

Korean in everyday situations

Module 2: The empty flat

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

The empty flat

Korean

Read & listen
online



독일 사람이에요 / 한국어를 해요

Use a country plus **사람** for nationality: **독일 사람이에요**. A language name often ends in **어**: **독일어**, **한국어**. The language itself is not a person.

The object, the thing an action acts on, takes **을** after a consonant and **를** after a vowel. Compare **한국어를 해요** and **이름을 써요**.

Everyday speech can omit the particle, but practise both forms.

저 is the polite pronoun I; **제가** is its subject form. **제** alone means my. Keep **제가** and **제** distinct. A name can replace a pronoun, so you need not guess the person's gender.

이 / 가 / 뭐가 있어요?

Form	Example	Meaning
책상 이	책상이 있어요.	There is a desk.
소파 가	소파가 있어요.	There is a sofa.
누 가	누가 있어요?	Who is there?
제 가	제가 있어요.	I am here.

The subject particle is **이** after a final consonant and **가** after a vowel. It often marks what exists or what you are identifying: **침대가 있어요, 책상이 없어요**. The noun takes the particle, not the verb.

은/는 frames the topic; **이/가** identifies the subject within the message. **집은 ...** can open a description of the home, then **침대가 있어요** says what is there. These are useful starting patterns, rather than an absolute rule for every context.

뭐가 있어요? asks what there is. **누가** means who as a subject, and **제가** means I as a subject. **있어요** works for both one and several things; a plural ending is not needed after a number.

욕실에 있어요 / 작아요

Use location plus **에**, followed by **있어요** or **없어요**, to say where something is: **소파가 욕실에 있어요**. This is location, not movement.

Korean describing words can end a sentence themselves. **작다** → **작아요** means is small; **크다** → **커요** means is big. Do not add **예요** to these polite forms. They stay the same for every person.

For now give separate short descriptions: **소파가 작아요. 초록색이에요**. Using a describing word before a noun requires another form, which we meet later. Colours used as nouns take **이에요**: **초록색이에요**

요.

에서 일해요 / 해도 돼요?

에서 marks the place where an action happens: **카페에서 일해요**.

Contrast static location **카페에 있어요**. Use **에** for being somewhere and **에서** for doing something there.

Learn **써도 돼요?** and **가져가도 돼요?** as permission questions: May I use it? May I take it? **네, 돼요** allows it; **안 돼요** refuses. The full productive permission pattern is revisited after the basic verb forms are established.

같이 means together. It comes before the action: **같이 먹어요**. You can offer an activity with a question in the normal polite present, without learning a separate let-us ending yet.

도와요 / 가져가요 / 같이

가다 → **가요**, **오다** → **와요**, **가져가다** → **가져가요** and **가져오다** → **가져와요** show common vowel mergers. Take something away with **가져가요**; bring it here with **가져와요**.

돕다 → **도와요** changes its final consonant. **도와주세요** is the useful polite request Please help. Learn this frequent form now; module 7 groups consonant-changing verbs.

Add **도** directly to a noun for too: **나비도, 저도**. It commonly replaces a subject or object particle. To ask who does something, use **누가**: **누가 도와요?**.

GRAMMAR**G1) SPOT THE PATTERNS AGAIN**

Underline the highlighted form described in this unit.

1 독일 사람 이에요.

Meaning: I am German.

2 침대 가 있어요.

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 소파가 욕실 에 있어요.

Meaning: The sofa is in the bathroom.

4 카페 에서 일해요.

Meaning: I work at the café.

5 뭐가 있어요?

Meaning: What is there?

6 소파가 커요.

Meaning: The sofa is big.

G2) CHOOSE THE FRIENDLY POLITE FORM

Choose the form that fits the English meaning and the polite sentence.

1 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 독일 사람_____.

- Ⓐ 예요
- Ⓑ 를
- Ⓒ 이에요

Meaning: I am Lukas. I am German.

2 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 독일 사람_____.

