

Lesson 8 The Japanese People's Sense of Time **Part 1**

1年( )組( )番( )

A: It's time once again / for Japan Datalogue. // Today, / we will talk about the results / of a **survey** on the Japanese people's sense of time. //

B: I feel / that Japanese nowadays are so **strict** about time / and **occasionally** thought / to be even too "**impatient**." //

A: That's right. // Today, / I would first like to tell you / about the results of a survey, / **carried out** in 2000 / by an **advertising agency**. // They showed how long it took / the Japanese to **become irritated** / when they were waiting for something or someone. //

According to the survey, / it took less than seven minutes / for people to become irritated / at a **supermarket checkout**, / and around eleven minutes / waiting for a train to arrive. // The results showed / that people became irritated in around twenty minutes / when they were waiting / for a friend who was late for an **appointment**. //

B: In my country / we don't **expect** the trains to run **on time**, / so we don't care so much. // Do you think / there is a difference / between the generations / in the **amount** of time it takes to become irritated? //

A: From the **various** waiting times / that I just introduced, / it was found / that the time it takes for young people **in their twenties** / to become irritated / was actually a little longer / compared to the survey average. // More and more young people now / have **mobile** phones / and are able to change appointment times, / and this is believed / to **contribute to** this result. //

●Part 1 のタイトルとして相応しいものを選びなさい。

- A.日本人の「電車の時刻」に対する考え
- B.日本人の「待たされる時間」に対する考え
- C.日本人の「携帯電話」に対する考え

●要点理解

(1) A: ①It's time once again / for Japan Datalogue. // ②Today, / we will talk about the results / of a **survey** on the Japanese people's sense of time. //

B: ③I feel / that Japanese nowadays are so **strict** about time / and **occasionally** thought / to be even too "**impatient**." //

A: ④That's right. // ⑤Today, / I would first like to tell you / about the results of a survey, / **carried out** in 2000 / by an **advertising agency**. // ⑥They showed how long it took / the Japanese to **become irritated** / when they were waiting for something or someone. //

問1 何についての調査が行われたか。

(2) ⑦According to the survey, / it took less than seven minutes / for people to become irritated / at a **supermarket checkout**, / and around eleven minutes / waiting for a train to arrive. // ⑧The results showed / that people became irritated in around twenty minutes / when they were waiting / for a friend who was late for an **appointment**. //

問2 調査結果によってどんなことがわかったか。

スーパーのレジでは（ ）以内、電車の到着を待つ時は（ ）、友人を待つ時は（ ）で日本人は（ ）し始める。

(3) B: ⑨In my country / we don't **expect** the trains to run **on time**, / so we don't care so much. // ⑩Do you think / there is a difference / between the generations / in the **amount** of time it takes to become irritated? //

A: ⑪From the **various** waiting times / that I just introduced, / it was found / that the time it takes for young people **in their twenties** / to become irritated / was actually a little longer / compared to the survey average. ⑫// More and more young people now / have **mobile** phones / and are able to change appointment times, / and this is believed / to **contribute to** this result. //

問3 世代によって時間の感覚はどのように違うか。

⑪の下線 it は何を指しているか。(日本語で)

●細部理解

問4 Bさんは最近の日本人についてどう感じているか。

問5 Bさんの国では、電車が定刻通りに来ないことをどう感じるか。

問6 若者の方が長く待つことができるという結果の原因にどのようなことが考えられるか。

●文法と文構造のポイント (正確に日本語に訳しなさい)

③I feel / that Japanese nowadays are so **strict** about time / and **occasionally** thought / to be even too "**impatient**."

⑤Today, / I would first like to tell you / about the results of a survey, / carried out in 2000 / by an **advertising agency**.

⑥They showed how long it took / the Japanese to become irritated / when they were waiting for something or someone.

●英問英答

Q1 In which case do people become irritated most quickly, waiting at a supermarket checkout, waiting for a train, or waiting for a friend?

