan-mai kopii o shimasu ka.

Otoko: Kaigi e wa nan-nin kimasu ka.

Onna: Roku-nin kimasu. Kopii ga irimasu ka.

Otoko: Hai, hitori ni ni-mai zutsu irimasu. Mō roku-mai wa watashi ga shimashita.

Onna: Sō desu ka. Anata mo kopii ga irimasu yo.

Otoko: Sō desu ka. Jā, mō yon-mai kopii o shite kudasai.

Onna: Hai. Kopii o shimasu.

Onna no hito wa nan-mai kopii o shimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at work. How many copies is the woman going to make?

Man: How many people are coming to the meeting?

Woman: **6 people are coming.** Do (we) need copies?

Man: Yes, **(we) need two copies for each person. (I) made 6 copies already.**

Woman: I see. **You also need a copy.**

Man: I see. Well, **make 4 more copies please.**

Woman: Okay, (I'll make copies.

How many copies is the woman going to make?

The correct answer is #1-10 まい.

The listening section will probably include at least one 'math' question where you will have to do some math based on the information you are given in order to get the correct answer. Here, the woman says 6 people are coming and the man says they need two copies per person, but he has already made 6. So, that means we need 6 copies so far:

$6 \text{ people} \times 2 \text{ copies each} - 6 \text{ copies already made} = 6 \text{ copies we need to make}$

Then, the woman asks if the man needs copies. Was the man included in the original number of 6 people coming to the party? We don't really know actually, but he confirms the additional number of copies by saying they need 4 more (もう, **mō**) copies:

$6 \text{ copies needed before} + 4 \text{ more} = 10 \text{ copies in total}$

1 10 まい
jū-mai
10 sheets

2 12 まい
jūni-mai
12 sheets

3 14 まい
jūyon-mai
14 sheets

4 16 まい
jūroku-mai
16 sheets

2

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 何を 飲みますか。

男： コーヒーを 作ります。飲みませんか。

女： うーん、コーヒーが あまり 好きじゃないです。

男： ジュースか お茶は どうですか。

女： 冷たいですか。

男： そうですね、今から 暖かいお茶を 作ります。

女： いいえ、大丈夫です。冷蔵庫からの お茶で 大丈夫です。

女の方は 何を 飲みますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa nani o nomimasu ka.

Otoko: Kōhii o tsukurimasu. Nomimasen ka.

Onna: Ūn, kōhii ga amari suki ja nai desu.

Otoko: Jūsu ka ocha wa dō desu ka.

Onna: Tsumetai desu ka.

Otoko: Sō desu ne, ima kara atatakai ocha o tsukurimasu.

Onna: Iie, daijōbu desu. **Reizōko kara no ocha de daijōbu desu.**

Onna no hito wa nani o nomimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. What is the woman going to drink?

Man: (I) am going to make coffee. Do you want to drink (some)?

Woman: Mmm, (I) don't really like coffee.

Man: How about juice or tea?

Woman: Cold (drinks)?

Man: That's right. (I) will make some hot tea now.

Woman: No, that's okay. **Tea from the refrigerator is okay.**

What is the woman going to drink?

The correct answer is #2- つめたい おちゃ .

The woman politely crosses off each of the items on the list until we get to her final sentence:

れいぞうこからの おちゃで だいじょうぶです。

Reizōko kara no ocha de daijōbu desu.

The tea from the refrigerator is okay.

What temperature is the tea from the refrigerator? Cool.

So, the answer is 2, つめたい おちゃ .

1 コーヒー
kōhii
coffee

3 ジュース
jūsu
juice

2 つめたい おちゃ
tsumetai ocha
cold tea

4 女の人が つくった おちゃ
onna no hito ga tsukutta ocha
tea made by the woman

3

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。男の人は どこで ぼうしを 買いましたか。

女： いい帽子ですね。

男： ありがとう。

女： デパートで買いましたか。

男： いいえ、帽子屋で 買いました。

女： 郵便局の 隣に ある店ですか。

男： 違います。本屋と 病院の 間に ある店です。

女： ああ、高かったでしょう。

男： いいえ、あまり 高くなかったですよ。

男の人は どこで ぼうしを 買いましたか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa doko de bōshi o kaimashita ka.

Onna: Ii bōshi desu ne.

Otoko: Arigatō.

Onna: Depāto de kaimashita ka.

Otoko: Iie, bōshiya de kaimashita.

Onna: Yūbinkyoku no tonari ni aru mise desu ka.

Otoko: Chigaimasu. Hon'ya to byōin no aida ni aru mise desu.

Onna: Ā, takakatta deshō.

Otoko: Iie, amari takaku nakatta desu yo.

Otoko no hito wa doko de bōshi o kaimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. Where did the man buy the hat?

