

10-Day Korean Grammar Master with Mario

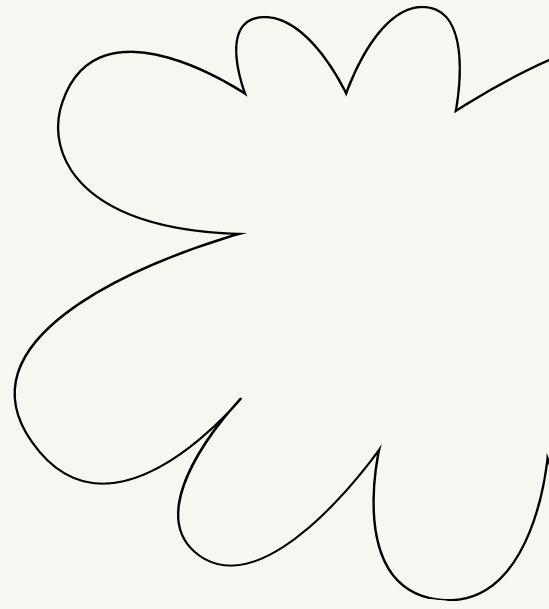
In 10 days, you can master Korean beginner grammar. Start now!

Korean Mario



*Provide **MP3** Audio files

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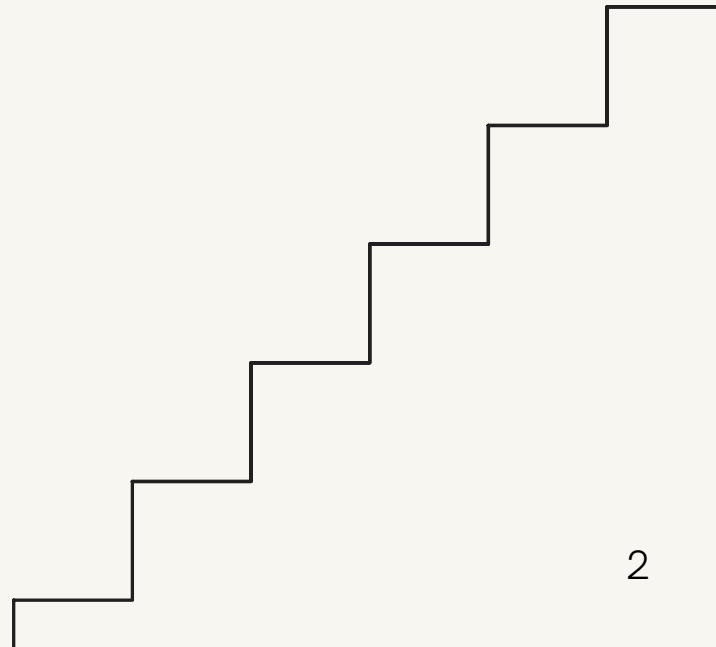
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The Author



HELLO I'M KOREAN MARIO.

Are you embarking on your journey to learn Korean for the first time? Don't worry, you're in good hands. In this comprehensive book, we'll guide you through the intricacies of the Korean grammar system, especially when you have the right book by your side. Throughout this transformative book, you'll not only master every Beginner Korean grammar but also gain a deep understanding of its history and cultural significance. I believe that a strong foundation is key, and I'm here to ensure you start on the right foot. I'm not just a teacher; I'm your partner in this exciting Korean language journey. With my expert guidance, you'll discover the beauty of Korean and unlock the doors to Korean language and culture. Are you ready to embark on this enriching adventure of learning Korean with Mario 쌤?!

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Day 1 은/는 or 이/가

*은/는 or 이/가 : Subject marker

"은/는" are called topic markers, and "이/가" are called subject markers. Both serve the purpose of marking the subject of a sentence. "은/이" are used after the character ends with a consonant (e.g., '사람은', '꽃이'), but '는/가' are used after the character ends with a vowel (e.g., '나는', '비가'). There must be one subject marker in every sentence, but in the spoken form, the subject marker can be omitted. In most situations, '은/는' and '이/가' are interchangeable.

