⑤ この 会社に 外国人が 何人 いますか。 ……5人 います。

How many foreign people are there in this company?

····· [There are] five.

(6) 毎晩 竹時間 日本語を 勉強しますか。……2時間 勉強します。

How many hours do you study Japanese every night?

·····[I study for] two hours.

(3) どのくらい

どのくらい is used to ask the length of time something takes.

⑦ どのくらい 日本語を 勉強しましたか。 ……3年 勉強しました。

How long did you study Japanese for?

·····[I studied it for] three years.

(8) 大阪から東京ますまでどのくらいかかりますか。
……新幹線で2時間半かかります。

How long does it take from Osaka to Tokyo?

·····[It takes] two and a half hours by Shinkansen.

3) ~ぐらい

('b) is added after quantifiers to mean 'about'.

- ずっこうに 性だせい 30 人ぐらい います。There are about thirty teachers at our school.
- ⑩ 15 券ぐらい かかります。

It takes about fifteen minutes.

3. Quantifier (time period) $\vdash - \stackrel{\text{fin}}{\Box} V$

This expression indicates frequency.

① 1か月に2回映画を見ます。

I go to see a film about twice a month.

4. Quantifier だけ/Nだけ

tilt means 'only'. It is added after quantifiers or nouns to indicate that there is no more or nothing else.

- ② パワー電気に 外国人の 社員が 1人だけ います。 There is only one foreign employee at Power Electric.
- (13) 休みは日曜日だけです。

Sunday is my only day off.

Lesson 12

I. Vocabulary

かんたん[な]	簡単[な]	easy, simple
ちかい	近い	near
とおい*	遠い	far
はやい	速い、早い	fast, early
おそい*	遅い	slow, late
おおい [ひとが~]	多い [人が~]	many [people], much
すくない*	少ない	few [people], a little
[ひとが~]	[人が~]	
あたたかい	暖かい、温かい	warm
すずしい	涼しい	cool
あまい	甘い	sweet
からい	辛い	hot (taste), spicy
おもい	重い	heavy
かるい*	軽い	light
いい [コーヒーが~]		prefer [coffee]
きせつ	季節	season
はる	春	spring
なつ	夏	summer
あき	秋	autumn, fall
ふゆ	冬	winter
てんき	天気	weather
あめ	雨	rain, rainy
ゆき	雪	snow, snowy
くもり	曇り	cloudy
ホテル		hotel
くうこう	空港	airport
うみ	海	sea, ocean
せかい	世界	world
パーティー		party (~をします: give a party)
[お]まつり	[お]祭り	festival

すきやき*	すき焼き	sukiyaki (beef and vegetable hot pot)
さしみ*	刺身	sashimi (sliced raw fish)
[お]すし	2	sushi (vinegared rice topped with raw
		fish)
てんぷら		tempura (seafood and vegetables deep
		fried in batter)
ぶたにく*	豚肉	pork
とりにく	とり肉	chicken
ぎゅうにく	牛肉	beef
レモン		lemon
いけばな	生け花	flower arrangement (\sim ϵ \mid t t t t
		practise flower arrangement)
	a 100	
もみじ	紅葉	maple, red leaves of autumn
10 L 3		
どちら		which one (of two things)
どちらも		both
いちばん		the most
ずっと		by far
はじめて	初めて	for the first time
12 0 47	17.50	for the mot time
かい わ 〈会話〉		
ただいま。		I'm home.
が ^な お帰りなさい。		Welcome home.
わあ、すごい 人ですね	0	Wow! Look at all those people!
疲れました。		I'm tired
ぎおんまつり 祇園 祭		the Gion Festival (the most famous
		festival in Kyoto)
ホンコン		Hong Kong (香港)
シンガポール		Singapore

ABC ストア ジャパン a fictitious supermarket

a fictitious supermarket

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II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

- 1. It was rainy yesterday.
- 2. It was cold yesterday.
- 3. Hokkaido is bigger than Kyushu.
- 4. Summer is my favourite season.

Example Sentences

- 1. Was Kyoto quiet?
 - ·····No, it wasn't [quiet].
- 2. Did you enjoy your trip?
 - ·····Yes, I did [enjoy it].

Did you have nice weather?

- ·····No, it wasn't very good.
- 3. How was last night's party?
 - ·····It was very lively. I met a lot of different people.
- 4. Is New York colder than Osaka?
 - ·····Yes, it's much colder.
- 5. Which takes less time to the airport; the train, or the bus?
 - ·····The train's quicker.
- 6. Which do you prefer, the sea or the mountains?
 - ·····I like them both.
- 7. Which Japanese dish do you like best?
 - ·····I like tempura best.

Conversation

How was the Gion Festival?

Miller: I'm back!

Janitor: Welcome back.

Miller: Here's a souvenir from Kyoto.

Janitor: Thank you very much.

How was the Gion Festival?

Miller: It was interesting.

It was very lively.

Janitor: That's because the Gion Festival is the most famous of Kyoto's festivals.

Miller: Oh, is it?

