

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプBもごさいます。スクロールダウンするとごさいますのでお好きな方をご利用下さい。

2[A] – Russian Farming: From Collectives to Corporations Version3 G1 10-3

1. Before its ^{共産主義 (きょうさんしゆぎ) の} communist ^{革命 (かくめい)} revolution, Russia was an ^{土地所有者 (とちしょゆうしゃ) の} agrarian ^{超大国 (ちょうたいこく)} superpower .
2. Yet, during the 20th century, it ^{滑 (すべ)り落 (お)ちた} slipped from this position ^{立場 (たちば) ~のために} due to (26).
3. Socialist ^{社会主義 (しゃかいしゆぎ) の} economists ^{経済学者 (けいざいがくしゃ)} contended ^{強 (つよ)く主張 (しゅちよう) した} that large, communal, ^{共同 (きょうどう) の} centrally ^{中央 (ちゅうおう) に} planned ^{計画 (けいかく) された} farms would be more ^{効果 (こうか) のある} efficient than small ^{農場 (のうじょう)} homesteads.
4. Thus , from the 1920s, the Soviet state began to ^{強制的 (きょうせいてき) に} forcibly ^{共営化 (きょうえいか) する} collectivize ^{機械 (きかい)} all farms, making the land, ^{家畜 (かちく)} machinery, ^{穀物 (こくもつ)} livestock, and ^{種 (たね)} crop ^{国家 (こっか) の} seeds ^{所有地 (しょゆうち)} national ^{従 (したが) って} property .
5. The ^{結果 (けっか)} result was disastrous. ^{悲惨 (ひさん) な} Once-independent ^{かって独立 (どくりつ) した} farmers became ^{給料 (きゅうりよう) を受 (う) ける} salaried ^{従業員 (じゅうぎょういん)} employees ^{報奨金 (ほうしょうきん)} with no ^{改善 (かいぜん) する} incentive to improve ^{生産 (せいさん)} production methods or ^{増加 (ぞうか) する} increase ^{生産高 (せいさんだか)} output .
6. The country went from being the world's largest ^{輸出国 (ゆしゅつこく)} exporter of ^{穀物 (こくもつ)} grain to ^{輸入国 (ゆにゅうこく)} being a net ^{愚行 (ごこう)} importer ^{政策 (せいさく)} .
7. The ^{愚行 (ごこう)} folly of the ^{政策 (せいさく)} policy was ^{強調 (きょうちよう) された} emphasized by the ^{事実 (じじつ)} fact that the small ^{小区画 (しょうかく)} plots ^{取 (と) っておく} set aside for private use—a tiny ^{一部分 (いちぶぶん)} fraction of the land under ^{耕作 (こうさく)} cultivation—^{結局 (けっきょく) ~に終 (お) わる} ended up ^{1/4 の} producing around one-quarter of Russia's ^{収穫 (しゅうかく)} harvest .

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

8. (26) 1 a misguided theory ^{誤 (あやま) った} 2 political infighting ^{内輪 (うちわ) もめ}
9. 3 farm owners' mistakes ^{経済 (けいざい)} 4 a failing economy

Further Questions&A*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

10. 1) Why did the Soviet state begin to forcibly collective all farms?
11. ソビエト連邦はなぜ強制的に全ての農場を集合させ始めたのですか。
Socialist economists contended that large, communal, centrally planned farms would be more efficient than small homesteads.
12. 2) Why did the farmers become less productive under the communist system?

13. 共産主義の体制の下で農家達はなぜ生産性が低くなったのですか。

The farmers became salaried employees with no incentive to improve production.

14. 3) What happened to Russia's grain production under this system?

15. この体制の下でロシアの穀物生産には何が起きましたか。

They went from being the world's largest exporter of grain to being a net importer.

16. With the downfall of Soviet communism, one might have expected the collective farms to go the way of socialist economics.

17. This was certainly the intention of the new government, which passed a series of laws making it possible for people to run farms as family businesses again.

18. Given the choice, most people opted to (27).

19. Experts have debated this unexpected setback; some ascribe it to the farmers' apathy, while others maintain the changes did not go far enough—local governments still controlled the supply of fuel and seeds too closely, and strict limitations were imposed on the amount of land that could be privately owned.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

20. (27) 1 stay as they were 2 try for bigger profits
 21. 3 side with the new government 4 oppose communist ideas

Further Questions & Answers eTOC English Teachers On Call

22. 4) What did the new government do after the downfall of Soviet communism?