●Further Questions Bさんが “We don't care so much.” という理由は何ですか。

Lesson 8 The Japanese People's Sense of Time **Part 2**

1年( )組( )番( )

B: So, / how about Japanese children's sense of time? //

A: There was a survey / of about three hundred **elementary** school children / from fourth to sixth **graders** / that was **conducted** by a watchmaker in 2001. // **In response to** the survey question, / "Are you on time / when you meet your friends?," / 26% of the children said, / "I always try to be five minutes early." // Those who answered, / "I try to be two to three minutes early," / reached 43%, / followed by 20% who said, / "I try to arrive just on time," / and 11% who said, / "Usually I am late." //

B: So, / **in other words**, / nearly 90% of the children / try to be on time for appointments. // Well, / that's what I expected. // **After all**, they are Japanese children. //

A: There was another survey / done twenty years ago. // If we compare the two results, / a **slight** change can be seen. // Twenty years ago, / the children who said, / "I always try to be five minutes early," / was the highest result at 44%. // The results for that question in the 2001 survey / fell by **close to** half. // **Conversely**, / children who said, / "I try to arrive just on time" / increased **fourfold**. //

B: Fewer children are **allowing** enough time / before they go out. // Does that mean / they have become less strict about time? //

A: Yes, that might be the reason. //

●Part 2のタイトルとして相応しいものを選びなさい。

- A.友人に会う時間を守るかに関する日本の子供達の考えについての調査結果
- B.日本人の「待たされる時間」に対する考え
- C.時間に対する日本の子供達の色々な考えについての調査結果
- D.睡眠や学習の時間に対する日本の子供達の考えについての調査結果

●要点問題

(1) B: ①So, / how about Japanese children's sense of time? //

A: ②There was a survey / of about three hundred **elementary** school children / from fourth to sixth **graders** / that was **conducted** by a watchmaker in 2001. // ③**In response to** the survey question, / "Are you on time / when you meet your friends?," / 26% of the children said, / "I always try to be five minutes early." // ④Those who answered, / "I try to be two to three minutes early," / reached 43%, / followed by 20% who said, / "I try to arrive just on time," / and 11% who said, / "Usually I am late." //

問1 2001年に何についての調査が行われたか。

(2) B: ⑤So, / **in other words**, / nearly 90% of the children / try to be on time for appointments. // ⑥Well, / that's what I expected. // ⑦**After all**, they are Japanese children. //

問2 調査結果からどんな子供達が多いことが明らかになったか。

(3) A: ⑧There was another survey / done twenty years ago. // ⑨If we compare the two results, / a **slight** change can be seen. // ⑩Twenty years ago, / the children who said, / "I always try to be five minutes early," / was the highest result at 44%. // ⑪The results for that question in the 2001 survey / fell by **close to half**. // ⑫**Conversely**, / children who said, / "I try to arrive just on time" / increased **fourfold**. //

B: ⑬Fewer children are **allowing** enough time / before they go out. // ⑭Does that mean / they have become less strict about time? //

A: ⑮Yes, that might be the reason. //

問3 2001年の調査結果と20年前の調査結果と比べると、どんなことが日本の子供達について言えるか。

●細部問題

問4 調査の選択肢にはどのような項目があったか。

- ( ) … 26%
- ( ) … 43%
- ( ) … 20%
- ( ) … 11%

問5 「いつも5分前に着くようにする」と答えた子供の数は、20年前と比べるとどう変化したか。

●文法と文構造のポイント（正確に日本語に訳しなさい）

④Those who answered, / "I try to be two to three minutes early," / reached 43%, / followed by 20% who said, / "I try to arrive just on time," / and 11% who said, / "Usually I am late."

⑥Well, / that's what I expected.

⑮Yes, that might be the reason.

●英問英答

Q1 What percentage of the children said, "I try to arrive just on time" twenty years ago?

●Further Questions

Q2 B氏が英文⑦で After all, they are Japanese children. と言ったのはなぜか。