問題10

(注1)

大風呂敷 ：= large furoshiki, big talk, vain boasting or bluster, blowing one's own trumpet, rodomontade /

実際より = than actual condition (status quo, current situation) /

大きく 見せたり 言ったり する こと = to show (X) bigger, say (X) exaggeratedly and do other things as well

* [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 〜

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

to show something bigger, say something exaggeratedly or do the thing like that than actual condition

(注2)

ひからびて：= completely dry up and .....

* ひからびます g1 = completely dry up /

乾き きって = get dry completely and ....

*乾き きります g1 = get dry completely　N2 No.57

* 乾きます g1 = get dry /

(注3)

物識り：well-informed person, walking dictionary, extensive knowledge, knowledgeable person, person who is well-informed. person who knows many things /

物事を よく 知っている 人 = the person who knows things (event or circumstance that can be observed; phenomenon, matter) well

* 知って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 知って います = know (already, now)

* 知ります g1 = get to know

The sentence is written in the plain-style.

我が身 = oneself, one's own person, one's own body /

が <subject particle> /

生涯 = lifetime, time during which a person is alive; period of time during which something functions or exists /

に /

望み、 = 望んで、 = 望む。そして、 = desire and ....

* 望みます g1 = desire, wish for; see; command /

知りうる こと = the thing which (X) can get to know, what (X) can get to know /

* 知り うる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 知り えます = can get to know, be able to know /

* [masu-form] 得ます = have the possibility to do 〜, can do 〜, be able to do 〜

は <topic particle> /

世界 中 = all over the world, throughout the world, in every place of the world, worldwide /

を <the place where (X) go through or pass buy, particle> /

旅行しよう と、 = 旅行しても 、 = even if (X) travel   N1 P29 No.33

* 旅行しよう = volitional-form of 旅行します g3 (travel, go on a journey, go on a voyage, move, go from one place to another) /

何を しよう と、 = 何を しても、 = no matter what (X) do   N1 P29 No.33

* しよう = volitional-form of します g3 (do) /

小さい。 =<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 小さいです。 = (X) is small //

What I can know while I am alive is a very little even if I travel all over the world or whatever I do.

あきれる くらい = to the extent that I am amazed (am shocked, am astonished, am astounded, am dumfounded, am disgusted)   N2 No.23

* あきれます g2 = to be amazed, to be shocked, to be astonished, to be astounded, to be disgusted /

小さい の だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 小さい の です = 小さい ん です = (X) is small, I strongly want to say so. /

が、 = but, /

この 小ささ = this smallness

* [stem of i-adjective] + さ = noun

に /

耐えて いかなければ、 = if (X) don't continue to endure (bear, put up with, stand)

*conditional-form, negative

* 耐えます g2 = to bear, to stand, to endure, to put up with

* [te-form] いきます = continue to do 〜, carry on doing 〜, keep doing 〜 /

学問 = scholarship, study, learning, schooling, erudition /

は <topic particle> /

ただ = merely, simply, only, purely, without contamination; innocently

の /

大風呂敷 = large furoshiki, big talk, vain boasting or bluster, blowing one's own trumpet

rodomontade /
に /

なる。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります。g1 = become, get, turn //

It is so small to the extent that I am dumfounded, but if we don't continue to put up with this smallness, leaning will become a big talk.

言葉の風呂敷 = Furoshiki (square piece of cloth (used for wrapping presents or other articles,

wrapping cloth, cloth wrapper) of language (words)
は <topic particle> /

いくらでも = as many (much) as one likes

広げられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 広げられます = can spread, can extend, can

expand, can enlarge, can widen, can broaden, can unfold, can open, can unroll　* potential-verb ;

be spread, be extended, be expanded, be enlarged, be widened, be broadened, be unfolded, be opened, be unrolled　* passive-verb

* 広げます g2 (spread, extend, expand, enlarge, widen, broaden, unfold, open, unroll) /

から、= because 〜

そう やって いる うちに = while (X) is doing so　N2 No.20B

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

* やります = 1 do　2 (superior) give (inferior)

自分 = oneself

は <topic particle> /

世界的に = world-widely, globally, internationally

考えている、= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えて います = be considering now, be

thinking over now

* 考えます g2 = consider, think over

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

その なかに = inside that /

世界の すべて = everything of the world /

を <direct-object particle> /

包める、= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 包めます = can wrap, can encase; can enclose

* potential-verb of 包みます g1 = wrap, encase; enclose /

そんな 錯覚 = hallucination (optical illusion) like that, such hallucination (optical illusion) /

に = (be done) by 〜 /

捕<ruby>ら<rt>と</rt></ruby>えられる。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 捕<ruby>ら<rt>と</rt></ruby>えられます = be seized, be grasped, be captured, be arrested   *passive-verb ;
can seize, can grasp, can capture, can arrest   *potential-verb
* 捕<ruby>ら<rt>と</rt></ruby>えます g2 = seize, grasp, capture, arrest //

Because we can spread Furoshiki (wrapping cloth) of words as much as we like, while we are doing so, we are captured by such hallucination as we are thinking globally and we can wrap everything of the world inside that (Furoshiki of words).

