YumeSprout
JAPANESE LEARNING SERIES

VOLUME 02

日本語 · NIHONGO WORKBOOK

JAPANESE STEP UP

FROM BEGINNER TO PRE-INTERMEDIATE

Build strong **grammar**, **vocabulary** & **everyday communication** skills in Japanese.

N5 REVISION | INTRO TO N4 | 60 PAGES | PRINTABLE



HINGLISH · ENGLISH · 日本語

Sakura & Mochi guide you, page by page.

A YUMESPROUT WORKBOOK

N5 → N4 BRIDGE

はじめまして · WELCOME

Welcome to Book 02

You already know the basics. Now let us turn those basics into real, usable Japanese.



おめでとう (omedetou)! You finished the beginner level — that is a big deal. In this book we revise N5 grammar quickly, then step into **N4-level patterns** that make your sentences longer, softer and more natural. Main aapke saath har page par hoon. 🌸

WHAT YOU WILL ACHIEVE

- Revise the N5 grammar you already met
- Master ます・ない・た・て verb forms
- Use 26 essential N4 grammar patterns
- Read short passages without romaji
- Speak in real-life situations
- Build a solid base for N4 study

WHO SHOULD USE THIS BOOK

- Learners who finished a beginner course
- Students revising for JLPT N5
- Anyone starting N4 preparation
- Self-study learners who need structure
- Students who prefer Hinglish explanations
- Teachers looking for printable worksheets

What is inside

PAGES 01–06
Welcome, roadmap, writing system, particles, sentence order.

PAGES 07–12
Verb groups and the four forms you will use every day.

PAGES 13–39
26 N4 grammar patterns, each with examples and practice.

PAGES 40–60
Vocabulary, kanji, conversations, reading, tests, answers.

HOW TO STUDY WITH THIS WORKBOOK

1 · Read the pattern. Understand *why* it exists before memorising it.

2 · Say the examples aloud. Three times each, slowly and clearly.

3 · Write by hand. Write every example once in a notebook.

4 · Do the practice. Do not peek at the answer key on page 59.

5 · Review weekly. Use page 39 and the tracker on page 60.

6 · Read without romaji. Cover the romaji line and try again.

BEFORE YOU START · CHECKLIST

- [ ] I can read all 46 hiragana
- [ ] I can read all 46 katakana
- [ ] I know ます form verbs
- [ ] I have a notebook and a pencil

MEET YOUR GUIDES



Sakura さくら — explains grammar step by step. Whenever a pattern feels confusing, look for her pink box.

Mochi もち — gives tips, warnings and mini challenges. He is a big fan of short daily practice.

QR CODE

AUDIO · PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

[QR CODE PLACEHOLDER — JAPANESE PRONUNCIATION AUDIO]
Script: おめでとう・はじめまして・よろしくおねがいします

Mochi's rule: 20 focused minutes every day beats 3 hours once a week. Consistency is the real JLPT secret. 🍡

STUDY PLAN

Your Learning Roadmap

Six stages, 30 days. Follow the order — each stage feeds the next one.

01	02	03	04	05	06
N5 Revision	Verb Forms	N4 Grammar	Conver-sation	Reading & Kanji	Practice Tests

30-day suggested schedule

DAYS	FOCUS	WHAT TO DO	PAGES
1–4	Revision	Writing system, particles, sentence order. Rewrite every example.	04–06
5–9	Verb forms	Learn groups, then ます→dictionary, ない, た, て. One form per day.	07–12
10–17	Core N4 grammar	One or two pages a day with review: ています → なくてもいいです.	13–18
18–25	Advanced N4 grammar	Two or three pages a day: つもり → ても. Say each example aloud.	19–38
26–28	Vocabulary & Kanji	Vocabulary tables + 20 kanji writing practice.	40–44
29	Real-life Japanese	Read all six situation pages. Act out the dialogues.	45–50
30	Test day	Reading, quizzes, final test, then check page 59.	51–59

STAGE 1–2 · BUILD
Particles and verb forms. If these are shaky, every N4 pattern will feel hard.

STAGE 3–4 · USE
Grammar becomes real when you say it. Speak every example, even alone.

STAGE 5–6 · PROVE
Reading and tests show you what you actually know — not what you think you know.

WHAT CHANGES AT N4 LEVEL

1. Sentences get longer — two clauses joined by て, から, ので, し.
2. You stop describing only the present and start expressing plans, intentions and conditions.
3. Plain form becomes essential — many N4 patterns attach to it, not to ます.
4. Politeness matters: the same idea has a casual, polite and formal version.

30-DAY TRACKER

Mochi's tip: Colour one square for every day you study. Missing a day is fine — missing a week is not.

HOW TO REVIEW WITHOUT WASTING TIME

Day 1: learn the pattern and write 5 sentences.
Day 2: rewrite the same sentences from memory.
Day 7: say them aloud without looking.
Day 30: use them in a short paragraph.

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AUDIO · DAILY PRACTICE LINES
[QR CODE PLACEHOLDER — PRACTICE AUDIO] Script: 毎日、日本語を勉強しています。

REVISION · 文字

Japanese Writing System

Three scripts work together: hiragana for grammar, katakana for foreign words, kanji for meaning.

