

The 5 Biggest Mistakes People Make on the JLPT

(A Handy Guide to Help you Get the Best Score on the Test)

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JLPT BOOT CAMP
The Ultimate Guide to Passing the JLPT in less time and with less pain.



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Introduction

When I first started studying Japanese, I really had no idea what I was getting into. I was studying on my own and had a tutor that I met with twice a week. I was able to speak some Japanese, but I didn't really have something to work towards. I didn't have a goal to achieve. I only took a year of Japanese in college and to be honest that didn't really prepare me for anything.

Then, I found the JLPT. It was just what I was looking for. I could measure my level and have a goal to work towards. By the time I heard about the test and decided to take it, I had been studying Japanese for a good 2 or 3 years. I figured it would be easy to pass level 3, but I was wrong. I went through a practice test and failed miserably.

But I didn't get discouraged. My tutor helped me through a lot of the difficult questions and I also asked my co-workers (native Japanese) about some of the more difficult points as well. However, none of this really fully prepared me for the big exam. The textbooks go over the grammar, vocabulary, and kanji, but they don't cover how to actually take the test.

All of the mistakes listed in this eBook are mistakes that I have personally made and wished someone had told me about them before the test. I use all of these tips now to give me the best chance of passing the exam. It may seem easy to get the mandatory 50% ~ 60% you need to pass the test, but sometimes it can come down to just a few percentage points and these tips will help you get those.

You are already ahead of the game by reading this eBook. You are on your way to passing the JLPT. Whether you are just starting out with N5 or are trying for the ultimate N1 qualification this eBook will give you the edge you need to make it a breeze. I hope you enjoy the tips I share with you and I wish you ultimate success with your Japanese studies.

Big Mistake #1 - Don't Eat Healthy before the Test

Now, you may be thinking to yourself. Mac, this isn't a freaking marathon, I don't need you to give me a nutrition guide to passing the test. But, hear me out. The JLPT can be an immensely difficult test, and getting an extra 5~10% on it can definitely mean the difference between passing and failing. Feeling good while taking the test can absolutely affect your results.

Let me tell you a little story. When I first took the test, I lived out in the sticks in Japan. I had to take the train into a bigger city to take the test. To do that, I had to wake up at 5am and embark on my epic 3+ hour journey into the city. I still ended up misjudging the time I needed to get to the test site, so I couldn't stop and eat breakfast. I was famished. The only thing I had to keep me going was a big coffee I managed to nab out of a coffee shop on the way.

I just made it in time to take the test. I struggled through it and had come to the conclusion that I had failed the test miserably. The sad thing was is

I knew that test, I knew the grammar points. I could read kanji like nobody's business. I could listen to simple conversations and pick up 100% of the content. I was the man when it came to the old level 3.

The results came back from the test, and I found that I did indeed pass, but only by the slimmest of margins. If I had missed one or two more questions I would have been sunk. And it all could have played out a lot better for me, if I had just followed some simple diet tips.

What To Eat And Drink Before The Big Day

Let's first get the common sense stuff out of the way. It may seem obvious, but a nightcap (be it a whiskey on the rocks or a case of beer) is definitely not a good idea. Alcohol disrupts your sleep patterns and you want those as undisturbed as possible. The one caveat to this is that if you do in fact drink alcohol on a regular basis every night, you are going to want to stick to that schedule, but no more no less. The same goes for caffeine.

For your meal, you should probably try to load up

on some 'healthy' carbohydrates. What I mean is more pasta or breads and less processed whatever. This serves two purposes. For starters, it helps you get a good night sleep as your body will go into relax mode to process those carbs. Second, it'll pack you up with some handy energy to burn the next day.

You might not know it, but your brain actually consumes 20%~25% of the calories in your body. During a test, your brain is in overdrive trying to recall information as fast as it can. You need to give it enough fuel to keep going. Getting all that digesting of carbohydrates for energy the night before, keeps you alert for the test, because you don't have to be digesting food.

Breakfast before the Test

For the breakfast before the test, you are going to want to eat a filling meal. Don't overeat because this might make you sleepy during the test. Don't under-eat because this might make you hungry and distracted during the test. Try to eat about the same-sized breakfast as you always do. If you regularly drink coffee in the morning, help yourself

to your standard dose, again nothing more and nothing less.

NOTE: If you regularly help yourself to a beer every morning, you should probably think about looking into getting some help for that before tackling the JLPT. Just a little advice from a friend.