木<ruby><rt>き</rt></ruby>で = with wood /

いい家<ruby><rt>いえ</rt></ruby> = good house /

を <direct-object particle> /

建<ruby><rt>た</rt></ruby>てる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 建<ruby><rt>た</rt></ruby>てます g2 = build, construct /

大工<ruby><rt>だいく</rt></ruby> = carpenter /

→ the carpenter who builds a good house with wood

とか、= such as, like, as an example of, like for example /

米<ruby><rt>こめ</rt></ruby>や野菜<ruby><rt>やさい</rt></ruby> = rice, vegetables, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

立派<ruby><rt>りっぱ</rt></ruby>に = splendidly, wonderfully, excellently; grandly, magnificently /

育<ruby><rt>そだ</rt></ruby>てる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 育<ruby><rt>そだ</rt></ruby>てます g2 = raise, rear, bring up /

農夫<ruby><rt>のうふ</rt></ruby> = peasant, farmer, agriculturalist /

とか = such as, like, as an example of, like for example /

は <topic particle> /

そう いう こと = the thing like that /

に /

は <topic particle> /

ならない。= <plain-style-nonpast-negatuve> of なります g1 (become, get, turn) //

The people such as the carpenter who builds a good house with wood and the farmer who grows rice and vegetables wonderfully don't become like that.

世界的<ruby><rt>せかいてき</rt></ruby>に = globally, world-widely, internationally /

木<ruby><rt>き</rt></ruby> = tree, wood, timber /

を <direct-object particle> /

削<ruby><rt>けず</rt></ruby>った り、= sharpen (shave, plane, whittle, pare, scrape off; reduce, curtail, expunge, cut down little by little) and do other things as well

* 削<ruby>けず<rt></rt></ruby>ります g1 = sharpen, shave, plane, whittle, pare, scrape off; reduce, curtail, expunge, cut down little by little

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

世界 標準 の稲<ruby>せかいひょうじゅん<rt></rt></ruby><ruby>いね<rt></rt></ruby> = rice plant of global standards /

を <direct-object particle> /

育<ruby>そだ<rt></rt></ruby>てた り = raise (rear, bring up) and do other things as well

* 育<ruby>そだ<rt></rt></ruby>てます g2 = raise, rear, bring up

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

は <topic particle> /

できない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できません = can not do, be not bale to do /

から、 = because 〜 /

彼ら<ruby>かれ<rt></rt></ruby> = they /

は <topic particle> /

みな、 = everybody /

自分の仕事<ruby>じぶん<rt></rt></ruby><ruby>しごと<rt></rt></ruby> = one's own job /

において = in / at <the place where the action takes place, or the time when the action takes place> N2 No.3

賢明である。<ruby>けんめい<rt></rt></ruby> = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 賢明であります。 = (X) is wise

* 賢明<ruby>けんめい<rt></rt></ruby> = wisdom, knowledge; insight, common sense; opinion; reason; words of wisdom, advisable, desirable; worthwhile; recommended

* '[na-adjective / noun] であります' is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です'. //

Because they cannot sharpen wood globally, grow the rice plants of global standards and cannot do other things like that as well, they, everybody, are wise when they are doing their own jobs.

我が身<ruby>わ<rt></rt></ruby><ruby>み<rt></rt></ruby> = oneself, one's own body /

ひとつ = one /

の <possession particle> /

能力で<ruby>のうりょく<rt></rt></ruby> = by means of ability /

できる こと = what (X) can do, the thing (X) can do

* できます = 1 can do 〜, be able to do 〜   2 be ready, be completed, be finished /

を <direct-object particle> /

知り抜いて いる。<ruby>し<rt></rt></ruby><ruby>ぬ<rt></rt></ruby> = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 知り抜いて います。<ruby>し<rt></rt></ruby><ruby>ぬ<rt></rt></ruby> = understand completely, know completely

* 知り抜きます g1 = understand completely, know completely

* [te-form] います sg2 = 1 be doing 〜 now　2 <situation, state>　3 <habitual repeated action> //

They know what they can do with their own abilities completely. 😓

学問をする こと、 = to learn, learning

* 学問 = scholarship, study, learning, schooling, erudition

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

書物に 学ぶ こと = to learn from books, learning from books

* 学びます = learn, acquire knowledge; realize; be aware; discover; acquire; memorize

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

は <topic particle> /

ほんとう = truth, reality, actuality, fact /

は <topic particle> /

これ = this, this one /

と /

少しも + negative = anything of, not one bit, not at all /

変わり = change, alteration; difference; strangeness

は /

ない。 = <plain-style-nonpast-negatuve> of あります g1 (have 〜, there is 〜)

