



# JLPT N3

## Grammar Master

# N3

# かんぽう

180+ GRAMMAR LESSONS YOU MUST KNOW TO PASS THE JLPT!

Complete Study Guide  
By JLPTsensei.com

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## Grammar Master



Complete Study Guide  
By: JLPTsensei.com

This book includes all of the grammar points that you will need to know in order to pass the JLPT N3.

In total, there are lessons for 182 grammar points over nearly 400 pages.

Each lesson includes the meaning, usage rules, grammar notes, as well as numerous example sentences from beginner to advanced.

Good luck!

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## JLPT N3 Grammar Lessons

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# 上げる

あげる

## Meaning

to finish doing~

## How To Use

Verb **ます** (stem form)

あげる  
あがる

Learn Japanese grammar: **上げる** 【あげる】 (ageru). Meaning: to finish doing~.

This can be used either as a transitive or intransitive verb:

- Transitive verb: 上げる (ageru) to finish doing
- Intransitive verb: 上がる (agaru) was finished

See lesson on [他動詞 & 自動詞 \(transitive & intransitive verbs\)](#) to review if necessary.

## Example Sentences

1. 彼女は小説を書き**上げた**。

kanojo wa shousetsu o kaki ageta.

She finished writing her novel.

2. この会社は新製品を作り**上げた**。

kono kaisha wa shinseihin o tsukuri ageta.

This company has created a new product.

3. みんなの意見を取り入れて、とてもいいプランが出来**上がった**。

minna no iken o tori irete, totemo ii puran ga deki agatta.

A very good plan was completed, incorporating the opinions of everyone

4. 研究のレポートを一日で書き上げた。  
kenkyuu no repooto o ichinichi de kaki ageta.  
I wrote my research report in one day.

5. 出来上がった料理を、お客さんのところに運ぶのが私の仕事です。  
deki agatta ryouri o, okyaku san no tokoro ni hakobu noga watashi no shigoto desu.  
It is my job to bring the finished food to the customer.

6. 注文していた年賀状が刷り上がった。  
chuumon shite ita nengajou ga suri agatta  
The new year's card I ordered was printed.

7. この粉を練り上げると、おいしい和菓子になります。  
kono kona o neri ageru to, oishii wagashi ni narimasu.  
When this powder is kneaded, it becomes a delicious Japanese sweet.

8. スパゲッティをゆで上がったら、素早くソースを絡めます。  
supagetti o yude agattara, subayaku soosu o karame masu.  
Once the spaghetti has been boiled, quickly mix the sauce.

**Practice writing your own sentences!**

# べきだ

## Meaning

should do~; must do~

## How To Use

Verb (standard form)	べき (だ)
Special verb する OR する	
な-adjective + である	
い-adjective + いくある	

Learn Japanese grammar: **べきだ** (beki da). Meaning: should do; must do.

This is used to express something we should do or must do.

- 知る**べき** (shiru beki) = I should know

You can also use it in the past tense with **だった** (datta) / **でした** (deshita)

- 知る**べきだった** (shiru beki datta) = I should have known

To say the opposite, “you must not do”, use:

- [べきではない](#) (beki dewa nai).
- [てはいけない](#) (te wa ikenai).

## Example Sentences

1. 私はそれについてもっと知る**べきだ**。  
watashi wa sore ni tsuite motto shiru beki da.  
I should know more about that.

2. 約束は守るべきだ。  
yakusoku wa mamoru beki da.  
You should keep your promises.

3. 早く帰宅すべきだ。  
hayaku kitaku subeki da.  
You should go home early.

4. 真実を言うべきだ。  
shinjitsu o iu beki da.  
You should tell the truth.

5. おもちゃは、先ず安全であるべきです。  
omocha wa, mazu anzen de aru beki desu.  
Safety comes first for toys.

6. 最初に私に電話するべきだった。  
saisho ni watashi ni denwa suru beki datta.  
You really should have called me first.

7. 何をすべきか、もう彼女の心は決まっていた。  
nani o subeki ka, mou kanojo no kokoro wa kimatteita.  
She had already decided in her heart what she should do.

8. 小学生の先生は、子どもが好きであるべきだと思います。  
shougakusei no sensei wa, kodomo ga suki de aru bekida to omoimasu.  
I believe that elementary school teachers should love children.

**Practice writing your own sentences!**



# 中

ちゅう

## Meaning

currently; during; at some point;  
throughout; before the end of~

## How To Use

Noun	中 ちゅう じゅう
------	-----------------

Learn Japanese grammar: 中【ちゅう】(chuu / juu). Meaning: currently; during; at some point; throughout; before the end of~.

## Difference between ちゅう and じゅう

**ちゅう (chuu)** is for pointing out a particular time (currently; during, at some point):

- 午前中 (gozen chuu) = at some point during the morning.
- 会議中 (kaigi chuu) = currently in a meeting.

**じゅう (juu)** is used to cover a length of time or area in its entirety (through; throughout). It can also mean “before this period of time ends”.

- 一年中 (ichinen juu) = all year round / before the end of the year.
- 世界中 (sekai juu) = all around the world.

## Example Sentences

1. 私は一晩中泣いていた。  
watashi wa hitobanjuu naiteita.  
I cried all night.

2. **午前中**がいちばん調子がいいです。  
gozen chuu ga ichiban choushi ga ii desu.  
During the morning is the best.

3. 英語は**世界中**で話されています。  
eigo wa sekaijuu de hanasarete imasu.  
English is spoken throughout the world.

4. この事件に関しては、ただいま**確認中**でございます。  
kono jiken ni kanshite wa, tadaima kakuninchuu degozaimasu.  
We are currently checking this case.

5. 私は**一晩中**、両親の夢をみていた。  
watashi wa hitobanjuu, ryoushin no yume o mite ita.  
I dreamed of my parents all through the night.

6. **授業中**に携帯電話を使ってはいけません。  
jugyouchuu ni keitai denwa o tsukattewa ikemasen.  
No using cell phones during class.

7. **入院中**、友達が書いてくれた授業のノートを頼りに勉強した。  
nyuuinchuu, tomodachi ga kaite kureta jugyou no no-to wo tayori ni benkyou shita.  
During my hospital stay, I studied with my class notes written by my friends.

8. 彼らは**今年中**に結婚すると言われている。  
karera wa kotoshijuu ni kekkon suru to iwarete iru.  
It is said that they are going to get married by the end of the week.

**Practice writing your own sentences!**

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