

Today's Pattern (今日のパターン)

Adverb of Degree (much / far / any / a lot / a little)

(程度を表す副詞 much / far / any / a lot / a little)

Today's Sentence (今日の例文)

He is much older than his wife.

(彼は妻よりずっと年上です。)



Objectives of this material (このテキストの目的)

1. Broaden word expressions, not only to understand but also to construct them.
(基本文型を理解するだけでなく、使いこなせるようになる)
2. Gain confidence in speaking by completing simple practice conversations.
(簡単な会話練習から始めて、英会話の自信をつける)
3. Feel your progress and enjoy English!
(自分の上達を実感し、英語を楽しむ)

Previous Lessons Review (これまでのレッスンの復習) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice the sentence pattern of your previous lessons. (これまで勉強したパターンを復習しましょう)

0-1. Quantifiers

Tutor: Are you busy today?

Student: Yes, I have _____ of things to do.

0-2. Quantifiers

Tutor: Hi! It's great to see you. What do you have there?

Student: Oh, just _____ oranges for my daughter.

0-3. Quantifiers

Tutor: Somebody's coming.

Student: He's probably one of the _____ performers tonight.

0-4. Adverb of Frequency

Tutor: Do you always visit your grandparents during weekends?

Student: I do, but _____ I visit them on weekdays.

0-5. also / as well / too

Tutor: What will you do tomorrow?

Student: I will attend my French class and buy some groceries from the supermarket _____.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

“Much”, “far”, “any”, “a lot”, and “a little” as adverbs of degree (Degree Modifiers)

Adverbs of degree (also known as **degree modifiers**) tell us the degree or extent of an action, quality or manner.

In this lesson, the use of *much*, *far*, *any*, *a little* and *a lot* as degree modifiers will be discussed.

1) – *much* – and – *far* –

Much and *far* can be used alternately. They are followed by comparatives or superlatives to show the degree of the comparison.

Examples: Jane is *much better* today.
Australia is *far bigger* than New Zealand.

We can also use – *much* – and – *far* – with ‘*prefer*’ and ‘*would rather*’ to show the degree of a choice. We use *would far rather* or *far rather* when modifying verbs.

Examples: I *much prefer* tea to coffee.
I *would far rather* have tea than coffee.

– *Far* – which appears after the word – *by* – is used to emphasize superlatives.

Example: That is *by far the most incredible* story I’ve ever heard.

2) – *any* –, – *a lot* –, and – *a little* –

Any, *a lot*, and *a little* can only be used with comparatives.

Examples: Is it *any better*?
It’s *a lot bigger*.
I bought it *a little* cheaper than I thought.

3) (– *not* –) + (– *much / any / a lot* –)

For negation, we put *not* before the modifier. In such case, however, they will only apply to a few adjectives.

– *Not much* – and – *not any* – go with a few adjectives.

Examples: Her arrogance didn't do *much good* to the team.
This new battery I bought isn't *any good*.

– *Not much* and – (*not*) *a lot* – only go with verbs such as '*like*' and '*enjoy*'.

Examples: I don't *much like* fish.
I don't *like* fish *much*.
I (don't) *like* fish *a lot*.

程度を表す副詞

動詞・形容詞・他の副詞や句・節・文全体などを修飾する語を副詞といいます。「ずっと」などの程度を表す副詞は、修飾する形容詞や副詞の強弱を示します。このレッスンでは、程度を表す副詞 much、far、any、a lot などの基本的な用法を勉強します。

副詞 [much / far]

副詞の much、far は形容詞・副詞の比較級や prefer、would rather を修飾し、「ずっと」という程度を表す働きをします。また far は、by far の形で最上級を修飾し「圧倒的に」という強意を表します。

- 例文: Australia is far bigger than Japan.
(オーストラリアは日本よりずっと大きいです。)
- I much prefer tea to coffee.
(私はコーヒーより紅茶の方がずっと好きです。)
- That is by far the most ridiculous story I've ever heard.
(それは私が今まで聞いた中で圧倒的に一番ばかげた話です。)

副詞 [any / a lot / a little]

副詞の any、a lot、a little は形容詞・副詞の比較級を修飾して程度を表します。

- 例文: Is it any better? (それはずっと良いですか?)
- It's a lot bigger. (それはずっと大きいです。)
- I bought it a little cheaper than I thought. (思っていたより少し安く買えました。)

副詞 [not much / not many / not a lot]

much、any、a lot は not と呼応して程度を表し、「そんなに～ない」「全然／少しも～ない」という意味になります。not much、not any は決まった形容詞と、not much、not a lot は like や enjoy などの動詞とともに使用されます。

