

Comprehensive Korean Grammar Guide for Beginners

Lesson 1: Equative "To be" (이다) & Existence/Location (있다)

1. Grammar Focus 01: Noun + 이다 (To be)

이다 attaches directly to a noun to make it the predicate of the sentence, expressing identity or specification.

Sentence Type	Formal Polite Style	Informal Polite Style (Ends in Vowel)	Informal Polite Style (Ends in Consonant)
Statement	N+입니다 (의자입니다)	N+예요 (사과예요)	N+이에요 (책상이에요)
Question	N+입니까? (의자입니까?)	N+예요? (사과예요?)	N+이에요? (책상이에요?)

2. Grammar Focus 02: Noun + 있다 (To exist / To have)

있다 expresses the location or existence of an item ("to be located in/on") or indicates possession ("to have"). Its opposite is 없다.

Essential Location Vocabulary (위치 표현)

위 (wi) - On / Above	아래 / 밑 (arae / mit) - Under	앞 (ap) - In front of	뒤 (dwi) - Behind
옆 (yeop) - Beside / Next to	왼쪽 (oenjjok) - Left side	오른쪽 (oreunjjok) - Right side	사이에 (saie) - Between
가운데 (gaunde) - Middle	안 (an) - Inside	밖 (bak) - Outside	~에 있다 - Located at

Korean Grammar Guide Lesson 1 Worksheet

Self-Study Evaluation Sheet

3. Worksheet Exercises (연습 문제)

Exercise 1: Complete with the Correct Form of 이다 (예요 / 이에요 / 입니다)

1. A: 무엇입니까? B: 가방_____.
2. A: 학생입니까? B: 네, 학생_____.
3. A: 누구예요? B: 친구_____.
4. A: 시계_____? B: 네, 시계_____.

Exercise 2: Complete the Location Sentences (위치 표현 표현하기)

Based on the text expressions, fill in the correct spatial particles:

1. 개가 의자 _____ 있어요. (The dog is **on** the chair.)
2. 우리 집이 신촌 _____ 있어요. (Our house is **in** Sinchon.)
3. 책상 _____ 책장이 있어요. (The bookshelf is **behind** the desk.)
4. 집 _____ 고양이와 강아지가 있어요. (The cat is **outside** the house.)

Exercise 3: Expressing Possession (있다 / 없다)

1. I have a bicycle. I don't have a car.
→ 나는 자전거가 _____. 차가 _____.
2. Do you have any Korean friends? → 네, 한국 친구가 _____.