HIRAGANA · ひらがな

あ	か	さ	た	な	は	ま	や	ら	わ
い	き	し	ち	に	ひ	み	—	り	—
う	く	す	つ	ぬ	ふ	む	ゆ	る	ん
え	け	せ	て	ね	へ	め	—	れ	—
お	こ	そ	と	の	ほ	も	よ	ろ	を

KATAKANA · カタカナ

ア	カ	サ	タ	ナ	ハ	マ	ヤ	ラ	ワ
イ	キ	シ	チ	ニ	ヒ	ミ	—	リ	—
ウ	ク	ス	ツ	ヌ	フ	ム	ユ	ル	ン
エ	ケ	セ	テ	ネ	ヘ	メ	—	レ	—
オ	コ	ソ	ト	ノ	ホ	モ	ヨ	ロ	ヲ

DAKUTEN ゛ AND HANDAKUTEN ゜

Dakuten voices the sound: か→**が** さ→**ざ** た→**だ** は→**ば**
Handakuten (small circle) only joins the は row: は→**ぱ** ひ→**ぴ** ふ→**ぷ**
Examples: かぞく (kazoku · family) · パン (pan · bread) · えんぴつ (enpitsu · pencil)

SMALL ゃ ゅ ょ — ONE BEAT

き + ゃ = **きゃ** (kya) · し + ゅ = **しゅ** (shu) · ち + ょ = **ちょ** (cho)
Examples: **きょう** (kyou · today) · **しゅくだい** (shukudai · homework)
きよう is wrong — the small ょ is what makes it a single sound.

SMALL っ — A HELD BEAT

きって (kitte · stamp) · **がっこう** (gakkou · school) · **ざっし** (zasshi · magazine)
The small っ is not read "tsu". It creates a short pause before the next consonant.

LONG VOWELS — HOLD THE SOUND

おばさん obasan (aunt) vs **おばあさん** obaasan (grandmother)
ここ koko (here) vs **こうこう** koukou (high school)
Katakana uses **ー**: コーヒー (koohii · coffee) · コンピューター (computer)

KATAKANA WORDS YOU ALREADY KNOW

パン	pan	bread	テレビ	terebi	television	カメラ	kamera	camera
ホテル	hoteru	hotel	タクシー	takushii	taxi	インド	Indo	India

Read the kana · write the romaji

6 ITEMS

1. がっこう _____
2. しゅくだい _____
3. きょう _____
4. コーヒー _____
5. ざっし _____
6. おばあさん _____

QR CODE

AUDIO · RHYTHM & LONG VOWELS

[QR CODE PLACEHOLDER — KANA AUDIO] Script: がっこう・きって・おばあさん・コーヒー

KANJI — WHAT CHANGES NOW

Meaning first. Each kanji carries meaning, not just sound. 山 is a mountain before it is "san".

Two readings. On-yomi (Chinese style) and kun-yomi (Japanese style). 日 = ニチ / ひ.

Context decides. 日本 is にほん, but 日曜日 is にちようび. Read words, not isolated characters.

Sakura says: If reading still feels slow, spend 5 minutes a day on kana before starting the lesson.

REVISION · 助詞

Important Particles

Particles are small markers that tell you *who* did *what*, *where* and *when*.

PARTICLE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE	ROMAJI	MEANING
は	Topic marker — "as for..." (read **wa**)	私は学生です。	*Watashi wa gakusei desu.*	I am a student. Main student hoon.
が	Subject marker — new or emphasised information	猫がいます。	*Neko ga imasu.*	There is a cat. Ek billi hai.
を	Object marker — the thing acted on (read **o**)	パンを食べます。	*Pan o tabemasu.*	I eat bread. Main bread khaata hoon.
に	Time, destination, or existence	七時に起きます。	*Shichi-ji ni okimasu.*	I wake up at seven. Main 7 baje uthta hoon.
で	Place of action, or means / tool	図書館で勉強します。	*Toshokan de benkyou shimasu.*	I study at the library. Library mein padhta hoon.
へ	Direction — "towards" (read **e**)	日本へ行きます。	*Nihon e ikimasu.*	I go to Japan. Main Japan jaata hoon.
と	"And" (complete list) / "with"	母と買い物に行きます。	*Haha to kaimono ni ikimasu.*	I go shopping with my mother. Maa ke saath.
も	"Also" / "too" — replaces は・が・を	私も行きます。	*Watashi mo ikimasu.*	I will go too. Main bhi jaunga.
の	Possession / linking two nouns	これは私の本です。	*Kore wa watashi no hon desu.*	This is my book. Yeh meri kitaab hai.
から	"From" (time / place) or "because"	九時から働きます。	*Ku-ji kara hatarakimasu.*	I work from nine. 9 baje se kaam.
まで	"Until" / "up to"	五時まで働きます。	*Go-ji made hatarakimasu.*	I work until five. 5 baje tak kaam.

は VS が — THE QUICK VERSION

は introduces the topic: 私は先生です。 *(As for me — I am a teacher.)*
が marks who/what does something, especially new information: だれが来ましたか。→ 田中さんが来ました。

に VS で — PLACE

に = where something *exists* or *moves to*: 学校にいます。
で = where an *action happens*: 学校で勉強します。

Choose the correct particle · は が を に で へ と も の から まで

6 ITEMS

1. 私 _____ 学生です。
2. 毎朝、パン _____ 食べます。
3. 明日、大阪 _____ 行きます。
4. 図書館 _____ 勉強します。
5. 田中さん _____ カメラです。
6. 九時 _____ 五時 _____ 働きます。

IMPORTANT

A particle does not have one fixed English word. **で** can be "at" (図書館で) or "by means of" (電車で · by train), and **に** can mark time, place or direction. Do not translate particles word-for-word — learn them inside whole sentences.

QR CODE

AUDIO · PARTICLE SENTENCES
[QR CODE PLACEHOLDER — GRAMMAR AUDIO] Script: 私は学生です。／図書館で勉強します。