

『こんなときどう説明する？ 日本語を教えるためのやさしい英語表現』初版第1刷につきまして、テキスト上では、カンマ（ , ）やスラッシュ（ / ）になっていても、音声では「and」や「or」に置き換えて読んでいる箇所があります。下記一覧にてご確認ください。

頁	訂正箇所 (音声ファイル)	テキスト	音声
19	together with A の例文 (1_01_3)	You use Japanese numerals together with counters such as 個, 本.	You use Japanese numerals together with counters such as 個 or 本.
19	end with A の例 文 (1_01_3)	The sentence ends with the verb or with an adjective or noun plus the copula (ダ/デス.)	The sentence ends with the verb or with an adjective or noun plus the copula (ダ or デス.)
25	を(経路・通過 点)の説明 (1_02_3)	を indicates a route of a movement/motion.	を indicates a route of a movement or motion.
29	3 ▶ (1_03_1)	If you need to specify who you are speaking to, you put the name plus さん, title like 先生 or 部長 at the beginning of the sentence.	If you need to specify who you are speaking to, you put the name plus さん or titles like 先生 or 部長 at the beginning of the sentence.
35	1 ▶ (1_04_1)	それ, あれ have two uses: when you talk about things you can see and things that aren't there.	それ and あれ have two uses: when you talk about things you can see, and when you talk about things that aren't there.
50	Column⑧ (C08)	Many Japanese universities have ゼミ, or seminars. Around 10 students study/research subjects close to the professor's area.	Many Japanese universities have ゼミ, or seminars. Around 10 students study or research subjects close to the professor's area.
53	3 ▶ (1_07_1)	Please note that ゆうめい, きれい, きらい, ていねい end with イ in the dictionary form but they are ナ adjectives.	Please note that ゆうめい, きれい, きらい and ていねい end with イ in the dictionary form but they are ナ adjectives.
65	1 ▶ (1_09_1)	Verbs that end with “u” in dictionary form are called “u-verbs” or Group 1, for example 行く, 読む. Verbs that end with “ru” in dictionary form are called “ru-verbs” or Group 2, for example, 食べる, 見る.	Verbs that end with “u” in dictionary form are called “u-verbs” or Group 1, for example 行く and 読む. Verbs that end with “ru” in dictionary form are called “ru-verbs” or Group 2, for example, 食べる and 見る.
65	2 ▶ (1_09_1)	There are u-verbs that end with “ru”, for example, 切る, 走る, 知る, 帰る.	There are u-verbs that end with “ru”, for example, 切る, 走る, 知る and 帰る.

71	1 ► (1_10_1)	You usually use ています with verbs such as 住みます, 知ります, 持ちます to indicate the present state.	You usually use ています with verbs such as 住みます, 知ります and 持ちます to indicate the present state.
71	2 ► (1_10_1)	If you use ています with change verbs such as 結婚します, 壊れます, 閉まります, you can express the result of a change.	If you use ています with change verbs such as 結婚します, 壊れます and 閉まります, you can express the result of a change.
77	1 ► (1_11_1)	Verbs that indicate existence include not only います, あります but also verbs such as 住みます, 泊まります.	Verbs that indicate existence include not only います and あります but also verbs such as 住みます and 泊まります.
98	Column⑮ (C15)	What do the words ウチ/ソト mean?	What do the words ウチ and ソト mean?
104	Column⑯ 「ございます」 の説明 (C16)	polite language for いる/ある or “to be” (is/am/are)	polite language for いる and ある or “to be” (is/am/are)
122	Column⑱ 「上司」の説明 (C18)	colleagues in a higher position, bosses	colleagues in a higher position or bosses
122	Column⑱ 「部下」の説明 (C18)	colleagues in a lower position, subordinates	colleagues in a lower position or subordinates
122	Column⑱ 「同僚」の説明 (C18)	a person who works with you, a person who has the same role/position, or someone of the same status as you, colleagues	a person who works with you, a person who has the same role or position, or someone of the same status as you or colleagues
122	Column⑱ 「同期」の説明 (C18)	a person who entered the organization, such as companies, schools and clubs, at the same time or in the same (fiscal/school) year as you, colleagues	a person who entered the organization, such as companies, schools and clubs, at the same time or in the same (fiscal or school) year as you or colleagues
122	Column⑱ 「先輩」の説明 (C18)	person who entered the organization, such as companies, schools and clubs, earlier than you, senior	person who entered the organization, such as companies, schools and clubs, earlier than you or seniors
122	Column⑱ 「後輩」の説明 (C18)	a person who entered the organization, such as companies, schools and clubs, later than you, junior	a person who entered the organization, such as companies, schools and clubs, later than you or juniors
125	3 ► (1_19_1)	Make sure to use plain forms before certain grammar, such as と思う, と	Make sure to use plain forms before certain grammar, such as と思う, と

		き, そうだ (I hear,) even in polite style sentences.	き or そうだ (I hear,) even in polite style sentences.
162	Q1 回答の英文 (3_01)	In English, the basic word order is SUBJECT – VERB – OBJECT (SVO.) In Japanese, the basic word order is SUBJECT – OBJECT – VERB (SOV.)	In English, the basic word order is SUBJECT – VERB – OBJECT or SVO. In Japanese, the basic word order is SUBJECT – OBJECT – VERB or SOV.
167	Q6 回答の英文の 5 行目 (3_06)	For example, the pronunciation of ら is different from r/l sounds in English.	For example, the pronunciation of ら is different from r or l sounds in English.
169	Q8 回答の英文の 3 行目	One mora basically equals one kana character, including – (the long dash,) ッ, ン. Hiragana with や, ゆ, よ (ex. ちゃ) have two kana characters, but you count them as one mora.	One mora basically equals one kana character, including – (the long dash,) small ッ and ン. Hiragana with small や, ゆ or よ (for example ちゃ) have two kana characters, but you count them as one mora.
180	マイクをオン／オフにしてください。	Please turn on/off your microphone.	Please turn on or off your microphone.
180	カメラをオン／オフにしてください。	Please turn on/off your camera.	Please turn on or off your camera.
181	パソコン／マイク／インターネットの調子が悪いです。	There is something wrong with my computer/microphone/internet. (My computer/microphone/internet is not working properly.)	There is something wrong with my computer or microphone or internet. (My computer or microphone or internet is not working properly.)