QUESTION WORD					
QUESTION: <noun>はどこに</noun>	QUESTION: どこ で	ANSWER: <noun>は/が どこ</noun>	QUESTION: 何/なにが		
<noun>はどこですか。</noun>	で is used with action verbs	<noun>が/ は<location> です</location></noun>	が is used		
★★が is not used because when you're asking someone where <noun> is, the person MUST know where <noun> is. Otherwise, you should be asking this question.</noun></noun>	どこで昼ご飯を 買いましたか。 n't Where did you buy your lunch?	<noun>が/ は<location> にあります</location></noun>			
The main point of the sentence is 何処にありまか。Therefore, は is used.	ह वृ	は/が can be used when answering the question.			
	QUESTION: どに で "Where"		何が東京にありますか。WHAT is in Tokyo?		
京都はどこですか。Where is Kyoto?	に is used with destination verbs	私は.が東京- にいます。I am in Tokyo.	!□!□Note: は is not used because it goes against the concept of TOPIC. You use なに because you don't know it and you cannot make something you don't know as the topic.		
	どこに行きます か。 Where will you go?	私は.が東京- です。(As for me) I am in Tokyo.	"As for what? It should be in Tokyo?" Hence, は particle does not make sense.		
だれ vs 誰の					
誰 / だれ "Who"	誰 / だれ "Who" 誰の + Noun "Whose"				
-Used to refer to someone	-Must be followed with a Noun				
-Used to refer to who something belongs to					
好きな【歌手】かしゅは誰ですか?Who is your favourite singer? 誰のカバンですか。 Whose bag is this?					
何 vs どう "HOW"					
何 "What"	どう "What; how"				
-Literal question of "What?"	-There's a stronger nuance of how to "thinking" and "feeling" about things.				
何してるの? What are you doing?	どう思う? What are you thinking?				
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何 vs どう "HOW" (cont) 兄さんはどう? How's yo	ur (older) brother doing?				
どう vs どうやって "HOW 1	TO DO THINGS"				
どう "How; in what way; by	what means"	*どうやって "How (to do things,)(*(
-Used to ask how to do thin	gs or accomplish something	-Formal counterpart of どう			
		-Can be used mid / new senten	ce		
それはどうするんですか。	How shall I do it?	どうやって駅に行くんですか。	How do you get to the train station?		
なぜ / どうして / 何で "WH	Y"				
なぜ "Why?"		どうして "Why?"	何で (なんで) "Why?"		
-Used in formal writing and speech, such as essays, books, magazines, websites, reports and public		-Used at any time with anyone. It is rath and soft, and can be used in everyday s			
speaking.					
-Rarely used in everyday co	onversation.				
		どうして泣くの? Why are you crying?	のでそんなことをするの? Why do you do something like that?		
		どうしてですか? Why is it?	彼のうちへなんで行きますか。 How do you go to his house?		
			自転車で。 By bicycle.		
どれ "WHICH"					
どれ "Which among…" (of 3 or more options)	どの + Noun "Which Noun" (3 or more options)	of どちら / どっち "Which of the two…" (of 2 options)	" どちらの + Noun "Which of the two…" (of 2 options)		
が is usually used for question words.					
貴方の車はどれですか。 Which one is your car?	どの国が【勝ち】かち ました か。 Which country won?	と 犬と猫とどちらが好きですか。 Whi do you like better, dogs or cats?	ich どちらの国が【勝ち】かち ましたか。 Which of the two countries won?		
		犬の方が好きです。 I like dogs mor	е.		
OTHER QUESTION WORE)S				
どちら / どっち "Which way	?" "Which person?" F	いつ "When" なに "What" 何 (ǎ	なん) "What" **どんな "What kind of"		
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-Can be used to ask the name of the countr company or school a person belongs to.	у,	-Used before particles を -Used before なにご, 何名		
-Can refer to a person			-Used before counter suffix Ex. なんさい	JIE
【会議室】会議しせつはどちらですか。 Which way is the conference room?	家族はいつき ますか。	昨日何をしましたか。	なんですか。	大阪はどんな- 【町】まちです か。
国はどちらですか。 What country do you come from?	When is your family coming?	What did you do yesterda	ay? What about?	What kind of town is Oosaka?
"Why" with other grammar				
**何のために "What for?"	どんな訳で (どんなわけで) or		どういう訳で (どういうわけで) or	
	どんな理由で (どん	んなりゆうで)	どういう理由で (どういうり	ゆうで)
-This phrase is neutral and rather similar to どうして in terms of usage.	-More formal than the other phrases Even though this can be used in speaking, they sound rather severe.		-These two phrases are very similar to those in Point 5 above and are used in the same types of situations.	
-Often used when asking a rhetorical question (a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.)	if you are asked the	n in daily conversation as ese questions, it sounds It and to be blamed for re done.	-Look at the first two example Can you tell that there is an inting and perceived wrong- in the subtext of the question	element of finger-po- doing floating ominous
	訳 (wake) and 理由 (riyuu) are very similar words (almost the same and interchan- geable) so you can choose to use either.			
		ation based on something son; cause; meaning;		

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"Why" with other grammar (cont)					
What has brought you here? / What are you here for?	Why have you come?	Why do you wish to resign?			
SPECIFIC LOCATION: POSITION					
<pre><location>の<pre>continue</pre>CNがいる/ある "N is in the position of <re- ference point>"</re- </location></pre>	<topic>は<reference point=""> の <location> で <verb> "Noun is doing something in the"</verb></location></reference></topic>				
	The particle ' c ' is used when the location.	you are doing something (action verb) in			
Positional Words:					
【上】 うえ : top		【近く】ちかく:near			
【下】した:under	【外】そと:outside				
【隣】となり:next to (same type of category)	【中】なか:insid				
【前】まえ:front	よこ: next to (much wider rang	e of things)			
【後ろ】うしろ:behind	【間】あいだ:between in betw	veen (2 reference points are used)			
【右】みぎ:right	【左】ひだり:left				
テーブルの上に猫がいます。There is a cat on top of the table.	私はレストランの外で食べま	もした。 I ate outside the restaurant.			
ドアの右にスイッチがあります。There is a switch to the right of the door.	ホテルの前で彼女を待ちまし	t_{\circ} I waited for her in front of the hotel.			
木下に男の子がいます。There is a boy under the tree.	彼は図書館の中で読みます。	He reads inside the library.			
タクシー乗り場は駅の前にあります。The taxi stand is in front of the station.					
本屋の隣にカフェがあります。There is a cafe next to the bookstore.					
私は貴方の後ろにいます。I'm behind you.					
ここの近くに公園があります。There is a park near here.					
階段の左にエレベーターがあります。There is an elevator to the left of the stairs.					

POSITION: 【間】あいだ

<Place 1> と <Place 2> の間にNがいます "N is between Place1 and Place2

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POSITION: 【間】あいだ (cont)

本屋とスーパーの間に花屋があります。

There is a flower shop between the bookstore and the supermarket.



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