14 Vocabulary S3 Answers

1 スーパーで　5 <u>こ</u>の　りんごを　かいました。
Sūpā de goko no ringo o kaimashita.
(I) bought five apples at the supermarket.

1 はい	2 まい	3 こ	4 ほん
hai	**mai**	**ko**	**hon**

The correct answer is #3– こ .

This is essentially a question about using counters. Apples (りんご , **ringo**) are smaller objects so we can use the counter こ , which is used to count smaller objects like this.

Other Answers

はい – **hai**, counter for cupfuls

> スプーン　2 はいの　さとうを　入れました。
> **Supūn ni-hai no satō o iremashita.**
> *(I) put two spoonfuls of sugar in.*

まい – **mai**, counter for flat objects

> 電車の　きっぷを　3 まい　もっています。
> **Densha no kippu o san-mai motte imasu.**
> *(I) have 3 tickets for the train.*

ほん – **hon**, counter for long cylindrical objects

> わたしは　三本　ペンを　もっています。
> **Watashi wa sanbon pen o motte imasu.**
> *I have 3 pens.*

2 にほんごで　<u>こたえて</u>　ください。
Nihongo de kotaete kudasai.
Please answer in Japanese.

1 つかって	2 わたして	3 つくって	4 こたえて
tsukatte	**watashite**	**tsukutte**	**kotaete**

The correct answer is #4– こたえて .

Looking at the first part of the sentence にほんごで , in Japanese, we can guess we are talking about speaking. We can't really say we 'use' (answer 1), or 'make' (answer 3), something in Japanese. Or 'listen' (answer 2), *in* Japanese. We usually listen *to* Japanese. So that leaves us with こたえて , which is the て -form of こたえる (**kotaeru**, to answer). That fits the best in the sentence above.

Other Answers

つかって – **tsukatte**, て -form of つかう, **tsukau**, to use

> まいにち　しごとで　あたまを　つかっています。
> **Mainichi shigoto de atama o tsukatte imasu.**
> *Every day, (I) use (my) head at work.*

わたして – **watashite**, て -form of わたす, **watasu**, to hand over (something)

> そのえんぴつを　わたしてください。
> **Sono enpitsu o watashite kudasai.**
> *Pass (me) that pencil, please.*

つくって – **tsukutte**, て -form of つくる, **tsukuru**, to make

> わたしは　パンを　つくっています。
> **Watashi wa pan o tsukutte imasu.**
> *(I) am making bread.*

3　そのぎんこうに　<u>つとめて</u>います。
Sono ginkō ni tsutomete imasu.
(I) work (lit. serve) at that bank.

1 はたらいて	2 おいて	3 つとめて	4 しごとして
hataraite	oite	tsutomete	shigoto shite

The correct answer is #3– つとめて .

その銀行 (**sono ginkō**, that bank) is marked with the に particle, so we can't use はたらいて or しごとして both of these are used with the で particle to mark where the subject is working. おいて is the て -form of おく (**oku**, to place), which doesn't work here either. The best answer is つとめて , which is used with the に particle.

Other Answers

はたらいて – **hataraite**, て -form of はたらく, **hataraku**, to work

> ２年間　東京で　はたらいています。
> **Ni-nen-kan Tōkyō de hataraite imasu.**
> *(I) have worked in Tokyo for two years.*

おいて – **oite**, て -form of おく, **oku**, to put

> ここにおいてください。
> **Koko ni oite kudasai.**
> *Please put (it) here.*

しごとして – **shigoto shite**, て -form of しごとする, **shigoto suru**, to do a job

> 今日　わたしは　しごとを　休んでいます。
> **Kyō watashi wa shigoto o yasunde imasu.**
> *Today, (I) am taking a day off of work.*

4 　わたしの　<u>かていでは</u>　よく　さかなを　たべます。
Watashi no katei dewa yoku sakana o tabemasu.
In our household, (we) often eat fish.