Noun with final Vowel	Noun with final consonant
N+는 or 가	N+은 or 이
저는 I am 아이는 The child is 제가 I am 날씨가 The weather is	선생님은 The teacher is 이것은 This is 오늘이 Today is 이름이 Name is

New vocabulary

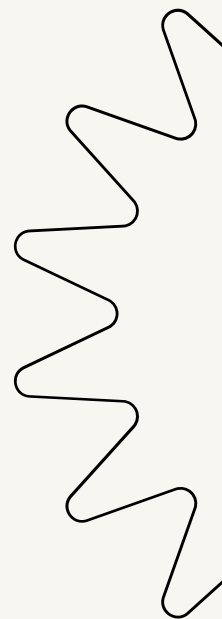
저 I
이름 name
학생 student
한국 korea
과일 fruits
날씨 weather

강아지 puppy
선생님 teacher
친절해요 friendly
사람 person
아버지 father
친구 friend

공부해요 study
맛있어요 delicious
추워요 cold
자요 sleep
음악 music
모자 hat

Examples

1. 마리오는 한국사람입니다.
Mario is Korean.
2. 저는 학생이에요.
I'm a student.
3. 과일이 맛있어요.
The fruit is delicious.
4. 날씨가 추워요.
The weather is cold.
5. 강아지가 자요.
The dog is sleeping.
6. 선생님은 친절해요.
The teacher is friendly.
7. 이 사람은 제 아버지예요.
This person is my father.
8. 제 친구는 공부해요.
My friend is studying.
9. 음악이 좋아요.
The music is good.
10. 모자가 있어요.
I have a hat.



Quiz

1. 마리오 한국사람입니다.
Mario is Korean.
2. 저 학생이에요.
I'm a student.
3. 과일 맛있어요.
The fruit is delicious.
4. 날씨 추워요.
The weather is cold.
5. 강아지 자요.
The dog is sleeping.
6. 선생님 친절해요.
The teacher is friendly.
7. 이 사람 제 아버지예요.
This person is my father.
8. 제 친구 공부해요.
My friend is studying.
9. 음악 좋아요.
The music is good.
10. 모자 있어요.
I have a hat.

*Q. Make 4 sentences using '은/는/이/가' grammar.

Day 2 예요/이에요

*예요/이에요 : to be (is, am, are)

Today, we're going to learn Korean grammar, '예요/이에요.' This is the most important and basic Korean grammar, translating to 'to be (am, are, is)' in English. It's always used after a noun. When you ask a question, you can use it with a question mark. This is a casual honorific, so you can use it for people you don't know. Use '예요' after vowels and '이에요' after consonants. Let's look at the example below.

Noun with final Vowel	Noun with final consonant
N+예요	N+이에요
사과예요 It's an apple 나무예요 It's a tree 의자예요 It's a chair 단어예요 It's a word	책상이에요 It's a desk 연필이에요 It's a pencil 지갑이에요 It's a wallet 생일이에요 It's birthday

New vocabulary

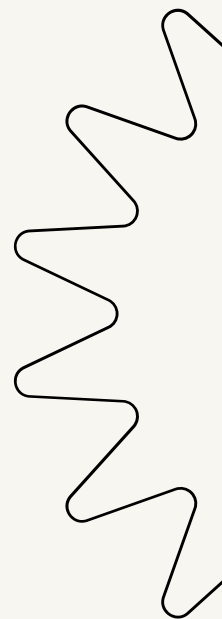
제 my
어머니 mother
가수 singer
여자 woman
남자 man
지금 now

이거 this
뭐 what
핸드폰 cell phone
바나나 banana
어느 which
질문 question

그거 that
우리 we
형제 siblings
고향 hometown
나라 country
책 book

Examples

1. 제 어머니는 의사**예요**.
My mother is a doctor.
2. 저는 가수**예요**.
I'm a singer.
3. 그 사람은 여자**예요**.
That person is a woman.
4. 저는 남자**예요**.
I'm a man.
5. 어느 나라 사람**이에요**?
What country are you from?
6. 저는 미국사람**이에요**.
I'm American.
7. 이거는 뭐**예요**?
What's this?
8. 그거는 핸드폰**이에요**.
That's a cell phone.
9. 우리는 형제**예요**.
We are siblings.
10. 제 고향은 부산**이에요**.
My hometown is Busan.



Quiz

1. 제 어머니는 의사
My mother is a doctor.
2. 저는 가수
I'm a singer.
3. 그 사람은 여자
That person is a woman.
4. 저는 남자
I'm a man.
5. 어느 나라 사람
What country are you from?
6. 저는 미국사람
I'm American.
7. 이거는 뭐
What's this?
8. 그거는 핸드폰
That's a cell phone.
9. 우리는 형제
We are siblings.
10. 제 고향은 부산
My hometown is Busan.

*Q. Please introduce yourself in Korean.

