Kumadex

by Mario Hayashi, Kuma Learn

Learn 50 JLPT-N5 Vocab with Pictures

MINI-EBOOK WITH BONUS VOCAB!

Introduction: Learn Japanese Visually

Getting started with learning Japanese can seem a tall order, with so many unfamiliar words! Luckily, there are great resources to learn from, including <u>WaniKani</u>, <u>DuoLingo</u> and <u>Genki</u>. These resources help you learn using various approaches, such as *audial* and *kinaesthetic* techniques (e.g. games).

<u>Kuma Learn</u> offers you a *visual* approach to learning Japanese vocabulary. Some words lend themselves well to visual presentation and that's why we've made you a picture dictionary for Japanese: *Kumadex*.

We looked at frequently occurring words [*] to select 50 JLPT-N5 words in this mini-eBook. They're only a fraction of all the words in the Japanese language but I hope it serves as a useful guide. If you like this eBook, do sign up to the newsletter! <u>www.kumalearn.com/newsletter</u>.

* See *Acknowledgements: Centre for Translation Studies, Leeds University.*

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How to read this eBook

Image

Photograph to help you learn the Japanese word.

Label

Some words are bonus words. Free extra words! We call this おまけ (*o-ma-ke*): bonus or freebie.

Word

The Japanese word, in *kanji* with one reading in *furigana* (hiragana to help you read kanji). The reading is also written in *romaji*, or romanised Japanese, for convenience.

Only one reading is shown. Some words have multiple readings but we focus on the common reading to make it easier for you to learn.

Tags

Words are labelled with parts of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.), how common a reading is and where they appear (Genki, JLPT).

Meanings

Some words have over ten meanings. But we've focused on the top three to five, so that it's easier for you to learn.

Numbers

The Japanese number system is logical. Once you can count up to ten, you'll know how to count up to 99. This is because, after ten, numbers are expressed as sums of numbers we've already learned: eleven is "ten-and-one" (十一, *jiu-ichi*); 99 is "nine-tens-and-nine" (九十九, *kyuu-jiu-kyuu*).

When reading and writing Japanese, you'll often see decimal digits (numbers 0 to 9) being used instead of kanji, as it can get a bit difficult to read for larger numbers!

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Numbers

いち
一 ichi

`Common` `JLPT N5`

1. one

   `Numeric` `Prefix`

   EXAMPLE

   いちど
   もう一度?

   One more time?

2. best

   `の-adj.` `Suffix`

   EXAMPLE

   いちばん す
   これが一番好き。

   I like this one best.

3. first; foremost

   `の-adj.`

   EXAMPLE

   わたし いちばん
   私が一番。

   I'm first.

に
二 ni

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. two

さん
三 san

`Common` `JLPT N1` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. three

   EXAMPLE

   さんしゅうかん た
   三週間経った。

   Three weeks went by.

し
四 shi

`Common` `JLPT N3` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. four

   EXAMPLE

   に にばい よん
   二の二倍は四。

   Twice two is equal to four.

ご
五 go

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. five

ろく
六 roku BONUS
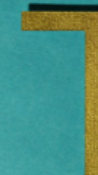
`Common` `JLPT N1` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. six

   EXAMPLE

   ろくじ もど
   六時には戻るよ。

   I'll be back at six.

しち
七 shichi BONUS

`Common` `JLPT N3` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. seven

   EXAMPLE

   なな じ さんじゅうふん
   七時三十分だった。

   It was seven thirty.

Numbers

BONUS
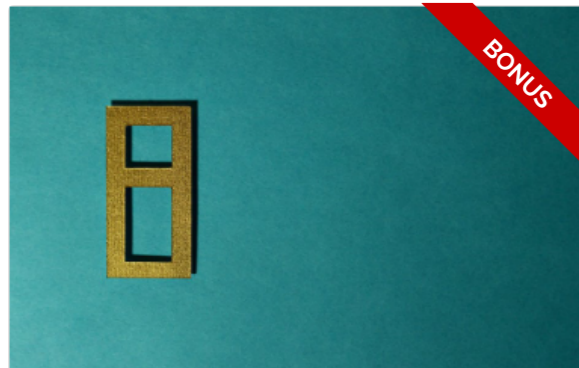
はち
八 hachi

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. eight

EXAMPLE

よる　はち じ
夜の八時です。

It's eight o'clock at night.

