



LESSON 9

なんじ
何時からですか

NANJI KARA DESU KA

せんせい
先生

Teacher

あした けんこうしんだん
明日、健康診断があります。ASHITA, KENKÔSHINDAN GA
ARIMASU.You'll have a health examination
tomorrow.

アンナ

Anna

なんじ
何時からですか。

NANJI KARA DESU KA.

From what time?

せんせい
先生

Teacher

ごぜん じ じ
午前9時から11時までです。ここに8時半に集まってください。
GOZEN KUJI KARA JÛICHIJI
MADE DESU. KOKO NI HACHIJI
HAN NI ATSUMATTE KUDASAI.From 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock
in the morning.
Please gather at this place
at 8:30.

Grammar Tips

① NANJI (What time)

- ◆ NAN is "what" and JI is "time." JI is a counter indicating a specific hour.
e.g.) NANJI DESU KA. (What time is it?)

② TE-form verbs (2) Variations

👉 Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ In this pattern, you change not only MASU but also one syllable before it.

The TE-form differs depending on the syllable that comes right before MASU.

Syllable before MASU ⇒ TE-form	Examples
i / chi / ri ⇒ tte	ATSUMARI <u>MASU</u> (to gather) ⇒ ATSUMAT <u>TE</u>
mi / ni / bi ⇒ nde	YOMI <u>MASU</u> (to read) ⇒ YONDE
ki ⇒ ite	KIKI <u>MASU</u> (to listen to) ⇒ KIIT <u>E</u>
gi ⇒ ide	ISOGI <u>MASU</u> (to hurry) ⇒ ISOID <u>E</u>

*exception
IKIMASU (to go)
⇒ ITTE

... んじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ...

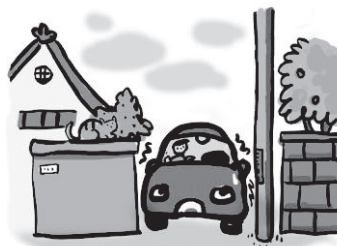
Sound Words



GIRIGIRI



It is used when you are pressed so hard
for time that you have no more to spare.

SURE
SURE

It is used, when you almost go
beyond the limit.