

問題5

(1)

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

わたし = I /

は <topic particle> /

家いえのちか近く = near one's house /

を <the particle which show the place which (X) go through (pass by)> /

毎まいにち日 = everyday /散さんぽ歩ぽして います = be taking a walk now* 散さんぽ歩ぽします g3 = take a walk, stroll

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

が、 = but /

今きょう日 = today /

は <topic particle> /

いつも と 違ちがう 道みち = the road which is different from the one which I usually walk on* 違ちがう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 違ちがいます g1 = be different, differ, be wrong /

を <the particle which show the place which (X) go through (pass by)> /

歩あるいて みました。 = tried to walk* 歩あるきます g1 = walk

* [te-form] みます sg2 = try to do ~, do ~ and see how //

I take a walk near my house everyday, but today I tried to walk on the road which is different from the one which I usually walk on.

ぶらぶら = aimlessly, in a purposeless manner; idly, lazily, in an unproductive manner /

歩あるいている = be walking now

* 歩あるいている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 歩あるいています = be walking now /

* 歩あるきます g1 = walk

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

と、 = and naturally, and consequently /

どこからか = どこか から = from somewhere /

花の いい におい が して きました。 = lit: A nice smell of flowers started to occur.

→ There was a nice of smell of flowers at somewhere

* (X) は (Y) の においが します = (X) smell (Y), (X) have (Y) smell

* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do and will be back 2. start to do, begin to do 3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far //

I was walking aimlessly, and then I found that there was a nice smell of flowers at somewhere.

し 知っている 香り = the fragrance which (X) know /

なのに、 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although ~, in spite of ~ 2 in order to ~ /

それが どんな 花 なのか = what kind of flower that is

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] か = <used as an indirect-question>

* なのか = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか =, I wonder? → の can be changed to ん. /

おも だ 思い出せませんでした = couldn't recall

* おも だ 思い出せます = can recall, be able to recall = potential-verb of おも だ 思い出します g1 (recall, remember) //

Although it is the fragrance which I know (I am familiar with), I couldn't recall what kind of flower that is.

でも、 = but /

その とき = at that time /

し ぜん 自然に、 = naturally /

む かし す 住んでいた 家 の こと = the things about the house where (X) lived in the past

* 住んでいた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住んでいます (be living now)

* 住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

を <direct-object particle> /

おも だ 思い出しました。 = recalled, remembered //

But at that time, I naturally recalled my house where I used to live in the past.

それ = that /

は <topic particle> /

いなか
田舎の、 = countryside's /

ひろ にわ いえ
広い庭がある家でした。 = (X) was the house which had a big garden //

That was the house which had a big garden and was located in the countryside.

そふ そぼ
祖父と祖母 = my grandfather and grandmother /

も = also /

いっしょ
一緒に = together /

す
住んでいて、 = 住んでいました。そして、 = lived (was living) and

* 住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

にぎやかなまいにち
毎日でした。 = (X) was lively everyday //

My grandfather and grandmother lived together as well and I spent lively days there.

となり いえ あきこ
隣の家の明子ちゃんという女の子 = the girl named Akiko who lived next door /

と <accompaniment particle> /

いえ うら やま
家の裏にある山 = the mountain which is behind my house

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

に <arrival particle> /

い
行ったり = part of '[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 ~

* 行った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行きます g1 (go) /

ちか かわ
近くの川 = nearby river /

に <arrival particle>

い
行ったり = part of '[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 ~

* 行った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行きます g1 (go) /

して、 = しました。そして、 = did and

* In this case, しました is a part of '[ta-form] り [ta-form] り しました' = did ~, did ~ and did other things as well, did many things such as doing ~ and doing ~ /

→ (X) went to the mountain which was behind his house, went to the nearby river and did other things as well and

よく = often /

いっしょ
一緒に = together /

あそ
遊びました。 = played //

I often played with the girl named Akiko who lived next door. We went to the mountain which was behind my house, went to the nearby river and did other things as well to enjoy ourselves.

