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Lesson 4

I. Vocabulary

ii vocabaiai y		
おきます	起きます	get up, wake up
ねます	寝ます	sleep, go to bed
はたらきます	働きます	work
やすみます	休みます	take a rest, take a holiday
べんきょうします	勉強します	study
おわります	終わります	finish
デパート		department store
ぎんこう	銀行	bank
ゆうびんきょく	郵便局	post office
としょかん	図書館	library
びじゅつかん	美術館	art museum, art gallery
いま	今	now
− Ľ	一時	- o'clock
-ぶん (-ぷん)	一分	- minute
はん	半	half
なんじ	何時	what time
なんぷん*	何分	what minute
ごぜん	午前	a.m., morning
ごご	午後	p.m., afternoon
あさ	朝	morning
ひる	昼	daytime, noon
ばん(よる)	晚(夜)	night, evening
ALV V.		
おととい きのう		the day before yesterday
きょう		yesterday
あした		today
あさって		tomorrow
めこうし		the day after tomorrow
けさ		this morning
こんばん	今晚	this evening, tonight
- 101410	7 %	uns evening, tomgnt
やすみ	休み	rest, a holiday, a day off
ひるやすみ	昼休み	lunchtime
, , . ,		1611611tillie

しけん	試験	examination, test
かいぎ	会議	meeting, conference (~ & L & t :
V • C	2 vay	hold a meeting)
えいが	映画	film, movie
200	八 四	mm, movie
まいあさ	毎朝	every morning
まいばん	毎晩	every night
まいにち	毎日	every day
げつようび	月曜日	Monday
かようび	火曜日	Tuesday
すいようび	水曜日	Wednesday
もくようび	木曜日	Thursday
きんようび	金曜日	Friday
どようび	土曜日	Saturday
にちようび	日曜日	Sunday
なんようび	何曜日	what day of the week
~から		from ~
~まで		up to \sim , until \sim
~ と ~		and (used to connect nouns)
^{れんしゅう} 〈練習 C〉		
〈練習 C〉		
大変ですね。		That's tough, isn't it? (used when
		expressing sympathy)
かいわ		
〈会話〉		
番号		number
何番		what number
そちら		your place
ニューヨーク		New York
ペキン		Beijing(北京)
ロサンゼルス		Los Angeles
ロンドン		London
あすか		a flatitious Innanese restaurant
ぎんこう		a fictitious Japanese restaurant
アップル銀行		a fictitious bank
みどり図書館		a fictitious library

a fictitious art gallery

Sentence Patterns

- 1. It's five past four now.
- 2. I get up at six [o'clock] every morning.
- 3. I studied yesterday.

Example Sentences

- 1. What time is it now?
 - ·····It's ten past two.

What's the time in New York now?

- ·····It's ten past midnight.
- 2. What days are you off work?
 - ·····Saturdays and Sundays.
- 3. What are Apple Bank's opening hours?
 - ·····From nine till three.
- 4. What time do you usually go to bed?
 - ·····[I go to bed at] eleven o'clock.
- When do you start and finish studying every day?
 - ·····I study from nine am until three pm.
- 6. Do you work on Saturdays?
 - ·····No, I don't.
- 7. Did you study yesterday?
 - ·····No, I didn't.

Conversation

What time are you open to?

Miller:

Excuse me, what is Asuka's phone number?

Sato:

Asuka? It's 5275-2725.

Miller:

Thank you very much.

'Asuka' staff member: Hello, Asuka here.

Miller:

Excuse me. What time are you open to?

'Asuka' staff member: Until ten.

Miller:

What days of the week are you closed?

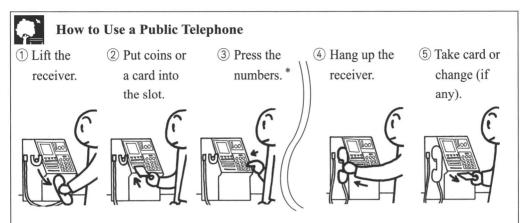
'Asuka' staff member: Sundays.

Miller:

I see. Thank you.

III. Useful Words and Information

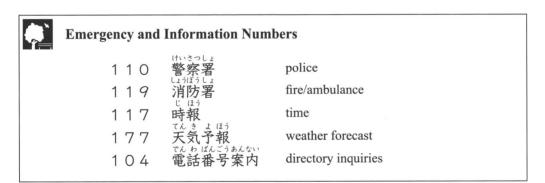
でん か て がみ 電話・手紙 Telephone and Letters

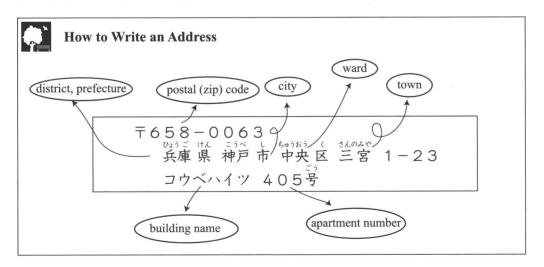


Public telephones accept only ± 10 coins, ± 100 coins, and telephone cards.