1 はし	2 たてもの	3 かてい	4 かぞく
hashi	**tatemono**	**katei**	**kazoku**
chopsticks	*building*	*household*	*family*

The correct answer #3– かてい .

The で particle is used to mark where an action is taking place or the method we are using to do something with. So a lot of the other answers seem to make sense in this sentence. However, it is ungrammatical to mark them with the topic marking particle は .

Other Answers

はし – **hashi**, chopsticks

わたしは　よく　すしを　はしで　食べます。
Watashi wa yoku sushi o hashi de tabemasu.
I usually eat sushi with chopsticks.

たてもの – **tatemono**, building

ぎんこうは　このりっぱな　たてものに　あります。
Ginkō wa kono rippa na tatemono ni arimasu.
The bank is in this elegant building.

かぞく – **kazoku**, family

パリに　かぞくで　行きました。
Pari ni kazoku de ikimashita.
(I) went to Paris with my family.

5 　<u>いぬ</u>が　いちにちじゅう　ないています。
Inu ga ichi-nichi-jū naite imasu.
(My) dog barks all day.

1 れいぞうこ	2 いぬ	3 おんがく	4 でんき
reizōko	**inu**	**ongaku**	**denki**
refrigerator	*dog*	*music*	*electricity*

The correct answer is #2– いぬ .

The verb at the end of this sentence is ないています, which is the て + います form of なく , **naku**, to make a sound (animal). So we need to look for something that makes an animal sound. Unless your refrigerator is possessed by the devil, いぬ is the best match for that.

れいぞうこ – **reizōko**, refrigerator

> おちゃは　れいぞうこに　入っています。
> **Ocha wa reizōko ni haitte imasu.**
> *The tea is in the refrigerator.*

おんがく – **ongaku**, music

> わたしは　おんがくを　聞きながら　そうじします。
> **Watashi wa ongaku o kikinagara sōji shimasu.**
> *While I listen to music, I clean.*

でんき – **denki**, electricity; lights

> でんきを　つけて　ください。
> **Denki o tsukete kudasai.**
> *Turn on the lights, please.*

6　テレビを　けして　ください。
Terebi o keshite kudasai.
Turn off the TV, please.

1 やすんで	2 おりて	3 けして	4 ねて
yasunde	**orite**	**keshite**	**nete**
take a break	*get off*	*turn off*	*lie down*

The correct answer is #3– けして .

Since テレビ is marked with を , we know it's the object of the sentence. So, what can we do with a TV? やすんで and ねて are intransitive and can't take an object. おりて can't be used in this sentence obviously, so you just have けして , 'to switch off'.

Other Answers

やすんで – **yasunde**, て -form of 休む , **yasumu**, to take a break

> 今日　わたしは　しごとを　休んでいます。
> **Kyō watashi wa shigoto o yasunde imasu.**
> *Today, (I) am taking a day off of work.*

おりて – **orite**, て -form of おりる , **oriru**, to get off; to alight

> 大阪駅で　おりてください。
> **Ōsaka eki de orite kudasai.**
> *Get off at Osaka station, please.*

ねて – **nete**, て -form of ねる , **neru**, to sleep; to lie down

> ねこは　わたしの　いすで　ねています。
> **Neko wa watashi no isu de nete imasu.**
> *(My) cat is sleeping on my chair.*

7　いつも　いっしゅうかんに　<u>さんさつ</u>の　ほんを　よみます。

Itsumo isshū-kan ni san-satsu no hon o yomimasu.

(I) always read three books a week.

1 さんさつ	2 さんぼん	3 さんまい	4 さんばい
san-satsu	**sanbon**	**san-mai**	**sanbai**

The correct answer is #1– さんさつ .

This is a question about counters. Which counter should we use in this sentence? Should we use 1) さつ, 2) ほん , 3) まい or 4) はい ? Since we are counting books, we should use さつ , which is usually used to talk about volumes.

Other Answers

さんぼん – **sanbon**, 3 (さん , **san**) long cylindrical objects (本 , **hon**)

わたしは　三本　ペンを　もっています。

Watashi wa sanbon pen o motte imasu.