Woman: Nice hat.

Man: Thanks.

Woman: Did you buy it at a department store?

Man: No, (I) bought it at a hat store.

Woman: The store next to the post office?

Man: No. The store between the bookstore and the hospital.

Woman: Ah, (it) was expensive, right?

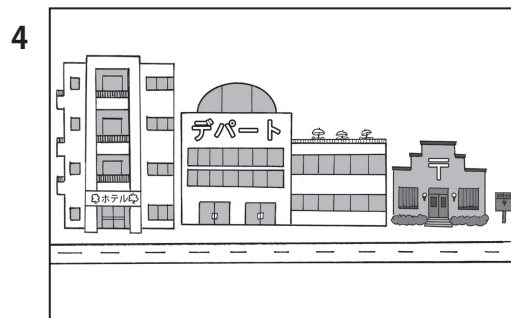
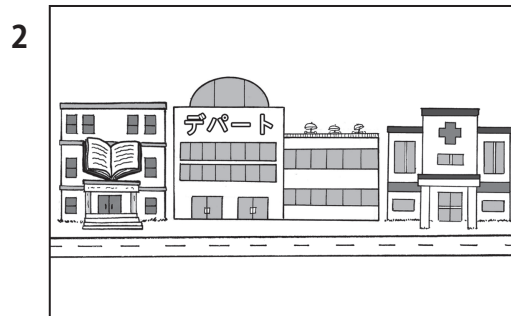
Man: No, (it) wasn't so expensive.

Where did the man buy the hat?

The correct answer is #1.

Looking at the pictures, you can easily come up with some keywords to listen for ぼうし屋 (bōshiya, hat shop), デパート (depāto, department store), ほんや (hon'ya, bookstore), びょういん (byōin, hospital), ゆうびんきょく (yūbinkyoku, post office) and ホテル (hoteru, hotel).

Also, whenever the question asks about where, the speakers might use location words (lesson 6, page 120). Before the question starts, try to think of how you would describe where these buildings are, so that you are primed to listen for locations.



4

SCRIPT

会社で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は、今日 何時に 着きましたか。
 男：今日は、早いですね。なぜ 早く着きましたか。
 女：今日は 大切な 会議が ありますから、ちょっと早く来ました。
 男：そうですか。いつもは 8時55分に 来ますね。
 女：はい、いつも 8時に 起きますが、今日は 6時半に 起きました。
 男：たいへんですね。ここに 7時半から いましたか。
 女：始めに お店で コーヒーを 買って 7時45分に 着きました。今は 眠いですよ。
 女の方は、今日 何時に 着きましたか。

ROMAJI

Kaisha de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa, kyō nan-ji ni tsukimashita ka.
 Otoko: Kyō wa, hayai desu ne. Naze hayaku tsukimashita ka.
 Onna: Kyō wa taisetsu na kaigi ga arimasu kara, chotto hayaku kimashita.
 Otoko: Sō desu ka. Itsu mo wa hachi-ji gojūgo-fun ni kimasu ne.
 Onna: Hai, itsu mo hachi-ji ni okimasu ga, kyō wa roku-ji-han ni okimashita.
 Otoko: Taihen desu ne. Koko ni nana-ji-han kara imashita ka.
 Onna: Hajime ni omise de kōhii o katte shichi-ji yonjūgo-fun ni tsukimashita. Ima wa nemui desu yo.
 Onna no hito wa, kyō nan-ji ni tsukimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at work. When did the woman arrive today?

Man: Early today, aren't you? Why did (you) arrive early?

Woman: There is an important meeting today, so (I) arrived a little early.

Man: Is that right? (You) usually come at 8:55 right?

Woman: Yes, (I) usually wake up at 8, but today (I) woke up at 6:30.

Man: That's terrible. (You) were here from 7:30?

Woman: First, (I) bought coffee at the store and **arrived at 7:45**. (I) am sleepy now.

When did the woman arrive today?

The correct answer is #2- 7 : 45.

Listen carefully to the question they ask you:

女の方は、今日 何時に 着きましたか。

Onna no hito wa, kyō nan-ji ni tsukimashita ka.

When did the woman arrive?

So, arrived (つきました, **tsukimashita**) is the keyword to listen for. In a question like this, the test-makers will usually try to trick you by giving you different times for different activities that one of the speakers did. By listening for what was asked, it should help you keep your focus and answer these questions easily.

1 7 : 30

2 7 : 45

3 8 : 00

4 8 : 55

5

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。いつ 映画を 見に 行きますか。

男：明日の 夜、いっしょに 映画を 見に 行きませんか。

女：すみません。明日は ちょっと…。

男：仕事ですか。

女：いいえ、あさっての 午後 お母さんが 私の 家に 来ますから、明日は 家を 掃除します。

男：今日の 夜 見に 行きませんか。

女：こんばんはね、友達と いっしょに 夕ごはんを 食べます。じゃあ、午前に 映画を 見て 午後に 家を 掃除します。

いつ 映画を 見に 行きますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Itsu eiga o mi ni ikimasu ka.