Day 3 입니다/입니까?

*입니다/입니까? : to be (is, am, are) - formal version

'입니다/입니까?' is the formal version of '예요/이에요.' This expression is used when asking and answering questions about the state of the subject in a formal situation. It's also always used after a noun. '입니까?' is used to ask questions. Because it is a formal expression, it is usually used in formal situations such as the office, presentations, or news. It is the same form regardless of vowels and consonants.

Statement	Question
N+입니다	N+입니까?
가게입니다 It's a store 시계입니다 It's a clock 식당입니다 It's restaurant 가방입니다 It's a bag	누구입니까? Who is it? 과일입니까? Is it a fruit? 무엇입니까? What is it? 회사입니까? Is it company?

New vocabulary

누구 who

저 사람 that person

오늘 today

일요일 Sunday

여기 here

어디 where

몇 시 what time

한시 one o'clock

대학생 Uni student

드라마 drama

이것 this

그것 that

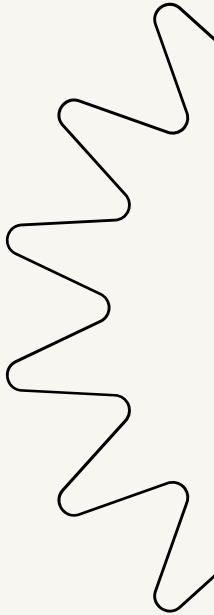
저것 that(over there)

지하철 subway

화장실 toilet

Examples

1. 저 사람은 누구입니까?
Who is that person?
2. 오늘은 일요일입니다.
Today is Sunday.
3. 여기는 어디입니까?
Where is here?
4. 대학생입니다.
I'm a university student.
5. 이것은 한국 드라마입니까?
Is this a Korean drama?
6. 화장실이 어디입니까?
Where is the toilet?
7. 지하철입니다.
It's the subway.
8. 몇 시입니까?
What time is it?
9. 한시입니다.
It's one o'clock.
10. 저것은 안경입니다.
Those are glasses.



Quiz

1. 저 사람은 누구
Who is that person?
2. 오늘은 일요일
Today is Sunday.
3. 여기는 어디
Where is here?
4. 대학생
I'm a university student.
5. 이것은 한국 드라마
Is this a Korean drama?
6. 화장실이 어디
Where is the toilet?
7. 지하철
It's the subway.
8. 몇 시
What time is it?
9. 한시
It's one o'clock.
10. 저것은 안경
Those are glasses.

*Q. Please introduce yourself in formal Korean.

Day 4 이/가 아니에요

*이/가 아니에요 : to be not

'이/가 아니다' is used to express that a noun is not something. The opposite form of this structure is '예요/이에요,' which means 'to be.' The particle 'N가' is used when the noun ends with a vowel, and 'N이' is used when the noun ends with a consonant. In a formal situation, it can be changed to '이/가 아닙니다.'

Noun with final Vowel	Noun with final Consonant
N+가 아니에요	N+이 아니에요
가위가 아니에요 It's not scissors 고양이가 아니에요 It's not a cat 고기가 아닙니다 It's not meat 기차가 아닙니다 It's not a train	도서관이 아니에요 It's not a library 방학이 아니에요 It's not vacation 빵이 아닙니다 It's not bread 거울이 아닙니다 It's not a mirror

New vocabulary

공항 airport

지도 map

봄 spring

여름 summer

가을 autumn

겨울 winter

계절 season

반찬 side dishes

공짜 free

그 남자 that guy

남편 husband

아내 wife

의자 chair

딸기 strawberry

야채 vegetable

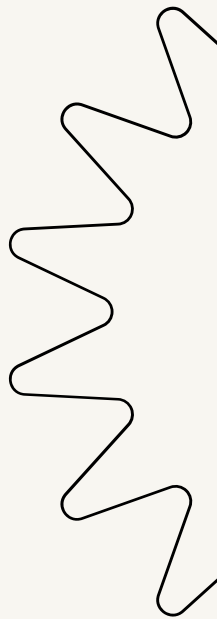
회사 company

주말 weekend

물건 things, item

Examples

1. 여기는 공항이 아니에요.
Here is not an airport.
2. 이거는 지도가 아니에요.
This is not a map.
3. 지금은 봄이 아니에요.
It's not spring now.
4. 이 반찬은 공짜가 아니에요.
This side dish is not free.
5. 그 남자는 제 남편이 아니에요.
He's not my husband.
6. 그거는 의자가 아니에요.
That's not a chair.
7. 오늘은 주말이 아닙니다.
Today is not the weekend.
8. 여기는 회사가 아닙니다.
Here is not a company.
9. 이건 제 물건이 아닙니다.
This is not my thing.
10. 딸기는 야채가 아닙니다.
Strawberries are not vegetables.