なつかしい ^{おも} ^で 思い出です。 = It is a nostalgic memory. (It is a memory which I really miss.)

* なつかしい = the feeling that you recall your old days and are attracted by it

どうして = why /

あの時、^{とき} = at that time /

むかし ^す 住んでいた ^{いえ} 家 の こと = the things about the house where (X) lived in the past

* 住んでいた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住んでいます (be living now)

* 住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

を <direct-object particle> /

おも ^だ 思い出した の か = <plain-style> of おも ^だ 思い出した の ですか = Did (X) recall, I wonder?

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか =, I wonder ;,

I doubt ;, I want to draw your attention ;, I want to emphasize ;, I really want to say so ; because → の can be changed to ん.

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] か = <indirect-question> /

→ why I recalled the house where I used to live in the past at that time /

わたし = I /

は <topic particle> /

ふ ^し ^ぎ 不思議 でした。 = (X) is wonder (miracle, strange, mystery, marvel, curiosity

I wondered why I recalled the house where I used to live in the past at that time.

いえ ^{かえ} 家に 帰って から、 = after going home,

* 帰ります g1 = go back, return; go home, return to the original location

* [te-form] から = after doing ~ /

むかし ^{しゃしん} 昔の 写真や ^{そふ} 祖父、^{そぼ} 祖母の ^{しゃしん} 写真 = my old photographs, photographs of my grandmother and grandmother, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

^み見ながら、 = while seeing

* [masu-form] ながら = while doing ~ /

しばらく = little while, for a while, short time later, for some time /

^{かんが}考えました。 = thought //

After reaching home, I thought of it for a while while looking at my old photos, photos of my grandfather and grandmother, etc.

そして、 = and /

^{むかし} ^す昔 ^す住んでいた ^{いえ} ^{にわ}家の庭 = the garden of the house where (X) lived in the past

* ^す住んでいた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^す住んでいます (be living now)

* ^す住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

^{はる}春になる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はる}春になります g1 = it becomes spring

* [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] /

と、 = and naturally, and consequently /

^{しろ}白くて ^{ちい}小さな、 ^{ちい}かわいい ^{はな}花 = small cute white flower

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence. * In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] くて', '[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal. /

* Both ^{ちい}小さい and ^{ちい}小さな means 'small'. But, when we use ^{ちい}小さな, we always must have a noun right after it such as ^{ちい}小さな ^{はな}花 (a small flower) and ^{ちい}小さな ^{ちい}かわいい ^{はな}花 (a small cute flower). In this case, 'かわいい ^{はな}花' is used as a noun in the whole phrase.).

たくさん = many, a lot /

^さ咲いていた こと = the fact that (X) was blooming

* ^さ咲いていた = was blooming = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^さ咲いています = be blooming

now

* ^さ咲きます g1 = bloom

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

を <direct-object particle> /

おも ^だ
思い出しました。 = recalled //

And I recalled that many small cute white flowers were blooming in the garden of my house where I used to live when the spring arrived.

その花 = that flower /

は <topic particle> /

きょう ^{みち} ^{ある}
今日 道を歩いていたとき = when (X) was walking on the road

* 歩 ^{ある}いていた = was walking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 歩 ^{ある}いています = be walking now

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)]

とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~ /

の <possession particle> /

あ ^{はな}の花 = that flower /

と /

おな ^{かお}
同じ 香り だったのです。 = (X) was the same aroma (fragrance, scent, smell), I really want to say so.

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の です =, I wonder ;, I doubt ;, I want to draw your attention ;, I want to emphasize ;, I really want to say so ; because → の can be changed to ん.

* (X) は (Y) と ^{おな}同じです。 = (X) is the same as (Y). //

Those flowers had the same scent as the one which I found when I was walking on the road today. 🥲

□28

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

それ = that /

と <quotation particle> /

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

が、 = but /

なん ^{なん}
何の こと か。 = <plain-style> of 何の こと ですか = what thing is (X)? //

There is それ in the article, so what does it mean?

