

# 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]	helpful, kind, considerate (not used about one's own family members)
げんき[な]	元気[な]	healthy, energetic, 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, fresh
ふるい	古い	old (not used to describe a person's 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, cheap
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

ところ	所	place
りょう	寮	dormitory
レストラン		restaurant
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 ～
とても		very
あまり		not so (used with negatives)
そして		and (used to connect sentences)
～が、～		～, but ～

れんしゅう  
〈練習 C〉

げんき  
お元気ですか。  
そうですね。

How are you?  
Well let me see. (pausing)

かいわ  
〈会話〉

[～、] もう 一杯 いっぱい いかがですか。  
[いいえ、] けっこうです。  
もう ～です[ね]。  
そろそろ しつれい 失礼します。  
いいえ。  
また いらっしゃって ください。

Won't you have another cup of [～]?  
No, thank you.  
It's already [～], isn't it?  
It's time I was going.  
Not at all.  
Please come again.

シャンハイ  
きんかくじ  
金閣寺

Shanghai (上海)  
Kinkakuji Temple (the Golden Pavilion)

ならこうえん  
奈良公園  
ふじさん  
富士山

Nara Park  
Mt. Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan

しちにん さむらい  
「七人の侍」

'The Seven Samurai', a classic movie by Akira Kurosawa

## 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 [lively].
2. Is Sakura University well-known?  
.....No, it's not [well-known].
3. Is it cold in Beijing at the moment?  
.....Yes, it's very cold.  
Is it cold in Shanghai too?  
.....No, it isn't [very cold].
4. How's the university dormitory?  
.....It's old, but it's convenient.
5. I went to Mr. Matsumoto's house yesterday.  
.....What's his house like?  
It's a beautiful house, and it's [a] big [house].
6. I watched an interesting film yesterday.  
.....What did you watch?  
'The Seven Samurai'.

### Conversation

#### It's time we were going

- Ichiro Yamada: Maria, how do you find living in Japan?  
Maria Santos: Every day is great fun.  
Ichiro Yamada: Really? Mr. Santos, how's your work going?  
Jose Santos: Well, it's busy, but it's interesting.  
.....
- Tomoko Yamada: Would you like another cup of coffee?  
Maria Santos: No, I'm fine, thank you.  
.....
- Jose Santos: Oh, it's already six o'clock, isn't it? It's time we were going.  
Ichiro Yamada: Really?  
Maria Santos: Thank you very much for today.  
Tomoko Yamada: Not at all. Please come again.

### III. Useful Words and Information

#### いろ あじ 色・味 Colours and Tastes

#### いろ 色 Colours

noun	adjective	noun	adjective
しろ 白 white	しろ 白い	きいろ 黄色 yellow	きいろ 黄色い
くろ 黒 black	くろ 黒い	ちやいろ 茶色 brown	ちやいろ 茶色い
あか 赤 red	あか 赤い	ピンク pink	—
あお 青 blue	あお 青い	オレンジ orange	—
みどり 緑 green	—	グレー gray	—
むらさき 紫 purple	—	ベージュ beige	—

#### あじ 味 Tastes

あま  
甘い sweet



から  
辛い hot (spicy)



にが  
苦い bitter



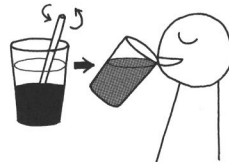
しおから  
塩辛い salty



す  
酸っぱい sour



こ  
濃い strong

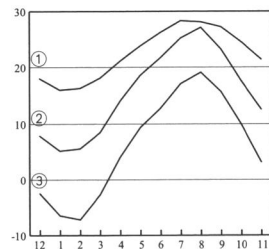


うす  
薄い weak



#### はる なつ あき ふゆ 春・夏・秋・冬 Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter

The four seasons are clearly defined in Japan. Spring is from March to May, summer from June to August, autumn from September to November, and winter from December to February. The average temperature varies from place to place, but the pattern of change is almost the same (see graph). August is the hottest month, and January or February are the coldest. As a result of these temperature changes, Japanese people feel that spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool, and winter cold.