A は Bと 変わり(が / は) ありません = A is not different from B //

Studying and learning from books are actually nothing different from this. 😓

なぜなら、 = because

そうした こと = the thing like that

* そう した = such, like, similar; of a particular kind; of a certain degree /

は <topic particle> /

みな、 = everybody, everything /

我が身 = oneself /

ひとつ = one /

が <subject particle> /

天地の間 = between heaven and earth

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

しっかり = tightly, firmly /

生_いきる こと だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 生きる こと です = (X) is to live, (X) is living

* 生_いきます sg2 = live, exist, be alive

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
からだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of からです。 = because 〜 //

(The reason why I say so) is because all things like that that my solo body is
----

人_{ひと} = people, person, human being, mankind /

は <topic particle> /

世界的に_{せかいてき}= globally, internationally, world-widely

もの = thing

を <direct-object particle> /

考える_{かんが} こと = to consider, to think over, considering, thinking over

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

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
など = etc, and so on, and the like /

は <topic particle> /

できない。 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of できます sg2 (1 can do, be able to do   2 be ready, be completed, be finished) //

A human being cannot think something globally or cannot do the thing like that.

それ = that, that one, it /

は <topic particle> /

錯覚であり、_{さっかく} = 錯覚であって、 = 錯覚である。そして、 = (X) is a hallucination (optical illusion)

* [na-adjective / noun] 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'

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

空想であり、_{くうそう} = 空想であって、 = 空想である。そして、 = (X) is a daydream (fantasy indulged in while awake; fantasy, fancy; vision)

* [na-adjective / noun] 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'

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

愚か_{おろ} な = foolish, brainless, stupid /

思い上がり = proud of himself (feels great pride or joy in himself, highly pleased with himself)

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' /

It is a hallucination, a fantasy and a foolish boast.

ただし、= but, however, yet /

天地 = heaven and earth /

に <arrival particle> /

向かって = 向かう。そして、= face (go towards, turn toward) and ....

* 向かいます g1 = face, go towards, turn toward

* に 向かって = toward, towards, in the direction of /

我が身 = oneself /

を <direct-object particle> /

ひらいている こと = to be opening, being opening

* ひらいて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ひらいて います = be opening now

* ひらきます g1 = open

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

なら = if

できる。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます。= 1 can do, be able to do　2 be ready, be completed, be finished //

But, if we do the thing like opening ourselves toward heaven and earth, we can do it.

我が身 ひとつ で = by only oneself /

もの = thing /

を <direct-object particle> /

考え、= 考えて、= 考える。そして、= consider (think over) and .....

* 考えます g2 = consider, think over

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

もの = thing /

を <direct-object particle> /

作って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作って います = be making now

* 作ります g1 = make, create, manufacture

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

ほど = to the extent that 〜　　N2 No.32A

の /

人間（にんげん） = human being /

なら、 = if /

それ = that, that one, it /

が <subject particle> /

どう いう 意味合い（いみあ） = what kind of implication (connotation; nuance, slight difference) s

の <possession particle> /

こと = thing, matter, fact, circumstances /

か <question particle> /

は <topic particle> /

もちろん = of course /

知（し）って いる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 知（し）って います = know

* 知（し）ります g1 = get to know

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

If you are the human being who is (smart enough) to the extent that you think things by only yourself and make things, of course, you know what kind of implication that has. 😅

人（ひと） = person /

は <topic particle> /

誰（だれ）でも = anyone, no matter who (X) is /

自分（じぶん）の 気質（きしつ） = one's own character (trait, spirit, temperament, disposition) /

を <direct-object particle> /

背負（せお）って = 背負（せお）う。 そして、 = carry on back or shoulder (be burdened with) and ....

* 背負（せお）います g1 = carry on back or shoulder, be burdened with /

生（う）まれる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 生（う）まれます g2 = be born //

Any person is born with his own character. (with carrying his own character on his showlder).

学問（がくもん）する 人（ひと） = the person who study (learn) /

* 学問（がくもん）する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 学問（がくもん）します = study, learn /

に とって、 = from the viewpoint of 〜, for 〜　　N2 No.11

この 気質（きしつ） = this character (trait, spirit)

は <topic particle> /

農夫 = peasant, farmer, agriculturalist /

に <recipient particle> /

与えられる 土壌 = the soil (ground, earth) which is given (to ～) ; the soil which (X) can give

* 与えられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 与えられます = be given　*passive-verb ;

can give, be able to give　*potential-verb

* 与えます g2 = give, present, award /

→ the solid which is given to a farmer

の よう な もの である。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of の よう な もの であります。=

(X) is the thing which looks like that ～

* [plain-style ('[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na', '[noun] da' becomes 'no')] ようです = (According

to my academic analysis,) it looks like that ～, it seems that ～ //

For the person who learn, this characteristic is like the soil which is given to a farmer.

土壌 = soil, ground, earth /

は <topic particle> /

天地 = heaven and earth

に <recipient particle> /

開かれて いなければ、 = if (X) is not being opened

* conditional-negative of 開かれて います = be being open

* 開かれます (be opened) = passive-verb of 開きます g1 (open) /

ひからびて = ひからびる。そして、 = dry up completely and ....