I have three pens.

さんまい – **san-mai**, 3 (さん , **san**) flat objects (まい , **mai**)

電車の　きっぷを　3 まい　もっています。

Densha no kippu o san-mai motte imasu.

(I) have three tickets for the train.

さんばい – **sanbai**, 3 (さん , **san**) cupfuls (はい , **hai**)

スプーン　2 はいの　さとうを　入れました。

Supūn ni-hai no satō o iremashita.

(I) put two spoonfuls of sugar in.

8　げつようびに　テストが　ありますが、あまり　べんきょう　していないので　<u>こまっています</u>。

Getsuyōbi ni tesuto ga arimasu ga, amari benkyō shite inai node komatte imasu.

There is a test on Monday, but (I) haven't been studying so much, so (I) am in trouble.

1 ならっています	2 つとめています
naratte imasu	**tsutomete imasu**
learning	*serving (for a company)*
3 できています	4 こまっています
dekite imasu	**komatte imasu**
to be ready	*to be in trouble*

The correct answer is #4– こまっています .

The speaker has a test, but hasn't been studying that much. That sounds like a tough situation, so the best fit is こまっています .

Other Answers

ならっています – **naratte imasu**, the ています form of ならう , **narau**, to learn

> わたしは　ギターを　ならっています。
> **Watashi wa gitā o naratte imasu.**
> *I am learning guitar.*

つとめています – **tsutomete imasu**, the ています form of つとめる , **tsutomeru**, to serve (a company)

> わたしは　おかしの　会社に　つとめています。
> **Watashi wa okashi no kaisha ni tsutomete imasu.**
> *(I) (work for / serve) a sweets company.*

できています – **dekite imasu**, the ています form of できる , **dekiru**, to be able (to do something)

> これは　まだ　できていません。
> **Kore wa mada dekite imasen.**
> *This isn't ready yet.*

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9 きたむらさんは　4 だいの　くるまを　もっていますよ。
Kitamura-san wa yon-dai no kuruma o motte imasu yo.
Ms. Kitamura has 4 cars.

1 ばん	2 だい	3 かい	4 はい
ban	**dai**	**kai**	**hai**

The correct answer is #2– だい .

This is another question about which counter to use. This time, we are talking about cars. Cars are 'machines' so we can use the counter for machines – だい .

ばん – **ban**, night; counter for nights

> その一週間のうち、ふたばん、そのホテルに　とまります。
> **Sono isshū-kan no uchi, futaban, sono hoteru ni tomarimasu.**
> *During that week, (I) am staying at that hotel two nights.*

かい – **kai**, counter for times

> いっかげつに　さんかい　およぎに　行きます。
> **Ikkagetsu ni san-kai oyogi ni ikimasu.**
> *(I) go swimming 3 times a month.*

はい – **hai**, counter for cupfuls

> スプーン　にはいの　さとうを　入れました。
> **Supūn ni-hai no satō o iremashita.**
> *(I) put two spoonfuls of sugar in.*

10 かいぎの　ひを　<u>カレンダー</u>に　かいて　ください。
Kaigi no hi o karendā ni kaite kudasai.
Please write the day of the meeting on the calendar.

1 シール	2 ハンカチ	3 テープ	4 カレンダー
shiiru	**hankachi**	**tēpu**	**karendā**
sticker	*handkerchief*	*tape*	*calendar*

The correct answer is #4– カレンダー .

The topic of the sentence is a meeting day, かいぎの　ひ, which we can write on a calendar. None of the other answers makes much sense.

シール – **shiiru**, sticker

このシールを　それに　はってください。
Kono shiiru o sore ni hatte kudasai.
Please attach this sticker there.

ハンカチ – **hankachi**, handkerchief

ハンカチは　ポケットに　あります。
Hankachi wa poketto ni arimasu.
There is a handkerchief in (his) pocket.