Quiz

1. 여기는 공항 ☐
Here is not an airport.
2. 이거는 지도 ☐
This is not a map.
3. 지금은 봄 ☐
It's not spring now.
4. 이 반찬은 공짜 ☐
This side dish is not free.
5. 그 남자는 제 남편 ☐
He's not my husband.
6. 그거는 의자 ☐
That's not a chair.
7. 오늘은 주말 ☐
Today is not the weekend.
8. 여기는 회사 ☐
Here is not a company.
9. 이건 제 물건 ☐
This is not my thing.
10. 딸기는 야채 ☐
Strawberries are not vegetables.

*Q. Make 5 sentences using '이/가 아니에요' grammar.

Day 5 아요/어요/해요

*아요/어요/해요 : Conjugating verbs and adjectives.

'아요/어요/해요' is a formal-casual form ending used to form statements or questions in the present tense. To conjugate a verb into the present tense, it must be combined with '아요/어요/해요' according to the vowel of the last syllable of the verb.

- 1.If the last vowel of the verb is 'ㅏ' or 'ㅑ,' it conjugates with '아요.'
- 2.If the last vowel is not 'ㅏ' or 'ㅑ,' it conjugates with '어요.'
- 3.If a verb ends with '하다,' it will be '해요.'

vowel = ㅏ, ㅑ	vowel = except ㅏ, ㅑ	하다(to do)
V/A+아요	V/A+어요	V/A+해요
가다 - 가요 to go 보다 - 봐요 to watch 작다 - 작아요 small 살다 - 살아요 to live	먹다 - 먹어요 to eat 읽다 - 읽어요 to read 적다 - 적어요 a few 만들다 - 만들어요 to make	공부하다 - 공부해요 study 좋아하다 - 좋아해요 like 행복하다 - 행복해요 happy 유명하다 - 유명해요 famous

New vocabulary

오다 to come

사다 to buy

기다리다 to wait

마시다 to drink

쉬다 to rest

자다 to sleep

운동하다 to exercise

일하다 to work

피곤하다 tired

전화하다 to call

이야기하다 to talk

맛있다 delicious

많다 a lot

크다 big

길다 long

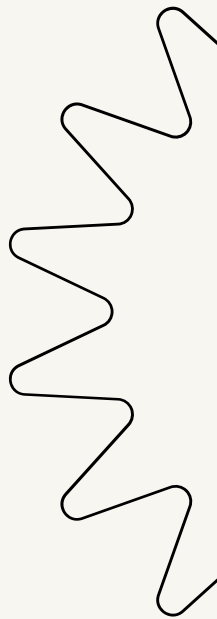
짧다 short

좋다 good

싸다 cheap

Examples

1. 지금 뭐 **해요**?
What are you doing now?
2. 저는 오늘 학교에 **가요**.
I'm going to school today.
3. 몇시에 **자요**?
What time do you go to bed?
4. 사람이 **많아요**.
There are a lot of people.
5. 저는 신발을 **사요**.
I buy shoes.
6. 신문을 **읽어요**.
I read a newspaper.
7. 저는 한국에 **살아요**.
I live in South Korea.
8. 오늘 한국어 **공부해요**.
I'm studying Korean today.
9. 저는 주말에 **쉬어요**.
I rest on the weekend.
10. 오늘 친구가 집에 **와요**.
My friend is coming home today.



Quiz

1. 지금 뭐
What are you doing now?
2. 저는 오늘 학교에
I'm going to school today.
3. 몇시에
What time do you go to bed?
4. 사람이
There are a lot of people.
5. 저는 신발을
I buy shoes.
6. 신문을
I read a newspaper.
7. 저는 한국에
I live in South Korea.
8. 오늘 한국어
I'm studying Korean today.
9. 저는 주말에
I rest on the weekend.
10. 오늘 친구가 집에
My friend is coming home today.

***Q. Make 5 sentences using ‘아요/어요/해요’ grammar.**

Day 6 안+V/A or V/A지 않아요

*안+V/A : Used for negation or expressing the opposite (not).

