

P28

問題6

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

^{げんざい}
現在、 = present, up to now, nowadays, modern times, current /

^{にほん}
日本で = in Japan /

^{のうぎょう} ^{ひと}
農業を している 人 = the person who engaged in agriculture

* 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> /

^{やく} ^{まんにん}
約200万人。 = about (approximately, nearly, around) 2 millions people

The number of the people who currently engaged in agriculture in Japan is about 2 millions.

^{くら}
40年前 に比べると、 = in comparison with forty years ago, N2 No.6

^{かず}
その 数 = that number /

は <topic particle> /

^{ぶん} ^い ^か
3分の1以下 = less than one third /

に /

^へ
減っている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^へ減っています = be decreasing now

* ^へ減ります = decrease

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

Compared with forty years ago, that number has decreased by less than one third.

そして、 = and /

^{のうぎょう} ^{ひと}
農業を している 人 = the person who engaged in agriculture /

の /

^{りくじゅう} ^{いじょう}
60 %以上 = ろくじゅう パーセント いじょう = more than sixty percents /

は <topic particle> /

^{ろくじゅうさいいじょう} ^{としよ} ^{ろくじゅうさいいじょう} ^{としよ}
65 歳以上のお年寄りだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 65 歳以上のお年寄りです =

(X) is an old person who is above sixty five years old //

And more than sixty percents of the people who engaged in agriculture are the old people who are above sixty five years old.

この ^{じょうたい}状態 = this condition (situation, circumstances, state) /

を <direct-object particle> /

^か変えよう と、 = ^か変えよう と して、 = ^か変えよう と する。そして、 = be about change volitionally and ...

* ^か変えよう と する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か変えよう と します = be about to change volitionally

* ^か変えよう = volitional-form of ^か変えます g2 (change)

* [volitional-form] と します = be about to change volitionally

* 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. /

^{さいきん}最近 = recently, nowadays /

いろいろな ^{のうぎょう}農業の ^{かた}やり方 = various ways of farming

* ^{のうぎょう}農業の ^{かた}やり方 = how to farm, the way of farming

* ^{のうぎょう}農業を やります g1 = ^{のうぎょう}農業を します g3 = farm

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

が <subject particle> /

^{かんが}考えられている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かんが}考えられています = be being considered now

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

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

そうだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style] そうです = I hear that ~, I heard that ~ //

They try to change this situation (Let's change this situation) and I hear that various ways of farming are conceived recently.

その ^{ひと}一つ = one of these (those)

は <topic particle> /

これまでの ように = like the current situation 🥲

^{かぞく}家族で = by means of family, with family members

^{のうぎょう}農業を する の ではなく、 = , not farming

* ^{のうぎょう}農業を する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{のうぎょう}農業を します = farm

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

のではなく = ,not ~ /

おお ^{ひと} ^{はたら} ^{かいしゃ} ^{かたち}
多くの人が働く「会社」の形で = in the form of 'a company' which many people work

together

* 働く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 働きます g1 = work /

^{のうぎょう}
農業をする というもの = the thing which is farming

* 農業をする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{のうぎょう} 農業を します g3 = farm

* (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) //

One of these is the one which they engage in agriculture in the form of 'a company' which many people work together, not the one which you engage in agriculture with only your family members like the current situation.

この ような ^{かいしゃ} ^{ひと} 会社の 一つ = one of companies like this /

に <existence particle> /

「あおぞら」 = ^{あおぞら} 青空 = blue sky /

が <subject particle> /

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

'Aozora' is one of companies like this.

「あおぞら」 で = in Aozora

は <topic particle> /

^{いま} 今までに ない いくつかの ^{くふう} 工夫 によって、 = by means of some inventivenesses which never

exist so far N2 No.13C

* ない = there is not ~, don't have ~, don't exist

^{くふう} 工夫 = ingenuity, inventiveness, ingeniousness /

^{わかもの} 若者 = young person, young boy, young people, youth, lad

も = also /

^{はたら} ^{かんぎょう} 働き やすい 環境 = the environment that (X) is easy to work ((X) work easily)

* ^{はたら} 働き やすい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はたら} 働き やすい です = be easy to work, work

easy

* [masu-form] やすい です = be easy to do ~ /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{つく} 作っている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{つく} 作っています = be making now

つく
* 作ります g1 = make, produce, manufacture

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

'Aozora' are creating the environment which young people also can work easily by means of some inventivenesses which never exist so far.