Otoko: Ashita no yoru, issho ni eiga o mi ni ikimasen ka.

Onna: Sumimasen. Ashita wa chotto...

Otoko: Shigoto desu ka.

Onna: Iie, asatte no gogo okāsan ga watashi no ie ni kimasu kara, ashita wa ie o sōji shimasu.

Otoko: Kyō no yoru mi ni ikimasen ka.

Onna: Kon-ban wa ne, tomodachi to issho ni yugohan o tabemasu. Jā, gozen ni eiga o mite gogo ni ie o sōji shimasu.

Itsu eiga o mi ni ikimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. When are they going to see the movie?

Man: Tomorrow night, why don't (we) watch a movie together?

Woman: Sorry. Tomorrow is a little ...

Man: Is (it) work?

Woman: No, my mom is coming to my house in the afternoon of the day after tomorrow, so **(I) am cleaning my house tomorrow.**

Man: Why don't (we) see (a movie) tonight?

Woman: Tonight? (I) am eating dinner with my friend. **Well, in the morning we will watch the movie and in the afternoon (I) will clean the house.**

When are they going to see the movie?

The correct answer is #2- あしたの ごぜん .

Keep the question they are asking about in mind while you are listening. During questions like these, the speakers will most likely mention other events several times or they might propose times that are rejected. Don't commit to an answer until the whole conversation has completed.

In the conversation above, the woman doesn't explicitly say that she is talking about tomorrow, but you can guess it from the context of the conversation.

1 今日の よる

kyō no yoru

tonight

3 あしたの よる

ashita no yoru

tomorrow night

2 あしたの ごぜん

ashita no gozen

tomorrow morning

4 あさってのごご

asatte no gogo

in the afternoon of the day after tomorrow

6

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。男の人は 飲み物を 何本 買いますか。

男：パーティーは 何時からですか。

女：6時からです。飲み物は もう 買いましたか。

男：いいえ、まだです。何本 いらいますか。

女：うーん、水は 5本です。コーヒーと お茶は 10本ずつです。

男：パーティに 来る人は コーヒーを あまり 飲みません。

女：そうですか。じゃあ、コーヒーは 5本に しましょう。そして、お茶を もう10本 かってください。

男：はい、分かりました。

男の人は 飲み物は 何本 買いますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito wa nomimono o nanbon kaimasu ka.

Otoko: Pātī wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

Onna: Roku-ji kara desu. Nomimono wa mō kaimashita ka.

Otoko: Iie, mada desu. Nanbon irimasu ka.

Onna: Ūn, mizu wa gohon desu. Kōhī to ocha wa juppon zutsu desu.

Otoko: Pāti ni kuru hito wa kōhī o amari nomimasen.

Onna: Sō desu ka. Jā, kōhī wa gohon ni shimashō. Soshite, ocha o mō juppon katte kudasai.

Otoko: Hai, wakarimashita.

Otoko no hito wa nomimono o nanbon kaimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. How many drinks is the man going to buy?

Man: From what time is the party?

Woman: From 6:00. Did (you) buy the drinks?

Man: No, not yet. How many drinks do (we) need?

Woman: Mmm, 5 bottles of water, 10 each of tea and coffee.

Man: The people coming to the party don't drink coffee so much.

Woman: Is that right? Well, let's make it 5 cans of coffee. And, buy 10 more bottles of tea please.

Man: Okay, (I) see.

How many drinks is the man going to buy?

The correct answer is #4-30 ぼん .

The woman first mentions that we need 5 bottles of water and then 10 bottles each of tea and coffee:

5 bottles of water + 10 cans of coffee + 10 bottles of tea = 25 bottles

But, then, she says people coming to the party don't like coffee so much, so she wants 5 cans of coffee and 10 *more* bottles of tea.

5 bottles of water + 5 cans of coffee + 10 bottles originally + 10 more bottles of tea = 30 bottles

Listen out for keywords like もう that signal you are adding more items.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 15 ほん | 2 20 ぼん | 3 25 ほん | 4 30 ぼん |
| jūgo-hon | nijuppon | nijūgo-hon | sanjuppon |
| 15 bottles | 20 bottles | 25 bottles | 30 bottles |

7

SCRIPT

病院で 男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 晩ごはんの 後で どの薬を 飲みますか。

男：この小さくて 赤いのは 朝ごはん後、昼ごはん後、晩ごはん後 飲んでください。

女：はい、分かりました。

男：この大きくて黄色いのは 晩ごはん後だけに 飲んでください。

女：はい、この大きくて白いのは いつですか。

男：痛いときに 飲んでください。これを 飲む前に 何かを 食べてください。

女：はい、ありがとうございます。

女の方は 晩ごはんの 後で どの薬を 飲みますか。

ROMAJI

Byōin de otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa bangohan no ato de dono kusuri o nomimasu ka.

