

問題9

つぎ ぶんしょう よ
次の文章を読んで、= read the following sentences and

* Here te-form is used to join sentences. /

ぶんしょうぜんたい ないよう かんが
文章全体の内容を考えて、= consider the contents of the whole passage and

* Here te-form is used to join sentences. /

50 から 54 の中に入る 最もよいものを 1・2・3・4から 一つ 選びなさい。= Choose the best one which should enter from 50 to 54, from 1, 2, 3 and 4. 🥲 /

The sentence is written in the plain-style.

い か
以下 = less than, below, under, the following /

は <topic particle> /

ざっし
雑誌の コラム = a column

である。 = is (are, am, etc.)

* である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) //

The following is a column from a magazine.

てつどう
鉄道ファンとは = 鉄道ファン という の は = the thing called 'a railway fan' + は <topic particle>

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.) /

てつどう す
鉄道が 好き で = 鉄道が 好きだ。そして、 = (X) like railways and

* 好きだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 好き です = like

* '[stem of na-adjective] で' is used to join sentences or adjectives. /

てつどう かん
鉄道に 関すること = the thing about (regarding, concerning) railways N2 No.62/

を <direct-object particle> /

しゅみ ひと
趣味に している 人たち = the people who make ~ a hobby

* している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of しています = be doing now

* します g3 = do

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

→ the people who love railways and make the things about railways their hobbies /

の <possession particle> /

ことだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ことです。

* ~とは のことです。 = ~ means

* ~というのは のことです。 = ~ means

↑ We often use this structure to explain the word. //

'Railways fans' means 'the people who love railways and make the things about railways their hobbies'.

てつどう
鉄道ファン = railways fans /

は <topic particle> /

たん
単に = simply, merely, only, solely /

てつ
「鉄」 = 'tetsu' /

と <quotation particle> /

いわれたりもする。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いわれたりもします = (X) have many things done (by someone) such as having something said (by someone)

* いわれた = was said (by someone) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いわれます (be said (by someone)) which is the passive-verb of 言います g1 (say)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

A railway fan is just called 'tetsu' once in a while. 🥲

They simply call a railway fan 'tetsu' once in a while. 🥲

にほん
日本では、 = in Japan + は <topic particle> /

これまで = so far /

は <topic particle> /

てつ
「鉄」といえば = Speaking of 'tetsu', Talking of 'tetsu' (N2 P54 No.92) /

だんせい おも
男性だと 思われて いた = It has been thought that (X) is a man

* 男性だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 男性です = (X) is a man

* と <quotation particle>

* おも
思われて いた = was being thought 🥲 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of おも
思われて います (be being thought now)

* おも
思われます = be thought = passive-verb of おも
思います g1 (think)

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

が、 = but, /

きんねん
近年 = recent years /

は <topic particle> /

じよせい
女性の ファン = female fans /

が <subject particle> /

きゅうぞう
急増している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 急増しています = be increasing rapidly

now

きゅうぞう
* 急増します g3 = increase rapidly

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

らしい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of らしいです = I hear that ... and I think so too, It seems that

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] らしいです = I hear (heard) that ~ and I think so too, It seems that ~ /

In Japan, talking of 'tetsu', it has been thought that it should be a man so far, but it seems that female fans have rapidly increased in recent years.

ところで、 = by the way, /

かれ てつどう
彼ら 鉄道ファンたち = they, railway fans /

は <topic particle> /

□50

1 such

2 in what way

3 even if you do it

4 which

しゅみ
趣味 = hobby /

を <direct-object particle> /

たの たの
楽しんで いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽しんで います = be enjoying now

* 楽しみます g1 = enjoy, take pleasure, amuse oneself, have a good time, anticipate, look forward to /

[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] の だろうか is used to ask oneself a question and の implies '..., I wonder'

* Actually だろうか is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably, 2, right? //

By the way, how do they (railway fans) enjoy their hobbies, I wonder?

ひとこと
一言で = with a single word /

鉄道ファン ^いと言っても = even if (X) say, 'railways fans' /

その ^{しゅみ}趣味の ^{ないよう}内容 = the contents of that hobby /

^{たしゅたよう}多種多様 ^だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{たしゅたよう}多種多様 ^{です} = (X) is various kinds, a great variety of //

Even if we say 'a railway fan' with a single word, the contents of its hobby have various kinds.