ソビエト共産主義の没落後、新しい政府は何を行いましたか。
They passed a series of laws making it possible for people to run farms as family businesses again.

23. 5) Why do experts believe the laws did not have the expected result? 専門家はなぜ

法律は期待した結果を生まなかったと思っているのですか。Some ascribe it to the farmer's apathy, while others maintain the changes did not go far enough.

24. Now, another force has entered the scene: international agricultural conglomerates.

25. Keen to profit from rising world food prices, these conglomerates are (28) the post-communist government.

26. They are snapping up farms and combining them into huge factory-style operations, rather than dividing them into the private plots that the government had imagined.

27. In the process, they have increased agricultural efficiency; in one area that was 以前 (いぜん) は previously 生産 (せいさん) される farmed by 3,000 people, only 340 people now work, yet more food is produced .
28. If these new conglomerates continue to 強 (つよ) めた grow 成長 (せいちよう) する, Russia could once more 現 (あらわ) れる emerge as a major source of the world's food 供給 (きやうきゆう) supply .

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

29. (28) 1 relying heavily on 過度 (かど) に頼 (たよ) る 2 being taken over by
30. 3 taking an alternate approach to 交互 (こうご) の 4 struggling to keep up with 奮闘 (ふんとう) する 遅 (おく) れを取 (と) らない

Further Questions&A  English Teachers On Call

31. 6) Why are the conglomerates snapping up farms and combining them into huge factory-style operations?
複合企業 (ふくごうきぎょう) はなぜ農場 (のうじやう) をかき集めてそれらを組み合わせ巨大な工場形式 (きよたい こうじようけいしき) の運転体系 (うんてんたいけい) にするのですか。
They are keen to profit from rising world food prices.
32. 7) What has been the positive result of the conglomerates creating large farms?
複合企業 (ふくごうきぎょう) が大きな農場 (のうじやう) を作っていることによる建設的な結果 (けんせつてきなけつこ) は何ですか。
They have increased agricultural efficiency.
33. 8) Can you think of a negative effect of the efficiency of the conglomerates?
複合企業 (ふくごうきぎょう) の能率化 (のうりつつか) による否定的な影響 (ひていてき) を考えられますか。Many people who used to be farmers now find themselves without a job and might not be able to find a new job.

Review Questions

34. 1) Why did the Soviet state begin to forcibly collective all farms?
35. *Socialist economists contended that large, communal, centrally planned farms would be more efficient than small homesteads.*
36. 2) Why did the farmers become less productive under the communist system?
37. *The farmers became salaried employees with no incentive to improve production.*
38. 3) What happened to Russia's grain production under this system?
39. *They went from being the world's largest exporter of grain to being a net importer.*
40. 4) What did the new government do after the downfall of Soviet communism?
41. *The passed a series of laws making it possible for people to run farms as family businesses again.*
42. 5) Why do experts believe the laws did not have the expected result?
43. *Some ascribe it to the farmer's apathy, while others maintain the changes did not go far enough.*
44. 6) Why are the conglomerates snapping up farms and combining them into huge factory-style operations?
45. *They are keen to profit from rising world food prices.*
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解答: (26) 1 (27) 1 (28) 3

Type B 日本語訳なし

2[A] – Russian Farming: From 集団 (しゅうだん) Collectives to 会社 (かいしゃ) Corporations

Version3 G1 10-3

1. Before its communist revolution, Russia was an agrarian superpower.
2. Yet, during the 20th century, it slipped from this position due to (26).
3. Socialist economists contended that large, communal, centrally planned farms would be more efficient than small homesteads.
4. Thus, from the 1920s, the Soviet state began to forcibly collectivize all farms, making the land, machinery, livestock, and crop seeds national property.
5. The result was disastrous. Once-independent farmers became salaried employees with no incentive to improve production methods or increase output.
6. The country went from being the world's largest exporter of grain to being a net importer.
7. The folly of the policy was emphasized by the fact that the small plots set aside for private use—a tiny fraction of the land under cultivation—ended up producing around one-quarter of Russia's harvest.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 8. (26) | 1 a misguided theory | 2 political infighting |
| 9. | 3 farm owners' mistakes | 4 a failing economy |

Further Questions&A

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22. Keen to profit from rising world food prices, these conglomerates are (28) the post-communist government.
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25. If these new conglomerates continue to grow, Russia could once more emerge as a major source of the world's food supply.

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Further Questions&A



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