* ひからびます sg2 = dry up completely /

不毛 = sterile, barren, unproductive, sour /

に /

なる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります。 = become, get, turn

* [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] //

If soil is not being opened towards heaven and earth, it will dry up completely and become
sterile.

与えられた この土 = this soil (earth) which was given

* 与え<ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>られた = was given, could give = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>えられます = passive-verb (be given) or potential-verb (can give, be able to give) of <ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>えます g2 (give, present, award) /

を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>耕<rt>たがや</rt></ruby>し、 = <ruby>耕<rt>たがや</rt></ruby>して、 = 耕す。そして、 = cultivate (till, plow,, work the soil) and ....

* <ruby>耕<rt>たがや</rt></ruby>します g1 = cultivate, till, plow, work the soil

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

<ruby>水<rt>みず</rt></ruby> = water /

を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>引<rt>ひ</rt></ruby>き、 = <ruby>引<rt>ひ</rt></ruby>いて、 = 引く。そして、 = pull (draw) and ....

* <ruby>引<rt>ひ</rt></ruby>きます g1 = pull, draw, subtract, tug /

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

<ruby>苗<rt>なえ</rt></ruby> = rice seedling /

を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>植<rt>う</rt></ruby>える。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>植<rt>う</rt></ruby>えます。 g2 = plant, grow, sow, place seeds or vegetation into soil //

You cultivate this soil which was given to you, draw water and plant rice seedlings.

<ruby>苗<rt>なえ</rt></ruby> = rice seedling /

が <subject particle> /

みずから = for one's self, personally /

<ruby>育<rt>そだ</rt></ruby>つ の = that (X) grow (raise, be brought up)

* 育ちます = raise, be brought up; grow

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to noun).
を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>毎日<rt>まいにち</rt></ruby> = everyday /

<ruby>助<rt>たす</rt></ruby>ける。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>助<rt>たす</rt></ruby>けます。 g2 = help, rescue, save, give relief, spare, reinforce; abet; assist, aid //

You help rice seedlings to grow by themselves everyday.

<ruby>苗<rt>なえ</rt></ruby>とともに、 = with rice seedling　N2 No.2 /
<ruby>自分<rt>じぶん</rt></ruby>の なか = inside oneself /

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

何か <ruby>何<rt>なに</rt></ruby>か = something /

が <subject particle> /

<ruby>育<rt>そだ</rt></ruby>つ の = that (X) grow (raise, be brought up)

* 育ちます = raise, be brought up; grow

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to noun).
を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>感<rt>かん</rt></ruby>じ ながら。 = while felling

* 感じます sg2 = feel, sense, physically sense; experience

* [masu-form] ながら = 1 while doing 〜　2 N2 No.144 //

(You do so) wile feeling that something grows inside yourself with rice seedlings.

<ruby>学問<rt>がくもん</rt></ruby>や <ruby>思想<rt>しそう</rt></ruby>も = learning (study, scholarship), thought (idea, ideology, thinking), etc. also /

また、 = again, also /
<ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>の <ruby>気質<rt>きしつ</rt></ruby> = person's character (trait, spirit) /

に <recipient particle> /
<ruby>植<rt>う</rt></ruby>えられた <ruby>苗<rt>なえ</rt></ruby> = a rice seedling which was planted　* passive-verb ; a rice seedling which (X)

could plant　*potential-verb
* <ruby>植<rt>う</rt></ruby>えられた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 植えられます = be planted　*passive-verb ; can

plan, be able to plan　*potential-verb /
→ a rice seedling which was planted on a person's character

の ように = as 〜, like 〜, in a similar way that 〜
<ruby>育<rt>そだ</rt></ruby>つ しかない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>育<rt>そだ</rt></ruby>つ しかありません = there is no other

way except for raising (being bringing up, growing)　N2 No.40
* 育ちます g1 = raise, be brought up; grow

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 wonder. ; ...., I want to confirm with you. I wonder //

Learning and thought also don't have any other way (choice) except for growing like the rice seedlings which were planted on a person's character.

<ruby>子供<rt>こども</rt></ruby> = child /

は <topic particle> /
<ruby>勉強<rt>べんきょう</rt></ruby>して = 勉強する。そして、 = study and ....
* <ruby>勉強<rt>べんきょう</rt></ruby>します g3 = study, learn /
<ruby>自分<rt>じぶん</rt></ruby>の <ruby>気質<rt>きしつ</rt></ruby> という <ruby>土<rt>つち</rt></ruby> = the soil which is one's own character

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) /

を <direct-object particle> /

耕し、 = 耕して、 = 耕す。そして、 = cultivate (till, plow,, work the soil) and ....

* 耕します g1 = cultivate, till, plow, work the soil

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

水 = water /

を <direct-object particle> /

引き、 = 引いて、 = 引く。そして、 = pull (draw) and ....

