



COMPREHENSIVE STUDY GUIDE — FREE SAMPLE

JLPT N5

Grammar Cheat Sheet

10 Most Frequent JLPT N5 Grammar Patterns

Free Sample — preview the format of the full 100-pattern study guide with formation rules, examples, and study notes

Quick Reference

Top 10 grammar patterns sorted by frequency — sample from 100-pattern guide

#	PATTERN	FORMATION	MEANING	FREQ
1	は	Noun + は	Indicates the topic or subject of the sentence, highlighting what is being talked about.	10/10
2	が	Noun + が	Marks the subject of a sentence, often used to emphasize or introduce new information.	10/10
3	を	Noun + を	Indicates the direct object of an action, showing what the verb is acting upon.	10/10
4	に	Noun + に	Indicates a point in time or a destination/place where something exists or occurs.	10/10
5	で	Noun + で	Indicates the location where an action takes place or the means by which an action is performed.	10/10
6	へ	Noun + へ	Indicates direction or destination towards which an action is directed.	10/10
7	と	Noun + と	Connects nouns to mean 'and' or indicates accompaniment with someone.	10/10
8	も	Noun + も	Indicates inclusion, meaning 'also' or 'too'.	10/10
9	の	Noun + の + Noun	Indicates possession or describes the relationship between two nouns.	10/10
10	か	Sentence + か	Indicates a question, often used at the end of a sentence.	10/10

Deep Dive

Detailed breakdown with examples, related patterns, and usage notes

#1

は

10/10

FREQ

Noun + は Particle

Indicates the topic or subject of the sentence, highlighting what is being talked about.

わたし がくせい
私は学生です。

I am a student.

ねこ
猫はかわいいです。

Cats are cute.

RELATED PATTERNS:

が も

Beginners often confuse は with が. は introduces the topic, while が identifies the subject. は is not used for emphasis.

#2

が

10/10

FREQ

Noun + が Particle

Marks the subject of a sentence, often used to emphasize or introduce new information.

いぬ
犬がいます。

There is a dog.

あめ ふ
雨が降っています。

It is raining.

RELATED PATTERNS:

は も

Use が to introduce new information or emphasize the subject. It is often confused with は, which is for known topics.

#3

を

10/10

FREQ

Noun + を Particle

Indicates the direct object of an action, showing what the verb is acting upon.

ほん よ
本を読みます。

I read a book.

りんご た
りんごを食べます。

I eat an apple.

RELATED PATTERNS:

に で

を is used only for direct objects. Beginners might confuse it with に or で, which are for indirect objects or locations.

#4

に

10/10

FREQ

Noun + に Particle

Indicates a point in time or a destination/place where something exists or occurs.

がっこう い
学校に行きます。

I go to school.

しちじ お
七時に起きます。

I wake up at seven.

RELATED PATTERNS:

で へ

に is often confused with で and へ. Use に for specific times and destinations. へ is more general for direction.

#5

で

10/10

FREQ

Noun + で Particle

Indicates the location where an action takes place or the means by which an action is performed.

としよかん べんきょう
図書館で勉強します。

I study at the library.

ばすでい
バスで行きます。

I go by bus.

RELATED PATTERNS:

に へ

で is used for the location of actions or means of transport. Beginners may confuse it with に, which is for destinations or times.

#6

へ

10/10

FREQ

Noun + へ Particle

Indicates direction or destination towards which an action is directed.

がっこう い
学校へ行きます。

I go to school.

えき ある
駅へ歩きます。

I walk to the station.

RELATED PATTERNS:

に まで

へ is often confused with に. Use へ for direction, while に can indicate direction or specific location.

#7

10/10

FREQ

と

Noun + と Particle

Connects nouns to mean 'and' or indicates accompaniment with someone.

りんごとバナナを ^{ばななをた}食 べます。

I eat apples and bananas.

友達と ^{もだちとい}行 きます。

I go with a friend.

RELATED PATTERNS:

や も

Beginners often confuse と with や. Use と for exhaustive lists, や for partial lists.

#8

10/10

FREQ

も

Noun + も Particle

Indicates inclusion, meaning 'also' or 'too'.

わたし ^い私 も行 きます。

I will go too.

いぬ ^す犬 も好 きます。

I also like dogs.

RELATED PATTERNS:

と や

も can replace particles like は, が, or を. Be careful not to overuse it in sentences.

#9

10/10

FREQ

の

Noun + の + Noun Particle

Indicates possession or describes the relationship between two nouns.

わたし ほん
私の本です。

It is my book.

にほん くるま
日本の車です。

It is a Japanese car.

RELATED PATTERNS:

が は

Beginners often confuse の with が. Remember の shows possession or description, not subject.

#10

10/10

FREQ

か

Sentence + か Particle

Indicates a question, often used at the end of a sentence.

なん
これは何ですか？

What is this?

がくせい
あなたは学生ですか？

Are you a student?

RELATED PATTERNS:

の かな

か is used for yes/no questions. Don't forget the rising intonation when speaking.



Want all 100 grammar patterns?

Get the complete N5 Grammar Cheat Sheet with 100 frequency-ranked patterns, formation rules, example sentences with furigana, and study notes.

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