

Lesson 8

I. Vocabulary

ハンサム[な]		handsome
きれい[な]		beautiful, clean
しずか[な]	静か[な]	quiet
にぎやか[な]		lively
ゆうめい[な]	有名[な]	famous
しんせつ[な]	親切[な]	kind
げんき[な]	元気[な]	healthy, sound, cheerful
ひま[な]	暇[な]	free (time)
べんり[な]	便利[な]	convenient
すてき[な]		fine, nice, wonderful
おおきい	大きい	big, large
ちいさい	小さい	small, little
あたらしい	新しい	new
ふるい	古い	old (not of age)
いい (よい)		good
わるい	悪い	bad
あつい	暑い、熱い	hot
さむい	寒い	cold (referring to temperature)
つめたい	冷たい	cold (referring to touch)
むずかしい	難しい	difficult
やさしい	易しい	easy
たかい	高い	expensive, tall, high
やすい	安い	inexpensive
ひくい	低い	low
おもしろい		interesting
おいしい		delicious, tasty
いそがしい	忙しい	busy
たのしい	楽しい	enjoyable
しろい	白い	white
くろい	黒い	black
あかい	赤い	red
あおい	青い	blue
さくら	桜	cherry (blossom)
やま	山	mountain

まち	町	town, city
たべもの	食べ物	food
くるま	車	car, vehicle
ところ	所	place
りょう	寮	dormitory
べんきょう	勉強	study
せいかつ	生活	life
[お]しごと	[お]仕事	work, business (～を します: do one's job, work)
どう		how
どんな～		what kind of～
どれ		which one (of three or more)
とても		very
あまり		not so (used with negatives)
そして		and (used to connect sentences)
～が、～		～, but～

おげんきですか。 お元気ですか。 How are you?
そうですね。 Well let me see. (pausing)