1

さんぽ とちゅう み はな さ いえ
散歩の途中で見た、花が咲いている家 = the house, where flowers are blooming, which I saw
while taking a walk 🥲

* とちゅう
途中で = on the way

* 見た = saw = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look)

* 咲いている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 咲いています = be blooming now

* 咲きます g1 = bloom

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

2

むかし す いえ
昔住んでいた家 = the house where (X) lived in the past

* 住んでいた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住んでいます (be living now)

* 住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

に /

よく = well, often /

に いえ
似ている家 = the house which resembles ~

* 似ている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 似ています = resemble, look like, be similar

* 似ます sg2 = resemble, look like, be similar //

the house which is quite similar to the one where I lived in the past
(the house which resembles the one where I lived in the past well)

3

こ じぶん す いえ
子どものころ、自分が住んでいた家 = the house where I lived when I was a child

* 住んでいた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住んでいます (be living now)

* 住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

4

むかし いっしょ あそ あきこ いえ
昔一緒によく遊んだ明子ちゃんの家 = the house of Akiko whom I often played with in the
past

* 遊んだ = played = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 遊びます g1 (play)

□29

なつかしい ^{おも} ^で 思い出 = a nostalgic memory /

と <quotation particle> /

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

が、 = but /

^{たと} 例えば = for example /

どんな ^{おも} ^で 思い出だ = <plain-style> of どんな ^{おも} ^で 思い出ですか = what kind of memory is (X)? /

と <quotation particle> /

^い 言っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^い 言っています = be saying now

* ^い 言います g1 = say /

か <question particle> //

There is なつかしい ^{おも} ^で 思い出 in the article, so according to the author, for example, what kind of memory is it?

1

^{となり} ^{いえ} ^{ひろ} ^{にわ} 隣の家 ^の 広い庭 ^に よく ^い 行った。 = I often went to a big garden of my neighboring house.

* ^い 行った = went = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^い 行きます g1 (go) //

2

^そ ^ふ 祖父と ^そ ^ぼ 祖母 ^が ^{あそ} ^き 遊び ^に 来た。 = My grandfather and grandmother often came to play with me.

* ^{あそ} ^き 遊び ^に 来た = came to play = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{あそ} ^き 遊び ^に 来ます (come to play)

* [masu-form] ^き 来ます = come to do ~

3

^{にわ} 庭 ^で ^{あきこ} 明子 ^と ^{はな} 花 ^を ^み 見た。 = I saw flowers in the garden with Akiko.

* ^み 見た = saw = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^み 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look) //

4

^{ともだち} 友達 ^と ^{いっしょ} 一緒に ^{やま} 山 ^か ^わ 川 ^で ^{あそ} 遊んだ。 = I played in the mountain, the river, etc with my friend.

* 遊^{あそ}んだ = played = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 遊^{あそ}びます g1 (play)

□30

この文章^{ぶんしやう}を 書^かいた 人^{ひと} = the person who wrote this sentence (article) /

は <topic particle> /

散^{さん}歩^ぽの とき^{とき}に = when (X) take a walk

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)]
とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~ /

昔^{むかし} 住^すんで いた 家^{いえ} の こと = the things about the house where (X) lived in the past

* 住^すんで いた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住^すんで います (be living now)

* 住^すみます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

を <direct-object particle> /

思^{おも}い 出^だした の = the fact that (X) recalled

* 思^{おも}い 出^だした = recalled = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思^{おも}い 出^だします g1 (recall, remember) /

は <topic particle> /

なぜ^{なぜ}か = <plain-style> of なぜ^{なぜ}ですか = why is (X)?

と <quotation particle> /

考^{かん}え っ て いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考^{かん}え っ て います = be considering now

* 考^{かん}え っ て います g2 = consider, think over /

か <question particle> //

According the author who wrote this article, what is the reason why he recalled the house where he lived in the past while taking a walk?

