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Practice writing the particles and examples on the lines below.

이/가 (i/ga): **Subject marker.**

Example: 그 사람이 학생이에요. (Geu saram-i haksangieyo.) - That person is a student.



을/를 (eul/reul): **Object marker.**

Example: 책을 읽어요. (Chaeg-eul ilgeoyo.) - I read a book.



에 (e): **Location marker.**

Example: 학교에 가요. (Hakgyo-e gayo.) - I'm going to school.



에서 (eseo): Indicates the location of an action.

Example: 카페에서 커피를 마세요. (Kape-eseo keopireul masheoyo.) - I drink coffee at the cafe.



으로/로 (**euro/ro**): **Indicates the means or direction.**

Example: 버스로 가요. (Beoseu-ro gayo.) - I go by bus.



와/과 (**wa/gwa**): **Used to combine nouns.**

Example: 사과와 바나나. (Sagwa-wa banana.) - Apples and bananas.



의 (**ui**): **Possessive marker.**

Example: 제 친구의 자동차. (Je chingoo-ui jadongcha.) - My friend's car.



만 (**man**): **"Only" or "Just."**

Example: 커피만 마세요. (Keopiman masheoyo.) - I only drink coffee.



까지 (**kkaji**): **Indicates a point in time or a limit.**

Example: 일곱 시까지 기다려요. (Ilgop shikkaji gidalyeoyo.) - I'll wait until seven o'clock.



에서부터 (**eseo-buteo**): **Indicates the starting point of an action.**

Example: 여기에서부터 시작해요. (Yeogi-eseo-buteo sijakhaeyo.) - We start from here.



만큼 (**mankeum**): Indicates "as much as" or "as many as."

Example: 물을 두 잔만큼 주세요. (Muleul du janmankeum juseyo.) - Please give me as much water as two cups.



까요 (**kkayo**): Question-ending particle.

Example: 이 책이 좋아요, 그렇지 않아요? (I chaegi johayo, geureochi anayo?) - This book is good, isn't it?



하고 (**hago**): Connects nouns.

Example: 커피하고 차 둘 다 좋아해요. (Keopihago cha dul da johahaeyo.) - I like both coffee and tea.



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