テープ – **tēpu**, tape

ときどき　古いテープを　聞きます。
Tokidoki furui tēpu o kikimasu.
Sometimes (I) listen to old tapes.

11 おふろが　<u>ぬるく</u>なりましたよ。あつくして　ください。
Ofuro ga nuruku narimashita yo. Atsuku shite kudasai.
The bath has gotten lukewarm. Please warm it up.

1 うすく	2 ほそく	3 あつく	4 ぬるく
usuku	**hosoku**	**atsuku**	**nuruku**
thin	*thin*	*hot*	*lukewarm*

The correct answer is #4– ぬるく .

The second sentence asks the listener to warm something up, so it makes sense that the bath has gotten lukewarm. ほそい is usually used to describe objects with volume, like a person. うすい can be used to describe a liquid (e.g. thin vs. thick soup), which doesn't make sense here since the speaker is talking about warming it up. We can't use あつい, because the speaker wants it to be hotter.

Other Answers

うすい – **usui**, thin (for relatively flat objects or liquids)

> このコーヒーは　ちょっと　うすいです。
> **Kono kōhii wa chotto usui desu.**
> *This coffee is a little weak.*

ほそい – **hosoi**, thin (for objects with volume)

> そのテーブルの　あしは　長くて　ほそいです。
> **Sono tēburu no ashi wa nagakute hosoi desu.**
> *The table has long slender legs.*

あつい – **atsui**, hot (thing)

> あついコーヒーが　ありますよ。
> **Atsui kōhii ga arimasu yo.**
> *There is hot coffee.*

12　きょうは　さむいので　<u>あつい</u>　うわぎを　きましょう。
Kyō wa samui node atsui uwagi o kimashō.
It's cold today, so let's put on a thick jacket.

1 せまい	2 あつい	3 おおい	4 ふとい
semai	**atsui**	**ōi**	**futoi**
narrow	*thick*	*many*	*fat*

The correct answer is #2– あつい .

あつい actually has three meanings – hot (thing), hot (weather) or thick. The three different meanings use different kanji. 熱い (**atsui**) means 'hot (thing)', 暑い (**atsui**) means 'hot (weather)', 厚い (**atsui**) means 'thick' or 'deep'. Unfortunately at the N5 level, you do not have kanji to help you, so keep these meanings in mind when you see the word in hiragana.

We can't use ふとい to talk about a thicker jacket. It's not commonly used to describe jackets actually, but it can be used to describe 'wide pants'.

> ふといズボン
> **futoi zubon**
> *wide pants*

Other Answers

せまい – **semai**, narrow; confined

> わたしの　にわは　ちょっと　せまいです。
> **Watashi no niwa wa chotto semai desu.**
> *My garden is a little small (lit., narrow).*

おおい – **ōi**, many

> このふゆは　ゆきが　おおいです。
> **Kono fuyu wa yuki ga ōi desu.**
> *This winter, there is a lot of snow.*

ふとい – **futoi**, fat

> もりしたさんは　ふといこえで　話しました。
> **Morishita-san wa futoi koe de hanashimashita.**
> *Mr. Morishita spoke in a deep voice.*

13　わたしの　コーヒーは、たなかさんのより　うすいです。
Watashi no kōhii wa, Tanaka-san no yori usui desu.
My coffee is weaker than Mr. Tanaka's.

1 ほそい	2 せまい	3 うすい	4 ふとい
hosoi	**semai**	**usui**	**futoi**
thin	*narrow*	*thin*	*fat*

The correct answer is #3– うすい .

To describe something that is relatively flat or is a liquid like coffee, we need to use うすい (**usui**, thin; weak). ほそい (**hosoi**) does mean 'thin', but it is used for something with more volume like a person. ふとい (**futoi**, fat) also can't be used to describe a liquid like this. It is most often used to describe something that is voluminous and round like a cable or wire.