1
昔^{むかし} 住^すんで いた 家^{いえ} の 庭^{にわ} = the garden of the house where (X) lived in the past

* 住^すんで いた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住^すんで います (be living now)

* 住^すみます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

に <existence particle> /

咲^さい て いた の = the one which was blooming

* 咲^さい て いた = was blooming = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 咲^さい て います = be blooming

now

* 咲きます g1 = bloom

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

と /

おな はな かお
同じ 花の 香り = the scent of the same flower

が <subject particle> /

した = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 (do)

* おな はな かお
同じ 花の 香りが します = (X) have the scent of the same flower, (X) give off the smell of the same flower /

から = because ~ //

because there was the scent of the same flowers as the ones which were blooming in the garden of his house where he lived in the past

2

むかし す いえ にわ
昔 住んで いた 家 の 庭 = the garden of the house where (X) lived in the past

* す
住んで いた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of す 住んで います (be living now)

* す
住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

に <existence particle> /

さ
咲いて いた の = the one which was blooming

* さ
咲いて いた = was blooming = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of さ 咲いて います = be blooming

now

* 咲きます g1 = bloom

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

と /

おな しろ はな
同じ 白い 花 = the same white flower /

を <direct-object particle> /

み
見た = saw = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of み 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look) /

から = because ~ //

because he saw the same white flowers as the ones which were blooming in the garden of his house where he lived in the past

3

むかし す いえ ちか みち
昔 住んで いた 家 の 近く の 道 = the nearby road of the house where (X) lived in the past

* す
住んで いた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of す 住んで います (be living now)

* す
住みます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

に <existence particle> /

咲さいていた の = the one which was blooming

* 咲さいていた = was blooming = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 咲さいています = be blooming

now

* 咲さきます g1 = bloom

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

と /

おおな ははな かかお
同じ 花の 香かり = the scent of the same flower

が <subject particle> /

した = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 (do)

* 同おじ ははな かかお
香かりが します = (X) have the scent of the same flower, (X) give off the smell of the same flower /

から = because ~ //

because there was the scent of same flowers as the ones which were blooming on the nearby road of his house where he lived in the past

4
むむかし す
昔 住すんでいた 家いえの 近ちかくの 道みち = the nearby road of the house where (X) lived in the past

* 住すんでいた = was living = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住すんでいます (be living now)

* 住すみます g1 = live, reside, inhabit, dwell, reside in

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

に <existence particle> /

咲さいていた の = the one which was blooming

* 咲さいていた = was blooming = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 咲さいています = be blooming

now

* 咲さきます g1 = bloom

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

と /

おおな ししろ ははな
同じ 白しろい 花 = the same white flower /

を <direct-object particle> /

見みた = saw = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見みます sg2 (see, watch, look) /

から = because ~ //

because he saw the same white flowers as the ones which were blooming on the nearby road of his house where he lived in the past

(2)

ちゅう あ ち
(注) 空き地 = vacant land, empty lot

たてもの た つか と ち
建物が建っていない、使われていない土地 = the land which has no building and is not used

* 建っていない = is not being built = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 建っています (be being built now)

* 建ちます g1 = be built

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

* 使われていない = be nor being used = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 使われています (be being used now)

* 使われます = passive-verb (be used) of 使います g1 (use) //

にほん
日本では、 = In Japan, /

1960年ごろ から = from around 1960, since around 1960 /

まち
町 = town /

に <arrival particle> /

どうろ
道路や ビル = a road, a building, etc /

つぎつぎ
次々に = one after another, successively /

つくられ、 = つくられて、 = つくられた。そして、 = (X) was made and

* つくられた = was made = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of つくります g1 (make, create, manufacture)

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

こうえん あ ち
公園や 空き地 = a park, a vacant land, etc /

が <subject particle> /

すこ
少しずつ = little by little /

けず
削られてきた。 = have been being sharpened = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 削られて きます

す = will have been being sharpened

* 削られます = passive-verb (be sharpened) of 削ります g1 (sharpen, shave, plane, whittle, pare, scrape off; reduce, curtail, expunge, cut down little by little)

* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do ~ and will be back 2. start to do ~, begin to do ~ 3.