The key ingredients for this meal are protein and fiber. The protein will help keep you energized combined with the carbohydrates that you consumed the night before. The fiber will help you feel full so you are not distracted and also provide a slowly burning source of energy.

By all means avoid the following:

- 1) **refined sugars**
- 2) **corn syrup**
- 3) **white flour** - as in pure super-processed white bread and other such products
- 4) **energy drinks** - Red Bull, genki drinks, etc...
- 5) **candy** - it gives you big sudden boost, but slaps you with a crash afterward
- 6) **coffee** - if you don't usually drink it
- 7) **anything you don't usually eat** - now is not the time to try oysters for the first time

I recommend the following foods:

- 1) **fruits** – bananas, oranges, apples are filled with fiber and natural sugar
- 2) **eggs or nuts** – both are high protein and easy to eat in the morning
- 3) **yogurt and cottage cheese** – again high in protein and the yogurt helps you feel full and not hungry.
- 4) **green Tea** – as a natural alternative to coffee for a caffeine boost.
- 5) **wheaty stuff** – this includes oatmeal, brown rice, and whole wheat bread. All of these are high in fiber.
- 6) **sports drink** – this will help you stay hydrated for the test.
- 7) **fish especially salmon** – Fish is high in Omega-3s which are believed to help improve brain function. They are also a good source of protein.

A really easy thing to whip up for the test day is a whole wheat peanut butter and jelly sandwich. Make sure to put a healthy dose of peanut butter in it. If you can, try to get as natural peanut butter as you can. For the jelly, make sure you use at least natural looking jelly, (ie it has big chunks of

blueberry or strawberry in it not just a big glob of gelatinized sugar flavored blueberry.)

If you are in Japan, you can also eat *Chikuwa*. They are often sold in convenience stores, are cheap, and are a handy finger food. Natto is also another excellent source of fiber and protein. Outside of Japan, you can get some protein bars or shakes to help pack in protein for the big test. For whatever reason, protein bars are not very popular inside of Japan at least presently.

Another quick note, in Japan, all soda is made with glucose, not corn syrup, which is the current favorite in America. Glucose is marginally better for you and your brain, but still not the best thing on a test day. If you are in Japan though, taking a little sip between sections of the test could help you out a bit.

During the test

During the test, you will want to stay fueled so you can make it through. You can pack some fruits with you to snack on. Bananas are especially handy for this. They are easy to pack and you can

eat them quick. You might want to also bring along some nuts like almonds to help you too.

You will want to stay hydrated during the test. It may seem simple but be sure to drink about one bottle of sports drink before the test. If you get dehydrated, it could be more difficult for you to concentrate and you may get a headache during the test. On the flip side of that, don't drink too much or else you will have to pee during one of those 70 minute reading sections and that's a nightmare you don't want to go through.

Eating Right can Help, but it's not the Silver Bullet

Eating right and sleeping well before the test can give you the best opportunity to pass. It will not make you magically more intelligent. You should still go over the material and practice your drills so you are confident with your answers. That may seem a little obvious, but I thought I'd be clear none the less.

This may seem like common sense, but it's worth saying. You should also maintain a healthy

lifestyle while studying for the exam. You should try to eat healthy and not stay up too late to cram. Taking a regular multivitamin and possibly supplementing it with Omega-3s or B vitamins can really help you retain the information in the first place.

Big Mistake #2 - Not Using Any Kind of Reading Strategies

The reading sections of the tests can be quite daunting if you go in unprepared. Even if you go prepared it can be quite difficult, but there are a few tricks to getting your way through this section. Don't worry they are fairly painless and don't require you to do anymore work or prep for the test than what you would usually do.

Test Taking Madness

Japan is a country fascinated with test taking. They have tests for everything from city facts to being a certified cellphone sommelier. In response to all this testing madness, a whole cottage industry has sprung up on test taking strategies to use. It has become a bit of a science really. The test writers have responded by raising the bar for the tests ever higher.

So, what does that mean for you? Well, the JLPT is a Japanese test, and it is written and administered as such. They push the limits of your knowledge to make sure you know the language inside and out. It is after all a test of your language ability. So they will be using every trick up their sleeves to make sure you know what you are doing. Wouldn't you feel a little more comfortable knowing a few tricks of your own?

Your typical JLPT prep book doesn't have much in the way of test taking strategies. At least none of the ones I looked over in research for this book. So, I decided to take a different route. I did the bulk of my research with test prep and reading comprehension books written for elementary and junior high school students taking entrance exams. I poured through these textbooks and boiled it down to this cheat sheet to help you get through the reading section.