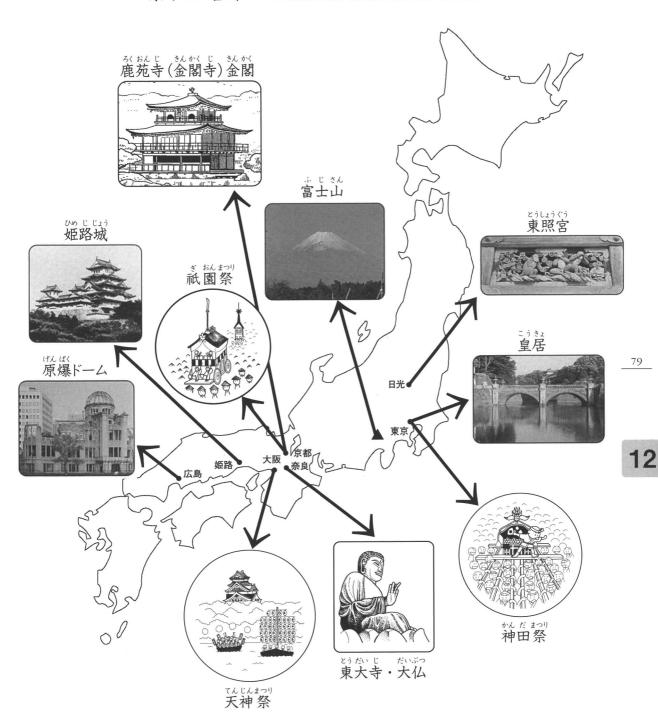
I took a lot of photographs. Take a look.

Janitor: Wow! Look at all those people!

Miller: Yes, it was a bit tiring.

III. Useful Words and Information

祭りと 名所 Festivals and Places of Note



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IV. Grammar Notes

1. Tense and affirmative/negative forms of noun sentences and t -adjective sentences

	Non-past (present/future)				Past
Affirmative	N	あめ	 プト	N	あめしかり
	な-adj	しずか	}	な-adj	あめ しずか}でした
Negative	N	あめ	じゃ ありません	N	あめ しじゃ ありませんでした
	な-adj	しずか	(では)	な-adj	あめ }じゃ ありませんでした しずか∫(では)

① きのうは 南でした。 It was rainy yesterday.

② きのうの 試験は 簡単じゃ ありませんでした。 Yesterday's exam wasn't easy.

2. Tense and affirmative/negative forms of \(\cdot\) -adjective sentences

	Non-past (present/future)	Past
Affirmative	あついです	あつかったです
Negative	あつくないです	あつくなかったです

- ③ きのうは 暑かったです。 It was hot yesterday.
- ④ きのうの パーティーは あまり [©]楽しくなかったです。 I didn't enjoy yesterday's party very much.

3. $N_1 \downarrow N_2 \downarrow j$ adj $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$

This sentence pattern describes the quality and/or state of N₁ in comparison with N₂.

- ⑤ この ^{(桑*} は あの ^{〈桑*} より 大きいです。 This car's bigger than that one.
- ·····N₁ / N₂の ほうが adj です

The interrogative $\angle 5$ is used when comparing any two items.

(6) サッカーと 野球と どちらが おもしろいですか。 ……サッカーの ほうが おもしろいです。

Which [do you think] is more interesting, soccer or baseball?

- ·····[I think] soccer's more interesting.
- ⑦ ミラーさんと サントスさんと どちらが テニスが 上手ですか。 Who's better at tennis, Mr. Miller or Mr. Santos?
- ⑧ 北海道と 大阪と どちらが 涼しいですか。 Which is cooler, Hokkaido or Osaka?
- Which do you prefer, spring or autumn?

 \mathcal{T} indicates a range. This question pattern is used to ask the listener to choose, from a group or category denoted by N_1 , a thing, place, person, time, etc. that exhibits to the highest degree the state or quality described by the adjective. The interrogative used is determined by the kind of category from which the choice is to be made.

⑩ 日本料理[の 幹]で 荷が いちばん おいしいですか。 ……てんぷらが いちばん おいしいです。

Which of all the Japanese dishes is the most delicious?

·····Tempura is [the most delicious].

① ヨーロッパで どこが いちばん よかったですか。 ……スイスが いちばん よかったです。

What was your favorite place in Europe?

·····Switzerland was [the best].

② 家族でだれがいちばん 昔が 高いですか。 …… まょう がいちばん 昔が 高いです。

Who is the tallest in your family?

·····My younger brother is [the tallest]. (See Lesson 16.)

① 1年でいつがいちばん 寒いですか。 What's the coldest time of the year? ……2月がいちばん 寒いです。 ……February is [the coldest].

[Note] The particle h^{ς} is attached to the interrogative even in an interrogative sentence asking about the subject of an adjective sentence (see Lesson 10).

6. Adj \mathcal{O} (\mathcal{O} substituting for a noun)

Lesson 2 explained the use of \mathcal{O} in the form $N_1 \mathcal{O}$ to substitute for a noun mentioned previously. The \mathcal{O} in the phrase $\mathcal{S} \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O}$ presented in the present lesson's example sentences substitutes for a noun in a similar way, in the form adj \mathcal{O} .