- ☐ A 를
- ☐ B 이에요
- ☐ C 예요

Meaning: I am Lena. I am German.

3 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 침대_____ 있어요.

- ☐ A 를
- ☐ B 이
- ☐ C 가

Meaning: I am Lukas. There is a bed.

4 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 침대_____ 있어요.

- ☐ A 를
- ☐ B 가
- ☐ C 이

Meaning: I am Lena. There is a bed.

5 소파가 욕실_____ 있어요.

- Ⓐ 를
- Ⓑ 예
- Ⓒ 하고

Meaning: The sofa is in the bathroom.

6 카페_____ 일해요.

- Ⓐ 에서
- Ⓑ 예
- Ⓒ 를

Meaning: I work at the café.

7 누가 _____?

- Ⓐ 도와다
- Ⓑ 도와요
- Ⓒ 돕아요

Meaning: Who helps?

8 이름_____ 써요.

- ☐ A 을
- ☐ B 를
- ☐ C 에

Meaning: I write my name.

9 _____ 있어요?

- ☐ A 언제
- ☐ B 뭐가
- ☐ C 어디에

Meaning: What is there?

10 소파가 _____.

- ☐ A 커요예요
- ☐ B 커요
- ☐ C 크다

Meaning: The sofa is big.

G3) COMPLETE A SHORT MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

를 에

소파가 욕실_____있어요.

Meaning: The sofa is in the bathroom.

에 에서

카페_____일해요.

Meaning: I work at the café.

돕아요 도와요

누가 _____?

Meaning: Who helps?

를 을

이름 _____ 써요.

Meaning: I write my name.

어디에 뭐가

_____ 있어요?

Meaning: What is there?

커요예요 커요

소파가 _____.

Meaning: The sofa is big.

G4) BUILD USEFUL SENTENCES

Put the words in order.

- 1 소파가 저는 있어요. 루카스예요. 욕실에

Meaning: I am Lukas. The sofa is in the bathroom.

- 2 있어요. 저는 소파가 레나예요. 욕실에

Meaning: I am Lena. The sofa is in the bathroom.

3 저는 카페에서 네. 일해요. 루카스예요.

Meaning: I am Lukas. Yes. I work at the café.

4 네. 레나예요. 카페에서 일해요. 저는

Meaning: I am Lena. Yes. I work at the café.

5 네. 도와요? 누가

Meaning: Yes. Who helps?

6 이름을 네. 써요.

Meaning: Yes. I write my name.

7 네. 뭐가 있어요?

Meaning: Yes. What is there?

8 소파가 네. 커요.

Meaning: Yes. The sofa is big.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 I am German. You say:

- Ⓐ 독일 사람예요.
- Ⓑ 독일 사람이에요.

2 There is a bed. You say:

- Ⓐ 침대이 있어요.
- Ⓑ 침대가 있어요.

3 The sofa is in the bathroom. You say:

- Ⓐ 소파가 욕실에 있어요.
- Ⓑ 소파가 욕실을 있어요.

4 I work at the café. You say:

- Ⓐ 카페에서 일해요.
- Ⓑ 카페에 일해요.

5 What is there? You say:

- Ⓐ 어디에 있어요?
- Ⓑ 뭐가 있어요?

6 The sofa is big. You say:

- Ⓐ 소파가 커요예요.
- Ⓑ 소파가 커요.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| ① 독일 사람이에요. | Ⓐ I write my name. |
| ② 이름을 써요. | Ⓑ There is a bed. |
| ③ 침대가 있어요. | Ⓒ I am German. |
| ④ 누가 도와요? | Ⓓ The sofa is in the bathroom. |
| ⑤ 카페에서 일해요. | Ⓔ The sofa is big. |
| ⑥ 뭐가 있어요? | Ⓕ Who helps? |
| ⑦ 소파가 커요. | Ⓖ What is there? |
| ⑧ 소파가 욕실에 있어요. | Ⓗ I work at the café. |