だいいち くふう
第一の工夫 = the first inventiveness /

は <topic particle> /

「決まった給料 = the salary (wages, paying) which was decided

を <direct-object particle> /

払うこと」。 = to pay, paying

* 払う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 払います g1 = pay

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

The first inventiveness is 'paying the fixed salary'.

のうぎょう
農業 = agriculture /

は <topic particle> /

自然 = nature /

が <subject particle> /

相手 = companion, partner, company; opponent, rival

な /

ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~ /

どうしても = by all means, at any cost, no matter what, after all, in the long run, cravingly, at

any rate, surely /

収入が多い時 = when the income is a lot

* 多い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 多いです = (X) is many /

と = and /

少ない時 = when (the income) is a little

* 少ない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 少ないです = (X) is a little (a few)

* [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) ~ /

が <subject particle> /

でてしまう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出てしまいます = to one's regret, (X)

appear

* 出ます g2 = appear, appear, come forth; leave, depart

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

Because the companion (partner, company; opponent, rival) of agricultural is nature, your income is not stable no matter what (Lit: The time when your income is a lot and the time when your income is a little will appear no matter what).

しかし、 = But /

いちねんじゅう
一年中 = all year round

いろいろ な しゅるい やさい 種類の野菜 = various kinds of vegetable

を <direct-object particle> /

つく
作る こと で、 = by means of making

* つく 作る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つく 作ります g1 = make

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

ひと
一つが だめでも = even if one thing is hopeless

だめ = uselessness, hopelessness; impossibility; prohibition /

ほか やさい
他の野菜で = by means of other vegetables /

カバーできるようにし、 = カバーできるようにして、 = かば—できるようにする。そして、
= make sure that (X) can cover and

* カバーできるようにする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of カバーできるようにします
= make sure that (X) can cover

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* カバーできる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of カバーできます (can cover, be able to cover) which is the potential-verb of カバーします g3 (cover) /

まいつき
毎月 = every month /

おな きゅうりょう
同じ 給料 = the same amount of salary /

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

はら
払えるようにする。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of はら 払えるようにします = make sure that (X) can pay

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* はら 払える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of はら 払えます (can pay, be able to pay) which is the potential-verb of はら 払います g3 (pay) //

But, by means of making many kinds of vegetables all year around, even if one vegetable fails to be harvested, they make sure that they can cover (make it up) with other vegetables, and they make sure that they can pay the same amount of salary every month.

だいに くふう やす
第二の工夫は「休めるようにすること」。 = The second inventiveness is 'making sure that they can rest'.

* 休めるようにする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休めるようにします = make sure that (X) can rest

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* 休める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休めます (can rest, be able to rest) which is the potential-verb of 休みます g3 (rest)

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

しゃいん
社員 = company employee /

は <topic particle> /

みんな = everybody, everyone /

ちが ひ
違う日 = different day

* 違う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 違います g1 = differ, be dissimilar, be different; disagree; be wrong, be mistaken /

やす と
休みを取る。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休みを取ります = take a day off on the different day //

Every employee takes a day off on the different day.

しゃいん
社員 = company employee /

が <subject particle> /

おおぜい
大勢 = many (people) /

いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います sg2 = there is ~, have ~, exist /

ので、 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~ /

それぞれ = each, respective /

が <subject particle> /

じゅんばん
順番に = in order, in turn, one by one /

やす と
休みを取るようにすれば、 = if (X) make sure that (X) takes day off = conditional-form of 休みを取るようにします = make sure that (X) take a day off

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* 休みを取る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休みを取ります g1 = take a day off /

それほど = to that degree, extent /

おお おお
多くはない = 多くない = <plain-style> of 多くないです = (X) is not many /

が、 = but /

みんな = everybody /

が <subject particle> /

きちんと = precisely, accurately; cleanly, neatly; punctually; regularly /

休めるのだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休めるのです = can rest, I really want to say so.