◀ 会 話 ▶

日本の生活に慣れましたか。	Have you got used to the life in Japan?
[～、]もう一杯いかがですか。	Won't you have another cup of [～]?
いいえ、けっこうです。	No, thank you.
もう～です[ね]。	It's already～[, isn't it?].
そろそろ失礼します。	It's almost time to leave now.
またいらっしゃってください。	Please come again.

~~~~~

|        |                                                        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 富士山    | Mt. Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan                |
| 琵琶湖    | Lake Biwa, the biggest lake in Japan                   |
| シャンハイ  | Shanghai (上海)                                          |
| 「七人の侍」 | “The Seven Samurai,” a classic movie by Akira Kurosawa |
| 金閣寺    | Kinkakuji Temple (the Golden Pavilion)                 |

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. Cherry blossoms are beautiful.
2. Mt. Fuji is high.
3. Cherry blossoms are beautiful flowers.
4. Mt. Fuji is a high mountain.

### Example Sentences

1. Is Osaka lively?  
...Yes, it is.
2. Is the water of Lake Biwa clean?  
...No, it is not so clean.
3. Is it cold in Beijing now?  
...Yes, it is very cold.  
Is it cold in Shanghai, too?  
...No, it is not so cold.
4. Is that dictionary good?  
...No, it is not so good.
5. How do you like the subway in Tokyo?  
...It is clean. And it is convenient.
6. I saw a movie yesterday.  
...What kind of movie was it?  
It was "The Seven Samurai." It is old, but a very interesting movie.
7. Which is Mr. Miller's umbrella?  
...That blue one is.

### Conversation

#### It's almost time to leave

Yamada Ichiro: Have you got accustomed to living in Japan, Maria?

Maria Santos: Yes, I have. I enjoy it every day.

Yamada Ichiro: Really? Mr. Santos, how is your work?

Jose Santos: Well, it's busy, but interesting.

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Yamada Tomoko: Would you like another cup of coffee?

Maria Santos: No, thank you.

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Jose Santos: Oh, it's eight o'clock now. We must be going.

Yamada Ichiro: You must?

Maria Santos: Thank you for everything today.

Yamada Tomoko: Our pleasure. Please come again.

### III. Reference Words & Information

いろ・あじ  
色・味

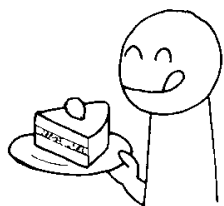
### COLOR & TASTE

#### 色 Color

| noun     | adjective | noun        | adjective |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 白 white  | 白い        | 黄色 yellow   | 黄色い       |
| 黒 black  | 黒い        | 茶色 brown    | 茶色い       |
| 赤 red    | 赤い        | ピンク pink    | —         |
| 青 blue   | 青い        | オレンジ orange | —         |
| 緑 green  | —         | グレー gray    | —         |
| 紫 purple | —         | ベージュ beige  | —         |

#### 味 Taste

甘い sweet



辛い hot



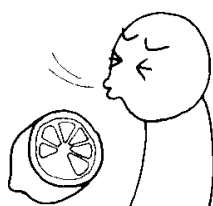
苦い bitter



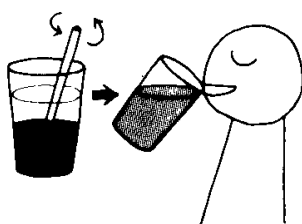
塩辛い salty



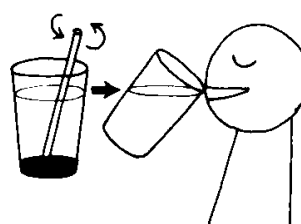
酸っぱい sour



濃い thick, strong



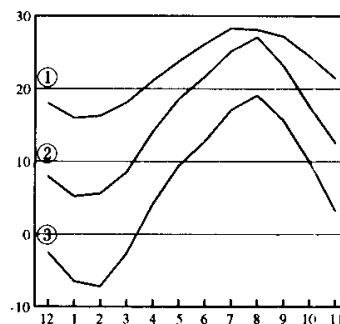
薄い thin, weak



春・夏・秋・冬 Spring·Summer·Autumn·Winter

There are four seasons in Japan, spring (March, April, May), summer (June, July, August), autumn (September, October, November), and winter (December, January, February). The average temperature varies from place to place, but the change patterns are almost the same (see the graph).

The hottest month is August and the coldest, January or February. So Japanese people feel that "summer is hot," "autumn is cool," "winter is cold," and "spring is warm."



- ① NAHA (OKINAWA)
- ② TOKYO
- ③ ABASHIRI (HOKKAIDO)

## IV. Grammar Explanation

### 1. Adjectives

Adjectives are used as 1) predicates and 2) noun modifiers. They inflect and are divided into two groups, い-adjectives and な-adjectives, according to the inflection.

### 2. | | |------------------| | Nは な-adj [な] です | | Nは い-adj (〜い) です |

- 1) です at the end of an adjective sentence shows the speaker's polite attitude toward the listener. An い-adjective with い at the end comes before です, whereas a な-adjective without [な] comes before です.

① ワット先生は 親切です。 Mr. Watt is kind.

② 富士山は 高いです。 Mt. Fuji is high.

です is used when a sentence is non-past and affirmative.

- 2) な-adj [な] じゃありません

The negative form of な-adj [な] です is な-adj [な] じゃありません.  
(な-adj [な] では ありません)

③ あそこは 静かじゃ ありません。 It's not quiet there.  
(では)

- 3) い-adj (〜い) です → 〜くないです

To make the negative form of an い- adjective, い at the end of the い-adjective is altered to くない.

④ この 本は おもしろくないです。 This book is not interesting.

The negative for いいです is よくないです.

- 4) Questions using adjective sentences are made in the same way as those using noun or verb sentences. In answering a question, you repeat the adjective used in the question. そうです or そうじゃ ありません cannot be used.

⑤ ペキン<sup>さむ</sup>は 寒いですか。 Is it cold in Beijing?

…はい、寒いです。 …Yes, it is.

⑥ 琵琶湖<sup>びわこ</sup>の 水<sup>みづ</sup>は きれいですか。 Is the water of Lake Biwa clean?

…いいえ、きれいじゃ ありません。 …No, it isn't.

### 3. | | |--------------| | な-adj な N | | い-adj (〜い) N |

An adjective is put before a noun to modify it. A な-adjective needs な before a noun.

⑦ ワット先生<sup>せんせい</sup>は 親切<sup>しんせつ</sup>な 先生<sup>せんせい</sup>です。 Mr. Watt is a kind teacher.

⑧ 富士山<sup>ふじさん</sup>は 高い<sup>たか</sup>い 山<sup>やま</sup>です。 Mt. Fuji is a high mountain.

#### 4. とても／あまり

とても and あまり are adverbs of degree. Both come before the adjectives they are modifying.

とても is used in affirmative sentences, and means “very.” あまり is used in negative sentences. あまり and a negative form mean “not very.”

- ⑨ ペキン<sup>ペキン</sup>は とても 寒い<sup>さむい</sup>です。

Beijing is very cold.

- ⑩ これは とても 有名な<sup>ゆうめい</sup> 映画<sup>えいが</sup>です。

This is a very famous movie.

- ⑪ シャンハイ<sup>シャンハイ</sup>は あまり 寒<sup>さむ</sup>くないです。

Shanghai is not very cold.

- ⑫ さくら大学<sup>だいがく</sup>は あまり 有名な<sup>ゆうめい</sup> 大学<sup>だいがく</sup>じゃ ありません。

Sakura University is not a very famous university.

#### 5. Nは ですか

This question is used to ask an impression or an opinion about a thing, place or person, etc., that the listener has experienced, visited or met.

- ⑬ 日本<sup>にほん</sup>の 生活<sup>せいかつ</sup>は ですか。 How is the life in Japan?  
…楽しい<sup>たの</sup>いです。 …It's enjoyable.

#### 6. N<sub>1</sub>は どんな N<sub>2</sub> ですか

When the speaker wants the listener to describe or explain N<sub>1</sub>, this question pattern is used. N<sub>2</sub> denotes the category N<sub>1</sub> belongs to. The interrogative どんな is always followed by a noun.

- ⑭ 奈良<sup>なら</sup>は どんな 町<sup>まち</sup>ですか。 What kind of town is Nara?  
…古い<sup>ふるい</sup> 町<sup>まち</sup>です。 …It's an old town.

#### 7. S<sub>1</sub>が、S<sub>2</sub>

が is a conjunctive particle, meaning “but.” It is used to link sentences.

- ⑮ 日本<sup>にほん</sup>の 食べ物<sup>たべもの</sup>は おいしい<sup>おいしい</sup>ですが、 高い<sup>たか</sup>いです。

Japanese food is good, but expensive.

#### 8. どれ

This interrogative is used to ask the listener to choose or designate one from more than two things concretely shown or named.

- ⑯ ミラーさん<sup>ミラーさん</sup>の 傘<sup>かさ</sup>は どれ<sup>どれ</sup>ですか。 Which is Mr. Miller's umbrella?  
…あの 青<sup>あお</sup>い 傘<sup>かさ</sup>です。 …That blue one is.