This grammar is added to verbs and adjectives to negate an action or state. It is formed by adding '안' to the front of verbs or '지 않아요' behind the verb infinitive form. Prepending '안' is more casual, while appending '지 않아요' is more formal. For '하다' verbs, you must put '안' in the middle of the noun and the verb. However, for '하다' adjectives, you have to put '안' before the adjective. For example, the negative of the verb '공부하다' is '공부 안 하다.' But the negative of the adjective '친절하다' is '안 친절하다.'

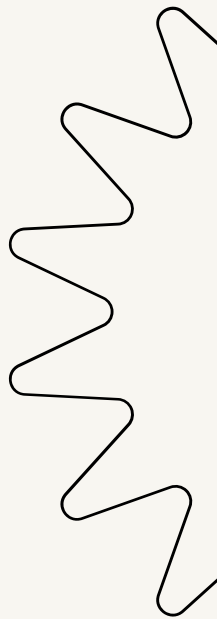
안+V/A	Meaning	V/A+지 않아요
안 끝나요 안 따뜻해요 숙제 안 해요 청소 안 해요 안 친절해요 안 유명해요	It's not finishing It's not warm don't do homework don't do cleaning not friendly not famous	끝나지 않아요 따뜻하지 않아요 숙제하지 않아요 청소하지 않아요 친절하지 않아요 유명하지 않아요

New vocabulary

방 room	구경하다 to look around	배고프다 hungry
신발 shoes	거실 living room	착하다 to be kind
예쁘다 pretty	깨끗하다 to be clean	길 street
한국어 korean language	청소하다 to clean	쓰레기 trash
가르치다 to teach	덥다 to be hot	버리다 throw away
백화점 department store	동료 co-workers	쓰다 to write
편지 letter	넓다 to be wide	좁다 to be narrow

Examples

1. 방이 **안** 넓어요.
The room isn't wide.
2. 그 신발은 **안** 예뻐요.
Those shoes aren't pretty
3. 저는 한국어를 **안** 가르쳐요.
I don't teach Korean.
4. 백화점에서 구경하지 **않아요**.
I don't look around at the department store.
5. 거실이 깨끗하지 **않아요**.
The living room is not clean.
6. 날씨가 **안** 더워요.
The weather is not hot.
7. 동료들이 착하지 **않아요**.
My co-workers are not kind.
8. 길에 쓰레기를 버리지 **않아요**.
I don't throw trash on the street.
9. 저는 편지를 **안** 써요.
I don't write a letter.
10. 배고프지 **않아요**.
I'm not hungry.



Quiz

1. 방이 ☐ 넓어요.
The room isn't wide.
2. 그 신발은 ☐ 예뻐요.
Those shoes aren't pretty
3. 저는 한국어를 ☐ 가르쳐요.
I don't teach Korean.
4. 백화점에서 구경하 ☐
I don't look around at the department store.
5. 거실이 깨끗하 ☐
The living room is not clean.
6. 날씨가 ☐ 더워요.
The weather is not hot.
7. 동료들이 착하 ☐
My co-workers are not kind.
8. 길에 쓰레기를 버리 ☐
I don't throw trash on the street.
9. 저는 편지를 ☐ 써요.
I don't write a letter.
10. 배고프 ☐
I'm not hungry.

***Q. Make 5 sentences using the negation grammar.**

Day 7 있어요/없어요

*있어요/없어요: The existence or possession of something.

'이/가 있어요' means to have something or to exist, and '이/가 없어요' means not to have something or not to exist. If the word of the subject ends in a consonant, add '이,' and if it ends in a vowel, add '가.' '에 있다/없다' is attached after a place noun to indicate the location of a person or object. '에 있다' means that a person or object exists in a certain place, and '에 없다' means that it does not exist. It is not affected by consonants or vowels.

이/가 있어요/없어요	에 있어요/없어요
consonant+이 있어요/없어요 vowel+가 있어요/없어요	Place+에 있어요/없어요
미용실이 있어요 There's a hair salon 공책이 없어요 I don't have a notebook 열쇠가 있어요 I have a key 나무가 없어요 There's no tree	사무실에 있어요 I'm in the office 은행에 있어요 It's in the bank 약국에 없어요 It's not in the pharmacy 영화관에 없어요 It's not in the cinema