(with the past tense,) have been doing ~ so far //

In Japan, roads, buildings, etc were built one after another since around 1960 and parks, vacant lands, etc have been being reduced little by little.

この よう な 町^{まち}の 変化^{へんか} によって、 = because of the changes of the town like this N2 No.13B /

屋外^{おくがい}で = outdoors /

子ども^この 遊ぶ^{あそ} 場所^{ばしょ} = the place where children play /

が <subject particle> /

減少^{げんじょう}した。 = decreased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 減少^{げんじょう}します g3 (decrease, reduce, lessen) //

On the outside, the places where children play decreased because of the changes of the town like this.

そして、 = and /

子ども^この 遊び^{あそ} 方^{かた} = the way of playing of children

* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A) /

も = also /

変化^{へんか}して きた。 = have been changing = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 変化^{へんか}して きます = will have been changing

* 変化^{へんか}します g3 = change

* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do ~ and will be back 2. start to do ~, begin to do ~ 3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ~ so far //

And the way of children's playing also has been changing.

昔^{むかし} = old days /

は <topic particle> /

子ども^こ = child /

は <topic particle> /

外^{そと} = outside /

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

遊ぶ^{あそ} こと^{こと}が 多^{おほ}かった = often played = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 遊ぶ^{あそ} こと^{こと}が 多^{おほ}いです (often play)

* 遊ぶ^{あそ} = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遊び^{あそ}ます g1 = play

* [dictionary-form] こと^{こと}が 多^{おほ}いです = often do ~ /

が、 = but /

今^{いま} = now /

は <topic particle> /

ひとり
一人で、 = alone /

しつない
室内で = in the room /

テレビ = TV /

を <direct-object particle> /

み
見たり、 = part of '[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 ~)

* みた = saw = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of みます sg2 (see, watch, look) /

ゲーム = game /

を <direct-object particle> /

したり = part of '[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 ~)

することが多い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of することが多いです = often do ~

* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do In this case, する is a part of '[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 ~)

* [dictionary-form] ことが多いです = often do ~ /

→ (X) often watch TV in the room, play a game and do other things as well

(X) do many things such as watching TV in the room and playing a game //

In the past, children often played outside, but now they often watch TV in the room alone, play the game alone and do the thing like that alone.

このこと = this thing, this matter, this fact /

は <topic particle> /

ふた てん
二つの点で = regarding two points /

こ
子どもたち = children /

に <recipient particle> /

じゅうたい えいきょう
重体な影響 = serious (important, grave, weighty) influence (effect, impact)

を <direct-object particle> /

あた
与えた。 = gave = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 与えます g2 (give, present, award)

* えいきょう へ
影響を 与えます g2 = influence, affect

* じゅうだい えいきょう へ
重大な影響を 与えます = influence seriously //

This thing (fact) influenced children seriously regarding two points.

ひと め
一目 = the first one

は <topic particle> /

「^{たいりよく}体力」への^{えいぎょう}影響 = influence to one's 'physical strength'

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 first point is the influence to their 'physical strength'.

こ 子どもの^{たいりよく}体力と^{うんどう}運動に^{かん}関する^{ちょうさ}調査では = According to the survey (investigation, examination, inquiry) about (regarding, concerning) children's physical strength and exercise
N2 No.62 /

はし と な 走る、跳ぶ、投げる など = running, jumping, throwing, etc

* 走る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 走ります g1 = run

* 跳ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 跳びます g1 = jump

* 投げる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 投げます g2 = throw /

の /

き そ て き たいりよく 基礎的な 体力 = the basic physical strength /

は <topic particle> /

むかし 昔より = than the past /

お 落ちている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 落ちて います = be dropping now

* 落ちます sg2 = fall, fall down, drop

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

According to the survey about children's physical strength and exercise, the basic physical strength such as a run, a jump, a throw, etc becomes inferior than the past.