* 引きます g1 = pull, draw, subtract, tug /

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

もらった 苗 = the rice seedling which (X) received (got)

* もらった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of もらいます g1 (receive, get) /

を <direct-object particle> /

書物の 言葉 = words in books /

を <direct-object particle> /

植える のである。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 植える のであります。 which is more formal that 植える のです。 = (X) plan. I strongly want to say so. //

Children study, cultivate the soils which are their own characters, draw water to it and plant the rice seedlings which they received on it, and plant words in books on it. 😓

それ = that, that one, it /

は <topic particle> /

子供自身 = child himself

が <subject particle> /

何とか = somehow, anyhow, one way or another /

やってみる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やって みます = try to do 〜, do 〜 and see how

* やります = 1 do　　2 (superior) give (inferior)

* [te-form] みます = try to do 〜, do 〜 and see how /

ほかはなく、 = ほかはなくて、 = ほかはない。そして、 = there is no other way except for 〜 and .....

* 〜 (より) ほか (は) ありません = there is no other way except for 〜　　N2 No.106 /

そう やって こそ、 = by only doing so　　N2 No.59

* やります = 1 do　　2 (superior) give (inferior) /

子供 = child /

は <topic particle> /

学ばれる 書物 とともに = with the book which is learnt (by a person)　N2 No.2

* 学ばれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 学ばれます (be learnt, be studied) which is the

passive-verb of 学びます g1 (learn, study) /

育つ こと が できる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 育つ こと が できます。 = can be

raised (be brought up, grow), be able to be raise (be brought up, grow) /

* 育ちます = be raised, be brought up, grow

* [dictionary-form] こと が できます = can do, be bale to do //

Regarding that thing, we don't have any other way except that a child tries to do it by himself one way or another, and by only doing so, a child can grow with the books which are learnt by him.

子供 = child /

が <subject particle> /

勉強する の = the fact that (X) study

* 勉強します g3 = study, learn

* Here 'koto' is used to mean 'the fact that 〜'. /

は <topic particle> /

自分の 気質 という 土壌 = the soil which is one's own character

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) /

から、 = from 〜, /

やがて = before long, soon, at length, presently /

実る 精神の作物 = crops (harvest, produce, total agricultural product) of the mind which ripen

(bear fruit, yield fruit, produce fruit)

* 精神 = mind, soul, heart, spirit, intention

* 精神の = psychological, mental, of the mind

* 実る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 実ります g1 = bear fruit, ripen, yield fruit, produce

fruit /

→ the crops of the mind which ripen from the soil which is one's own character soon /

を <direct-object particle> /

育てる ため である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 育てる ため であります which is

more formal than 育てる ため です。 = (It) is because (X) raise (rear, bering up), (It) is due to the

fact that (X) raise (rear, bring up), in order to raise (rear, bring up), so that (X) raise (rear, bring

up)

* 育てます g2 = raise, rear, bring up //

The fact that a child studies is because he raises the crops of the mind which will ripen from the soil which is his own character soon. 😓

「教養」とは、= 「教養」 という の は、 = the thing called 'education, learning, instruction, imparting of knowledge, culture, refinement, cultivation'
* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) /
元来 = originally, primarily, essentially, logically, naturally /
この 作物 = these crops (harvest, agricultural product) /
を <direct-object particle> /
指して = 指す。そして、 = point at (indicate) and ....
* 指します g1 = point (at), indicate /
言う のであって、= 言う のである。そして、 = say (I strongly want to say so) and ....
* 言う のである = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言う ので あります is more formal than 言う のです = say ...., I strongly want to say so /
物識りたち の 大風呂敷 = a big talk (a boast) of a walking dictionary (well-informed person) /
を <direct-object particle> /
指して = 指す。そして、 = point at (indicate) and ....
* 指します g1 = point (at), indicate /
言う の では ない。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言う の では ありません。 = (It) is not that (X) say ..... 😓 //

Regarding the thing called 'education, culture, etc', we originally point at these crops and say so, and it is not that we point at a big talk of a walking dictionary and say so. 😓

前田英樹 /
「独学の精神」 = self-study spirit /
筑摩書房による = published by Chikuma Shobou /

□58
そんな 錯覚 = hallucination (optical illusion) like that, such hallucination (optical illusion) /
に = (be done) by 〜 /

捕らえられる。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 捕らえられます = passive-verb (be seized, be grasped, be captured, be arrested) or potential-verb of (can seize, can grasp, can capture, can arrest) of 捕らえます g2 (seize, grasp, capture, arrest) //

〜 と は = 〜 というの は = the thing called 〜 + は <topic particle>

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) /

どう いう 意味か。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of どう いう 意味ですか。= what kind of meaning is (X)?

What is the meaning of 'we are captured by such hallucination'?

1
自分 = oneself /

は <topic particle> /

何でも = no matter what thing (X) is, anything /

知って いて = 知って いる。そして、= know and .....

* 知ります g1 = get to know

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

世界 = the world /

を <direct-object particle> /

相手に できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 相手に できます = can keep company (listen to, associate with, take notice of, deal with, play against (e.g. a team), take on (e.g. a rival))

* できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do   2 be ready, be completed, be finished

と <quotation particle> /

思う。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think //

You think that you know anything and can deal with the world.