そして、 = and, /

^{でんしゃ}電車に ^の乗るのが ^す好きな ^{てつ}「鉄」は = 'tetsu (a railway fan)' who likes boarding trains

* ^の乗る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^の乗ります g1 = board, ride, mount

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

「^の乗り^{てつ}鉄」 = 'nori tetsu (boarding railways fans)' /

...というように = (the thing) like ... / such as /

それぞれ = respectively, each /

その ^{ないよう}内容 = that contents

に

^{たいおう}対応した = corresponded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{たいおう}対応します g3 (interact, act reciprocally; correspond; support) /

^よ呼び^な名 = nickname, popular name, given name /

→ a nickname which corresponds to its contents respectively /

が <subject particle> /

ある。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 = there is ~, have ~ //

And there are nicknames (popular names) which correspond to their contents respectively such as 'nori testu (boarding railway fan)' who likes boarding trains.

^の「^{てつ}乗り鉄」

□51

1 N2 P3 No.5 A: instead of ... B: on behalf of

2 N2 P6 No.13 A: (be done) by ... B: because of C: by means of D: according to E: some ..., a certain

3 N2 P12 No.19 in addition to

4 other than ...

しゃしん と 撮るのが好き な 「^と撮り^{てつ}鉄」、 = 'tori tetsu (taking photos railway fan)' who likes to take photos

* 撮る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 撮ります g1 = take

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

しゃりょう てつどう がある ふうけい えが が てつ 車両や 鉄道が ある 風景を 描く 「描き鉄」、 = 'kaki tetsu (drawing railway fan)' who likes to draw the scenery which have carriages and railways

* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 = there is ~, have ~

* 描く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 描きます g1 = draw /

てつどう もけい よ 鉄道 の 模型が 好き な 「^{もけいてつ}模型鉄」 = 'mokei tetsu (model railway fan)' who likes a model of a railway

など = etc

だ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です。' = is (are, am, etc) //

Other than 'nori tetsu', there are 'tori tetsu (taking photos railway fan)' who likes to take photos, 'kaki tetsu (drawing railway fan)' who likes to draw the scenery which have carriages and railways, 'mokei tetsu (model railway fan)' who likes a model of a railway, etc.

ある = certain /

40^{だい}代 の 「^の乗り^{てつ}鉄」 の ^{じよせい}女性 = the woman who is 'nori tetsu' and is in her forties /

は <topic particle> /

てつどう みりよく 鉄道の 魅力 = charms (fascinations) of railways

を <direct-object particle> /

□52

1 こう = このように = in this way

2 そう = そのように = in that way

3 ^{どうよう}同様に = in the same way, just like

4 ^{いじよう}以上のように = as I mentioned above

かた 語る。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 語り^{かた}ます g1 = talk, converse, communicate, tell, relate, speak, say, recite //

A certain 'nori tetsu' woman who is in her forties tell about charms of railways in this way.

^{まど}窓 の ^{そと}外の ^{ふうけい}風景 = the scenery which is out of the window

を <direct-object particle> /

^{なが}眺めて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 眺^{なが}めて います = be looking at, be viewing

^{なが}
*眺めます g2 = look at..., view

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

と = ...and naturally

^{たび きぶん}
旅の気分 = a feeling of a travel /

が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb> /

^{あじ} 味わえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あじ} 味わえます (be able to taste / be able to appreciate which is the potential-verb of ^{あじ} 味わいます g1 (taste, appreciate) /

[plain-style] し = ... what's more, not only but also, because (It is used to list many reasons.) /

^{くるま ちが} 車と違って = ^{くるま ちが} 車と違う。そして、 = (X) is different from cars and

* ^{ちが} 違う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{ちが} 違います g1 = be different, be wrong

* Here [te-form] is used to join sentences. /

^{すわ} 座っているだけで = by (means of) just being sitting there /

* ^{すわ} 座っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{すわ} 座っています = be sitting now

* ^{すわ} 座ります g1 = sit

^{もくてきち}
目的地 = a destination

に <arrival particle>

^つ 着ける の = to be able to arrive, to be able to reach, being able to arrive, being able to reach

* ^つ 着ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^つ 着けます (be able to arrive, be able to reach) which is the potential-verb of ^つ 着きます g1 (arrive, reach)