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

## IV. Grammar Notes

### 1. Adjectives

Adjectives are used as predicates, and in sentences like Nは adj です they indicate the state of a noun or are used to modify a noun. They are divided into one of two groups, い -adjectives and な -adjectives, depending on how they inflect.

2. Nは な -adj[な]です  
Nは い -adj(〜い)です

Adjective sentences that are non-past and affirmative end in です, which shows politeness toward the listener. Both types of adjective are attached to the front of です, but な -adjectives drop their な, while い -adjectives retain their (〜い).

- 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.

#### 1) な -adj[な]じゃ(では)ありません

The non-past negative of a な -adj is formed by dropping the な and attaching じゃ(では)ありません to it.

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

#### 2) い -adj(〜い)です → 〜くないです

The non-past negative of an い -adjective is formed by dropping the final い and attaching くないです to it.

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

[Note] The negative of いいです is よくないです.

#### 3) Adjectival Inflections

	な -adjectives	い -adjectives
Non-past affirmative	しんせつです	たかいです
Non-past negative	しんせつじゃ(では)ありません	たかくないです

#### 4) Questions using adjective sentences are formed in the same way as those using noun sentences (see Lesson 1) and verb sentences (see Lesson 4). To answer such a question, the adjective is repeated. Expressions such as そうです or ちがいます cannot be used.

- ⑤ ペキンは寒いですか。 Is it cold in Beijing?  
……はい、寒いです。 ……Yes, it is [cold].  
⑥ 奈良公園はにぎやかですか。 Is Nara Park busy?  
……いいえ、にぎやかじゃありません。 ……No, it isn't [busy].

3. な -adj な N  
い -adj(〜い) N

When an adjective is used to modify a noun, it is placed in front of the noun. な -adjectives keep their な in this case.

⑦ ワット先生は親切な先生です。

Mr. Watt is a considerate teacher.

⑧ 富士山は高い山です。

Mt. Fuji is a high mountain.

#### 4. ～が、～

が connects two statements in an antithetical relationship. When these are adjective clauses with the same subject, if the initial clause remarks on the subject positively, the subsequent clause will remark on it negatively, and vice versa.

⑨ 日本の食べ物はおいしいですが、高いです。

Japanese food is delicious, but it is expensive.

#### 5. とても／あまり

とても and あまり are both adverbs of degree, and both come before the adjectives they modify. とても is used in affirmative sentences, and means 'very'. あまり, used with a negative, means 'not very'.

⑩ ペキンはとても寒いです。

Beijing is very cold.

⑪ これはとても有名な映画です。

This is a very famous movie.

⑫ シャンハイはあまり寒くないです。

Shanghai is not very cold.

⑬ さくら大学はあまり有名な大学じゃありません。

Sakura University is not a very well-known university.

#### 6. Nは とうですか

The question Nは とうですか is used to inquire about the listener's impression, opinion or feelings about a thing, place, person, etc. that he or she has experienced, visited or met.

⑭ 日本の生活は とうですか。  
……楽しいです。

How do you find life in Japan?

……It's fun.

#### 7. N<sub>1</sub>は とうな N<sub>2</sub> ですか

とうな modifies a noun and is an interrogative used for inquiring about the state or nature of a person, thing, etc.

⑮ 奈良は とうな 町ですか。  
……古い 町です。

What sort of town is Nara?

……It's an old town.

#### 8. そうですね

The use of the expression そうですね to express agreement or sympathy was explained in Lesson 5. The そうですね that appears in the Conversation of this lesson shows that the speaker is thinking, as in ⑯ below.

⑯ お仕事は とうですか。

How's your work going?

……そうですね。忙しいですが、おもしろいです。

……Well, it's busy, but it's interesting.