Otoko: Kono chiisakute akai no wa asagohan-go, hirugohan-go, bangohan-go nonde kudasai.

Onna: Hai, wakarimashita.

Otoko: Kono ōkikute kiroi no wa bangohan-go dake ni nonde kudasai.

Onna: Hai, kono ōkikute shiroi no wa itsu desu ka.

Otoko: Itai toki ni nonde kudasai. Kore o nomu mae ni nani ka o tabete kudasai.

Onna: Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.

Onna no hito wa bangohan no ato de dono kusuri o nomimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking at a hospital. Which medicine is the woman going to take after dinner?

Man: Take this small red one, after breakfast, after lunch, and after dinner please.

Woman: Okay, (I) see.

Man: Take this big yellow one only after dinner please.

Woman: Okay, when (do I take) this big white one?

Man: When (it) hurts, take (it) please. Before (you) take this, please eat something.

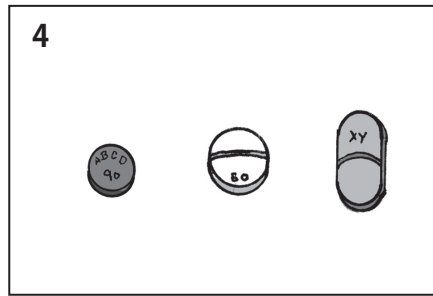
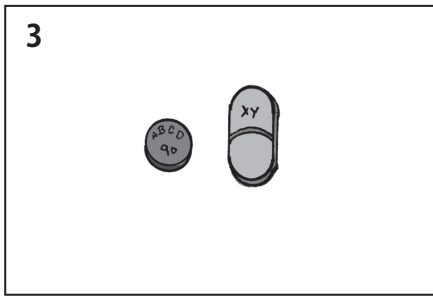
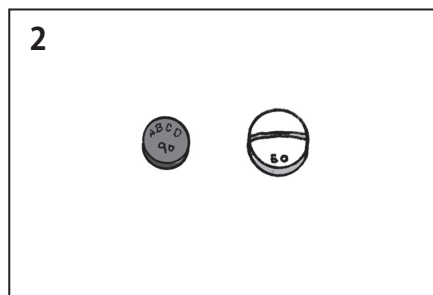
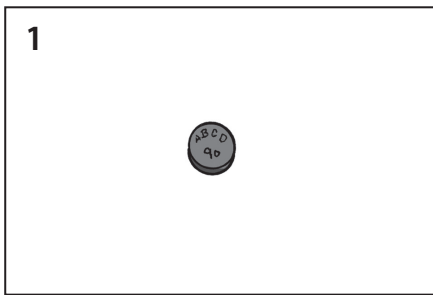
Woman: Okay, thank you.

Which medicine is the woman going to take after dinner?

The correct answer is #3.

The question asks specifically what kind of medicine the woman needs to take after dinner. If you listen for that keyword ばんごはん (**bangohan**, dinner), you can answer this question pretty easily.

It is quite common for the test-makers to add extra information in order to mislead or confuse you, but if you listen carefully to the initial question, you should have no problems.



8

SCRIPT

先生と 男の学生が 話しています。男の学生は、どうして遅くなりましたか。

女：遅くなりましたね。起きるのが 遅かったですか。

男：いいえ、違います。妹が 私の 自転車を 使いましたから、私は 駅まで 歩きました。

女：たいへん。それで、遅くなりましたか。

男：いいえ、駅には もんだいなく 着きました。でも、お金が ありませんでした。

女：お金が、どうして？

男：財布を 忘れましたから 財布を とりに 家に 帰りました。

女：ああ、そうなんですね。

男の学生は、どうして遅くなりましたか。

ROMAJI

Sensei to otoko no gakusei ga hanashite imasu. Otoko no gakusei wa, dōshite osoku narimashita ka.

Onna: Osoku narimashita ne. Okiru no ga osokatta desu ka.

Otoko: Iie, chigaimasu. Imōto ga watashi no jitensha o tsukaimashita kara, watashi wa eki made arukimashita.

Onna: Taihen. Sore de, osoku narimashita ka.

Otoko: Iie, eki ni wa mondai naku tsukimashita. Demo, okane ga arimasen deshita.

Onna: Okane ga, dōshite?