New vocabulary

잡지 magazine

필통 pencil case

돈 money

은행 bank

기차 train

칫솔 toothbrush

역 station

커피숍 or 카페 cafe

우체국 post office

냉장고 fridge

식탁 dining table

치약 toothpaste

침대 bed

이불 blanket

베개 pillow

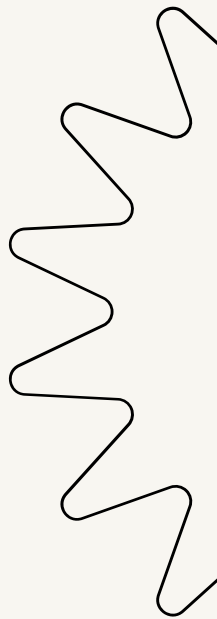
교실 classroom

음식 food

비누 Soap

Examples

1. 가방에 뭐가 **있어요**?
What's in the bag?
2. 제 가방에 잡지하고 필통이 **있어요**.
I have a magazine and a pencil case in my bag.
3. 지갑에 돈이 **없어요**.
I have no money in my wallet
4. 기차역이 어디에 **있어요**?
Where is the train station?
5. 커피숍이 우체국 옆에 **있어요**.
The cafe is next to the post office.
6. 방에 냉장고가 **없어요**.
There's no fridge in the room.
7. 식탁 위에 음식이 **있어요**.
There's food on the dining table.
8. 선생님이 교실에 **없어요**.
The teacher is not in the classroom.
9. 칫솔하고 치약이 화장실에 **있어요**.
toothbrush and toothpaste are in the bathroom.
10. 침대 위에 이불이랑 베개가 **없어요**.
There is no blanket and pillow on the bed.



Quiz

1. 가방에 뭐
What's in the bag?
2. 제 가방에 잡지하고 필통
I have a magazine and a pencil case in my bag.
3. 지갑에 돈
I have no money in my wallet
4. 기차역이 어디
Where is the train station?
5. 커피숍이 우체국 옆
The cafe is next to the post office.
6. 방에 냉장고
There's no fridge in the room.
7. 식탁 위에 음식
There's food on the dining table.
8. 선생님이 교실
The teacher is not in the classroom.
9. 칫솔하고 치약이 화장실
toothbrush and toothpaste are in the bathroom.
10. 침대 위에 이불이랑 베개
There is no blanket and pillow on the bed.

*Q. Make 5 sentences using '있어요/없어요' grammar.

Day 8 앓/었어요/했어요

*앓/었어요 : Verb/adjective Past tense in Korean

The past tense verb ending is ‘-앓/었어요/했어요.’ The rule is the same as in the present tense. When deciding between ‘앓어요’ and ‘었어요,’ we have to look at the final vowel in the preceding adjective or verb. If the vowel is ‘ㅏ’ or ‘ㅑ,’ we will add ‘앓어요’; if it is one of the other vowels, we will add ‘었어요’ instead. Since the conjugation rules are the same as the polite style sentence-final ending ‘아/어요,’ we can add ‘ㅂ니다’ directly to the ‘아/어요/해요’ ending.

vowel = ㅏ, ㅑ	vowel = except ㅏ, ㅑ	하다
V/A+앓어요	V/A+었어요	V/A+했어요
오다 - 와요 - 앓어요 살다 - 살아요 - 살았어요 짧다 - 짧아요 - 짧았어요 높다 - 높아요 - 높았어요	먹다 - 먹어요 - 먹었어요 입다 - 입어요 - 입었어요 맛있다 - 맛있어요 - 맛있었어요 길다 - 길어요 - 길었어요	준비하다 - 준비해요 - 준비했어요 화장하다 - 화장해요 - 화장했어요 중요하다 - 중요해요 - 중요했어요 똥똥하다 - 똥똥해요 - 똥똥했어요

