

by jennilee via cheatography.com/202026/cs/45696/

(Place) は どこですか "Where's~"		
(Place) は どこですか。	Native Way = (Place) は	すみません、(Place) に行きたいんですが。。。
-Sounds too direct		"Excuse me, I'd like to go to"
		Verb (Plain) + んですけど . んだけど / Noun なんだけど = Used as an introductory remark. Stating where you're going and stopping before actually saying your question.
【化粧室】けしょうしょは何処で- すか。Where's the powder room?	すみませ ん、お手洗 いは?	すみません、【戦争時】せんそうじに行きたいんですが。。。
トイレは何処ですか。Where's the lavatory (toilet)?		Excuse me, I'd like to go to Sensouji Temple. (given the context/situation) (That's my situation Could you help me?)
トイレ、何処?Where's the toilet?		迷ってしまったんですが。。。
【便所】べんじょは何処ですか。		I'm lost (that's my situation could you help me?)
お手洗いは何処ですか。Where's the bathroom?		【財布】さいふをなくしたんですが。。。
		I lost a wallet (that's my situation could you help me?)

To ask random stranger		
すみません、(place)が何処かしています か。	(Place) までの行き方をしています か。	(Place) 【探す】さがしているんですが。。。
"Excuse me, do you know where"	"Do you know how to get to"	"I'm looking for (that's my situation could you help me?)
すみません、【浅草】あさくさが何処かし ていますか。	スカイツリーまでの行き方をして- いますか。	ラップを探しているんですが。。。
Excuse me, do you know where Asakusa is?	Do you know how to get to Skytree?	I'm looking for a cling wrap (that's my situation could you help me?"
	A から B まで	
	家から学校までのきょりは 1 kmで す。	



By **jennilee** cheatography.com/jennilee/

Not published yet.

Last updated 20th February, 2025.

Page 1 of 6.

Sponsored by ApolloPad.com

Everyone has a novel in them. Finish

Yours!

https://apollopad.com



by jennilee via cheatography.com/202026/cs/45696/

To ask random stranger (cont)

The distance between my house and school is 1km.

<place>が何処 か 知っていますか。
Do you know + where <place> is?

Positions / Location Words			
POSITION	PHRASE	THINGS/LOCATION	ADVERB
【右側】みぎがわ:right side	右に【曲がる】まがる:to turn right	【地図】ちず:map	ずっと:forever; continuously
【左側】ひだりがわ:left side	左に【曲がる】まがる:to turn left	【信号】しんごう:traffic light	この近くに:near here
【前】まえ:in front of	歩いて:on foot; by walking	スクランブル【交差点】こうさて- ん:Scramble crossing (in Shibuya)	ここら【辺】へん:somewhere around here
【後ろ】うしろ:behind	【十分】じゅっぷんぐらい歩 く:walk for ten minutes	【交差点】こうさてん:interse- ction; crossroad	この【辺り】あたり:around here
中:inside	歩いて【十分】じゅっぷんか かる:it takes ten mins by foot	【バス停】バステイ:bus stop	この【辺】へん:this area
【上】うえ:on/above	まっすぐ:straight		【一つ】ひとつ目の:the first
【下】した:under; beneath	まっすぐ行く:to go straight		【最初】さいしょの:the first (used if you want to say the beginning of something)
【側】そば:near	すぐそこですよ:It's right over there.		ずっと: forever; continuously
【近く】ちかく:near	すぐ来て:Come here ASAP.		歩いて:on foot; by walking
【隣】となり:next to (same type of category)			ずっとも:BFF (slang for ずっと友だち)
よこ: next to (much wider range of things)			
【間】あいだ: in between (2 reference points are used)			

<location></location>	にいる/ある			
<somethin< th=""><th>g> が いる/ある</th><th><location>にいる/ある</location></th><th><location> で <verb></verb></location></th><th><location> ^ <direction verb=""></direction></location></th></somethin<>	g> が いる/ある	<location>にいる/ある</location>	<location> で <verb></verb></location>	<location> ^ <direction verb=""></direction></location>
	By jennilee	Not published y	vet.	Sponsored by ApolloPad.com
	cheatography.com/jenn	ilee/ Last updated 2	0th February, 2025.	Everyone has a novel in them. Finish
		Page 2 of 6.		Yours!
				https://apollopad.com



by jennilee via cheatography.com/202026/cs/45696/

<location>にいる/ある (cont)</location>				
"There is <something>"</something>	<pre><place> に B が あります/います</place></pre>			
	"There is a noun in/at/on a place"	で: Can only be used for action verbs.	↑: location = direction; destination of the movement	
	$\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$: location of existence; location where the thing exists	で: location where the activity takes place.	Actions of moving from one place to another. Can be replaced with $\[\mathcal{L} \]$	
	VERBS only used with に:いる、ある、住- む、【泊まる】とまる	VERBS used: Action verbs	VERBS that express movement: 行く、来る、帰る	
庭】にわに犬が【います。There is a dog in the garden.	が台所に【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこあります。 There is a refrigerator in the kitchen.	日本で働きます。I work in Japan.	日本へ行きます。I'll go to Japan.	
この【町】まちに図書館があり ません。There is no library in this town.	【千葉県】ちばけんにディズニーランドがあります。There is Disneyland in Chiba Prefecture.	家で食べます。I eat at home.	東京へ来ます。I'll come to Tokyo.	
		学校で勉強します。 I study at school.	東京へ帰ります。	

!□! \square Note: <something> がいる/ある can be replaced with は and make the noun as the TOPIC of the sentence. However, the noun must be something that both the speaker and the listener are aware of. Otherwise, it cannot be the topic.