Otoko: Saifu o wasuremashita kara saifu o tori ni ie ni kaerimashita.

Onna: Ā, sō nan desu ne.

Otoko no gakusei wa, dōshite osoku narimashita ka.

ENGLISH

A teacher and a male student are talking. Why was the male student late?

Woman: (You) arrived late. Did (you) wake up late?

Man: No, that's wrong. My younger sister used my bicycle, so I walked to the station.

Woman: Terrible. That's why you were late?

Man: No, (I) arrived at the station with no trouble. But, (I) didn't have money.

Woman: Why (did you not have) money?

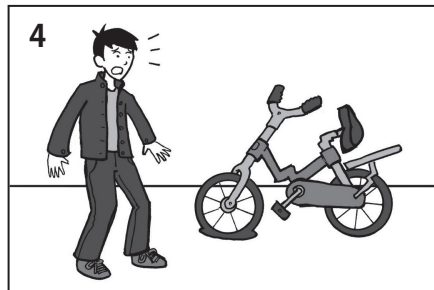
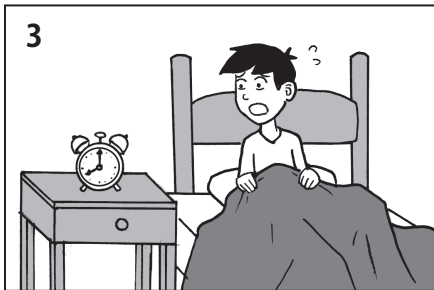
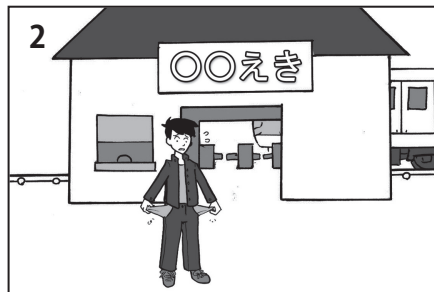
Man: **(I) forgot my wallet, so (I) returned home to get my wallet.**

Woman: Ah, I see.

Why was the male student late?

The correct answer is #2.

The teacher assumes the male student woke up late, and that is why he is late for school. But, he tells her that's not true, and goes on to tell her why he was really late – he forgot his wallet at home.



9

SCRIPT

テレビで、女の人が話しています。東京の、今日の午後の天気は、どうですか。

女：今日の朝は雪がふるところが多いでしょう。関西、四国、九州は一日中雨がふって風が強いでしょう。東京は朝は晴れるでしょう。しかし、正午から寒くなって雪がふるでしょう。北海道と東北で雪がふるところもあります。明日はすこし暖かくなって東京から大阪まで雨がふるでしょう。

東京の、今日の午後の天気は、どうですか。

ROMAJI

Terebi de, onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Tōkyō no, kyō no gogo no tenki wa, dō desu ka.

Onna: **Kyō no asa wa yuki ga furu tokoro ga ōi deshō. Kansai, shikoku, Kyūshū wa ichi-nichi-jū ame ga futte kaze ga tsuyoi deshō. Tōkyō wa asa wa hareru deshō. Shikashi, shōgo kara samuku natte yuki ga furu deshō.** Hokkaidō to Tōhoku de yuki ga furu tokoro mo arimasu. Ashita wa sukoshi atatakaku natte Tōkyō kara Ōsaka made ame ga furu deshō.

Tōkyō no, kyō no gogo no tenki wa, dō desu ka.

ENGLISH

A woman is talking on TV. How is Tokyo's weather this afternoon?

Woman: **This morning** there will probably be a lot of places where it snows. (It) will probably be rain and strong winds in Kansai, Shikoku, and Kyushu. (It) will be sunny in the morning **in Tokyo**. However, **from noon (it) will get colder and probably snow**. There will also be places in Hokkaido and Tohoku where snow will fall. Tomorrow, it will probably be a little warmer and it will rain from Tokyo to Osaka.

How is Tokyo's weather this afternoon?

The correct answer is #1- ゆきが ふる .

The weather forecaster starts off by talking about today's weather around Japan, and talks about the weather being sunny in the morning. However, from noon (i.e. the afternoon) the weather will get colder and it will snow. Listen for all the details and understand that the test-makers might use a variety of words to refer to the same time period.

1 ゆきが ふる
yuki ga furu
snow falls.

2 あめが ふる
ame ga furu
rain falls.

3 はれる
hareru
sunny.

4 かぜが つよい
kaze ga tsuyoi
strong wind.