2
言葉で = be means of words /

どんな こと でも = no matter what kind of thing (X) is, anything /

伝えられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 伝えられます = passive-verb (be conveyed, be transmitted, be reported, be told) or potential-verb (can convey, can transmit, can report, can tell) of 伝えます g2 (convey, transmit, report, tell) /

よう な 気に なる。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of よう な 気に なります。= (X) feel as if he did 〜 /

You feel as if you could tell anything with words.

3

学問<ruby>学問<rt>がくもん</rt></ruby>から = from learning (study, scholarship) /

<ruby>得<rt>え</rt></ruby>られる こと = the thing which (X) can obtain (get, gain)

* <ruby>得<rt>え</rt></ruby>られる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>得<rt>え</rt></ruby>られます = potential-verb (can obtain, can

get, can gain) of <ruby>得<rt>え</rt></ruby>ます g2 (obtain, get, gain)　　* It can be the passive-verb, but we seldom use

it as the passive-verb.
* Here 'koto' means 'thing'.
に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

<ruby>限界<rt>げんかい</rt></ruby>が ない = there is no limit = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of <ruby>限界<rt>げんかい</rt></ruby>が あります (there is a

limit)
* あります g1 = there is 〜, have 〜

と <quotation particle> /

<ruby>感<rt>かん</rt></ruby>じて しまう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>感<rt>かん</rt></ruby>じて しまいます = to one's regret, (X)

feel
* <ruby>感<rt>かん</rt></ruby>じます = feel, sense

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

To you regret, you feel that there is no limit in the things which you can get from learning.

4

<ruby>人間<rt>にんげん</rt></ruby> = human being /

が <subject particle> /

<ruby>世界<rt>せかい</rt></ruby>から = from the world

<ruby>学<rt>まな</rt></ruby>べる こと = the which (X) can learn

* <ruby>学<rt>まな</rt></ruby>べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>学<rt>まな</rt></ruby>べます = potential-verb of <ruby>学<rt>まな</rt></ruby>びます g1 (learn,

study)
* Here 'koto' means 'thing'.
は <topic particle> /

いかに <ruby>大<rt>おお</rt></ruby>きい こと か = how big (X) is!　N2 No.159 /

と <quotation particle> /

<ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>います g1 = think

You think that how big <u>the thing which you can learn form the world</u> is.

□59

<u>これ</u>とは = これ という の は = the thing called 'this' + は <topic particle>

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) /

何 = what /
<small>なに</small>

を <direct-object particle> /

指す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 指します g1 = point, indicate /
<small>さ</small>

か <question particle> //

What does 'this' point at?

1

自分 = oneself /
<small>じ ぶん</small>

に /

できる こと = the thing (X) can do, what (X) can do

* できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be

ready, be completed, be finished
* Here 'koto' means 'thing'. /
を <direct-object particle>

把握した = grasped, understood, comprehended = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 把握します
<small>は あく</small>

g3 = grasp, understand, comprehend /
うえで = [ta-form] うえで = after doing 〜 N2 No.77

仕事を する こと = to work, working, to do a job, doing a job
<small>し ごと</small>

* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do

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

to do your job after understanding what you can do

2

自分 = oneself /
<small>じ ぶん</small>

が <subject particle> /

世界の ため に = owing to (due to, because of) the world, for the sake of (on behalf of; in favor
<small>せ かい</small>

of) the world /

何 = what
<small>なに</small>

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

できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do　2 be ready, be completed, be finished /

か <question particle> /

を <direct-object particle> /

考えて = 考える。そして、 = consider and ..., think over .....

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

仕事 = work, job, business, occupation, employment, vocation, task /

に /

励む こと = to be zealous (to brace oneself, to endeavor, to endeavor, to strive, to make an effort), being zealous (bracing oneself, endeavoring, striving, making an effort)
* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

to think what you can do for the sake of the world and strive for your work

----

3
できる 限り = as ..... as one can

多く の 知識 = a lot of knowledge /

を <direct-object particle> /

得て = 得る。そして、 = obtain (get, gain) and ....

* 得る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 得ます g2 = obtain, get, gain

自分の 仕事 = one's own job /

に /

役立たせる こと = to make 〜 useful, making 〜 useful
* 役立たせる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役立たせます (make 〜 useful) = passive-verb of 役立ちます g1 (be useful, be helpful, serve the purpose) //

to get as much knowledge as possible and make it useful for your own job

4
人の ために = owing to (due to, because of) other people, for the sake of (on behalf of; in favor of) other people /

できる こと = the thing (X) can do, what (X) can do

* できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do　2 be ready, be completed, be finished
* Here 'koto' means 'thing'. /

は <topic particle> /

何か = something /

を <direct-object particle> /

考えた = considered, thought over = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 考えます g1 = consider, think over /