BONUS

きゅう
九 kyuu

`Common` `JLPT N3` `Numeric`

1. nine

EXAMPLE

ねこ　きゅうせい
猫に九生あり。

Cats have nine lives.

じゅう
十 juu

`Common` `JLPT N3` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 9`

1. ten

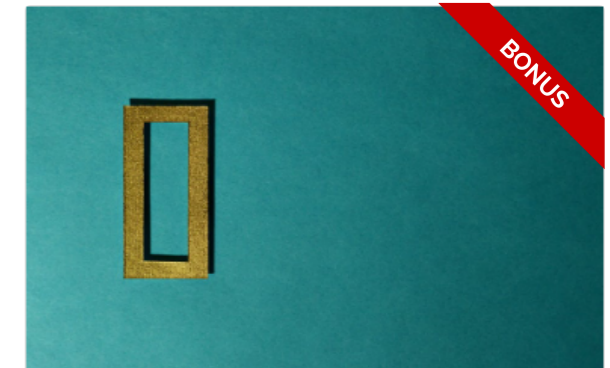`Numeric`

EXAMPLE

じゅう じ
十時ごろですか。

Is it about ten o'clock?

2. ten years of age

`Noun (common)`

BONUS

れい
零 rei

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Noun (common)`

1. zero; nought

EXAMPLE

いま　れい か　　ど
今は零下１０度だ。

It is ten degrees below zero now.

Numbers

Once you can count up to 100, you'll be able to count up to 999. The number 999 is "nine-hundreds-nine-tens-and-nine" (九百九十九, *kyuu-hyaku-kyuu-jiu-kyuu*). Similarly, count up to 1,000 and you can count up to 9,999!

From 10,000, it's a bit different to the Western system because 10,000 has its own name: 万, *man*. So, 34,000 is "three-ten-thousands-four-thousands". That's a mouthful!

The Japanese currency denominations are: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 円 (*yen*). So, learn to count up to 10,000 and you can count money.

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Numbers

BONUS

ひゃく
百 hyaku

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. 100; hundred

   EXAMPLE
   きっぷ ひゃく
   切符は百ユーロです。

   The ticket costs 100 euros.

BONUS

せん
千 sen

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Numeric`

1. 1,000; thousand

   EXAMPLE
   せんえん た
   千円で足りる？

   Is a thousand yen enough?

まん
万 man

`Common` `JLPT N5`

1. 10,000; ten thousand

   `Numeric`

   EXAMPLE
   まんえん
   １万円でたりる？

   Is ten thousand yen enough?

2. myriad

   `Noun (common)` `の-adj.`

3. everything; all

   `Adv. noun`

   EXAMPLE
   か ぜ まんびょう もと
   風邪は万 病の元。

   A cold often leads to all kinds of disease.

How to say "I"

There are many ways to "I" in Japanese. It's often influenced by age, gender and situation.

For example, boys often use 僕 (*boku*), until they grow out of it in their teenage years when 俺 (*ore*) is adopted. Many men use 俺 (*ore*), whereas 私 (*watashi*) is used by both men and women in formal contexts. In informal contexts, women still use 私 (*watashi*) but men often revert back to 俺 (*ore*) or 僕 (*boku*).

There's also an extremely polite version of 私: *watakushi*. In day-to-day Japanese however, you'll hear women use *watashi* or *atashi*.

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How to say "I"

わたし
私 watashi

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 1` `Pronoun`

1. I; me

   EXAMPLE

   わたし
   私も。

   Same here.

BONUS

おれ
俺 ore

`Common` `JLPT N1` `Pronoun` `Male term/lang.`

1. I; me

   EXAMPLE

   おれ まか
   俺に任せろ。

   Leave it all to me.

BONUS

ぼく
僕 boku

`Common` `JLPT N4` `Genki Ch. 5` `Pronoun`

1. I; me

   `Male term/lang.`

   EXAMPLE

   ぼく
   僕もだよ。

   Me, too.