Other Answers

ほそい – **hosoi**, thin (for objects with volume)

> そのテーブルの　あしは　長くて　ほそいです。
> **Sono tēburu no ashi wa nagakute hosoi desu.**
> *The table has long slender legs.*

せまい – **semai**, narrow; confined

> わたしの　にわは　ちょっと　せまいです。
> **Watashi no niwa wa chotto semai desu.**
> *My garden is a little small (lit., narrow).*

ふとい – **futoi**, fat

> もりしたさんは　ふといこえで　話しました。
> **Morishita-san wa futoi koe de hanashimashita.**
> *Mr. Morishita spoke in a deep voice.*

14   いつ　その　うわぎを　<u>かえします</u>か。
Itsu sono uwagi o kaeshimasu ka.
When are (you) going to return that jacket?

1 かえします | 2 みがきます | 3 かえります | 4 かぶります
kaeshimasu | **migakimasu** | **kaerimasu** | **kaburimasu**
to return | *to polish* | *to return (home)* | *to put on (one's head)*

The correct answer is #1– かえします.

We are asking a question, so we can assume the subject is 'you'. And the object is a jacket. What can 'you' do with a jacket? Well, we can't polish it and you would get some strange looks if you put it on your head. So answers 2 and 4 are out. The verb かえります (**kaerimasu**) is used to talk about a person returning home, and it's intransitive so it doesn't take an object. That leaves us with かえします (**kaeshimasu**).

Other Answers

みがきます – **migakimasu**, the polite non-past form of みがく, **migaku**, to polish; to brush (one's) teeth

ねる前に　はを　みがいてください。
Neru mae ni ha o migaite kudasai.
Before going to bed, please brush (your) teeth.

かえります – **kaerimasu**, the polite non-past form of かえる, **kaeru**, to return (home)

えいがの後　かえりました。
Eiga no ato kaerimashita.
(I) went home after the movie.

かぶります – **kaburimasu**, the polite non-past form of かぶる, **kaburu**, to put on (one's head)

石川さんは　新しいぼうしを　かぶっていました。
Ishikawa-san wa atarashii bōshi o kabutte imashita.
Ms. Ishikawa was wearing a new hat.

15   しがつごろに　このはなは　<u>さきます</u>。
Shi-gatsu goro ni kono hana wa sakimasu.
This flower blooms around April.

1 あきます | 2 さきます | 3 さします | 4 ふります
akimasu | **sakimasu** | **sashimasu** | **furimasu**
to open | *to bloom* | *to open (an umbrella)* | *to fall (rain)*

The correct answer is #2– さきます.

The subject of the sentence is はな (**hana**, flower). What can a flower do? You might think it can open (あきます, **akimasu**) like answer 1. But, there is actually a different reading to describe the action of a flower opening. We use 開く (**hiraku**, to bloom; to unfold). Note it uses the same kanji, and can easily get confused with 開く (**aku**, to open). You use different readings depending on the context.

So answer 1 is out. And flowers cannot use さします (**sashimasu**, to open [an umbrella]). This is usually an action limited to people. ふります (**furimasu**, to fall) is almost always used with weather like rain, sleet, or snow. If you want to talk about the flowers 'falling,' you should use おちます (**ochimasu**, to fall down; to drop). That just leaves さきます (**sakimasu**, to bloom).

Other Answers

あきます – **akimasu**, the polite non-past form of 開く, **aku**, to open

> この店は　何時に　開きますか。
> **Kono mise wa nan-ji ni akimasu ka.**
> *What time does this store open?*

さします – **sashimasu**, the polite non-past form of さす, **sasu**, to open (an umbrella)

> 車から　出てから　かさを　さします。
> **Kuruma kara dete kara kasa o sashimasu.**
> *Once (I) got out of the car, (I) opened (my) umbrella.*

ふります – **furimasu**, the polite non-past form of ふる, **furu**, to fall (rain)

> きのう　雨が　ふっていました。
> **Kinō ame ga futte imashita.**
> *Yesterday (it) rained.*

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16 たなかさんは　エレベーターを　おりました。
Tanaka-san wa erebētā o orimashita.
Mr. Tanaka got off the elevator.