Reading Comprehension Overview

There are many schools of thought on how to actually answer the questions for reading comprehension. What I am about to tell you is one such method that I have found to be useful and is generally recommended for reading comprehension tests in English or Japanese. I strongly encourage you to practice it on some mock tests before the actual exam so you can use it smoothly on the real exam and to see if it is right for you.

There are 4 main steps to answering questions on the reading comprehension part of the exam:

- 1) Read for the topic
- 2) Read the questions for the first time
- 3) Read for comprehension
- 4) Answer the questions

You may feel a little uncomfortable with this pattern to start off, but if you practice it a few times before the test, you will get more and more

comfortable with it. The idea is to do this naturally and without hesitation. The faster you can answer the questions correctly, the more time you have for other parts of the test. One of the biggest problems with first time test takers is running out of time in the reading section.

Read for the Topic

Japanese essays are structured radically different from English essays. Generally speaking, in an English essay, there is an introductory paragraph, the body of the essay that has about 3 main points and then a conclusion that summarizes the content. Japanese essays are different from this structure. They start off rather general and then slowly get more and more specific until the final paragraph concludes the essay.

What some people don't know is that it is perfectly okay to write in your test booklet. It's just that anything written in the booklet will not be counted, so obviously this isn't the place to answer the questions. However, you can make notes to help you get through the test easier. We'll be making some marks in the test to help you skim through

and quickly ID the main parts of the essays.

Japanese essays do still have a topic sentence in the first paragraph somewhere. It will introduce the topic, but not give you anything definitive. Be sure to underline the topic sentence if you spot it. It will be handy later. Also on your first read through, circle the words that come up the most. The circled words will most likely be closely tied to the topic of the essay and the main idea.

Another thing to keep track of is connectors such as *それで、つまり、そのために、etc...* Circle these as well, that will make it easier for you to see the connections. If the essay is longer, usually medium length or longer, then put slashes where the essay changes to a different subject. For example, if it starts off giving examples and each paragraph is a different example be sure to denote that to help you break up the ideas.

It may seem like a lot of work to add marks to the essay, but it will help you when you start to answer the questions later on. These readings can get pretty ambiguous, so it is best to try to bring as much structure as you can to them to understand the material.

Read the Questions for the First Time

After you have read for the topic, you have a general idea of what the reading is about. Now, read the questions one by one. Don't read the answers yet. If you do, it might bias your opinion. It's good to go into the second reading without having any preconceived thoughts about the answers.

Make a note of what they are asking for. Are they asking who, what, or where? Are they asking about a summary of the reading? Do they want you to fill in a blank in the reading with one of their answers? Make a note of it, so you can be on the look out for that information.

Read for Comprehension

Now, that you have read the questions, they should have given you a general idea of what to look for and what to pay attention to. The previous pencil work you did will also help you to more easily understand the reading. This time be

sure to try to understand the general idea of each paragraph. Look at any of the words that are defined for you at the bottom.

If you encounter a word or phrase you don't understand, just try to read around it and guess the meaning. Now is not the time to get bogged down. You don't really have a lot of time to try to figure out every little sentence. Just try to make an educated guess as to the meaning of something and move on.

Answer the Questions

After you've finished a complete through read of the reading, you can hopefully answer the questions with relative ease. Don't look at the answers first. Try to answer the questions before looking at the answers. Again, this will keep you from biasing yourself to one answer or another. After forming the answer in your head, look for the answer in one of the choices. Be aware that on most of the higher tests N3+ they will rewrite the answer using different wording to test your vocabulary knowledge.

If you have trouble choosing the right answer, try to eliminate some of the possible answers. Some of the answers can be eliminated simply because they actually don't make any sense. Other answers can be eliminated because they wouldn't ever be the answer to the question being asked. Practice doing this elimination on practice tests or reading textbooks before the exam.

Generally speaking for N4 and N5, the answers should be easily extracted from the reading. The answer will most likely be sitting out in the open and you just have to pick the right phrase. For the higher tests N3 and above, you will need to do some inference to answer the questions. They will really test your actual comprehension of the mood and feel of the reading.

Big Mistake #3 - Don't Study Exact Brush Strokes

Every level of the test has a section on kanji. On average, you need to answer around 6 questions dealing with orthography. These basically revolve around a sentence that uses a word in hiragana and then you must select the correct kanji that corresponds to the hiragana. Sounds simple enough right?