2. you

3. manservant

じ ぶん
自分 jibun

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 17` `Pronoun`

1. myself; yourself; oneself;
   himself; herself

   EXAMPLE

   じ ぶん しん
   自分を信じて。

   Believe in yourself.

2. I; me

   EXAMPLE

   じ ぶん ま
   自分でも負けた。

   Even I was defeated.

3. you

   `Kansai-ben`

   EXAMPLE

   じ ぶん がって やっこ
   自分勝手な奴だな。

   You always try to get what you want.

JLPT-N5 Vocab

人 hito
〈ひと〉

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 4` `Noun (common)`

1. man; person

   EXAMPLE
   あの人誰?
   〈ひとだれ〉
   Who is that person?

2. human being; mankind; people

   EXAMPLE
   人がいる。
   〈ひと〉
   There are people.

3. human (Homo sapiens); humans as a species
   `Written w/ kanji only`

4. character; personality

   EXAMPLE
   彼は味のある人だ。
   〈かれ〉〈あじ〉〈ひと〉
   He is quite a character.

年 toshi
〈とし〉

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Noun (common)`

1. year

   EXAMPLE
   よいお年を。
   〈とし〉
   Happy New Year!

2. age; years

   EXAMPLE
   もう年だよ。
   〈とし〉
   I feel my age.

3. past one's prime; old age

   EXAMPLE
   彼も年のせいで弱くなった。
   〈かれ〉〈とし〉〈よわ〉
   He's become frail in his old age.

中 naka
〈なか〉

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 4` `Noun (common)`

1. inside; in

   EXAMPLE
   中に入れて。
   〈なか〉〈い〉
   Let me in.

2. among; within

   EXAMPLE
   リスは枝の中に隠れた。
   〈えだ〉〈なか〉〈かく〉
   A squirrel hid among the branches.

3. center (centre); middle

   EXAMPLE
   湖 の真中に、その島がある。
   〈みずうみ〉〈まんなか〉〈しま〉
   In the middle of the lake lies the island.

4. during; while

何 nani
〈なに〉

`Common` `JLPT N3` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 1`

1. what
   `Pronoun`

   EXAMPLE
   何?
   〈なに〉
   What?

2. you-know-what; that thing
   `Pronoun`

   EXAMPLE
   君が右手に持っているものは何ですか。
   〈きみ〉〈みぎて〉〈も〉〈なに〉
   What's that thing in your right hand?

3. whatsit; whachamacallit; what's-his-name; what'-s-her-name
   `Pronoun`

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JLPT-N5 Vocab

時間 jikan
じかん

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 14` `Noun (common)`

1. time

   EXAMPLE
   時間終了。
   じかんしゅうりょう
   Time's up.

2. hour

   EXAMPLE
   ３時間待った。
   じかんま
   We waited three hours.

3. period; class; lesson

   EXAMPLE
   五時間目ですか。
   ごじかんめ
   Is it fifth period?

前 mae
まえ

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 4`

1. in front (of); before (e.g. the house)

   `Noun (common)` `Suffix`

2. ago; before; previously; prior; (minutes) to (the hour)

   `Adv. noun` `Noun (temporal)` `Suffix`

   EXAMPLE
   ７時前にね。
   じまえ
   See you a little before 7.

3. front (of something); head (e.g. of a line); fore part

   `Noun (common)`

4. front (e.g. seat); previous (e.g. entry in a list); prior; former

   `の-adj.`

問題 mondai
もんだい

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Noun (common)`

1. question (e.g. on a test); problem

   EXAMPLE
   楽にその問題が解けた。
   らく　　　もんだい　と
   It was easy for me to solve the problem.

2. problem (e.g. societal, political); question; issue; subject (e.g. of research); case; matter

   EXAMPLE
   問題はいつ始めるかだ。
   もんだい　　　　はじ
   The question is when to start.

3. question (i.e. doubt)

自分 jibun
じぶん

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 17` `Pronoun`

1. myself; yourself; oneself; himself; herself

   EXAMPLE
   自分を信じて。
   じぶん　しん
   Believe in yourself.

2. I; me

   EXAMPLE
   自分でも負けた。
   じぶん　ま
   Even I was defeated.