うえで = [ta-form] うえで = after doing 〜 N2 No.77

仕事を する こと = to work, working, to do a job, doing a job

* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do

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

to do your job after considering what you can do for the sake of other people

----

□60

この文章で = in these sentences /

は <topic particle> /

学問をする という こと = the thing called 'learning'

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X)

* Here 'koto' is used to mean 'thing, matter'. /
を <direct-object particle> /

どの よう な 例 = what kind of example

* どの よう な is more formal than どんな = what kind of 〜, what type of 〜 /

を <direct-object particle> /

使って = 使う。そして、 = use and .... ; using 〜

* 使います g1 = use /

説明して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 説明して います = be explaining now

* 説明します g3 = explain

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

* 〜 を 使って .... します = use 〜 to do ....., do ..... using 〜 /

example: 箸を 使って、ご飯を 食べます = use chopsticks to eat rice, eat rice using chopsticks /

か。 <question particle>

In this essay, what kind of example does the author use to explain 'the thing called "learning"'?

1

与えられた 土 = the soil (earth) which was given

* 与えられた = was given, could give = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 与えられます = passive-verb (be given) or potential-verb (can give, be able to give) of 与えます g2 (give, present, award) /

を <direct-object particle> /

耕し、 = 耕して、 = 耕す。そして、 = cultivate (till, plow,, work the soil) and ....

* 耕<ruby>耕<rt>たがや</rt></ruby>します g1 = cultivate, till, plow, work the soil

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

よい <ruby>苗<rt>なえ</rt></ruby> = good rice seedling /

を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>選<rt>えら</rt></ruby>んで = 選ぶ。そして、 = choose and ....

* <ruby>選<rt>えら</rt></ruby>ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>選<rt>えら</rt></ruby>びます g1 = choose, select, pick /

<ruby>植<rt>う</rt></ruby>える。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>植<rt>う</rt></ruby>えます g2 = plant //

You cultivate the soil which was given to you, choose good rice seedlings and plan.

2

<ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>えられた <ruby>土<rt>つち</rt></ruby> = the soil (earth) which was given

* <ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>えられた = was given, could give = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>えられます =

passive-verb (be given) or potential-verb (can give, be able to give) of <ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>えます g2 (give,

present, award) /

を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>耕<rt>たがや</rt></ruby>し、 = 耕して、 = 耕す。そして、 = cultivate (till, plow,, work the soil) and ....

* <ruby>耕<rt>たがや</rt></ruby>します g1 = cultivate, till, plow, work the soil

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

よい 作物に なる ように = so that (X) become good crops

* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become, get, turn

* [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]

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ように = so that 〜 /

<ruby>苗<rt>なえ</rt></ruby> = rice seedling /

を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>育<rt>そだ</rt></ruby>てる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>育<rt>そだ</rt></ruby>てます g2 = raise, rear, bring up //

You cultivate the soil which wad given to you and grow rice seedlings so that they become good crops.

3

<ruby>与<rt>あた</rt></ruby>えられた <ruby>土壌<rt>どじょう</rt></ruby> = the soil (earth) which was given

* 与えられた = was given, could give = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 与えられます = passive-verb (be given) or potential-verb (can give, be able to give) of 与えます g2 (give, present, award) /
を <direct-object particle> /
改善する ために = in order to
* 改善する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 改善します g2 = improve, better, ameliorate
* [dictionary-form] ために = in order to do 〜 /
耕し 続ける。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 耕し 続けます = continue to cultivate
* 耕します g1 = till, plow, cultivate, work the soil
* [masu-form] 続けます g2 = continue to do, continue doing //

You continue to cultivate the soil which was given to you in order to better it.

4
与えられた 土壌 = the soil (earth) which was given
* 与えられた = was given, could give = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 与えられます = passive-verb (be given) or potential-verb (can give, be able to give) of 与えます g2 (give, present, award) /
を <direct-object particle> /
改善し ながら = while improving (bettering, ameliorating)
* 改善します g3 = improve, better, ameliorate
* [masu-form] ながら = while doing 〜, or N2 No.144
世界 標準 の 作物 = crops of global standards /
を <direct-object particle> /
育てる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 育てます g2 = raise, rear, bring up //

You grow crops of global standards while bettering the soil which was given to you.

□61
筆者 = author, writer /
は <topic particle> /
「教養」 = cultivation, refinement, culture, education
を <direct-object particle> /
どの ような もの だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of どの よう な もの ですか = what kind of thing (X) is?

* どの よう な is more formal どんな = what kind of 〜, what type of 〜 /

と <quotation particle> /

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

* 考えます g2 = consider, think over /

か。 <question particle> //

According to the author, what kind of thing is 'cultivation, refinement, culture, education'?

