



# JLPT N5

## Grammar Master

# N5

# かんぽう

80 GRAMMAR LESSONS YOU MUST KNOW TO PASS THE JLPT!

Complete Study Guide  
By JLPTsensei.com

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Complete Study Guide

By: JLPTsensei.com

This book includes all of the grammar points that you will need to know in order to pass the JLPT N5.

Each lesson includes the meaning, usage rules, grammar notes, as well as numerous example sentences from beginner to advanced.

Good luck!

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# ちゃいけない・じゃいけない

## Meaning

must not do (spoken Japanese)

## How To Use

Verb ㇿ	ちゃだめ ちゃいけない ちゃいけません
Verb ㇿ	じゃダメ じゃいけない じゃいけません

Learn Japanese grammar: **ちゃいけない** (cha ikenai) / **ちゃダメ** (cha dame) / **じゃいけない** (ja ikenai) / **じゃダメ** (ja dame). Meaning: must not; may not; cannot (spoken Japanese).

This grammar is a more casual way to say we should not do / may not do something. To be more formal, you can use [てはいけない \(te wa ikenai\)](#).

## Which to use: ちゃ VS じゃ

- Use the verb's て form, but then remove the て
  - たべる -> たべて -> たべ**ちゃ**
  - “taberu” -> “tabete” -> “tabe cha”
- If the て form is で, then ちゃ turns to じゃ
  - のむ -> のんで -> のん**じゃ**
  - “nomu” -> “nonde” -> “nonja”

## 3 Main Ending Patterns

- **ダメ** (dame) = standard, casual
- **いけない** (ikenai) = standard, casual
- **いけません** (ikemasen) = same, but more formal

## Example Sentences

1. 寝る前にスマホを見**ちゃダメ**よ。  
neru mae ni sumaho o micha dame yo.  
You shouldn't look at your smartphone before going to bed.

2. ここはきけんなので、入**っちゃダメ**だよ。  
koko wa kiken nano de, haiccha dame da yo.  
This area is dangerous, so you're not allowed to enter.

3. や**っちゃいけない**ことをやっちゃった。  
yaccha ikenai koto o yacchatta.  
I did something I shouldn't have...

4. 自信をなくし**ちゃいけません**！  
jishin o naku shicha ikemasen!  
You mustn't lose confidence!

5. そんなに授業をさぼ**っちゃダメ**よ。  
sonna ni jugyou o saboccha dame yo.  
You shouldn't skip class so much.

6. 彼を信用し**ちゃいけない**。  
kare o shinyou shicha ikenai.  
We cannot trust him.

7. 赤信号をむし**ちゃいけません**！  
aka shingou o mushi shicha ikemasen.  
You must not ignore red lights!

8. 野菜を食べるまでデザートを食べちゃいけないよ。  
yasai o taberu made dezaato o tabecha ikenai yo.  
No eating dessert until you finish eating your vegetables.
9. 子どもの前に悪いことばを言っちゃいけません。  
kodomo no mae ni warui kotoba o iccha ikemasen.  
We must not say bad words in front of children.
10. 20歳未満の人はお酒を飲んじゃいけません。  
hatachi miman no hito wa osake o nonja ikemasen.  
People under the age of 20 cannot drink alcohol.

**Practice writing your own sentences!**



# だ・です

## Meaning

to be (am, is, are, were, used to)

## How To Use

present affirmative	だ (casual) です (polite)
past affirmative	だった (casual) でした (polite)
present negative	じゃない ではない じゃありません ではないではありません
past negative	じゃなかった ではなかった じゃありませんでした ではありませんでした

Learn Japanese grammar: **だ** (da) & **です** (desu). Meaning: to be (am, is, are, were, used to).

Let's look at some of the different ways this grammar can be used.

## Present affirmative form – だ・です

### Example A) です

私はクリスです。

*watashi wa kurisu desu.*

I **am** Chris.

This literally translates to “I Chris am”. Remember that Japanese uses SOV (subject-object-verb), rather than SVO like English. This may be strange at first, but it will become natural after some practice.

### Example B) だ

私はクリスだ。

*watashi wa kurisu da.*

I **am** Chris.

だ (da) and です (desu) have the exact same meaning, but です (desu) is more polite, so when in doubt it's best to always use です (desu).

### Example C) to be: am, is, are

私の名前はクリスです。

*watashi no namae wa kurisu desu.*

My name **is** Chris.

だ (da) and です (desu) can mean am, is and are. There is no distinction like in English, so it works for everything. This is one of the easier points of Japanese grammar.

### Example D) They are

彼らは3年生です。

*karera wa san nensei desu.*

They **are** 3rd year students.

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## だった・でした (datta / deshita) – used to be (past)

When you want to say something “used to be” (was, were, used to, etc), you’ll want to use this conjugation. Once again, there is a casual form **だった** (datta), and the more polite **でした** (deshita).

### Example E) Was

昨日はとてもきれいな日**だった**。

*kinou wa totemo kireina hi datta.*

Yesterday **was** a very beautiful day.

## Example F) Used to

子どものとき、甘いものが好きでした。

*kodomo no toki, amai mono ga suki deshita.*

When I was a child, I **used to** like sweets.

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## Extra Study Notes

- To say the opposite, “to not be” (is/are not) instead, you can use [じゃない・ではない \(janai / dewa nai\)](#), or any of the negative conjugations listed in the “how to use” chart.

## Example Sentences

1. 今日は暑いだね。

*kyou wa atsui da ne.*

It's pretty hot today, right?

2. かれは私の友だちです。

*kare wa watashi no tomodachi desu.*

He is my friend.

3. 日本の文化が好きです。

*nihon no bunka ga suki desu.*

I like Japanese culture

4. 昔はサッカーが趣味だったが、今はやっていない。

*mukashi wa sakka ga shumi datta ga, ima wa yatteinai.*

Soccer used to be my hobby, but I don't play anymore.

**Practice writing your own sentences!**

**H |g|g'h YybXcZh YZYYdfYj |Yk "**

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