3. you

   `Kansai-ben`

JLPT-N5 Vocab

目 me
〔め〕

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 7` `Noun (common)`

1. eye; eyeball

2. eyesight; sight; vision

3. look; stare; gaze; glance

4. notice; attention; observation; eyes (of the world, public, etc.)

5. an experience

本 hon
〔ほん〕

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 2`

1. book; volume; script
   `Noun (common)`
   EXAMPLE
   いい本だ。
   〔ほん〕
   It's a good book.

2. counter for long cylindrical things; counter for films, TV shows, etc.; counter for goals, home runs, etc.; counter for telephone calls
   `Suffix` `Counter`

話 hanashi
〔はなし〕

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 19` `Noun (common)`

1. talk; speech; chat; conversation
   EXAMPLE
   話したい?
   〔はな〕
   Do you wanna talk?

2. topic; subject
   EXAMPLE
   話をそらすなよ。
   〔はなし〕
   Don't change the subject.

3. discussions; negotiation; argument

上 ue
〔うえ〕

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 4` `Noun (common)`

1. above; up; over; elder (e.g. daughter)
   `の-adj.` `Adv. noun` `Noun, as suffix`
   EXAMPLE
   その上に座るな。
   〔うえ〕 〔すわ〕
   Don't sit upon it.

2. top; summit; head (e.g. of a staircase)
   EXAMPLE
   家は丘の上にある。
   〔いえ〕 〔おか〕 〔うえ〕
   The house is on top of the hill.

3. surface

4. before; previous
   `の-adj.` `Adv. noun`

5. superiority; one's superior; one's elder

JLPT-N5 Vocab

おな
同じ onaji

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 14`

1. same; identical; equal; uniform; equivalent; similar; common (origin); changeless; alike
   `Prenominal noun/verb` `Noun (common)`

EXAMPLE
おな もの くだ
同じ物を下さい。
Please give me the same thing.

2. anyway; anyhow; in either case
   `Adverb`

しごと
仕事 shigoto

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 1` `Noun (common)`

1. work; job; labor; labour; business; task; assignment; occupation; employment
   `Noun/participle taking aux. verb する`

EXAMPLE
しごとちゅう
仕事中です。
I am working.

2. work

い
言う iu

`Common` `JLPT N3` `JLPT N5`

`Godan verb w/ う ending`

1. to say; to utter; to declare

EXAMPLE
わたし とく い
私は特に言うことはない。
I have nothing special to say.

2. to name; to call

3. to go (e.g. "the alarm went ping"); to make a noise

いえ
家 ie

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Noun (common)`

1. house; residence; dwelling

EXAMPLE
いえ
家はどこ?
Where's your house?

2. family; household

EXAMPLE
かれ いえ ほま
彼は家の誉れだ。
He is an honor to his family.

3. lineage; family name

EXAMPLE
かのじょ かれ いえがら かれ けっこん
彼女は彼の家柄のために彼と結婚した。
She married him for the sake of his family name.

JLPT-N5 Vocab

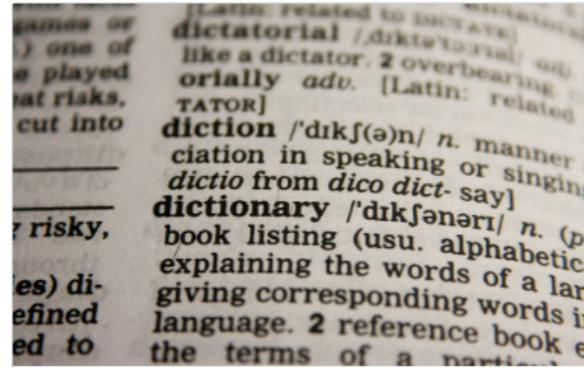### かいしゃ
会社 kaisha

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 7` `Noun (common)`

1. company; corporation

   EXAMPLE

   かいしゃ　あかじ
   会社が赤字になる。

   The company is in deficit.

2. workplace

い み
意味 imi

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 12` `Noun (common)`
`Noun/participle taking aux. verb する`

1. meaning; significance; sense

   EXAMPLE

   い み
   どういう意味?

   What's the meaning of this?