If you put in a ± 100 coin, no change will be returned.

* If the machine has a start button, press it after ③.





今一時一分です

To express time, the counter suffixes 時 (o'clock) and 分 (minutes) are placed after the numbers. $\hat{\beta}$ is read $\hat{\beta}$ $\hat{\lambda}$ after 2, 5, 7, or 9 and $\hat{\beta}$ $\hat{\lambda}$ after 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10. 1, 6, 8 and 10 are read いっ, ろっ, はっ, and じゅっ (じっ) before ぶん (see Appendix). To ask the time, \mathcal{L} is placed in front of \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L} .

今 何時ですか。 ……7 時 10 分です。

What time is it now? ·····It's 7:10.

2. Vます/Vません/Vました/Vませんでした

- 1) V \$\mathcal{z}\$ t works as a predicate. Using \$\mathcal{z}\$ t shows politeness toward the listener.
 - ② わたしは 毎日 勉強します。

I study every day.

2) V & t is used when a sentence expresses something habitual or a truth. It is also used when a sentence expresses a behavior or event that will occur in the future. The table below shows its negative and past-tense forms.

	Non-past (future/present)	Past
Affirmative	おきます	おきました
Negative	おきません	おきませんでした

③ 毎朝 6時に 起きます。

I get up at six every morning.

④ あした 6時に 起きます。

I'm going to get up at six tomorrow morning.

⑤ けさ 6時に 起きました。

I got up at six this morning.

- 3) Verb question sentences are formed by putting t at the end of the sentence, without changing the word order. When using an interrogative, this is placed in the part of the sentence that the speaker wants to ask about. When answering such questions, the verb in the question is repeated. そうです andちがいます (see Lesson 2) cannot be used when replying to a verb sentence question.
 - ⑥ きのう 勉強しましたか。 ……はい、勉強しました。

Did you study yesterday?Yes, I did [study].

……いいえ、勉強 しませんでした。 ……No, I didn't [study].

⑦ 毎朝 何時に 起きますか。 What time do you get up in the mornings? ……6時に起きます。

····[I get up at] six o'clock.

N(time)に V 3.

The particle is appended to a noun indicating time to indicate the time of occurrence of an action.

8 6時半に 起きます。

I get up at six-thirty.

9 7月2日に日本へ来ました。

I came to Japan on the second of July. (See Lesson 5.)

[Note 1] 15 is not used with the following kinds of noun expressing time:

 b_{1} , b_{2} , b_{3} , b_{4} , b_{5} , b_{5} , b_{6} , b_{6} , b_{7} , b

⑩ きのう 勉強しました。

I studied yesterday.

[Note 2] With the following nouns, the use of \mathbb{C} is optional: $\sim \text{L} \ni \mathcal{O}$, At, US, ULL, LS

① 「百曜日 [に] 茶食へ 行きます。
I'm going to Nara on Sunday. (See Lesson 5.)

- 1) から indicates a starting time or place, and まで indicates a finishing time or place.
 - ② 9時から 5時まで 勉強します。 I study from 9 to 5.
 - ③ 大阪から東京まで3時間かかります。

It takes three hours from Osaka to Tokyo. (See Lesson 11.)

- 2) から and まで are not always used together.
 - 14 9時から働きます。

I start work at nine.

- 3) To indicate the starting or finishing time/date of a noun introduced as a topic, $\sim \hbar \dot{b}$, $\sim \pm \tau$, or $\sim \hbar \dot{b} \sim \pm \tau$ can be used with $\lceil \tau t \rfloor$ attached.
 - (5) 銀行は 9時から 3時までです。

The bank's open from 9 to 3.

16 昼休みは 12時からです。

The lunch break starts at 12.

5. $N_1 \geq N_2$

The particle \angle connects two nouns in coordinate relation.

⑦ 銀行の 株みは 土曜日と 日曜日です。

The bank is closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

6. ∼‡1

The particle \$\pmu\$ is attached to the end of a sentence and is used to elicit agreement from the listener, check that the listener has understood, or emphasize something to the listener.

- ® 毎日 10時まで 勉強します。 I study till ten every day. 大変ですね。 That's tough, isn't it?
- (9) 山田さんの 電話番号は 871 の 6813 です。

Mr. Yamada's telephone number is 871-6813.

·····871 の 6813 ですね。

·····871-6813, right?