* 休める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 休めます (can rest, be able to rest) which is the potential-verb of 休みます g3 (rest)

* [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.

Because there are many employees, if each person makes sure that he takes a day off in turn everybody can rest properly although he cannot take many days off (Lit: days off are not so many).

だいさん くふう のうぎょう おし
第三の工夫は「農業を教えること」。 = The third inventiveness is 'teaching agriculture'.

* 教える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 教えます g2 = teach, tell

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

つち さわ ぜんぜん ひと
土に触ったことが全然ないような人 = the person who is like the one who has never touched

soil (earth, dirt)

* 触ったことが全然ない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 触ったことが全然ありません = have never done ~ before

* ような = the adjectival usage of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] ようです' (According my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~

* (X) ような (Y) = (Y) which is like ~

に <recipient particle> /

は <topic particle> /

けいけんしゃ
経験者 = experienced person, person who has had a particular experience /

が <subject particle> /

のうぎょう
農業 = agriculture /

を <direct-object particle> /

いち
一から = from the basics /

きちんと = precisely, accurately; cleanly, neatly; punctually; regularly /

教^{おし}える。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 教^{おし}えます g2 = teach, tell //

The experienced person teaches agriculture to the person who has never touched soil before from the basics properly.

この よう な 工夫^{くふう} = the inventiveness like this /

は <topic particle> /

若^{わか}者 = young person, young boy, young people, youth, lad /

に <recipient particle> /

も = also /

伝^{つた}わり、 = 伝^{つた}わって、 = 伝^{つた}わった。そして、 = (X) was transmitted and

* 伝^{つた}わった = was transmitted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 伝^{つた}わります g1 = be handed

down, be transmitted; be introduced; be circulated; go along, walk along /

「あおぞら」 = Aozora (blue sky)

* 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 <arrival particle> /

は <topic particle> /

毎^{まいとし}年 = every year /

農^{のうぎよう}業 = agriculture /

に /

チャレンジし たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of チャレンジし たいです = want to challenge

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

という 若^{わか}者 = the young people who are ~

* (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.) /

が <subject particle> /

大^{おおぜい}勢 = many (people) /

入^{はい}って きて、 = 入^{はい}って くる。そして、 = come into and

* 入^{はい}って くる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入^{はい}って きます g3 = come into, enter into

* 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. /

経^{けいえい}営 = management, administration, person or group of people that manages a business or

other enterprise /

も = also /

うまく いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of うまく います = (X) goes well

* うまく = nicely, well, okay; successfully; ably, proficiently, skillfully, ably, knowingly, masterly, like an expert, well, cleverly, aptly; deliciously

* いきます g1 = go

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

そう だ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style] そう です' = I hear that ~, I heard that ~ //

I hear that the inventiveness like this was introduced to young people, and many young people who want to challenge agriculture join Aozora every year and its business also goes well.

そして、 = and /

それ = that /

は <topic particle> /

あたら のうぎょう かたち
新しい 農業の 形 として = as the new form of agriculture N2 No.1 /

きたい
期待されている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of きたい 期待されています = be being expected now

* きたい 期待されます = be expected = passive-verb of きたい 期待します g3 (expect, be in a state of anticipation, be in an attitude of waiting) //

And that is expected as the new form of agriculture.

□34

じょうたい
この 状態 = this condition (situation, circumstances, state) /

と <quotation particle> /

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

が <hesitation particle> /

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

There is 'this condition' in this article, so what does it mean?