10

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は、新宿駅まで 何分で 行きますか。

女：ここから 新宿駅まで、何分 かかりますか。

男：そうですね。地下鉄の さくら駅まで 歩いて 15分です。そこから、地下鉄で 5分です。

女：新宿駅まで 歩いて どれぐらい かかりますか。

男：歩きますか？ 25分ぐらいですね。タクシーでは たぶん 10分 かかります。

女：いいですね。短い時間で つきますから それに します。

女の方は、新宿駅まで 何分で 行きますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa, Shinjuku eki made nanpun de ikimasu ka.

Onna: Koko kara Shinjuku eki made, nanpun kakarimasu ka.

Otoko: Sō desu ne. Chikatetsu no Sakura eki made aruite jūgo-fun desu. Soko kara, chikatetsu de go-fun desu.

Onna: Shinjuku eki made aruite dore gurai kakarimasu ka.

Otoko: Arukimasu ka? Nijūgo-fun gurai desu ne. Takushii de wa tabun juppun kakarimasu.

Onna: Ii desu ne. Mijikai jikan de tsukimasu kara sore ni shimasu.

Onna no hito wa, Shinjuku eki made nan-bun de ikimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. How many minutes will it take to go to Shinjuku station?

Woman: From here, to Shinjuku station, how many minutes does it take?

Man: Well, (it) is 15 minutes to Sakura station by foot. From there, (it) is 5 minutes by subway.

Woman: How long does (it) take to get to Shinjuku station by foot?

Man: (You) are going to walk (there)? Around 25 minutes, right? **By taxi, (it) probably takes 10 minutes.**

Woman: That's good isn't it? (I) am going to arrive in a short time, so **(I) will do that.**

How many minutes will it take to go to Shinjuku station?

The correct answer is #2- 10 ぶん .

The last topic the man talks about is going by taxi, so 'それ' in the woman's last line refers to that. She uses 'に します' which is a way to show you have chosen something. You can use this in restaurants to order for example:

わたしは カレーに します。

Watashi wa karē ni shimasu.

I'll have the curry.

Since it takes 10 minutes to get to the station by taxi, that gives us the answer of 10 minutes.

1 5 ぶん

go-fun

5 minutes

2 10 ぶん

juppun

10 minutes

3 20 ぶん

nijuppun

20 minutes

4 25 ぶん

nijūgo-fun

25 minutes

11

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 夏休みに 何を しますか。

男：夏休みは もうすぐですね。

女：はい、授業が ありませんから とても つまらないですね。

男：つまらないですか。うれしいでしょう。私は 海に 行きます。

女：海は つまらないですよ。

男：じゃあ、外国に 行きたいですか。

女：はい、でも お金が ないですから、秋からの 授業の 勉強をします。

男：それは つまらないですよ。

女の方は 夏休みに 何を しますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa natsu yasumi ni nani o shimasu ka.

Otoko: Natsu yasumi wa mō sugu desu ne.

Onna: Hai, jugyō ga arimasen kara totemo tsumaranai desu ne.

Otoko: Tsumaranai desu ka. Ureshii deshō. Watashi wa umi ni ikimasu.

Onna: Umi wa tsumaranai desu yo.

Otoko: Jā, gaikoku ni ikitai desu ka.

Onna: Hai, demo okane ga nai desu kara, aki kara no jugyō no **benkyō o shimasu.**

Otoko: Sore wa tsumaranai desu yo.

Onna no hito wa natsu yasumi ni nani o shimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. What is the woman going to do this summer vacation?

Man: Summer vacation is soon, isn't it?

Woman: Yeah, there is no class, so (it) is totally boring, isn't it?

Man: (It) is boring? (It) should be happy. I am going to the beach.

Woman: The beach is boring.

Man: Well, do (you) want to go abroad?

Woman: Yes, but (I) don't have money, so **(I) am going to study** for classes that start in fall.

Man: That is boring.

What is the woman going to do this summer vacation?

The correct answer is #1- **べんきょうする**.

Even though both speakers talk about their plans, the question specifically asks what the woman plans to do for the summer vacation. Although she wants to go abroad, she doesn't have the money so she is staying here and studying.

Be careful not to read more into the conversation than what is there. There are a lot of people that would rather go on vacation during summer break, but the woman chooses a less common answer. The test-makers love to throw tricks like this in.

1 べんきょうする

benkyō suru
study

3 うみに いく

umi ni iku
go to the beach

2 がいこくに いく

gaikoku ni iku
go to a foreign country

4 じゅぎょうを うける

jugyō o ukeru
take class

12

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が、服の 雑誌を 見ながら 話しています。男の人が 買う上着は、どれですか。

男：黒い上着が ほしいです。

女：黒いのですか。

男：この 4つの ポケットが あるのは どうですか。

女：便利ですね。でも、本当に 4つの ポケットが いらいますか。

男：ああ、たぶん いらいません。

女：それに 黒いのは やめましょうよ。

男：そうですね。

男の人が 買う上着は、どれですか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga, fuku no zasshi o minagara hanashite imasu. Otoko no hito ga kau uwagi wa, dore desu ka.