It is for the most part. There are going to be a couple of questions that will come to you easily, but you'll quickly notice a few of the questions have answers that look like kanji you've never seen before. Well, that's because they ARE kanji you've never seen before. They are 'fake' kanji put there to test your ability to identify and use the real kanji. Sneaky little guys aren't they?

So how can you protect yourself against getting trapped by these little buggers? Drills, drills, drills. I hate to say it, but they are like *natto*. You might not like the look of it, but it is good for you none the less. There are easier ways to do drills though, and that's what I'll be covering in this section.

Tools for Practicing Kanji

First, there is Anki, visit <http://ankisrs.net/> to download a copy of it for PC, Mac, Linux, or FreeBSD (for free). Anki is a Spaced Repetition System or SRS. SRS is a proven method of memorizing large amounts of material with the least amount of effort. How it works is that you are given a certain amount of flashcards each day. If you can easily recall those flashcards, they will come again later in a couple of days. If you have a harder time recalling the vocabulary they will be shown to you more often. This has been proven in tests to help you retain information for a long time with minimal effort on your part.

Anki is a great place to start, but it isn't a cure-all. You also need to become familiar with the brush strokes and exact symbols that make up kanji. Otherwise you might be fooled by those tricky fake kanji. You don't have to know the kanji well enough to write it, but you do need to know it well enough to positively ID it in a line up.

The best way to do that is to do some writing. This

may seem a bit intimidating, but there are some tools out there to help you. I personally use iKanji for iPhone to practice kanji, their meanings, their readings and how to write them. It includes the ability to use the touch screen to write the kanji. It gives you the pattern, so you don't have to do it freehand. I find this to be a good balance, because again you don't have to write it, just be able to recognize it.

Another great resource is the book, [Remembering the Kanji](#). You can get the ebook with over 3000 kanji [here](#). This book is chock-full of mnemonics to help you remember the different kanji and how to write them. It is also extremely reasonably priced for the amount of information and work that went into that book. There is an accompanying website called <http://kanji.koohii.com> that is a handy way to do drills for the book as well.

How to Learn Kanji the Easy Way

Some people go about learning kanji stroke by painful stroke. This is tedious and overwhelming for some of the larger kanji you will need to learn. This is not actually learning kanji, but learning shodo, Japanese calligraphy. There is a much easier and useful way to learn kanji.

When you are studying the kanji, keep an eye out for the radicals, not strokes. These are little kanji pieces. For example, the kanji for mirror (鏡) has three radicals: gold (金), stand (立), and see (見). The radicals will get more and more complex as you go through the tests, so be sure to know them. They will come in handy when you have to tell the difference between say 怪しい and 径しい, which isn't actually a word.

You can even form mnemonics of your own to remember the kanji. For example, if we want to use the mirror example again, we can say “**Stand** and **See Gold** in the **Mirror**.” This phrase might not make a whole lot of sense, but it utilizes the name of the radicals, so you can remember the different pieces of the kanji. If you can't be bothered to come up with your own, [Remembering the Kanji](#) is full of them.

If you are going to use writing drills as part of your kanji practice, be sure to mix it up. Don't write a million of the same kanji in a row. Break it up into compounds that use the kanji or at least shift between different kanji every 2 or 3 that you write. This will keep your brain from going into space out mode. You will be able to focus and learn the kanji you need to know for the test.

Big Mistake #4 - Don't Take a Practice Test

Imagine you are about to put on a production of Music Man. You wouldn't go out on stage without a dress rehearsal would you? But, that's just what a lot of people do before the test. You can know all the lines to the play, hit all the notes, but if you haven't gone through at least one run through, it's going to be a little rough.

In the past, you were able to get the previous year's test fairly easily. It would only cost you about 1600Y to pick up the test along with the CD for the listening section. It was an incredibly useful way to practice for the test, because it was cheap and it gave you a good feel for it. Also, if you weren't up to snuff, you could opt for not taking the test and then just take the past test when it was made available a couple of months after the test.

Oh, those were the good ole days. Those days have gone, but there are a few options still left for you. Currently, there are a few mock tests available for each level except for N5. At the time

of writing, there doesn't seem to be a mock test available for N5, but I'm sure one will be available soon.

