

Comprehensive Korean Self-Study Guide for Beginners

Lesson 4: There is a pencil on the desk. (책상 위에 연필이 있습니다.)

1. Learning Objectives (학습 목표)

- Express the positions and relative locations of objects (In front, behind, on, under, next to).
- Master the formal sentence structures for statements (-습니다/습시다) and questions (-니까/습니까).

2. Dialogue (대화)

Practice reading and understanding the core dialogue:

Korean Dialogue	English Translation
저는 한국어를 배웁니다. [Jeoneun hangugeoreul baeumnida.]	I learn Korean.
칠판 앞에 선생님이 있습니다. [Chilpan ape seonsaengnimi isumnida.]	There is a teacher in front of the blackboard.
제 앞에 마이클 씨와 유강 씨가 있습니다. [Je ape maikeul ssiwa yugang ssiga isumnida.]	In front of me, there are Michael and Yugang.
책상 위에 무엇이 있습니까? [Chaeksang wie mueosi isumnikka?]	What is on the desk?
책상 위에 한국어 책과 연필이 있습니다. [Chaeksang wie hangugeo chaekgwa yeonpiri isumnida.]	There is a Korean book and a pencil on the desk.
식당이 어디에 있습니까? [Sikdangi eodie isumnikka?]	Where is the restaurant?
도서관 옆에 식당이 있습니다. [Doseogwan yeope sikdangi isumnida.]	The restaurant is next to the library.

3. Vocabulary (어휘)

Position & Location Nouns

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
위 (wi)	On / Above / Top	아래 / 밑 (arae / mit)	Under / Below / Bottom
앞 (ap)	In front of	뒤 (dwi)	Behind / Back
옆 (yeop)	Next to / Beside	도서관 (doseogwan)	Library
연필 (yeonpil)	Pencil	식당 (sikdang)	Restaurant / Cafeteria

4. Grammar Focus (문법)

Structure 1: N위 / 아래 / 앞 / 뒤 / 옆 + 에 있습니다/없습니다

Indicates the exact physical location of an item relative to a noun.

- 자동차 **앞에** 나무가 있습니다. (There is a tree in front of the car.)
- 책상 **위에** 가방이 있습니다. (There is a bag on the desk.)

Structure 2: V-습니다/습시다 & V-습니까/습니까?

This is the formal polite speech level used in official, business, or respectful conversations.

- **Ends in a Vowel:** Add -습니다 / -습니까? (e.g., 배우다 → 배웁니다 / 배웁니까?)
- **Ends in a Consonant:** Add -습니다 / -습니까? (e.g., 읽다 → 읽습니다 / 읽습니까?)

Korean Study Guide Lesson 4 Worksheet

Free Practice Sheet for Subscribers

5. Worksheet Exercises (연습 문제)

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentence using Position Words

Look at the guide and fill in the blanks using (위, 아래, 앞, 뒤, 옆):

1. 칠판 _____ 선생님이 있습니다. (There is a teacher in front of the blackboard.)
2. 도서관 _____ 식당이 있습니다. (The restaurant is next to the library.)
3. 책상 _____ 연필이 있습니다. (There is a pencil on the desk.)

Exercise 2: Formal Conjugation Practice

Conjugate the verbs into formal statements and questions:

Verb Base	Statement Form (-ㅂ/습니다)	Question Form (-ㅂ/습니까?)
배우다 (To learn)	배웁니다	배웁니까?
읽다 (To read)	_____	_____
먹다 (To eat)	_____	_____
공부하다 (To study)	_____	_____

Exercise 3: Translation Practice

Translate the sentences into Korean:

1. Where is the restaurant? → _____

2. I read a book. → _____

3. There is a bag behind the car. → _____