Otoko: Kuroi uwagi ga hoshii desu.

Onna: Kuroi no desu ka.

Otoko: Kono yottsu no poketto ga aru no wa dō desu ka.

Onna: Benri desu ne. Demo, hontō ni yottsu no poketto ga irimasu ka.

Otoko: Ā, tabun irimasen.

Onna: Sore ni kuroi no wa yamemashō yo.

Otoko: Sō desu ne.

Otoko no hito ga kau uwagi wa, dore desu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking while looking at a clothing magazine. Which jacket is the man going to buy?

Man: (I) want the black jacket.

Woman: The black one?

Man: How about this one with 4 pockets?

Woman: (It) is convenient, isn't it? **But, do (you) really need 4 pockets?**

Man: Ah, **probably (I) don't need (them).**

Woman: Moreover, **let's not get the black one.**

Man: **All right.**

Which jacket is the man going to buy?

The correct answer is #4.

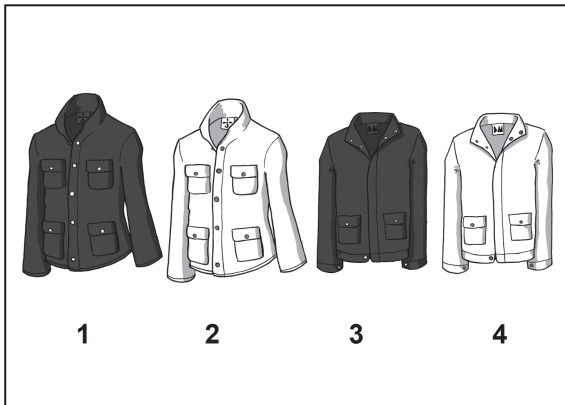
Looking at the picture we can guess that we are talking about shirts with 2 or 4 pockets, and white or black shirts. First, the man decides he actually doesn't need 4 pockets:

ああ、たぶん いらいません。

Ā, tabun irimasen.

Ah, (I) probably don't need (them).

And then later she suggests that the man not buy the black one. Although he doesn't mention the white shirt specifically, he agrees with her, which makes 4 the best answer.



13

SCRIPT

おまわりさんと 女の人が 話しています。病院の 住所は 何ですか。

女：すみません、さくら病院は どこですか。

男：さくら病院は はる町に あります。

女：今 わたしは 何町に いますか。

男：ここは にし町です。

女：さくら病院は はる町のどこに ありますか。

男：ちょっとまって、地図を 見ますね。ああ、2 - 24 - 4 ですね。郵便局の そばに あります。

女：2 - 20 - 44 ですか。

男：いいえ、2 - 24 - 4 です。

病院の 住所は 何ですか。

ROMAJI

Omawari-san to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Byōin no jūsho wa nan desu ka.

Onna: Sumimasen, Sakura byōin wa doko desu ka.

Otoko: Sakura byōin wa Haru-machi ni arimasu.

Onna: Ima watashi wa nani-machi ni imasu ka.

Otoko: Koko wa Nishi-machi desu.

Onna: Sakura byōin wa Haru-machi no doko ni arimasu ka.

Otoko: Chotto matte, chizu o mimasu ne. Ā, ni no nijūyon no yon desu ne. Yūbinkyoku no soba ni arimasu.

Onna: Ni no nijū no yonjūyon desu ka.

Otoko: Iie, ni no nijūyon no yon desu.

Byōin no jūsho wa nan desu ka.

ENGLISH

A police officer and a woman are talking. What is the hospital's address?

Woman: Sorry, where is the Sakura Hospital?

Man: **Sakura Hospital is in Haru-machi.**

Woman: Now, what town am I in?

Man: This is Nishi-machi.

Woman: Where in Haru-machi is Sakura Hospital?

Man: Wait a little, (I) am going to look at a map. **Ah, (it) is 2-24-4.** (It) is close to the post office.

Woman: Is (it) 2-20-44?

Man: No, (it) is 2-24-4.

What is the hospital's address?

The correct answer is #2- はるまち 2 - 24 - 4.

First, the police officer tells the woman that the hospital is in はるまち . So answers 1 and 4 are incorrect. Then you just have to listen for the number. And the police officer says the address is 2-24-4, so it must be answer 2.