- 例文: Her arrogance didn't do much good to the team.
(彼女の傲慢さはチームに全く役立ちませんでした。)
- I don't much like fish. / I don't like fish much. / I (don't) like fish a lot.
(私は魚がそんなに好きではありません。)

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (2-4 min)

Directions: Repeat after your tutor. (講師に続けて言ってください)

Example (例文) : *She is much older than her husband.*
(彼女は夫よりずっと年上です。)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1-1. She | <p>is by far the oldest in the firm.
(事務所で圧倒的に一番年上です。)</p> <p>is a lot wiser now.
(今はずっと賢いです。)</p> <p>would far rather sleep than watch TV.
(テレビを見るよりむしろ寝たいです。)</p> <p>does not care much for people who show off.
(目立ちたがり屋はあまり好きではありません。)</p> <p>was much slimmer than when I last saw her.
(この前会ったときはもっと痩せていました。)</p> |
| 1-2. Is she | <p>any faster in typing documents?</p> <p>any better at chess?</p> <p>a lot prettier now than before?</p> <p>far better than the other secretary?</p> <p>a lot more qualified than the other applicants?</p> |

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (3-6 min)

Directions: Complete the exercise below to make a sentence. (下の文章を完成させてください)

Example (例文) : *She is much older than her husband.*
(彼女は夫よりずっと年上です。)

- 2-1. She's _____ faster than me.
(彼女は私よりも____速いです。)
- 2-2. This pair of shoes isn't _____ good.
(この靴は____よくないです。)
- 2-3. He is _____ stronger now because of regular exercise.
(定期的な運動のおかげで彼は今では____丈夫です。)
- 2-4. They _____ prefer Japanese food to Italian food.
(彼らはイタリア料理より日本料理が____好きです。)
- 2-5. My mother is _____ more lenient than my father.
(母は父よりも____やさしいです。)

Exercise 3 (エクササイズ 3) (3-6 min)

Directions: Match the words below to make a correct sentence or phrase. There may be multiple combinations. Choose the best answer. (左と右の言葉を組み合わせて文を完成させてください。対応する組み合わせはひとつとは限りませんが、その中で最も適切な答えを選びなさい。)

She _____

3-1. is by far the smartest	fail than quit.
3-2. doesn't like	surfing to rafting.
3-3. would much rather	sushi much.
3-4. much prefers	much better after taking her medicine.
3-5. felt	in class.

Is _____

3-6. the pool	any good?
3-7. it far better	much cleaner?
3-8. the book	than the last movie?
3-9. the new actor	any better than me?
3-10. she	much more handsome?

Exercise 4 (エクササイズ 4) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor. (講師と会話を練習してみましょう)

Tutor: Is the book any good?

Student: Yes. It is <by far / much / a lot> the best book I've ever read.

Tutor: Did you watch the movie version of that book?

Student: The book and the movie aren't <by far / much / much prefer> different.

Tutor: How about the movie soundtrack?

Student: The songs were good but I <by far / much prefer / a lot> other songs in the soundtrack.

Tutor: Will you watch the movie again?

Student: No. I would <far rather / much prefer / a lot> watch "Hotaru no Haka" than that movie.

Tutor: I've seen that one already. I liked it a lot.

Student: My sister said that movie is <a lot / much / by far> the best.

Exercise 5 (エクササイズ 5) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation using adverbs of degree with your tutor. (xxx程度を表す副詞を使って講師と会話を練習してみましょう)

- Tutor:** What kind of music do you listen to?
(どんなジャンルの音楽を聴くの?)
- Student:** I like _____.
(____が好き。)
- Tutor:** What is your favorite song?
(好きな歌は?)
- Student:** My favorite song is _____. For me, it is _____.
(____が好き。私の____なの。)
- Tutor:** Really? I have/haven't heard it. So who is the best singer for you?
(そうなんだ! 聞いたことないな。じゃあ、いちばん好きなシンガーは?)
- Student:** The best singer for me is _____. He/She is _____.
(____がいちばん好き。彼/彼女は____なんだ。)
- Tutor:** Do you also want to be a good singer like him/her?
(彼/彼女みたいないいシンガーになりたいと思う?)
- Student:** No, I would far rather _____.
(ううん。私は____の方がずっといいな。)

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice using adverbs of degree and enjoy a free talk with your tutor. (程度を表す副詞を使って講師とフリートークを楽しみながら練習しましょう)

Guide Questions from the tutor: (講師は次の質問で会話を始めます)

- 6-1. Would you visit another country for vacation, or would you rather stay in your hometown? Why?
- 6-2. Among the places you've visited outside your hometown, where did you enjoy the most?
- 6-3. What can you say about the culture of a country you've visited?
- 6-4. Compare a different country's culture with your own.