そと 外 = outside /

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

からだ 体 = body /

を <direct-object particle> /

うご 動かして、 = 動かす。そして、 = move and

* 動かす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 動かします g1 = move

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And

it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

あそ き かい 遊ぶ 機会 = the chance when (X) play

* 遊ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遊びます g1 = play /

→ the chance when (X) move his body and play outside /

が <subject particle> /

減ったこと = the fact that (X) decreased

* 減った = decreased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 減ります g1 = decrease /

が <subject particle> /

最大の原因だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 最大の原因です = (X) is the biggest cause /

と <quotation particle> /

考えられている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えられています = be being considered now

* 考えられます = passive-verb (be considered) or the potential-verb (can consider, be able to consider) of 考えます g2 = consider, think over

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

It is thought that the fact that the chances which children move their bodies and play outside decreased is the biggest cause.

ふため
二つ目 = the second one /

は <topic particle> /

「付き合い方」への影響 = the influence towards 'the way of associating (socializing)'

* 付き合います g1 = associate with, keep company with, go out with, go steady with, get on with

* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A) /

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 second point is the influence to 'the way of associating (socializing).'

むかし
昔 = old days, once upon a time, long ago, in early times, in old times /

は <topic particle> /

近所の子ども = children in the neighborhood /

が <subject particle> /

一緒に = together /

そと
外 = outside /

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

遊び、 = 遊んで、 = 遊んだ。そして、 = played and ...

* ^{あそ}遊んだ = played = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{あそ}遊びます g1 = play

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

^{ねんれい}年齢や ^{こじん}個人による ^{ちが}違い = the difference of ages and individualities (the differences caused by age and individuality) N2 No.13B /

を <direct-object particle> /

^う受け入れて、 = ^う受け入れた。そして、 = accepted and

* ^う受け入れた = accepted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^う受け入れます g2 (accept, receive)

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

^つ付き ^ああ ^{かた}かた 方 = the way of associating (socializing)

* ^つ付き合います g1 = associate with, keep company with, go out with, go steady with, get on with

* (A) の [masu-form] ^{かた}かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A) /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{がくしゅう}学習した。 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{がくしゅう}学習します g3 = learn, acquire knowledge /

In old times, children in the neighborhood played outside together, accepted the differences of ages and individualities and learnt how to associate (socialize).

しかし、 = but /

^{いま}今 = now /

は <topic particle> /

^へ部屋で ^{ひとり}一人で ^す過ごす ^{じかん}時間 = the time when (X) spend alone

* ^す過ごす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^す過ごします g1 = spend, pass (time) /

が <subject particle> /

^{なが}長くなり、 = ^{なが}長くなって、 = ^{なが}長くなった。そして、 = (X) became longer and

* ^ななった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^ななります g1 (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] /

^{にんげんかんけい}人間関係が ^ううまく ^{つく}作れない ^こ子ども = the children who can make human relations properly

* ^{つく}作れない = cannot make, be able not make = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{つく}作れます (can make, be able to make) which is the potential-verb of ^{つく}作ります g1 (make, create, manufacture) /

が <subject particle> /

^ふ増えてしまった。 = to one's regret, (X) increased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^ふ増えてしまいます (to one's regret, (X) increase)

* ^ふ増えます g2 = increase

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

But the time when children who spend in their rooms alone became longer now and the children who cannot make human relations properly increased.

これ から = hereafter, after this time, after this /

も = also /

にほん まち
日本の 町 = towns in Japan /

は <topic particle> /

はってん
発展して いく だろう = probably (X) will continue to develop

* はってん 発展して いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of はってん 発展して いきます = continue to develop

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

* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] だろう is the plain-style of でしょう

which means '1 Probably, 2, right? /

が、 = but /

それ = that /

が <subject particle> /

こども あた えいきょう
子供に 与える 影響 = lit: the influence which gives children /

も = also /

わす
忘れては いけない。 = <plain-style> of わす 忘れては いません = must not forget

* わす 忘れませう g2 = forget

* [te-form] は いません = must not do ~ //

Probably Japanese towns will continue to develop from now on, but we also must not forget that that fact influences children.