Mock Tests vs. Previous Tests

These mock tests are best guesses of what the new test will be like. It's not an official test. This could be a good or a bad thing. It might be good because it might actually be harder than the real test and so prepare you for the worst. It might be bad, because the questions might be poorly worded or might be too easy, which could lull you into a false sense of security. Either way, they will have the right amount of questions and so will be great practice for time management as well as eliminate shock over the test questions on test day.

The other option is to take the old tests which are still available. These differ from the new test, but have similar elements. Namely, the grammar, vocabulary, and kanji sections are largely the same. There is a new sentence structure section that might throw you for a loop though so be sure to go over that before the real test. Also, the

listening is quite different from the old tests. There are [sample questions](#) available on the official website that can give you a general idea of the new types of questions.

If you do decide to go with the old tests, I would recommend actually buying an official copy of them as opposed to finding the questionably legal ones on the net. This is because it will give you the true experience of taking the test, and it really isn't worth the hassle to download and print off the copies anyway. Save yourself some printer ink and grief and just buy the test books.

[White Rabbit Press](#) is the best place to get old tests and mock tests in the states and most of the world:

	N5	N4	N3	N2	N1
Old JLPTs	2004-2006 2009	2004-2006 2009	Didn't exist	2004-2006 2009-1 2009-2	2004-2006 2009-1 2009-2
New Mock Tests		N4	N3	N2	N1

In Japan, you can try any major bookstore.

Anything downtown in a big city will probably have a Japanese section that you can look through to get previous tests. You may also be able to check out previous tests from the public library. You'd be surprised how many backwoods libraries have copies of the test. I would say any city larger than 150,000 people has a good chance of having it in their library. If all else fails, you can order from [White Rabbit Press](#), but it will be a little bit more expensive than if you bought it at a regular bookstore.

TIP: If you are buying a lot of books at one time, it might be a good idea to do the extra legwork to buy a tosho card (bookstore gift certificate card) at your local ticket place. It usually gets you about a 3~5% discount and only takes about 5 minutes.

Taking the Old Test or Mock Test

Some people when they do get a hold of the test use it as a practice guide. They do the problems in the test book when they have free time on their way to work or on lunch break. This will be beneficial because you'll be able to work through the problems, but probably won't help you get a real feeling for the test.

In the real test, you won't be able to take breaks when you want to. You won't be able to look at the answer key after answering each question to get instant feedback either. The real test is a big ordeal. It typically lasts anywhere from 3 hours to 4+ hours (with breaks of course). The sections will be timed and you will be under pressure to work your way through the sections quickly, not moseying through it at your own pace.

So it's best to simulate the test taking environment as much as possible. This will give you a realistic score that you can then use to focus your studying efforts with. Also, the whole test won't seem so strange and weird to you when you take it because you have already had a practice run.

For starters, be sure to clear out a chunk of time in your schedule to take the test from start to finish. Preferably, you should match the real test schedule as closely as you can. For example, if the test is 12:30 to 4:30, you should try to do the test around that time as well. Again, you want the practice test to seem as much like the real test as possible.

Make sure you choose an area to take the test that is completely free of distractions. A crowded

coffee shop might not be the best place to take the test. It may also not be so hot of an idea to do it in front of the TV begging you to turn it on and give up. Be sure that there are zero distractions and your family or roommates understand that this should be quiet time.

You will want to have a timer so you can time out each section of the test. Don't open the booklet until you hit the timer and don't keep writing after it has gone off. Again, stick to the real test conditions. While taking the test, try to write down the number of minutes left on your timer in the test booklet after you have completed a section. Later, you can calculate how many minutes you spent on each section. This will be invaluable for honing your time management skills.

After taking the test, go back and mark the test. There will definitely be some sections that will pop out as weak points. Be sure to focus your studying time on those areas. Some people fall into the trap of studying what they love to study, like kanji or vocabulary. That will only make you stronger where you are strongest and in order to pass the test you need to score at least 50% in all sections. In other words, you can be a kanji master, but if you can't do the listening you are going to fail.

Also, go over each question you answered incorrectly. If you don't know why it was wrong, definitely ask a native speaker why it was wrong and don't stop asking questions until you understand it completely. You can even ask a few native speakers to get their opinions on why it is wrong. I almost always ask at least two people about a question. Different people will give you different explanations and help to broaden your understanding of that particular point.

Use the Results to Create a revised Study Plan

Review what sections you had the most trouble with. Was it the long reading? Was it the kanji questions? Did you have trouble doing the quick response? Rank the sections you are weakest in. Over the next couple months you will want to focus more of your energy on these areas.

