

## 【ぶんぽう: Grammar】

### A. いAdjective + くて、Sentence2。

When conjoining a sentence ending with an い adjective with another sentence, the final -い of the adjective of the first sentence is dropped, replaced by -くて and attached to the next sentence. The tense of the entire sentence is determined by the tense of the sentence ending. The TE form of いい is よくて.

1. にほんごの じゅぎょうは おもしろくて、たのしいです。

Japanese class is interesting and fun.

2. カフェテリアの たべものは すこし まずくて、たかいですね。

The cafeteria's food is a little unappetizing and expensive, isn't it?

3. きのうの しけんは ながくて、むずかしかったです。

Yesterday's exam was long and difficult.

4. あの せんせいは やさしくて、いいです。

That teacher is kind and (she is) good.

## 【●ぶんかノート: Cultural Notes】

### 1. Eating Japanese Noodles

The many varieties of noodles in Japan make them a popular dish. Though noodles are also served fried, most noodles are prepared in soup. When eating noodles, Japanese will often noisily slurp them down. Although Americans consider this bad manners, this behavior is accepted, and even expected, in Japan. Americans who do not slurp are perceived by Japanese as not enjoying the noodles.

### 2. いただきます and ごちそうさま

Before and after meals, one utters the appropriate いただきます and ごちそうさま expressions. Often, Japanese will also briefly place their hands together as if in prayer and slightly bow their heads as they say いただきます or ごちそうさま.

## 【👩👦 アクティビティー: Activities】

### A. Pair Work

Ask your partner for his/her opinion of the following. Your partner comments using two descriptive words in one sentence.

Ex. cafeteria food      You:      カフェテリアのたべものは どうですか。

Partner: おいしくて、やすいです。