

Unit2 Which has a larger population, Indonesia or Japan?

1. (Aより) Bのほうが～です。(B is --- than A.)

This sentence pattern is used to choose either one of two things after comparison. The thing modified by “---” of “Bのほうが～” is in the higher degree.

Example1) Tokyo Tower : 333m Skytree : 634m

A : 東京タワーとスカイツリーとどちら (のほう) が高いですか。(Which is higher, Tokyo Tower or Skytree?)

B : (東京タワーより) スカイツリーのほうが高いです。(Skytree is higher (than Tokyo Tower).)

Example2) A : アリフさんとマックスさんとどちら (のほう) がたくさん食べますか。(Who eats more, Arif-san or Max-san?)

B : (アリフさんより) マックスさんのほうがたくさん食べます。(Max-san eats more (than Arif-san does).)

2. ～(の中)でAが一番～。 --- (A is the most---of---the---)

This expression is used for indicating the superlative one after comparison of three or more. The interrogative nouns such as which, what, when, where and who are coupled with the question sentences, depending on what are compared.

Example1) A : スポーツ (の中) で何が一番好きですか。(Which sport do you like best?)

B : サッカーが一番好きです。(I like soccer the best.)

Example2) A : クラス (の中) で誰が一番よく本を読みますか。(Who reads books most in the class?)

B : リュウさんが一番よく本を読みます。(Ryu-san does.)

You can also make comparisons by listing things one by one.

Example3) A : サッカーとテニスと野球 (の中) でどれが一番好きですか。(Which do you like best, soccer, tennis, or baseball?)

B : サッカーが一番好きです。(I like soccer the best.)

3. AはBより～です。(A is --- than B.)

This sentence pattern also expresses comparison. You can express that A is such and such, compared with B.

Example1) 電車はバスより速いです。(Trains are faster than buses.)

Example2) メールは電話より便利です。(E-mail is more convenient than the telephone.)