1

のうぎょう ひと
農業を する 人 = the person who engaged in agriculture /

おお
大きく = drastically /

へ減って、 = へ減った。そして、 = decreased and

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

* 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. /

はんぶんいじょう
半分以上 = more than half /

が <subject particle> /

お年寄りとしよ になった = became an old person = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of お年寄りとしよ になります g1 (become an old person)

* [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] /

こと = the fact that ~

the fact that the number of the people who engaged in agriculture decreased greatly and more than half of them became old people

2

のうぎょう 農業を ひと する 人 = the person who engaged in agriculture /

おお 大きく = drastically /

減へって、 = 減へった。そして、 = decreased and

* 減へった = decreased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 減へります g1 (decrease)

* 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. /

はんぶんいじょう
半分以上 = more than half /

が <subject particle> /

若者わかもの になった = became an young person = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 若者わかもの になります

g1 (become an young person)

* [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] /

こと = the fact that ~

the fact that the number of the people who engaged in agriculture decreased greatly and more than half of them became young people

3

のうぎょう 農業を ひと する 人 = the person who engaged in agriculture /

すこ 少し = a little, a few /

減へって、 = 減へった。そして、 = decreased and

* 減へった = decreased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 減へります g1 (decrease)

* 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. /

お年寄りとしよの割合わりあい = the ratio of old people /

割合わりあい = rate, ratio, percentage, proportion between two things

が <subject particle> /

増ふえている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増ふえています = be increasing now

* 増ふえます g2 = increase

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

こと = the fact that ~

the fact that the number of the people who engaged in agriculture decreased a little and the ratio of old people has been increasing

4

農のうぎよう業ぎようををするする人ひと = the person who engaged in agriculture /

少すこし = a little, a few /

減へって、 = 減へった。そして、 = decreased and

* 減へった = decreased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 減へります g1 (decrease)

* 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. /

若わかもの者ものの割合わりあい = the ratio of young people /

割合わりあい = rate, ratio, percentage, proportion between two things

が <subject particle> /

増ふえている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増ふえています = be increasing now

* 増ふえます g2 = increase

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

こと = the fact that ~

the fact that the number of the people who engaged in agriculture decreased a little and the ratio of young people has been increasing.

□35

いくつかの工夫くふう = some inventivenesses /

と <quotation particle> /

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

が <hesitation particle> /

たとえば = for example /

どんな工夫か。 = <plain-style> of どんな工夫ですか = what kind of inventiveness is (X)? //

There is 'some inventivenesses' in this article, so, for example, what kind of inventiveness is it?

1

多い月 = the month whose salary is high /

や = (X) や (Y) = (X), (Y), etc / and so on

少ない月 = the month whose salary is low /

が <subject particle> /

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

が、 = but /

毎月 = every month /

給料 = salary /

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

払えるようにする。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 払えるようにします = make sure that (X) can pay

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* 払える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 払えます (can pay, be able to pay) which is the potential-verb of 払います g3 (pay) //

Although they give you more salary in some months and lesser salary in some months, they make sure that they pay you salary every month.

2

一年中、 = all year round /

一種類の野菜 = one kind of vegetable /

を <direct-object particle> /

作り続けるようにする。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作り続けるようにします = make sure that (X) continue to make

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* 作り続ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作り続けます g2 = continue to make

* [masu-form] 続けます g2 = continue to do ~ //

They make sure that they continue to make only one kind of vegetable all year round.

3

^{しゃいん}
社員 = company employee /

みんな = everybody /

が <subject particle> /

^{どようひ} ^{にちようひ}
土曜日と日曜日に = on Saturday and Sunday /

* ^{やす}休めるようにする。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{やす}休めるようにします = make sure that (X) can rest

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* ^{やす}休める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{やす}休めます (can rest, be able to rest) which is the potential-verb of ^{やす}休みます g3 (rest) //

They make sure that all employees can take a day off both on Saturday and on Sunday.

4

^{けいけん} ^{ひと}
経験がない人 = the person who has no experience /

* ない = there is not ~, don't have ~, don't exist = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have ~, exist) /

に <recipient particle> /

は <topic particle> /

^{のうぎよう} ^{きそ}
農業の基礎から = from the basics of agriculture /

* ^{おし}教えるようにする。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おし}教えるようにします = make sure that (X) teach

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ようにします = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

* ^{おし}教える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おし}教えます g2 = teach, tell //

They make sure that they teach the basics of agriculture to the person who has no experience.