くに
国 kuni

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 7` `Noun (common)`

1. country; state

   EXAMPLE

   にっぽん　　ゆた　　　くに
   日本は豊かな国です。

   Japan is a rich country.

2. region

   EXAMPLE

   くに　　　　ち いき　　　　　　　あらし
   その国のその地域ではよく嵐が
   はっせい
   発生した。

   There were storms in that region of
   the country.

3. national government; central
   government

4. home (i.e. hometown, home
   country)

あれ are

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 2`

1. that (indicating something
   distant from both speaker and
   listener (in space, time or
   psychologically), or something
   understood without naming it
   directly)

   `Pronoun` `Written w/ kanji only`

2. that person

   `Pronoun`

3. hey; huh?; eh?

   `Interjection (kandoushi)` `Written w/ kanji only`

JLPT-N5 Vocab

て
手 te

Common | JLPT N5 | Genki Ch. 7 | Noun (common)

1. hand; arm

2. handle

3. hand; worker; help

4. trouble; care; effort

5. means; way; trick; move;
   technique; workmanship

おお
多い ooi

Common | JLPT N5 | Genki Ch. 12 | Adj.

1. many; numerous; a lot

   EXAMPLE
   こ と し あ め おお
   今年は雨が多い。
   There's been a lot of rain this year.

2. large quantity; large amount

3. frequent; common

   EXAMPLE
   かれ   きょうつうてん おお
   彼らには、共通点が多い。
   They have a lot in common.

こ と ば
言葉 kotoba

Common | JLPT N5 | Genki Ch. 13 | Noun (common)

1. language; dialect

   EXAMPLE
   こ と ば まな   おもしろ
   言葉を学ぶのは面白い。
   Learning languages is interesting.

2. word; words; phrase; term;
   expression; remark

   EXAMPLE
   あいことば
   合言葉?
   Password?

3. speech; (manner of) speaking

   EXAMPLE
   かれ ことばすう すく
   彼は言葉数が少ない。
   He is brief of speech.

4. learning to speak; language
   acquisition

ほか
他 hoka

Common | JLPT N3 | JLPT N5 | Genki Ch. 18

1. other (place, thing, person);
   the rest

   Noun (common) | の-adj.

   EXAMPLE
   かれ   ほか もの ぬ
   彼はついにクラスの他の者を抜い
   た。
   He finally got ahead of the rest of
   class.

2. outside; beyond

   Noun (common) | の-adj. | Written w/ kanji only

3. nothing except; nothing but;
   nothing apart from; nothing
   aside from; no choice (but to)

   Adv. noun | Written w/ kanji only

   EXAMPLE
   きり ほか   なに み
   霧の他には何も見えなかった。
   We could see nothing but fog.

JLPT-N5 Vocab

いい ii

`Common` `JLPT N1` `JLPT N3` `JLPT N5`
`Genki Ch. 3`

1. good; excellent; fine; nice; pleasant; agreeable

   EXAMPLE

   いい?

   Are you good?

2. sufficient; enough; ready; prepared

   EXAMPLE

   もういいかい?

   Are you ready?

3. profitable (deal, business offer, etc.); beneficial

4. OK; all right; fine; no problem

店 mise
(みせ)

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 13` `Noun (common)`

1. store; shop; establishment; restaurant

   EXAMPLE

   彼は店に行った。
   (かれ　みせ　い)

   He went to the store.

先生 sensei
(せんせい)

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 1` `Noun (common)`

1. teacher; instructor; master

   EXAMPLE

   先生が来る。
   (せんせい　く)

   There comes our teacher.

2. intimate or teasing form of address

   `Familiar lang.` `Jocular, humorous`

映画 eiga
(えいが)

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 3` `Noun (common)`
`の-adj.`

1. movie; film

   EXAMPLE

   映画に行くの?
   (えいが　い)

   Are you going to a movie?

JLPT-N5 Vocab

こども
子供 kodomo

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 4` `Noun (common)`

1. child

EXAMPLE

こどもたち みな ね
子供達は皆寝た。

All the children went to bed.

すこ
少し sukoshi

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Adverb` `Noun (common)`

1. small quantity; little; few; something

EXAMPLE

きん すこ
金は少しある。

I have a little money.