1

新たな 気質 = new (fresh) character (spirit; character; trait, attribute; temperament, disposition)

を <direct-object particle> /

見いだす ことが できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見いだす ことが できます = can

find out (discover), be able to find out (discover)

* 見いだす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見いだします g1 = find out, discover

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

学問や 思想 = learning, thought, etc

learning and thought which we can discover a new character

2

人 = person /

それぞれ の = respective

* それぞれ = each /

気質の 中で = in a character /

育まれた = was raised, was brought up, was reared = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 育まれま

す (be raised, be brought up, be reared) which is the passive-verb of 育みます g1 (raise, bring

up, rear) /

学問や 思想 = learning, thought, etc

learning and thought which were raised in the characters of respect persons

----

3

生きて いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 生きて いきます = continue to live, carry on

living, go on living

* 生きます sg2 = live, exist /

うえで = when (doing 〜) N2 No.77B /

<ruby>必要<rt>ひつよう</rt></ruby>な <ruby>専門的<rt>せんもんてき</rt></ruby>な <ruby>知識<rt>ちしき</rt></ruby> = necessary technical (technic, specialized, professional) knowledge

technical knowledge which we need when we continue to live

4

<ruby>書物<rt>しょもつ</rt></ruby>や<ruby>学問<rt>がくもん</rt></ruby> から = from books, learning, etc

<ruby>得<rt>え</rt></ruby>られた = could obtain (get, gain) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <ruby>得<rt>え</rt></ruby>られます (can obtain)

which is the potential-verb of <ruby>得<rt>え</rt></ruby>ます g2 (obtain, get, gain)

* 得られます can be the passive-verb, but we seldom use this expression. /

<ruby>多<rt>おお</rt></ruby>くの <ruby>知識<rt>ちしき</rt></ruby> = a lot of knowledge //

a lot of knowledge which we could get from books and learning

----------------------------- the end of page 26 -----------------------------

Original

問題10

我が身が生涯に望み、知りうることは、世界中を旅行しようと、何をしようと、小さい。
あきれるくらい小さいのだが、この小ささに耐えていかなければ、学問はただの大風呂敷になる。
言葉の風呂敷はいくらでも広げられるから、そうやっているうちに自分は世界的に考えている、そのなかに世界のすべてを包める、そんな錯覚に捕らえられる。
木でいい家を建てる大工とか、米や野菜を立派に育てる農夫とかは、そういうことにはならない。
世界的に木を削ったり、世界標準の稲を育てたりはできないから、彼らはみな、自分の仕事において賢明である。
我が身ひとつの能力でできることを知り抜いている。
学問をすること、書物に学ぶことは、ほんとうはこれと少しも変わりはない。
なぜなら、そうしたことはみな、我が身ひとつが天地の間でしっかり生きることだからだ。人は世界的にものを考えることなどはできない。
それは錯覚であり、空想であり、愚かな思い上がりである。
ただし、天地に向かって我が身をひらいていることならできる。
我が身ひとつでものを考え、ものを作っているほどの人間なら、それがどういう意味合いのことかは、もちろん知っている。
人は誰でも自分の気質を背負って生まれる。
学問する人にとって、この気質は、農夫に与えられる土壌のようなものである。

土壌は天地に開かれていなければ、ひからびて不毛になる。
与えられたこの土を耕し、水を引き、苗を植える。
苗がみずから育つのを、毎日助ける。
苗とともに、自分のなかで何かが育つのを感じながら。
学問や思想もまた、人の気質に植えられた苗のように育つしかないのではないか。
子供は、勉強して自分の気質という土を耕し、水を引き、もらった苗を、書物の言葉を植えるのである。
それは、子供自身が何とかやってみるほかはなく、そうやってこそ、子供は学ばれる書物とともに育つことができる。
子供が勉強するのは、自分の気質という土壌から、やがて実る精神の作物を育てるためである。

「教養」とは、元来この作物を指して言うのであって、物識りたちの大風呂敷を指して言うのではない。

前田英樹
「独学の精神」
筑摩書房による

(注1)
大風呂敷 ：実際より大きく見せたり言ったりすること

(注2)
ひからびて：乾ききって

(注3)

物識り：物事をよく知っている人

□58
そんな錯覚に捕らえられるとはどういう意味か。

1
自分は何でも知っていて世界を相手にできると思う。

2
言葉でどんなことでも伝えられるような気になる。

3
学問から得られることには限界がないと感じてしまう。

4
人間が世界から学べることはいかに大きいことかと思う。

□59
<u>これ</u>とは何を指すか。

1
自分にできることを把握したうえで仕事をすること

2
自分が世界のために何ができるかを考えて仕事に励むこと

3
できる限り多くの知識を得て自分の仕事に役立たせること

4
人のためにできることは何かを考えたうえで仕事をすること

□60
この文章では、学問をするということをどのような例を使って説明しているか。

1
与えられた土を耕し、よい苗を選んで植える。

2
与えられた土を耕し、よい作物になるように苗を育てる。

3
与えられた土壌を改善するために耕し続ける。

4
与えられた土壌を改善しながら世界標準の作物を育てる。

□61
筆者は「教養」をどのようなものだと考えているか。

1
新たな気質を見いだすことができる学問や思想

2
人それぞれの気質の中で育まれた学問や思想

3
生きていくうえで必要な専門的な知識

4
書物や学問から得られた多くの知識