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

いい」 。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = (X) is good //

'When I look at the outside scenery from the window, I can enjoy the feeling of a travel, what's more it (a railway) is different from a car and it is good for me to be able to arrive at my destination by just sitting.' 🥲

^{もけいてつ} 「模型鉄」である ^{だい} 30代の ^{だんせい} 男性 = the man who is 'mokei tetsu' and is in his thirties

* である = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) /

は <topic particle> /

^{もけい} 模型の ^{みりよく} 魅力について = about charms of models N2 No.10

^{しゃりょう} 「車両の ^{かたち} 形を ^み 見ているだけで = by just being looking at the shape of a carriage

* ^み 見ている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^み 見えています = be looking now, be watching now, be seeing now

* ^み 見ます sg2 = see, look, watch

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

うっとり。 = ecstatically, rapturously, abstractedly, absentmindedly, absorbedly, in a trance

* うっとり します g3 = fascinate, captivate, attract /

^{ほんもの}本物 = genuine article, genuine item, "the real thing" /

は <topic particle> /

^か買えない = cannot buy, be not able to buy = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^か買えます (can buy a real one, be able to buy) which is the potential-verb of ^か買います g1 (buy) /

けど、 = but,

^{もけい}模型なら = if (X) is a model, if you are talking about a model,

^か買える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か買えます (can buy a real one, be able to buy)

which is the potential-verb of ^か買います g1 (buy) /

[plain-style] し = ... what's more, not only but also, because (It is used to list many reasons.) /

と <quotation particle> /

^{せつめい}説明する。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{せつめい}説明します g3 = explain /

The man who is 'mokei tetsu' and is in his thirties explains about charms of models as follows. 'I will be enchanted (enraptured) by just looking at the shape of a carriage. I cannot buy a real one, but I can buy a model, (and what's more)'

また、 = and, again /

^{さいきん}最近 = recently, nowadays /

^{きゅうぞう}急増している ^{じょせい}女性ファン = the female fans who are increasing rapidly

* ^{きゅうぞう}急増している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{きゅうぞう}急増しています = be increasing now

* ^{きゅうぞう}急増します g3 = increase rapidly /

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

「^{てつ}ママ鉄」 = 'mammy railway fan' /

も = also /

^{おお}多い。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おお}多いです = (X) is many.

And there are many 'mama tetsu (mummy railway fan)' among female fans who have rapidly increased recently.

^{でんしゃ}電車を ^み見たがる ^{こども}子供 = the child who want to see trains

* ^み見たがる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^み見たがります g1 = want to see

* [masu-form] たがります = show signs of wanting ~ /

を <direct-object particle> /

連れて = 連れる。そして、 = take (a person) and

* 連れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 連れまます g2 = take (a person)

* Here [te-form] is used to join sentences./

電車を見に行くうち、 = while going to see trains N2 No.20

* 見に行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見に行きます = go to see (look, watch)

* [masu-form] に行きます = go to do ~ /

自分 = oneself /

も = also /

鉄道ファン = a railway fan /

に /

なってしまった = to one's regret, (X) became ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なってしま
います = to one's regret, (X) become ~

* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]

* [noun] になります = become [noun]

* [te-form] しまいます = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely /

~ という人たち = the people who ~

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the
contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.) /

だ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です。' = is (are, am, etc) //

They (mama tsu) are the people who became railway fans while they take their children who
want to see trains, and go to see trains together. 🥲

□53

1 railways fan

2 female fans

3 they (she-plural)

4 adults

の <possession particle> /

特徴 = characteristic, feature /

は <topic particle> /

他の「鉄」 = other 'tetsu'

と /

異なり、 = 異なって、 = 異なる。そして、 = (X) is different and ...

*異なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 異なります g1 = be different, differ

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

ホームではなく = ,not a platform /

電車が見えるところにある公園やレストランなど = the park or the restaurant which is located at the place where the train is visible

* 見える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見えます g2 = can be seen, be in sight, be visible

* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 = there is ~, have ~ /

子供と一緒に = with a child together /

ゆっくり = slowly /

過ごせる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 過ごせます (can spend (time), be able to spend (time)) which is the potential-verb of 過ごします g1 (spend (time)) /

場所 = place /

で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> /

→ at (in) the place where they (mothers) can spend their times with their children at ease /

電車を 見る という 点 = the point which (X) see trains

* 見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.) /

である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) //

The characteristic of them (mama tetsu) is that they are different from other 'tetsu', and they see trains at the place where they can spend their times with their children at ease, such as the park and the restaurant where trains are visible, not a platform.