2. little while

EXAMPLE

すこ
もう少しいてはいかがですか。

Why don't you stay a little while?

3. short distance

しゃしん
写真 shashin

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 4` `Noun (common)`

1. photograph; photo; picture; snapshot; snap

EXAMPLE

しゃしん み
写真見せて。

Show me the picture.

2. movie

み
見る miru

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Ichidan verb`

1. to see; to look; to watch; to view; to observe

`Transitive verb`

EXAMPLE

ばんぐみ み
この番組見る?

Do you want to watch this program?

2. to examine; to look over; to assess; to check; to judge

`Transitive verb`

3. to look after; to attend to; to take care of; to keep an eye on

`Transitive verb`

EXAMPLE

かれ ろうじん めんどう み
彼は老人なので、面倒を見るのは
きみ やくめ
君の役目だ。

Now that he is old, it is your duty to look after him.

JLPT-N5 Vocab

だいがく
大学 daigaku

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 1` `Noun (common)`

1. university; college

   EXAMPLE
   だいがくせい
   大学生です。

   I am a college student.

2. former central university of Kyoto (established under the ritsuryo system for the training of government administrators)
   `Abbr.`

3. the Great Learning (one of the Four Books)

だれ
誰 dare
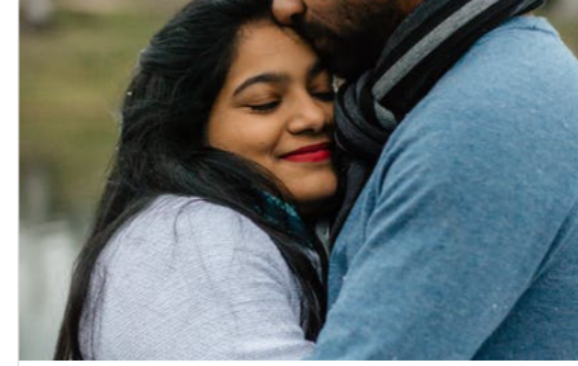
`Common` `JLPT N1` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 2`
`Pronoun`

1. who

   EXAMPLE
   だれ
   誰?

   Who?

す
好き suki

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Noun (common)`

1. liked; well-liked; favourite; favorite
   `な-adj.`

   EXAMPLE
   す   た   もの
   好きな食べ物は?

   What's your favourite food?

2. in love (with); loved; romantically interested (in)
   `な-adj.`

   EXAMPLE
   かれ   す
   彼らはそれが好きでした。

   They loved it.

3. faddism; eccentricity
   `な-adj.`

おお
大きな ookina

`Common` `JLPT N5` `pre-noun adj. (rentaishi)`

1. big; large; great

   EXAMPLE
   おお   いち ほ
   大きな一歩だよ。

   That's a big step.

JLPT-N5 Vocab

行く iku
（い）

`Common` `JLPT N1` `JLPT N5`

`Godan verb - いく special` `Intransitive verb`

1. to go; to move (in a direction or towards a specific location); to head (towards); to be transported (towards); to reach

   EXAMPLE
   行くべきだ。
   （い）
   I ought to go.

2. to proceed; to take place

3. to pass through; to come and go

4. to walk

   EXAMPLE
   そこまで歩いて行くのはめんどうくさい。
   （ある）（い）
   It's too much trouble to walk there.

電話 denwa
（で ん わ）

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 1` `Noun (common)`

`の-adj.`

1. telephone call; phone call

   `Noun/participle taking aux. verb する`

   EXAMPLE
   電話しよう。
   （で ん わ）
   Let's make a phone call.

2. telephone (device); phone

   `Abbr.`

   EXAMPLE
   電話です。
   （で ん わ）
   You are wanted on the phone.

学校 gakkou
（がっこう）

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 3` `Noun (common)`

1. school

   EXAMPLE
   学校はどう?
   （がっこう）
   How's school?

物 mono
（もの）

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 12` `Noun (common)`

1. thing; object; article; stuff; substance

   EXAMPLE
   忘れ物ない?
   （わす）（もの）
   Did you forget anything?