□36

「あおぞら」 = Aozora (blue sky)

* 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 <arrival particle> /

は <topic particle> /

^{まいとし}
毎年 = every year /

^{のうぎよう}
農業 = agriculture /

に /

チャレンジしたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of チャレンジしたいです = want to challenge

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

という ^{わかもの}若者 = the young people who are ~

* (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.) /

が <subject particle> /

^{おおぜい}大勢 = many (people) /

^{はい}入ってきて、 = ^{はい}入ってくる。そして、 = come into and

* 入ってくる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はい}入ってきます g3 = come into, enter into

* 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. /

と <quotation particle> /

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

が <hesitation particle> /

それ = that /

は <topic particle> /

どうして ^だ = <plain-style> of どうして ^{ですか} = why 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

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

か <question particle> //

There is 'many young people who want to challenge agriculture join Aozora every year and ...' in this article, so according to the author, why is it so? 😓

1

「あおぞら」で = in Aozora /

は <topic particle> /

^{やす}休み = rest, recess, respite, suspension, vacation, holiday, absence /

を <direct-object particle> -

たくさん = many /

^と取る ^とことができる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^と取る ^とことができます = can take, be able to take

* ^と取る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^と取ります g1 = take

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

because they (young people) can take many days off at Aozora

2

「あおぞら」で = in Aozora /

は <topic particle> /

かいしゃけいゐい ほうほう
会社経営の方法 = the way of managing a company /

を <direct-object particle> /

おし
教えてもらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of おし 教えてもらえます = (X) teach and I can receive a favor from him

* おし 教えます g2 = teach, tell

* [te-form] もらえます = (X) do ~ and I can receive a favor from him = potential-verb of '[te-form] もらいます' ((X) do ~ and I receive a favor from him) //

because you can learn the method of managing a company at Aozora
(because they teach you the method of managing a company at Aozora and you can receive a favor from them)

3

「あおぞら」 = Aozora /

は <topic particle> /

昔からの = (the thing) which exists since the past

のうぎょう かた
農業のやり方 = how to farm, the way of farming

* のうぎょう 農業を やります g1 = のうぎょう 農業を します g3 = farm

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

を <direct-object particle> /

まも
守っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of まも 守っています = be protecting now

* まも 守ります g1 = protect, defend, guard, save from harm, secure, obey, abide (by the rules) /

から = because ~ //

because the people at Aozora protect (obey) the way of farming which has been handed down since the past

4

「あおぞら」 = Aozora /

は <topic particle> /

しごと かんきょう
仕事しごとが しやすい 環境かんきょう = the environment that you can work comfortably (the environment that the work is easy to do)

* 仕事しごとが しやすい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 仕事しごとが しやすいです = the work is easy to do

* [masu-form] やすいです = be easy to do ~ /

を <direct-object particle> /

つく
作つくっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作つくっています = me making now

* 作つくります g1 = make, manufacture, create

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

から = because ~ //

because the people at Aozora are creating the environment that you can work comfortably (the work is easy to do)

□37

この ぶんしょうぜんたい
この 文章 全体ぶんしょうぜんたいの テーマ = the theme of the whole of this sentence /

は <topic particle> /

なに なん
何か。 = <plain-style> of 何なんですか = what is (X)? //

What is the theme of the whole of this article?

1

としよ のうぎょう
お年寄りとしよ と 農業のうぎょう = old people and agriculture //

2

のうぎょう
これ からの 農業のうぎょう = agriculture in the future //

3

かぞく おこな のうぎょう
家族かぞくで 行おこなう 農業のうぎょう = agriculture in which you engage with your family members

* 行おこなう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行おこないます g1 = perform, do; conduct oneself, behave; carry out //

4

けいけんしゃ おそ のうぎょう
経験者けいけんしゃに 教おそわる 農業のうぎょう = the agriculture which you learn from an experienced person (the agriculture which is taught by an experienced person)

* 教おそわる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 教おそわります g1 = be taught

* Aに Bを ^{おし}教えます = I teach A B, I teach B to A

* Aに Bを ^{おそ}教わります = I learn B from A, I am taught B by A, A teach me B

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