鉄道ファン = railways fans /

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

いろいろなタイプ = various types /

が <subject particle> /

あり、 = あって、 = ある。そして、 = there is ~ and, have ~ and

* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 = there is ~, have ~

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

楽しみ方 = how to enjoy, the way of enjoying

* 楽しみます g1 = take pleasure, enjoy, amuse oneself, have a good time, anticipate, look forward to

* [masu-form] 方^{かた} = how to do ~, the way doing ~ /

も = also /

□54

1 It is various.

2 It was said that it was various.

3 It is the point which is various.

4 It is thought that it is various.

There are many types of railway fans and the way of their enjoying are also various.

P18

問題 10

☆ 後の問いに^{あと} 対^とする^{たい} 答え^{こた} として = as the answer for the question below

(1)

ちゅう
(注)

しんりんはかい
森林破壊 = deforestation /

しんりん^{こわ} が 壊^{すく} されて 少^{すく} なくな^{すく} ったり、な^{すく} くな^{すく} ったり する こと = (It means) that forests become lesser by being destroyed, they disappear or other things happen as well 🥲

* 壊^{こわ} されて = 壊^{こわ} される。そして、= be destroyed and

* 壊^{こわ} される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 壊^{こわ} されます (be destroyed) which is the passive-verb of 壊^{こわ} します g1 (break, break down, smash into pieces)

* な^な った = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of な^な ります g1 (become)

* [stem of i-adjective] 小^こ くなります ; [na-adjective] に な^な ります = become [adjective]

* [noun] に な^な ります = become [noun]

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~

* な^な くな^な った = disappeared = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of な^な くなり^な ます g1 (disappear)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).

マスコミで = in the media /

まいにち
毎日のように = almost everyday

* [noun] の ように = like, such as, as an example of (adverbial usage) /

かんきょうもんだい
環境問題 = an environmental problem /

が <subject particle> /

とあ
取り上げられている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of とあ
取り上げられています (be being
picked up, be been took up, be being adopted)

* とあ
取り上げられます = the passive-verb (be picked up) or the potential-verb (can pick up) of
とあ
取り上げます g2 (take up, pick up, disqualify, confiscate, deprive) /

が、 = but,

ほんとう
本当に = really, truly /

かんきょうもんだい
「環境問題」 = an environmental problem /

と <quotation particle> /

い
言っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of い
言ってもいいです = may say, it is OK to say

* い
言います g1 = say

* [te-form] もいいです = may do ~, it is OK to do ~ /

の だろう か。 = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] の だろう か is used
to ask oneself a question and の implies '..., I wonder' * Actually だろう is the plain-style of でき
よう which means '1 Probably, 2, right? //

The mass media (mass communication) is taking up an environmental problem daily, but is it
really OK for us to say 'an environmental problem', I wonder?

ちきゅうおんだん か
地球温暖化 = global warming

.....
....にしるにしる = either or (N2 P87 No.146 B)

しんりんはかい
森林破壊 = deforestation /

にしる /

エネルギー資源の 不足 = a shortage (a lack, an insufficiency) of energy resources /

にしる /

これら = these

は <topic particle> /

どれも = any of ~ /

じんるい
人類によって = by a human being N2 No.13 /

お
起こされた = was caused = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of お
起こされます (be caused) which is
the passive-verb of お
起こします g1 (cause, wake (a person) up)

もんだい
問題 = problem, question; issue /

である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more
formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) //

Either global warming or deforestation or a shortage of energy recourses, any of these is the problem which is caused by the human race.

しかし、 = But, /

このような^{もんだい}問題 = a problem like this /

を <direct-object particle>

^{かんきょうもんだい}環境問題 = an environmental problem /

と /

呼ぶ^よこと で = by means of calling

* 呼ぶ^よ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 呼びます^よ g1 = call

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).

* Aを Bと 呼びます^よ = call A as B /

^{ひと}人 = person /

は <topic particle> /

無意識^{むいしぎ}のうちに = unconsciously (N2 P12 No.20) /

その^{もんだい}問題から = from that problem /

目を逸^めらしている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 目を逸^めらしています = be turning
one's eyes away

* 目を逸^めらします^め g1 = turn one's eyes away

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

のではないか = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ではありませんか。 =, don't you think so? ;, I want to confirm with you. //

But, don't you think that people turn their eyes away from that problem unconsciously by calling the problem like this as 'an environmental problem'?