1 スリッパ	2 プール	3 エレベーター	4 トイレ
surippa	**pūru**	**erebētā**	**toire**
slippers	*(swimming) pool*	*elevator*	*restroom*

The correct answer 3– エレベーター.

First, take a look at the verb of the sentence – おります (**orimasu**, to get off). What can we get off of? We can get off trains and buses. But we can't get off スリッパ (**surippa**, slippers). We get out of a pool, not get off of one and unless the restroom (トイレ, **toire**) is on stilts, we can't use answer 4. That leaves use with エレベーター.

Other Answers

スリッパ – **surippa**, slipper

> いえでは　スリッパを　はいてください。
> **Ie dewa surippa o haite kudasai.**
> *In the house, wear slippers, please.*

プール – **pūru**, pool

> わたしは　にわに　プールを　つくりたいです。
> **Watashi wa niwa ni pūru o tsukuritai desu.**
> *I want to make a pool in my yard.*

トイレ – **toire**, restroom

> トイレを　かしてください。
> **Toire o kashite kudasai.**
> *Can I use your bathroom? (lit., Lend me your bathroom, please.)*

17　くつやは　みちの　むこうに　あります。
Kutsuya wa michi no mukō ni arimasu.
The shoe store is on the other side of the street.

1 うしろ	2 むこう	3 まえ	4 がわ
ushiro	**mukō**	**mae**	**gawa**
behind	*across the ~*	*in front of*	*side*

The correct answer is #2– むこう .

There will most likely be one question in the Contextually-defined Expressions part of the Vocabulary section that involves location words and an illustration. Knowing your location words well can really pay off. Here we are talking about the shoe store (くつや, **kutsuya**) in relation to the street (みち, **michi**). We typically use うしろ and まえ for objects that partially cover or obstruct another. And, it is too confusing to use がわ.

The best answer is むこう (**mukō**, across the ~; on the opposite side of ~). Keep in mind that we use this word with the object being crossed, not the object across from or facing a location we want to describe.

> O　わたしの　いえは　川の　むこうに　あります。
> **Watashi no ie wa kawa no mukō ni arimasu.**
> *My house is on the opposite side of the river.*

Other Answers

うしろ – **ushiro**, behind

> わたしの　後ろに　立たないでください。
> **Watashi no ushiro ni tatanaide kudasai.**
> *Don't stand behind me.*

まえ – **mae**, in front of

いえの　前に　高い木が　あります。
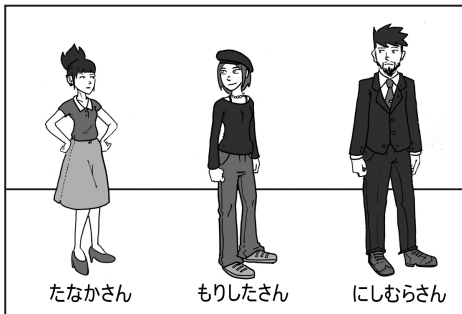**Ie no mae ni takai ki ga arimasu.**
There is a tall tree in front of (my) house.

がわ – **gawa**, side

やおやは　みぎがわに　あります。
Yaoya wa migigawa ni arimasu.
The greengrocer is on the right side.

たなかさん　　もりしたさん　　にしむらさん

18　もりしたさんは　たなかさんと　にしむらさんの　あいだに　います。
Morishita-san wa Tanaka-san to Nishimura-san no aida ni imasu.
Ms. Morishita is between Ms. Tanaka and Mr. Nishimura.

1 まえ	2 ところ	3 あいだ	4 ひだり
mae	**tokoro**	**aida**	**hidari**
In front of	*place*	*between*	*left*

The correct answer is #3– あいだ .

This is a simple matter of knowing what location word to use. The sentence uses the と particle to connect Ms. Tanaka and Mr. Nishimura. What location word can we use with the と particle? Well, the word あいだ usually needs two objects to be between and uses the と particle to mark those items. None of the other answers can be used in this situation because of the と particle.