New vocabulary

어제 yesterday

혼자 alone

노래 song

듣다 to listen

여행 travel

어렵다 difficult

같이 together

다니다 to attend

조금 a little bit

태어나다 to be born

타다 to take

너무 so, too

생일 birthday

가깝다 to be close

정말 really

술 alcohol

재미있다 interesting

쉽다 easy

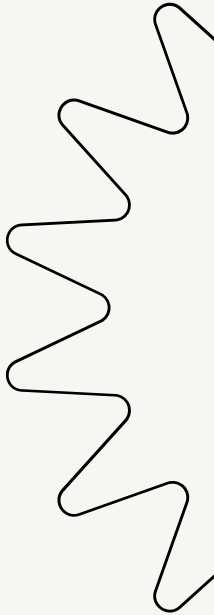
작년 last year

멀다 to be far

지난주 last week

Examples

1. 어제 뭐 했어요?
What did you do yesterday?
2. 집에서 혼자 노래를 들었어요.
I listened to a song alone at home.
3. 지난주에 여행 갔다 왔어요.
I went and came back from a trip last week.
4. 저는 한국에서 태어났어요.
I was born in Korea.
5. 그 영화는 너무 재미있었어요.
That movie was so interesting.
6. 저는 버스를 타고 학교에 다녔어요.
I used to go to school by bus.
7. 어제 친구하고 같이 술 마셨어요.
I drank with my friend yesterday.
8. 그 식당 음식은 조금 맛없었어요.
The food at that restaurant was a little tasteless.
9. 시험이 정말 어려웠어요.
The exam was really difficult.
10. 작년 생일에 한국에 있었어요.
I was in Korea on my birthday last year.



Quiz

1. 어제 뭐
What did you do yesterday?
2. 집에서 혼자 노래를
I listened to a song alone at home.
3. 지난주에 여행
I went and came back from a trip last week.
4. 저는 한국에서
I was born in Korea.
5. 그 영화는 너무
That movie was so interesting.
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The food at that restaurant was a little tasteless.
9. 시험이 정말
The exam was really difficult.
10. 작년 생일에 한국에
I was in Korea on my birthday last year.

*Q. Make 5 sentences using ‘았/았어요/했어요’ grammar.

Day 9 였어요/이었어요

*였어요/이었어요 : 'was' or 'were'(Past Tense after a noun)

This expression is used after a noun to talk about things in the past. When the preceding noun has a final consonant, '-이었어요' is used. For example, when a former noun does not have a final consonant, '-였어요' is used. When you look at the noun '의사,' there is no final consonant. Then '-였어요' is used. So you can say '의사였어요.' When you look at '식당,' it has a final consonant, so '-이었어요' is used after that. Therefore, you can say '식당이었어요.'

Noun with final Vowel	Noun with final consonant
N+였어요	N+이었어요
단어였어요 It was a word 감기였어요 It was a cold 장미였어요 It was a rose	닭이었어요 It was a chicken 꽃이었어요 It was a flower 가을이었어요 It was autumn

New vocabulary

간호사 nurse

외국인 foreigner

여자친구 girlfriend

회사원 office worker

아기 baby

할아버지 grandfather

아침 breakfast

제일 the most

제일 좋아하는 favorite

무슨 what kind of

샌드위치 sandwich

할머니 grandmother

직업 job

10월 October

시간 time

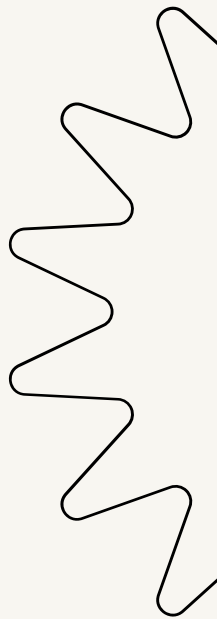
역사 history

예전에 in the past

약속 Promise

Examples

1. 저는 회사원이었어요.
I used to be an office worker.
2. 저는 예전에 아기였어요.
I was a baby in the past.
3. 어제는 무슨 요일이었어요?
What day was it yesterday?
4. 지난달은 10월이었어요.
Last month was in October.
5. 오늘 아침은 샌드위치였어요.
Today's breakfast was a sandwich.
6. 제 할아버지 직업은 역사 선생님이었어요.
My grandfather's job was a history teacher.
7. 제 할머니는 간호사였어요.
My grandmother used to be a nurse.
8. 우리의 약속이었어요.
It was our promise.
9. 제가 제일 좋아하는 꽃은 장미였어요.
My favorite flower was a rose.
10. 전 여자친구는 외국인이었어요.
My ex-girlfriend was a foreigner.



Quiz

1. 저는 회사원
I used to be an office worker.
2. 저는 예전에 아기
I was a baby in the past.
3. 어제는 무슨 요일
What day was it yesterday?
4. 지난달은 10월
Last month was in October.
5. 오늘 아침은 샌드위치
Today's breakfast was a sandwich.
6. 제 할아버지 직업은 역사 선생님
My grandfather's job was a history teacher.
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It was our promise.
9. 제가 제일 좋아하는 꽃은 장미
My favorite flower was a rose.
10. 전 여자친구는 외국인
My ex-girlfriend was a foreigner.

*Q. Make 5 sentences using '였어요/이었어요' grammar.