むしろ = rather /

^{にんげんもんだい}「人間問題」 = a problem of the human race /

と /

呼ぶ^よこと で = by means of calling

* 呼ぶ^よ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 呼びます^よ g1 = call

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).

* Aを Bと 呼びます^よ = call A as B /

^{じぶん}自分の^{もんだい}問題として = as one's own problem /

とらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of とらえます g1 = catch, capture, get, seize /

～ことになり = ～ ことになって = ～ ことになる。そして、= (X) becomes the fact that ~ and

* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]

* [noun] になります = become [noun]

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

みらい かんきょう
未来の 環境 = future environment /

を <direct-object particle> /

か
変える ことができる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of か 変える ことができます = can change, be able to change

* か 変える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of か 変えます g2 = change

* [dictionary-form] ことができます sg2 = can do ~, be able to do ~ /

のではないだろうか。 = の ではないか + だろうか =

のではないか = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of の ではありませんか。 =, don't you think so? ;, I want to confirm with you. //

+

だろうか。 = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] だろうか is used to ask oneself a question. * Actually だろう is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1

Probably, 2, right? //

If anything, by calling it (an environmental problem) as 'a problem of the human race', it becomes the fact that you consider it as your own problem and we can change the future environment, don't you think so? (and I ask myself as well)

□55

ひっしや
筆者 = author /

は <topic particle> /

なぜ = why /

かんきょうもんだい
環境 問題 = an environmental problem /

を <direct-object particle> /

にんげんもんだい
「人間問題」 = a problem of the human race /

と /

よ
呼んだ ほうが よい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of よ 呼んだ ほうが いいです = had better call

* よ 呼んだ = called = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of よ 呼びます g1 (call)

* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better call -

と <quotation particle> /

かんが
考えて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かんが 考えて います = be considering now

^{かんが}
* 考えます g2 = consider, think over /

か <question particle> //

According the author (the author is thinking that), why had we better call an environmental problem as a problem of the human race?

1

^{かんきょう}
環境 = environment /

は <topic particle> /

^{にんげん}
人間 = human being /

に = (be done) by ~ /

しか = only, nothing else except for /

* しか + negative = only [affirmative] /

^か
変えられない = cannot change, be not changed (by ~) = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of
^か
変えられます which is the potential-verb (can change, be able to change) or the passive-verb
(be changed (by ~)) of ^か
変えます g2 (change) /

から = because ~ //

Because environment is changed by only human beings.
Because only human beings can change environment.

2

^よ ^{かんきょう}
良い環境 = good environment /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{ひつよう}
必要としている の = the one which needs ~

* ^{ひつよう}必要としている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{ひつよう}必要と しています = be needing now

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

* Aを ^{ひつよう}必要と (or に) します = need A, make A necessary /

は <topic particle> /

^{にんげん}
人間 = human being /

だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です' = is (are, am, etc) /

から = because ~ //

Because the one who needs a good environment is a human being.

3

^{にんげん}
人間 = human being /

が <subject particle> /

^{せきにん}
責任 = responsibility /

を <direct-object particle> /

^も 持って = 持つ。そして、 = hold (possess, carry) and

* ^も 持ちます g1 = hold, possess, carry /

^{かんが} 考える べき = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが} 考える べきです = should consider N2

No.XXX

* ^{かんが} 考える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが} 考えます g2 = consider, think over /

^{もんだい}
問題 = problem, question, issue /

だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です' = is (are, am, etc) /

から = because ~ //

Because it is the problem which a human being should take responsibility and think over.

4

^{にんげん} ^{せいかつ}
人間の生活 = life of a human being /

に <recipient particle> /

^{ただい} ^{えいきょう}
多大な 影響 = great (serious) influence /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{あた} 与えている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あた} 与えています = br giving now

* ^{あた} 与えます g2 = give

* ^{えいきょう} ^{あた} 影響を 与えます = influence, affect, impact

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

^{もんだい}
問題 = problem, question, issue /

だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です' = is (are, am, etc) /

から = because ~ //

Because it is the problem which influences the life of a human being drastically.

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