2. one's things; possessions; property; belongings

   EXAMPLE
   ブライアンは自分の物を置き忘れた。
   （じ ぶん）（もの）（お）（わす）
   Brian left his belongings behind.

3. things; something; anything; everything; nothing

   EXAMPLE
   忘れ物ない?
   （わす）（もの）
   Did you forget anything?

JLPT-N5 Vocab

いちばん
一番 ichiban

`Common` `JLPT N3` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 10`

1. number one; first; first place

   `Noun (common)` `の-adj.`

   EXAMPLE

   わたし　いちばん
   私が一番。

   I'm first.

2. best; most

   `Adverb`

   EXAMPLE

   けんこう　いちばん
   健康が一番です。

   Health is the most important thing.

3. game; round; bout

   `Noun (common)`

   EXAMPLE

   いちばん
   チェスを一番どうですか。

   What do you say to a game of chess?

おんがく
音楽 ongaku

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 3` `Noun (common)`

1. music

   EXAMPLE

   おんがく　す
   音楽は好き？

   Do you like music?

あ たら
新しい atarashii

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 5` `Adj.`

1. new; novel; fresh; recent; latest; up-to-date; modern

   EXAMPLE

   たまご　あたら
   この卵は新しい。

   These eggs are fresh.

たか
高い takai

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 2` `Adj.`

1. high; tall

   EXAMPLE

   なみ　たか
   波が高い。

   The waves are high.

2. expensive; high-priced

   EXAMPLE

   たか
   でも高いよ。

   It's expensive though.

3. high (level); above average (in degree, quality, etc.)

4. loud

   EXAMPLE

   かれ　たか　　　　　　ね
   彼は高いびきをかいて寝ていた。

   He was snoring loudly while he slept.

JLPT-N5 Vocab

BONUS

水 mizu
みず

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 3` `Noun (common)`

1. water (esp. cool, fresh water, e.g. drinking water)

2. fluid (esp. in an animal tissue); liquid

   EXAMPLE
   水は液体である。
   みず　えきたい

   Water is a liquid.

3. flood; floodwaters

   EXAMPLE
   橋は大水で流された。
   はし　おおみず　なが

   The bridge was carried away by the flood.

4. water offered to wrestlers just prior to a bout

BONUS

英語 eigo
えいご

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 1` `Noun (common)`
`の-adj.`

1. English (language)

BONUS

質問 shitsumon
しつもん

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Genki Ch. 11` `Noun (common)`
`Noun/participle taking aux. verb する` `の-adj.`

1. question; inquiry; enquiry

   EXAMPLE
   よい質問だ。
   しつもん

   It's a good question.

BONUS

所 tokoro
ところ

`Common` `JLPT N5` `Noun (common)` `Suffix`

1. place; spot; scene; site

   EXAMPLE
   どんな所がお好きですか。
   ところ　す

   What kind of places do you like?

2. address
   `Written w/ kanji only`

3. district; area; locality
   `Written w/ kanji only`

4. one's house
   `Written w/ kanji only`

5. point; aspect; side; facet
   `Written w/ kanji only`

   EXAMPLE
   その写真は至る所に貼ってある。
   しゃしん　いた　ところ　は

   The pictures are pasted on all sides.

About the Author

Hi, I'm Mario! I speak three languages (English, German, Japanese) and make software for a living.

Thanks for reading this mini-eBook. I started the Kumadex project for those who want to explore a visual approach to learning Japanese.

Your feedback and support is greatly appreciated, and will help shape Kuma Learn in the future. Reach out to me at mario@kumalearn.com if you have any comments or suggestions.

If you enjoyed this mini-eBook and want get updates about new learning resources, subscribe to the newsletter! www.kumalearn.com/newsletter.

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The Centre for Translation Studies of Leeds University offers a word frequency list based on their Japanese language corpus. This list is used by Kumadex to order words by their frequency in Japanese text that the Centre for Translation Studies has studied.

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Wiktionary's JLPT word list has been used to help select words to include in this mini-eBook.

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Wikimedia is another source of images used in Kumadex.

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A small number of images are also sourced from Flickr.

If you would like to give back to the community of people who make projects like Kumadex possible, some of the projects listed above accept for contributions and/or donations.