Other Answers

まえ – **mae**, in front of

いえの　前に　高い木が　あります。
Ie no mae ni takai ki ga arimasu.
There is a tall tree in front of (my) house.

ところ – **tokoro**, place
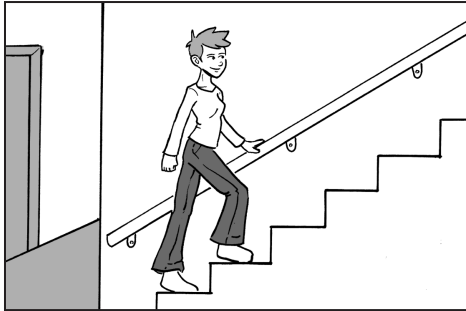
このへやには　ねるところが　ありません。
Kono heya niwa neru tokoro ga arimasen.
There is no place to sleep in this room.

ひだり – **hidari**, left

> 左へ　まがって　ください。
> **Hidari e magatte kudasai.**
> *Turn left, please.*

19　にしむらさんは　かいだんを　のぼっています。
Nishimura-san wa kaidan o nobotte imasu.
Ms. Nishimura is climbing the stairs.

1 げんかん	2 だいどころ	3 かいだん	4 ろうか
genkan	**daidokoro**	**kaidan**	**rōka**
entryway	*kitchen*	*stairs*	*hallway*

The correct answer is #3– かいだん .

This question is essentially checking your vocabulary knowledge with a picture. It's common to see at least one of these on the test in this section. Obviously what you see in the picture is a staircase, which is かいだん in Japanese.

Other Answers

げんかん – **genkan**, entryway

> げんかんの　そうじを　しました。
> **Genkan no sōji o shimashita.**
> *(I) cleaned the entryway.*

だいどころ – **daidokoro**, kitchen

> わたしの　いえは　だいどころが　ちょっと　小さいです。
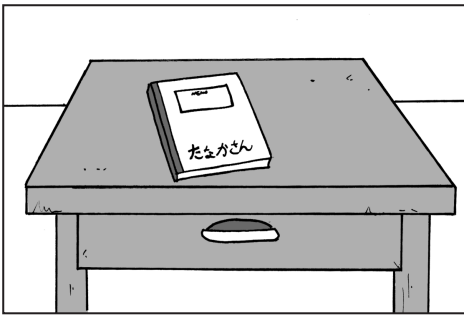> **Watashi no ie wa daidokoro ga chotto chiisai desu.**
> *My house's kitchen is a little small.*

ろうか – **rōka**, hallway

> あぶないですから、ろうかを　はしらないでください。
> **Abunai desu kara, rōka o hashiranaide kudasai.**
> *It's dangerous, so don't run down the hallway.*

20 そのほんは　いしかわさんの　つくえの　うえに　あります。

Sono hon wa Ishikawa-san no tsukue no ue ni arimasu.

The book is on Ms. Ishikawa's desk.

1 つくえ	2 テーブル	3 いす	4 ほんだな
tsukue	**tēburu**	**isu**	**hondana**
desk	*table*	*chair*	*bookshelf*

The correct answer is #1– つくえ .

This question is basically asking if you can identify the object in the picture. It's likely that you will see at least one of these on the test. You can see a desk in the picture, so the answer is つくえ .

Other Answers

テーブル , **tēburu**, table

> そのテーブルの　あしは　長くてほそいです。
>
> **Sono tēburu no ashi wa nagakute hosoi desu.**
>
> *The table has long slender legs.*

いす , **isu**, chair

> いすを　よっつ　ならべてください。
>
> **Isu o yottsu narabete kudasai.**
>
> *Please set out four chairs.*

ほんだな , **hondana**, bookshelf

> ほんだなに　じしょが　あります。
>
> **Hondana ni jisho ga arimasu.**
>
> *There is a dictionary in the bookshelf.*