

# Comprehensive Korean Self-Study Guide for Beginners

Lesson 3: What is in the classroom? (교실에 무엇이 있습니까?)

## 1. Learning Objectives (학습 목표)

- Learn expressions used to describe various locations and spaces.
- Express the presence (existence) and absence of items and objects using correct particles.

## 2. Classroom Dialogue (대화)

Practice reading the core conversation below:

Korean Dialogue	English Translation
<b>교실에 무엇이 있습니까?</b> [Gyosire mueosi isumnikka?]	What is in the classroom?
<b>책상과 의자가 있습니다.</b> [Chaeksanggwa uijaga isumnida.]	There are desks and chairs.
<b>교실에 칠판이 있습니까?</b> [Gyosire chilpani isumnikka?]	Is there a blackboard in the classroom?
<b>네, 칠판이 있습니다.</b> [Ne, chilpani isumnida.]	Yes, there is a blackboard.
<b>교실에 책과 가방이 있습니까?</b> [Gyosire chaekgwa gabangi isumnikka?]	Are there books and bags in the classroom?
<b>네, 책과 가방이 있습니다.</b> [Ne, chaekgwa gabangi isumnida.]	Yes, there are books and bags.
<b>교실에 지도가 있습니까?</b> [Gyosire jidoga isumnikka?]	Is there a map in the classroom?
<b>아니요, 지도가 없습니다.</b> [Aniyo, jidoga opsumnida.]	No, there is no map.

### 3. Vocabulary (어휘)

#### Location Demonstrative Pronouns

Vocabulary	Pronunciation	Meaning
여기	yeogi	Here (near the speaker)
거기	geogi	There (near the listener)
저기	jeogi	Over there (far from both)
어디	eodi	Where / Which place

#### Classroom Objects and People

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
이 사람	This person	책상	Desk
그 사람	That person	의자	Chair
저 사람	That person over there	칠판	Blackboard
누구	Who	지도	Map
가방	Bag / Backpack	책	Book

### 4. Grammar Focus (문법)

#### Noun + 이/가 있습니다 / 없습니다

This construction is used to express whether something exists or does not exist.

- **이 있습니다/없습니다:** Used when the noun ends with a final consonant (Batchim).  
*Example:* 책상 + 이 있습니다 → **책상이 있습니다.**
- **가 있습니다/없습니다:** Used when the noun ends with a vowel (No Batchim).  
*Example:* 의자 + 가 있습니다 → **의자가 있습니다.**

# Korean Study Guide Lesson 3 Worksheet

Practice Sheet for Self-Assessment

## 5. Worksheet Exercises (연습 문제)

### Exercise 1: Choose the correct particle (이 or 가)

1. 책상 \_\_\_\_\_ 있습니다. (There is a desk.)
2. 의자 \_\_\_\_\_ 없습니다. (There is no chair.)
3. 가방 \_\_\_\_\_ 있습니까? (Is there a bag?)
4. 지도 \_\_\_\_\_ 있습니다. (There is a map.)

### Exercise 2: Dialogue Completion

Fill in the blanks using vocabulary from Lesson 3:

Q: 교실에 무엇이 있습니까? (What is in the classroom?)

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 과 \_\_\_\_\_ 가 있습니다. (There are books and chairs.)

Q: 저기가 어디입니까? (Where is over there?)

A: 저기는 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다. (Over there is the classroom.)

### Exercise 3: Translation Practice

Translate the following sentences into Korean:

1. Where is here? → \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who is this person? → \_\_\_\_\_

3. There is no blackboard. → \_\_\_\_\_