ケーキが【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこ にあります。	ケーキは【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこにあります。
There is a cake in the fridge.	As for the cake, it's in the fridge.
ケーキ is emphasized the information.	ケーキ is now the topic of the sentence.
	Main point of the sentence: 【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこにあります。
	The noun must be something that both the speaker and listener are aware of.
Situation: My mom bought a cake	Situation: My mom and I bought a cake together.



and I don't know about that.

By jennilee

cheatography.com/jennilee/

Not published yet.

Last updated 20th February, 2025.

Page 3 of 6.

Sponsored by ApolloPad.com

Everyone has a novel in them. Finish

Yours!

https://apollopad.com



Asking for directions Cheat Sheet by jennilee via cheatography.com/202026/cs/45696/

<location>にいる/ある (cont)</location>	
So mom would say:ケーキが【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこにあります。	So she could say: ケーキは【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこにあります。
ケーキ:She meant the cake that SHE bought but I'm not aware of the specific	au $ +$: Can be the topic of the sentence as we both are
cake she's talking about so this cannot be the topic.	aware of the existence of the cake.
But if she says: 今日ケーキを買いました。	Main point of the sentence: 【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこにあります。
Now, I'm aware of this specific cake so she can make it a topic and say:	But it doesn't mean you can always make it a topic.
ケーキは【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこにあります。	You can still say:
Omitting $ au$ — $ au$ is okay as it's obvious she's talking about the cake here.	ケーキが【冷蔵庫】れいぞうこにあります。

GIVING DIRECTIONS VOCABS	
A. すみません、アモ学校にい行きたいんですが。	Excuse me, I want to go to Amo Gakkou
B. アモ学校ですね。	Amo School, right?
この【道】みちをまっすぐ行って、二つのを【二つ】ふたつ目の【角】かどを 左に曲がると、右側にあります。	Go straight on this road, then if you turn at the second corner, it'll be on the right side.
A. ここから学校までどのくらいかかりますか。	How long will it take to get to school from here?
【図書館】としょかんは学校の後ろにあります。	The library is behind the school.
この【道】みちをずっとまっすぐ行くと、左側に図書館】としょかんがありま す。	If you keep going straight on this road, the library will be on the left side.
この【道】みちをまっすぐ行って、【十分】じゅっぷんぐらい歩くと、左側に あります。	Go straight on this road, then if you walk for about ten minutes, it's on the left side.



By **jennilee** cheatography.com/jennilee/

Not published yet.

Last updated 20th February, 2025.

Page 4 of 6.

Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**Everyone has a novel in them. Finish
Yours!
https://apollopad.com



by jennilee via cheatography.com/202026/cs/45696/

GIVING DIRECTIONS VOCABS (cont)		
二つ目に【信号】しんごうを右に曲がってください。	Please turn right at the second traffic light.	
信号を右に曲がって、左にでパトがあります。映画館はでパトの中にありますよ。	Please turn right at the traffic light and thre is a department store on you left and the cinema is inside the department store.	
A.【渋谷】しぶやに行ってスクランブル【交差点】こうさてんが 見たい。	I want to go to Shibuya and see the Scramble Crossing.	
B. 【一つ】ひとつ目の【交差点】こうさてんを左に曲がってください。	Please turn left at the first intersection.	
A. すみません、この近くにATMはありますか。	Excuse me, is there an ATM nearby?	
この【辺り】あたりにATMはありますか。	Excuse me, is there an ATM around here?	
ここら【辺】へんにATMはありますか。	Excuse me, is there an ATM somewhere around here?	
B. その【交差点】こうさてんを右に曲がると、左にコンビニがあ ります。ATMはコンビニの中にありますよ。	If you turn right at that intersection, there'll be a convenience store on the left. There's an ATM inside the convenience store.	
A. A. すみません、近くに映画館にありますか。	Excuse me, is there a cinema nearby?	
B. そこの信号を右に曲がると、左側にでパトがあります。映画館はでパトの中にあります。	If you turn right at the traffic light, there'll be a department store on the left. There's a cinema inside the department store.	



By **jennilee** cheatography.com/jennilee/

Not published yet. Last updated 20th February, 2025. Page 6 of 6. Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!
https://apollopad.com