□31

この こと = this thing, this matter, this fact /

は <topic particle> /

なに
何 = what /

を <direct-object particle> /

さ
指している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of さ 指しています = be pointing now

* さ 指します g1 = point

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

か <question particle> //

What is 'this fact' pointing out?

1

^{まち} ^{なか}
町の中に = in the town /

^{こうえん}
公園 = park

や = (X) や (Y) (など) = X, Y, etc /

^こ ^{あそ} ^{ばしよ}
子どもの遊ぶ場所 = the place where children play /

が <subject particle> /

^ふ
増えてきた。 = began to increase = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^ふ増えてきます (begin to increase)

* ^ふ増えます g2 = increase

* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do and will be back 2. start to do, begin to do 3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far /

* こと = the fact that ~ //

the fact that parks and the places where children play have begun to increase in the town.

2

^{むかし}
昔 = old days, once upon a time, long ago, in early times, in old times /

は <topic particle> /

^こ ^{いえ} ^{そと} ^{あそ} ^{おお}
子どもが家の外で遊ぶことが多かったこと = the fact that children often played outside of the house /

* ^{あそ}遊ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あそ}遊びます g1 = play

* [dictionary-form] ^{おお}ことが多かった = often did ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of [dictionary-form] ^{おお}ことが多かったです = often do ~ /

こと = the fact that ~ //

the fact that children often played outside of the house in old times

3

^こ ^{ひとり} ^{いえ} ^{ちゅう} ^{あそ}
子どもが一人で家の中で遊ぶようになった = children reached the point where they played alone in the house

* ^{あそ}遊ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あそ}遊びます g1 = play

* ようになった = reached the point where (X) did ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of [dictionary-form] ようになります = reach the point where (X) do ~ /

こと = the fact that ~ //

the fact that children have reached the point where they played alone in the house.

4

以前いぜんに比べてくら = in comparison with the past N2 No.6 /

子どもこの体力たいりよくがなくなってきた = children's physical strength began to disappear

* なくなってきた = began to disappear = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なくなってきます (begin to disappear)

* なくなります g1 = disappear, get lost

* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do and will be back 2. start to do, begin to do 3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far /

こと = the fact that ~

the fact that children's physical strength have begun to weaken in comparison with the past.

□32

この文章ぶんしょうでは、 = in this sentence (article)

子どもこに見られるみ変化へんか = the change which (X) can see in children

* 見られる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見られます which is the passive-verb (be seen) or the potential-verb (can see, be able to see) of 見ますみ sg2 (see, watch, look) /

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

例えばたと = for example /

どんなもの = what kind of thing /

が <subject particle> /

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

と <quotation particle> /

言いっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言いっています = be saying now

* 言いいます g1 = say

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

か <question particle> //

According to this essay, for example, what kind of thing do we have regarding the changes which we can see in children?

1

外そとで一人ひとりで遊ぶあそ時間じかん = the time when (X) play outside alone

* 遊ぶあそ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遊びますあそ g1 = play /

少すくなくなすくって、 = 少すくなくなすくった。そして、 = became lesser and

* なすくった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)

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

* [noun] にすくなります = become [noun] /

体力たいりよく = physical strength /

が <subject particle> /

落おちている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 落おちています = be dropping now

* 落おちます sg2 = fall, drop, fall down

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

The time when children play outside alone became lesser and their physical strength becomes weak.

2

体からだを動うごかさないで = without moving one's body

* 動うごかします g1 = move, shift, operate

* [nai-form ない → ないで] = without doing ~ /

遊ぶあそこと = the fact that (X) play

* 遊ぶあそ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遊びますあそ g1 = play /

が <subject particle> /

増ふえて、 = 増ふえた。そして、 = increased and

* 増ふえた = increased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 増ふえます g2 = increase

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And

it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

体力たいりよく = physical strength /

が <subject particle> /

落おちている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 落おちています = be dropping now

* 落おちます sg2 = fall, drop, fall down

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

The fact that children play without moving their bodies increased and their physical strength becomes weak.