In order to pass most of the higher tests (N3+) you will need to dedicate about an hour a day to studying. But, this hour should not be focused on one particular topic or be done in one solid block. That's going to just lead to you boredom and

inefficient studying. Mix up your study routine and spend a good chunk of time focusing on your weaknesses.

About a month before the exam, take another practice test. This will serve as your final check before you head into the final stretch. Hopefully, your marks will be much higher in all areas. If you are still below 50% in a particular area, focus most of your time on that in the final weeks leading up to the test, but don't overdo it. Try to get a healthy night's rest and refrain from cramming as much as possible.

Biggest Mistake #5 - Stop Studying after the Test

You've been busting your hump to try to cram all those vocabulary words into your head before the test. You know all of it backwards and forwards. You walked into the JLPT and nailed it. You hit a hard-earned grand slam and passed the test. Congratulations! Now, it's time to sit back and relax, take a load off and not think about studying for awhile, right?

Not quite. To be fluent and maintain that fluency in a second language you have to use it and practice it every day or at least pretty darn close to it. There really isn't a 'done' to learning another language. It's something that requires regular maintenance and tuning.

I know bilingual English teachers that speak both English and Japanese that teach English every day who are still studying and practicing English. They might be doing it a little bit less, but they still try to put in at least 15 minutes a day. Learning a language is like going to the gym. You wouldn't stop going to the gym the minute you could bench

press 300 pounds, would you? So, why would you stop studying after you passed the test?

The key to making real strides in fluency is consistency. If you are consistently putting in the time every day you will see progress. The important part of that is every day. Not a few days here and few days there, cram when you need to, but consistent day in and day out practicing.

The Afterglow

Right after the test, you are feeling exhausted and maybe even a little fed up with Japanese. I've definitely been there before and you feel like you just want to take a break for a week and then get back to it. But, then Christmas and New Year's come along and that week turns into a month. Before you know it, you get your test results back and you realize it's been 3 months since you last picked up a Japanese textbook.

That's why it is important to maintain a good study plan. Keep to a regular schedule and try to not break it. Don't cram in the last couple weeks before the exam because it will more than likely cause you to crash immediately after the test.

A Study Plan

Professional athletes have to train for hours every day to keep their bodies in perfect condition. They are paid to be athletic so it is their job to keep as fit as possible. Before you've even had breakfast, they've probably accomplished more athletic feats than you usually do in a month. They have rapid fire reflexes and the ability to run faster than your Twinkie-welding attempts to run for the bus.

Professional athletes are like native speakers of a language. They are something to aspire to in our epic quests to become fluent. They can provide a tremendous amount of support and be there to help us with questions we might have. Unfortunately though, most of us will never become professional athletes and none of us will become native speakers. You simply don't have the time to do it.

And the truth is you don't need to be a native speaker. You just need to be good enough to run the race. That's it. So you don't need to get up early and do drills till your eyes water and you collapse from a brain aneurysm. This isn't Rocky. You aren't symbolically fighting communism in a

dramatic Hollywood blockbuster. We're just speaking a language.

The way to become good enough to speak a language is the same way you get good enough to be in shape. You simply have to have a regular regimen of about 30 minutes to an hour a day of studying. You can even get by with 15 minutes a day if you just want to maintain your level. Whatever the amount of time you set for yourself, stick with it and be consistent.

If you are not sure if you passed the test and you are waiting for the results, study for the next level as if you passed the test. You can always change your game plan later. If you are one of the lucky ones that has passed N1, now is the time to do some reading and utilize your ability as much as possible. The certification for the JLPT only lasts two years, so you'll need to take it again if you want to stay current.

Thank You

Thank you for taking the time to read this eBook. I hope you enjoyed reading it as much as I enjoyed writing it. I also hope it gives you that extra edge you need for test day.



If you have any questions about the JLPT, I'd love to hear from you. Don't be afraid to stop by the blog and leave a comment or you can always shoot me an email at jlptbootcamp@gmail.com

If you are on twitter, be sure to connect with me. I'm [@jlpthelp](https://twitter.com/jlpthelp). I read every @reply, email and comment that is sent to me, so don't be afraid to ask me any questions. I love to hear from people.

I'll see you on the blog or on Twitter. Good luck with your Japanese studies and I wish you ultimate success on the JLPT. Now, go pass it!

Mac

Legal Mambo Jumbo

I don't like it either, but here is the stuff that makes the lawyers happy. Enjoy!

The information contained in this guide is for informational purposes only.

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