Day 10 ㄹ/을 거예요

*ㄹ/을 거예요 : 'will' or 'be going to' in the future tense.

This pattern is used to express a future plan or intention, meaning the same as 'will' or 'be going to' in English. It is formed by adding -ㄹ/을 거예요 to the stems of verbs. -ㄹ 거예요 is used when the verb stem ends in ㄹ or a vowel, and -을 거예요 is used when the verb stem ends in a consonant.

V/A with final Vowel	V/A with final consonant
V/A+ㄹ 거예요	V/A+을 거예요
하다 - 할 거예요 사다 - 살 거예요 주다 - 줄 거예요 만들다 - 만들 거예요 나쁘다 - 나쁠 거예요	먹다 - 먹을 거예요 받다 - 받을 거예요 듣다 - 들을 거예요 씻다 - 씻을 거예요 높다 - 높을 거예요

New vocabulary

주다 to give

받다 to receive

만나다 to meet

듣다 to listen

산책하다 take a walk

결혼하다 get married

근처 nearby

꼭 definitely

따뜻하다 warm

똑같다 same

다르다 different

매일 everyday

부자 rich

되다 to become

나쁘다 to be bad

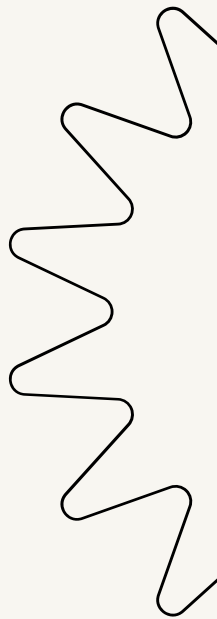
아주 very

절대 never

사진을 찍다 take photo

Examples

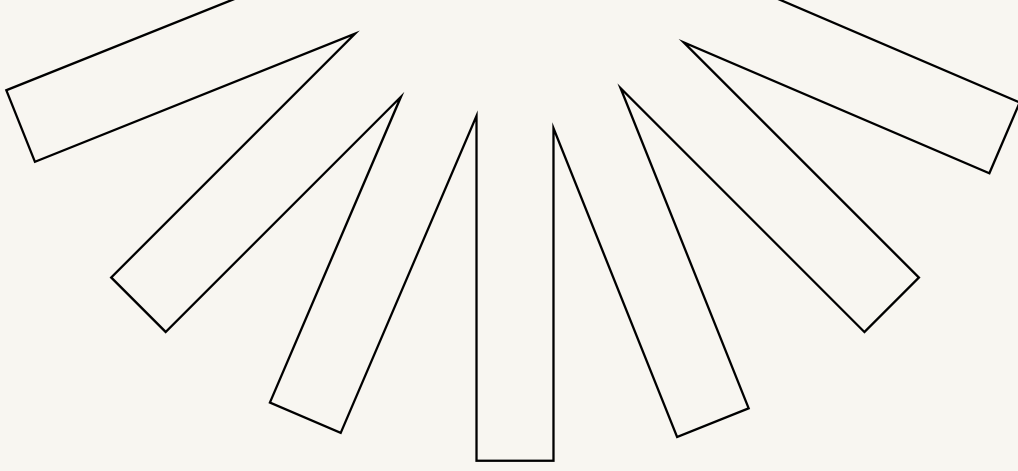
1. 내일 뭐 할 거예요?
What are you going to do tomorrow?
2. 집에서 음악을 들을 거예요.
I'm going to listen to music at home.
3. 시험이 아주 쉬울 거예요.
The exam will be very easy.
4. 저는 절대 결혼 안 할 거예요.
I will never get married.
5. 친구한테 무슨 선물을 줄 거예요?
What gift are you going to give to your friend?
6. 공원에서 사진을 찍을 거예요.
I'm going to take a photo at the park.
7. 오늘 날씨가 따뜻할 거예요.
The weather is going to be warm today.
8. 저는 꼭 부자가 될 거예요.
I'll definitely be rich.
9. 저는 매일 공원에서 산책할 거예요.
I will take a walk in the park every day.
10. 집 근처에서 친구를 만날 거예요.
I'm going to meet my friend near my house.



Quiz

1. 내일 뭐
What are you going to do tomorrow?
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10. 집 근처에서 친구를
I'm going to meet my friend near my house.

*Q. Make 5 sentences using 'ㄹ/을 거예요' grammar.



You've completed the basics of Korean!

Memorize all the sentences

and you'll undoubtedly boost your confidence!

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