3

ともだち の 遊び の 中で = while (X) is playing with his friends /

よい 付き合い方 = the good way of associating (socializing)

* 付き合います g1 = associate with, keep company with, go out with, go steady with, get on with

* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A) /

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

がくしゅう 学習できる ようになった。 = reached the point where (X) can learnt = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 学習できる ようになります = reach the point where (X) can learn

* 学習できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 学習します g3 = learn, acquire knowledge //

Children have reached the point where they can learn the good way of associating while they are playing with their friends.

4

テレビや ゲームから = from TV, a game, etc /

よい 付き合い方 = the good way of associating (socializing)

* 付き合います g1 = associate with, keep company with, go out with, go steady with, get on with

* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A) /

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

がくしゅう 学習できる ようになった。 = reached the point where (X) can learnt = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 学習できる ようになります = reach the point where (X) can learn

* 学習できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 学習します g3 = learn, acquire knowledge //

Children have reached the point where they can learn the good way of associating from TV programs and games.

□33

この 文章で = in this sentence (article) /

一番 いたい こと = what (X) want say most /

は <topic particle> /

何か。 = <plain-style> of 何ですか = what is (X)? //

What is the thing which he wants to say most in this article?

1

まち はってん
町の 発展 = the development of the town /

が <subject particle> /

こ
子ども = child /

に <recipient particle> /

わる えいきょう
悪い 影響 = bad influence /

を <direct-object particle> /

あた
与えている こと = the fact that (X) is giving now

* 与えている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 与えています = be giving now

* 与えます g2 = give, present, award

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

→ the fact that the development of the town influences children badly /

に /

ちゅうい
注意しなくては いけない。 = <plain-style> of 注意しなくては けません = must pay attention

(beware, be cautious, be careful)

* 注意します g3 = beware, be cautious, be watchful, pay attention, be careful

* [nai-form ない→なくて] は けません = must do ~ //

We must pay attention to the fact that the development of the town influences children badly.

2

まち はってん ばあい
町が 発展しない 場合、 = when the town doesn't develop

* 発展しない = don't develop = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 発展します g3 (develop)

* 場合 = case, occasion, situation

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)]

ばあい
場合 = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~ /

こ
子ども = child /

に <recipient particle> /

わる えいきょう
悪い 影響 = bad influence /

が <subject particle> /

で
出る こと = the fact that (X) appear

* 出る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出ます g2 = appear, come forth; leave, depart /

わす
忘れては いけない。 = <plain-style> of 忘れては けません = must not forget

* 忘れます g2 = forget

* [te-form] は けません = must not do ~ //

We must not forget that a bad influence will appear from children (we must not forget that children are influenced badly) when the town doesn't develop.

3
こ
子ども = child /

に <recipient particle> /
わる えいきょう
悪い 影響 = bad influence /

が <subject particle> /
で
出ている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出ています = be appearing now
* 出ます g2 = appear, come forth; leave, depart
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~ /
まち
町 = town /

を <direct-object particle> /
はってん まえ じょうたい
発展する 前の 状態 = the state that (X) haven't developed yet
* 発展する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 発展します g3 = develop /

に /
もど
戻したほうが いい。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 戻したほうが いいです = had better restore
better restore
* 戻した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 戻します g1 (restore, put back, return)
* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better do ~ //

Because a bad influence has appeared from children (Because children are influenced badly), we had better restore the town to the state that it (the town) hasn't developed yet. 😞

3
こ
子ども = child /

に <recipient particle> /
わる えいきょう
悪い 影響 = bad influence /

を <direct-object particle> /
あた
与えて しまう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 与えて しまいます = to one's regret, (X)
give
* 与えます g2 = give, present, award
* [te-form] しまいます = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely /
ことも ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [dictionary-form] こともあります' = there are also times when ~ /

が、 = but /

まち
町 = town /

は <topic particle> /

はってん
発展した ほうが いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of はってん
発展した ほうが いいです = had

better develop

* はってん
発展した = developed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of はってん
発展します g3 (develop)

* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better do ~ //

There are times when it influences children badly (children are influenced badly), but the town had better develop.

----- at the end of page 27 -----