

A は B です
(A is B.) は is the particle indicating a topic. Adding です after B forms a predicate. e.g.) 私はアンナです。(I'm Anna.)

__ではありません
です is a polite word that ends a sentence. e.g.) はい、私は日本人です。(Yes, I'm a Japanese.) ではありません is the negative form of です. e.g.) いいえ、私は日本人ではありません。(No, I'm not a Japanese.)

__つ	
1	一つ
2	二つ
3	三つ
4	四つ
5	五つ
6	六つ
7	七つ
8	八つ
9	九つ
10	十

If followed by the counter つ, the way we count numbers from one to ten changes.

Japanese characters
The Japanese language has three types of script: Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji, each with its own specific role. e.g. 私はジョンです。(I am John). Hiragana: は, です Katakana: ジョン Kanji: 私

Subject は Object を Verb
A typical word order in Japanese is "the subject, the object and the verb." を is a particle indicating the object of an action. e.g.) 私は漫画を読みます。(I read manga.)

て-form verbs
When we use verbs in the middle of sentences, that is, when we add other words after them, we use their conjugated forms. The verbs that conjugate, ending with て, are called "て-form verbs." e.g.) 覚えます (to memorize) >> 覚えて

A の B
の is a particle that links two nouns. In Japanese, you put a modifying word before a noun. e.g.) 東京のお土産 (a souvenir from Tokyo)

__をします
します is a verb that means "to do something." You can talk about many actions by combining をします with nouns. e.g.) 勉強 (study) + をします = 勉強をします (I study) 料理 (cooking) + をします = 料理をします (I cook)

何時
何 is "what" and 何 is "time". 時 is a counter indicating a specific hour. e.g.) 何時ですか。(What time is it?)

__はどこですか。
(Where is __ ?) どこですか is a phrase that allows you to ask where something is, either a place or thing. e.g.) トイレはどこですか。(Where is a restroom?)

The Numbers (1)	
1	一
2	二
3	三
4	四
5	五
6	六
7	七
8	八
9	九
10	十



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