The N5 listening section might involve listening for numbers. When saying a number with dashes, we say の for the dashes:

2-40

ni no yonjū

1 にしまち 2 - 24 - 4

Nishi-machi ni no nijūyon no yon
Nishi-machi 2-24-4

3 はるまち 2 - 20 - 44

Haru-machi ni no nijū no yonjūyon
Haru-machi 2-20-44

2 はるまち 2 - 24 - 4

Haru-machi ni no nijūyon no yon
Haru-machi 2-24-4

4 にしまち 2 - 20 - 44

Nishi-machi ni no nijū no yonjūyon
Nishi-machi 2-20-44

14

SCRIPT

男の人と 女の人が 話しています。女の方は 誰と 一緒に 住んでいますか。

男： いいお弁当ですね。あなたが 作りましたか。

女： いいえ、私は 料理が 下手ですよ。あなたは 上手ですね。

男： いいえ、でも ありがとうございます。お母さんと 一緒に 住んでいますか。

女： いいえ、妹と 住んでいますよ。前に あなたに 会いました。

男： ああ、覚えています。じゃあ、誰が そのお弁当を 作りましたか。

女： となりの おばさんが 作りました。

男： 本当ですか。

女の方は 誰と 一緒に 住んでいますか。

ROMAJI

Otoko no hito to onna no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa dare to issho ni sunde imasu ka.

Otoko: Ii obentō desu ne. Anata ga tsukurimashita ka.

Onna: Iie, watashi wa ryōri ga heta desu yo. Anata wa jōzu desu ne.

Otoko: Ie ie, demo arigatō gozaimasu. Okāsan to issho ni sunde imasu ka.

Onna: Iie, imōto to sunde imasu yo. Mae ni anata ni aimashita.

Otoko: Ā, oboete imasu. Jā, dare ga sono obentō o tsukurimashita ka.

Onna: Tonari no obasan ga tsukurimashita.

Otoko: Hontō desu ka.

Onna no hito wa dare to issho ni sunde imasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. Who does the woman live with?

Man: Nice bento! Did you make (it)?

Woman: No, my cooking is poor. You cook well.

Man: No, no, but thank you. Do (you) live with your mother?

Woman: No, (I) live with my younger sister. She met you before.

Man: Ah, (I) remember. Well, who made that bento?

Woman: The older woman next door made (it).

Man: Really?

Who does the woman live with?

The correct answer is #3- いもうと .

The question asks specifically *who* the woman *lives* with. The conversation is mostly about the woman's bento, but that isn't important for the question. We want to know who the woman lives with, which she tells us in the middle of the conversation.

1 おばさん

obasan
aunt

2 おかあさん

okāsan
mother

3 いもうと

imōto
younger sister

4 おねえさん

onēsan
older sister

15

SCRIPT

女の人と 男の人が 話しています。女の方は、東京に 何で 行きますか。

男：夏休みは 東京に 行きますか。

女：はい、そうです。いつも 帰ります。

男：車で 行きますか。

女：いいえ、私は 車を あまり 使いませんから 今回は バスで いきます。

男：電車は 乗りませんか。いつも 東京に 電車で 行きますよ。早くて便利ですから。

女：そうですね。でも、私は お金が ありませんから 電車や 飛行機などは あまり使いません。

女の方は、東京に 何で 行きますか。

ROMAJI

Onna no hito to otoko no hito ga hanashite imasu. Onna no hito wa, Tōkyō ni nan de ikimasu ka.

Otoko: Natsu yasumi wa Tōkyō ni ikimasu ka.

Onna: Hai, sō desu. Itsumo kaerimasu.

Otoko: Kuruma de ikimasu ka.

Onna: Iie, watashi wa kuruma o amari tsukaimasen kara kon-kai wa basu de ikimasu.

Otoko: Densha wa norimasen ka. Itsumo Tōkyō ni densha de ikimasu yo. Hayakute benri desu kara.

Onna: Sō desu ne. Demo, watashi wa okane ga arimasen kara densha ya hikōki nado wa amari tsukaimasen.

Onna no hito wa, Tōkyō ni nan de ikimasu ka.

ENGLISH

A man and a woman are talking. How is the woman going to Tokyo?

Man: Are (you) going to Tokyo for summer vacation?

Woman: Yes, I am. (I) go back every time.

Man: Are (you) going by car?

Woman: No, I don't use my car very much, so **this time, (I) am going by bus.**

Man: Why don't ride the train? (I) always go to Tokyo by train. Because it is fast and convenient.

Woman: That's right. But, I don't have money, so (I) don't use the train or airplane very much.

How is the woman going to Tokyo?

The correct answer is #1-バス.

The woman explains that she doesn't use her car very much so we can guess that she isn't a very confident driver. After that she specifically says that this time, she will go by bus. So, answer 1 is the best choice. The man says that he usually takes the train, but the question is about the woman. And the woman also later explains that she doesn't have money, so she usually doesn't fly or take the train.

1 バス
basu
bus

2 でんしゃ
densha
train

3 ひこうき
hikōki
plane

4 くるま
kuruma
car